

BTC (2017) AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE BASIC LAW FOR THE BANGSAMORO AND ABOLISHING THE AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO, REPEALING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9054, ENTITLED “AN ACT TO STRENGTHEN AND EXPAND THE ORGANIC ACT FOR THE AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO,” AND REPUBLIC ACT NO. 6734, ENTITLED “AN ACT PROVIDING FOR AN ORGANIC ACT FOR THE AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO,” AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES	HOUSE BILL NO. 6475 AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE BASIC LAW FOR THE AUTONOMOUS REGION IN THE BANGSAMORO AND ABOLISHING THE AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO, REPEALING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9054, ENTITLED “AN ACT TO STRENGTHEN AND EXPAND THE ORGANIC ACT FOR THE AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO,” AND REPUBLIC ACT NO. 6734, ENTITLED “AN ACT PROVIDING FOR AN ORGANIC ACT FOR THE AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO,” AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES	SENATE BILL NO. 1717 AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE BASIC LAW FOR THE AUTONOMOUS REGION OF THE BANGSAMORO AND ABOLISHING THE AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO, REPEALING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9054, ENTITLED “AN ACT TO STRENGTHEN AND EXPAND THE ORGANIC ACT FOR THE AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO,” AND REPUBLIC ACT NO. 6734, ENTITLED “AN ACT PROVIDING FOR AN ORGANIC ACT FOR THE AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO,” AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES
PREAMBLE	PREAMBLE	PREAMBLE
We, the Bangsamoro people and other inhabitants, imploring the aid of the Almighty, aspiring to establish an enduring peace on the basis of justice, balanced society, and asserting our right to conserve and develop our patrimony; reflective of our system of life as prescribed by our faith, and in harmony with our customary laws, cultures and traditions;	We, the Bangsamoro people and other inhabitants, imploring the aid of the Almighty, aspiring to establish an enduring peace on the basis of justice, balanced society, and asserting our right to conserve and develop our patrimony; reflective of our system of life as prescribed by our faith, and in harmony with our customary laws, cultures and traditions;	We, the Bangsamoro people and other inhabitants, imploring the aid of the Almighty, aspiring to establish an enduring peace on the basis of justice, balanced society, and asserting our right to conserve and develop our patrimony; reflective of our system of life as prescribed by our faith, and in harmony with our customary laws, cultures and traditions;
In consonance with the Constitution and the accepted principles of human rights, liberty, justice, democracy, and the norms and standards of international law;	In consonance with the Constitution and the accepted principles of human rights, liberty, justice, democracy, and the norms and standards of international law;	In consonance with the Constitution Within the framework of the Constitution and the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines, and in consonance with the accepted principles of human rights, liberty, justice, democracy, and the norms and standards of international law;
Affirming our distinct historical identity and birthright to our ancestral homeland and our right to self-determination, to chart our political future through a democratic process that will secure our identity and prosperity, and allow for genuine and meaningful self-governance as stipulated in the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB);	Affirming our distinct historical identity and birthright to our ancestral homeland and our right to self-determination, to chart our political future through a democratic process that will secure our identity and prosperity, and allow for genuine and meaningful self-governance as stipulated in the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB);	Affirming our distinct historical identity and birthright to our ancestral homeland and our right to self-determination, to chart our political future through a democratic process that will secure our identity and prosperity, and allow for genuine and meaningful self-governance as stipulated in the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB), Provided, however, that nothing in this Basic Law shall be interpreted as incorporating the powers, duties, and relations under the CAB and other supplementary agreements thereto;
With the blessing of the Almighty, do hereby promulgate this Bangsamoro Basic Law as the fundamental law of the Bangsamoro that establishes our asymmetrical political relationship with the Central Government on the principles of subsidiarity and parity of esteem.	With the blessing of the Almighty, do hereby promulgate this Bangsamoro Basic Law as the fundamental law of the Bangsamoro that establishes our asymmetrical political relationship with the Central National Government on the principles of subsidiarity and parity of esteem.	With the blessing of the Almighty, do hereby promulgate this Bangsamoro Basic Law as the fundamental law of the Bangsamoro that establishes our asymmetrical political relationship with the Central Government on the principles of subsidiarity and parity of esteem.
Article I NAME AND PURPOSE	Article I NAME AND PURPOSE	Article I NAME AND PURPOSE

Section 1. Short Title. – This law shall be known and cited as the “Bangsamoro Basic Law.”	Section 1. Short Title. – This law shall be known and cited as the “Bangsamoro Basic Law.”	Section 1. Short Title. – This Act shall be known as the “ Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro Basic Law. ”
Section 2. Name. – The name of the political entity under this Basic Law shall be the Bangsamoro.	Section 2. Name. – The name of the political entity under this Basic Law shall be the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro.	Section 2. Name. – The name of the political entity under this Basic Law shall be the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro.
Section 3. Purpose. – The purpose of this Basic Law is to establish a political entity, provide for its basic structure of government in recognition of the justness and legitimacy of the cause of the Bangsamoro people and their aspiration to chart their political future through a democratic process that will secure their identity and posterity and allow for meaningful self-governance.	Section 3. Purpose. – The purpose of this Basic Law is to establish a political entity, provide for its basic structure of government in recognition of the justness and legitimacy of the cause of the Bangsamoro people and their aspiration to chart their political future through a democratic process that will secure their identity and posterity and allow for meaningful self-governance within the framework of the Constitution and the national sovereignty as well as the territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines.	Section 3. Purpose. – The purpose of this Basic Law is to establish a political entity the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro , provide for its basic structure of government in accordance with the provisions of the 1987 Constitution in recognition of the justness and legitimacy of the cause of the Bangsamoro people and their aspiration of the Muslim Filipinos and all indigenous cultural communities to chart their political future through a democratic process that will secure their identity and posterity and allow for meaningful self-governance.
Article II BANGSAMORO IDENTITY	Article II BANGSAMORO IDENTITY	Article II BANGSAMORO IDENTITY
Section 1. Bangsamoro People. – Those who, at the advent of the Spaniards, were considered natives or original inhabitants of Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago and its adjacent islands including Palawan, and their descendants, whether of mixed or of full blood, shall have the right to identify themselves as Bangsamoro by ascription or self-ascription. Spouses and their descendants are classified as Bangsamoro.	Section 1. Bangsamoro People. – Those who, at the advent of the Spaniards, were considered natives or original inhabitants of Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago and its adjacent islands including Palawan, and their Spouses and descendants, whether of mixed or of full blood, shall have the right to identify themselves as Bangsamoro by ascription or self-ascription. Spouses and their descendants are classified as Bangsamoro.	Sec. 1. Bangsamoro People. – Those who, at the advent of the Spaniards, were considered natives or original inhabitants of Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago and its adjacent islands including Palawan , and their spouses and descendants, whether of mixed or of full blood, shall have the right to identify themselves as Bangsamoro by ascription or self-ascription. Spouses and their descendants are classified as Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro people are citizens of the Republic of the Philippines pursuant to Article IV of the Constitution.
Section 2. Freedom of Choice. – The freedom of choice of other indigenous peoples shall be respected. There shall be no discrimination on the basis of identity, religion, and ethnicity.	Section 2. Freedom of Choice. – The freedom of choice of other indigenous peoples shall be respected. There shall be no discrimination on the basis of identity, religion, and ethnicity.	Sec. 2. Freedom of Choice. – The freedom of choice of other all indigenous peoples within the Bangsamoro territorial jurisdiction to retain their distinct indigenous and ethnic identity in addition to their Bangsamoro political identity shall be respected. There shall be no discrimination on the basis of identity, religion, and ethnicity.
Section 3. Bangsamoro Symbol. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall adopt the official flag, emblem, and anthem of the Bangsamoro.	Section 3. Bangsamoro Symbol. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall adopt the official flag, emblem, and anthem of the Bangsamoro.	Sec. 3. Bangsamoro Symbol. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall adopt the official flag, emblem, and anthem hymn of the Bangsamoro. The flag of the Republic of the Philippines shall always be displayed along side the Bangsamoro official flag. Likewise, the Philippine National Anthem shall be sung with the Bangsamoro Hymn.
Article III TERRITORY	Article III TERRITORY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	Article III TERRITORY TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

<p>Section 1. Definition of Territory - Territory refers to the land mass as well as the maritime, terrestrial, fluvial and alluvial domains, and the aerial domain above it. The Bangsamoro territory shall remain a part of the Philippines.</p>	<p>Section 1. Definition of Territory Bangsamoro Geographical Area - Territory The Bangsamoro Geographical Area refers to the land mass as well as the maritime, terrestrial, fluvial and alluvial domains, and the aerial domain above it waters over which the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro has jurisdiction. The Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro territory shall remain a part of the national territory of the Republic of the Philippines as defined by the Constitution and national laws.</p>	<p>Sec. 1. Definition of Territory Territorial Jurisdiction. - Territory Territorial jurisdiction refers to the land mass as well as the maritime, terrestrial, fluvial and alluvial domains, and the aerial domain above it waters over which the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region has territorial jurisdiction. The Bangsamoro territory It shall remain a an integral and inseparable part of the Philippines national territory of the Republic as defined by the Constitution and existing laws.</p>
<p>Section 2. Core Territory – The core territory of the Bangsamoro shall be composed of:</p>	<p>Section 2. Core Territory Area – The core territory area of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro shall be composed of:</p>	<p>Sec. 2. Core-Territory Territorial Jurisdiction. – The core-territory territorial jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro shall be composed of:</p>
<p>a. the present geographical area of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao;</p>	<p>a. the present geographical area of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM);</p>	<p>a. the present geographical area of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM);</p>
<p>b. the Municipalities of Baloi, Munai, Nunungan, Pantar, Tagoloan and Tangkal in the province of Lanao del Norte and all other barangays in the Municipalities of Kabacan, Carmen, Aleosan, Pigkawayan, Pikit, and Midsayap that voted for inclusion in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao during the 2001 plebiscite;</p>	<p>b. the Municipalities of Baloi, Munai, Munai, Baloi, Nunungan, Pantar, Tagoloan and Tangkal in the province of Lanao del Norte and all other the barangays in the Municipalities of Kabacan, Carmen, Aleosan, Pigkawayan, Pikit, and Midsayap that voted for inclusion in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao during the 2001 plebiscite;</p>	<p>b. the municipalities of Baloi, Munai, Nunungan, Pantar, Tagoloan, and Tangkal in the province of Lanao del Norte and all other barangays in the Municipalities of Kabacan, Carmen, Aleosan, Pigkawayan, Pikit, and Midsayap that voted for inclusion in the ARMM during the 2001 plebiscite, which are hereby declared as geographic areas pursuant to Section 15, Article X of the 1987 Constitution;</p> <p>c. the following thirty-nine (39) barangays in the municipalities of Kabacan, Carmen, Aleosan, Pigkawayan, Pikit, and Midsayap in the province of North Cotabato that voted for inclusion in the ARMM during the 2001 plebiscite, which are hereby declared as geographic areas pursuant to Section 15, Article X of the 1987 Constitution:</p> <p>i. Dungan, Lower Mingading, and Tapodoc in the municipality of Aleosan (3);</p> <p>ii. Manarapan and Nasapian in the municipality of Carmen (2);</p> <p>iii. Nanga-an, Simbuhay, and Sanggadong in the municipality of Kabacan (3);</p> <p>iv. Damatulan, Kadigasan, Kadingilan, Kapinpilan, Kudarangan, Central Labas, Malingao, Mudseng, Nabalawag, Olandang, Sambulawan, and Tugal in the municipality of Midsayap (12);</p> <p>v. Lower Baguer, Balacayon, Buricain, Datu Binasing, Kadingilan, Matilac, Patot, and Lower Pangangkalan in the municipality of Pigkawayan (8);</p>

		vi. Bagoinged, Balatican, S. Balong, S. Balongis, Batulawan, Buliok, Gokotan, Kabasalan, Lagunde, Macabual, and Macasendeg, in the municipality of Pikit (11);
c. the cities of Cotabato and Isabela; and	c. the cities of Cotabato and Isabela; and	d. the cities of Cotabato and Isabela;
d. all other contiguous areas where there is resolution of the local government unit or a petition of at least ten percent (10%) of the registered voters in the area asking for their inclusion at least two months prior to the conduct of the ratification of this Basic Law and the process of delimitation of the Bangsamoro.	d. all other contiguous areas where there is resolution of the local government unit or a petition of at least ten percent (10%) of the registered voters in the area asking asks for their inclusion at least two months prior to the conduct of the ratification of this Basic Law and the process of delimitation of the Bangsamoro.	e. all other contiguous areas where there is a resolution of the local government unit or a petition of at least ten percent (10%) twenty percent (20%) of the registered voters in the area, as certified to by the Commission on Elections (COMELEC), asking for their inclusion at least two months prior to the conduct of the ratification of this Basic Law and the process of delimitation of the Bangsamoro: Provided, That in the conduct of the plebiscite, a majority vote in the mother province or city to which it belongs is obtained, except in the case where Congress has identified and declared the concerned local government area as geographic area.
In order to ensure the widest acceptability of this Basic Law in the core areas above-mentioned, a popular ratification shall be conducted among all the Bangsamoro within the areas for their adoption.	In order to ensure the widest acceptability of this Basic Law in the core areas above-mentioned, a popular ratification shall be conducted among all the Bangsamoro within the areas for their adoption. The establishment of the geographical area of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro shall take effect upon ratification of this Basic Law by majority of the votes cast in the above-mentioned core areas, in a plebiscite conducted for the purpose: Provided, That in all cases, the political units directly affected shall participate in the plebiscite, as provided in Article XV, Section 3 of this Basic Law.	In order to ensure the widest acceptability of this Basic Law in the core areas above-mentioned, a popular ratification shall be conducted among all the Bangsamoro within the areas for their adoption.
Section 3. Contiguous Territory – Contiguous provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays, and geographic areas, other than those mentioned in the preceding Section, that obtain majority of the qualified votes cast in the periodic plebiscites, as provided under Article XV, Section 4, of this Basic Law shall become part of the Bangsamoro.	Section 3. Contiguous Territory – Contiguous provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays, and geographic areas, other than those mentioned in the preceding Section, that obtain majority of the qualified votes cast in the periodic plebiscites, as provided under Article XV, Section 4, of this Basic Law shall become part of the Bangsamoro.	Section 3. Contiguous Territory Territorial Jurisdiction – Contiguous provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays, and geographic areas, other than those mentioned in the preceding Section, that obtain majority of the qualified votes cast in the periodic plebiscites, as provided under Article XV, Section 4, Section 4, Article XV of this Basic Law shall become part of the Bangsamoro.
Section 4. Inland Waters. – All inland waters, such as lakes, rivers, river systems, and streams within the Bangsamoro territory shall be part of the Bangsamoro. The preservation and management thereof shall be under the jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro Government.	Section 3. Inland Waters. – All inland waters, such as lakes, rivers, river systems, and streams within the Bangsamoro territory geographical area shall be part of the Bangsamoro. The preservation and management thereof shall be under the jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro Government except waters that provide energy to power generating plants.	Section 4. Inland Waters. – Subject to the 1987 Constitution and other pertinent national laws, all inland waters, such as lakes, rivers, river systems, and streams within the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro territory territorial jurisdiction shall be part of the Bangsamoro region . The preservation and management thereof shall be under the territorial jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro Government. Provided, That Moro and non-Moro indigenous peoples shall retain their right to govern, preserve,

		manage and control the resources found in inland waters within the ancestral domains.
<p>Section 5. Bangsamoro Waters – The Bangsamoro waters, in the Sulu Sea and Moro Gulf, shall extend up to 22.224 kilometers (12 nautical miles) from the low-water mark of the coasts that are part of the Bangsamoro territory. The Bangsamoro waters shall be part of the territorial jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro political entity.</p> <p>Where a constituent local government unit of the Bangsamoro and an adjoining local government unit are so situated on the opposite shores such that there is thirty (30) kilometers of waters or less between them, a line equally distant from the opposite shores shall be drawn to demarcate the Bangsamoro waters and the municipal waters of the adjoining local government unit.</p> <p>Should they be so situated that there is more than thirty (30) kilometers but less than 37.224 kilometers of waters between them, a line shall be drawn at the edge of the 15 kilometers municipal waters of the adjoining local government unit to demarcate it from the Bangsamoro waters.</p> <p>Ten years after the passage of this Basic Law, the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall discuss the enhancement of the area of the Bangsamoro waters through the necessary processes and modalities.</p>	<p>Section 4. Bangsamoro Waters – The Bangsamoro waters, in the Sulu Sea and Moro Gulf, The municipal and regional waters of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro shall extend up to 22.224 kilometers (12 nautical miles) fifteen (15) kilometers and nineteen (19) kilometers, respectively, from the low-water mark of the coasts that are part of the Bangsamoro territory geographical area. The Bangsamoro municipal and regional waters shall be part of the territorial jurisdiction of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro political entity.</p> <p>Where a constituent local government unit of the Bangsamoro and an adjoining local government unit are so situated on the opposite shores such that there is thirty (30) kilometers of waters or less between them, a line equally distant from the opposite shores shall be drawn to demarcate the Bangsamoro waters and the municipal waters of the adjoining local government unit.</p> <p>Should they be so situated that there is more than thirty (30) kilometers but less than 37.224 kilometers 34 kilometers of waters between them, a line shall be drawn at the edge of the 15 kilometers municipal waters of the adjoining local government unit to demarcate it from the Bangsamoro waters.</p> <p>Ten years after the passage of this Basic Law, the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall discuss the enhancement of the area of the Bangsamoro waters through the necessary processes and modalities.</p>	<p>Section 5. Bangsamoro Waters – The Bangsamoro waters, in the Sulu Sea and Moro Gulf, shall extend up to 22.224 kilometers 15 kilometers (12 nautical miles) from the low-water mark of the coasts that are part of the Bangsamoro territory. The Bangsamoro waters shall be part of the territorial jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro political entity.</p> <p>Where a constituent local government unit of the Bangsamoro and an adjoining local government unit are so situated on the opposite shores such that there is thirty (30) kilometers of waters or less between them, a line equally distant from the opposite shores shall be drawn to demarcate the Bangsamoro waters and the municipal waters of the adjoining local government unit.</p> <p>Should they be so situated that there is more than thirty (30) kilometers but less than 37.224 kilometers of waters between them, a line shall be drawn at the edge of the 15 kilometers municipal waters of the adjoining local government unit to demarcate it from the Bangsamoro waters.</p> <p>Ten years after the passage of this Basic Law, the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall discuss the enhancement of the area of the Bangsamoro waters through the necessary processes and modalities.</p>
<p>Section 6. Constituent Units. – The provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays, and geographical areas within its territory shall be the constituent units of the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 6. Constituent Units. – The provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays, and geographical areas within its territory the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro shall be the constituent units of the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Sec. 6. Constituent Units. – The provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays, and geographical areas within its territory shall be the constituent units of the Bangsamoro.</p>
<p>Section 7. Collective Democratic Rights of the Bangsamoro People. - The collective rights of the constituents of the Bangsamoro shall be recognized.</p>	<p>Section 7. Collective Democratic Rights of the Bangsamoro People. - The collective rights of the constituents of the Bangsamoro people shall be recognized.</p>	<p>Section 7. Collective Democratic Rights of the Bangsamoro People.—The collective rights of the constituents of the Bangsamoro shall be recognized.</p>
<p>Article IV GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES</p>	<p>Article IV GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES</p>	<p>ARTICLE IV GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES</p>
		<p>Section 1. Territorial Integrity of the Republic of the Philippnes. – The Bangsamoro is an integral and inseparable part of the territory of the</p>

		Republic of the Philippines. The people of the Bangsamoro shall uphold the Constitution as the fundamental law of the land and unequivocally all allegiance and fidelity to the Republic of the Philippines.
Section 1. Self-Governance. In the exercise of its right to self-determination and self-governance, the Bangsamoro is free to pursue its political, economic, social, and cultural development.	Section 1. Self-Governance. In the exercise of its right to self-determination and self-governance, the Bangsamoro people is are free to pursue its their political, economic, social, and cultural development.	Sec. 2. Self-Governance. In the exercise of its right to self-determination and self-governance, the Bangsamoro is free to pursue its political, economic, social, and cultural development.
Section 2. Democratic Political System. – The Bangsamoro Government shall be parliamentary. Its political system is democratic, allowing its people to freely participate in the political processes within its territory.	Section 2. Democratic Political System. – The Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro Government shall be have a parliamentary form of government. It It shall have a democratic political system is democratic, allowing that allows its people to freely participate in the political processes within its territory territorial jurisdiction.	Sec. 3. Democratic Political System. – The Bangsamoro Government shall be parliamentary. Its political system is democratic, allowing its people to freely participate in the political processes within its territory territorial jurisdiction.
Section 3. Electoral System - The Bangsamoro Government, consistent and suitable to its parliamentary form of government, shall adopt an electoral system which shall allow democratic participation, encourage formation of genuinely principled political parties, and ensure accountability.	Section 3. Electoral System - The Bangsamoro Government, consistent and suitable to its parliamentary form of government, shall adopt an electoral system, consistent with national election laws, which shall allow that allows democratic participation, encourage the formation of genuinely principled political parties, and ensure accountability.	Section 4. Electoral System - The Bangsamoro Government, consistent and suitable to its parliamentary form of government, shall pursuant to the mandate of the 1987 Constitution on the electoral process of the National Government, adopt an electoral system which shall allow democratic participation, encourage formation of genuinely principled political parties, and ensure accountability. The COMELEC shall establish a regional office in the Bangsamoro under its supervision and control and shall provide for its annual budget. The Bangsamoro Electoral Office shall implement and enforce the orders, rulings and decisions of the COMELEC.
Section 4. Civilian Government. Governance in the Bangsamoro is the responsibility of the duly elected civilian government. Civilian authority is, at all times, supreme over the military.	Section 4. Civilian Government. Governance in the Bangsamoro is the responsibility of the duly elected civilian government. Civilian authority is, at all times, supreme over the military.	Sec. 5. Civilian Government. - Governance in the Bangsamoro is the responsibility of the duly elected civilian government. Civilian authority is, at all times, supreme over the military.
Section 5. Promotion of Unity. The Bangsamoro Government shall promote unity, peace, justice, and goodwill among all peoples, as well as encourage a just and peaceful settlement of disputes. The Bangsamoro abides by the principle that the country renounces war as an instrument of national policy, adopts the generally accepted principles of international law as part of the law of the land, and adheres to the policy of peace, equality, justice, freedom, cooperation, and amity with all nations.	Section 5. Promotion of Unity. The Bangsamoro Government shall promote unity, peace, justice, and goodwill among all peoples, as well as encourage a just and peaceful settlement of disputes. The Bangsamoro abides by the principle that the country renounces war as an instrument of national policy, adopts the generally accepted principles of international law as part of the law of the land, and adheres to the policy of peace, equality, justice, freedom, cooperation, and amity with all nations.	Sec. 6. Promotion of Unity. - The Bangsamoro Government shall promote unity, peace, justice, and goodwill among all peoples, as well as encourage a just and peaceful settlement of disputes. The Bangsamoro abides by the principle that the country renounces war as an instrument of national policy, adopts the generally accepted principles of international law as part of the law of the land, and adheres to the policy of peace, equality, justice, freedom, cooperation, and amity with all nations.

Section 6. Promotion of Right. - The Bangsamoro shall adhere to the principle of enjoining what is right and forbidding what is wrong.	Section 6. Promotion of Right. - The Bangsamoro shall adhere to the principle of enjoining what is right and forbidding what is wrong.	Section 6. Promotion of Right.—The Bangsamoro shall adhere to the principle of enjoining what is right and forbidding what is wrong.
Section 7. Social Justice. - The Bangsamoro shall establish a government that ensures that every citizen in the Bangsamoro is provided the basic necessities and equal opportunities in life. Social Justice shall be promoted in all phases of development and facets of life within the Bangsamoro.	Section 7. Social Justice. - The Bangsamoro Government shall establish a government that ensures ensure that every Filipino citizen in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro is provided the basic necessities and equal opportunities in life. Social Justice shall be promoted in all phases of development and facets of life and phases of development within of the Bangsamoro.	Section 7. Social Justice. - The Bangsamoro shall establish a government that ensures that every citizen individual in the Bangsamoro is provided the basic necessities and equal opportunities in life. Social Justice shall be promoted in all phases of development and facets of life within the Bangsamoro.
Section 8. International Treaties and Agreements. - The Bangsamoro Government shall respect and adhere to all international treaties and agreements which benefited the Bangsamoro Government.	Section 8. International Treaties and Agreements. - The Bangsamoro Government shall respect and adhere to all international treaties and agreements which benefited the Bangsamoro Government binding upon the National Government.	Sec. 8. International Treaties and Agreements. - The Bangsamoro Government shall respect and adhere to all international treaties and agreements which benefited the Bangsamoro Government entered into by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines.
	Section 9. Declaration on the Rights of Non-Moro Indigenous Peoples. – The Bangsamoro Government shall recognize and promote the rights of non-Moro Indigenous Peoples within the framework of the Constitution and existing Laws.	
Article V POWERS OF GOVERNMENT	Article V POWERS OF GOVERNMENT	Article V POWERS OF GOVERNMENT
Section 1. Reserved Powers. – Reserved powers are matters over which authority and jurisdiction are retained by the Central Government. The Central Government shall exercise the following reserved powers:	Section 1. Reserved Powers. – Reserved powers are matters over which authority and jurisdiction are retained by the Central National Government. The Central National Government shall exercise the following reserved powers:	Section 1. Reserved Powers.—Reserved powers are matters over which authority and jurisdiction are retained by the Central Government. The Central Government shall exercise the following reserved powers: Section 1. Powers of the National Government. – All powers, functions, and responsibilities not granted by the Constitution or by law to the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro shall be vested in the National Government.
1. Defense and external security;	a. National Defense and external Security, Public Order and Safety, and Coast Guard Matters;	1. Defense and external security;
2. Foreign policy;	b. Foreign Policy;	2. Foreign policy;
3. Coinage and Monetary Policy;	c. Financial and Banking System, Coinage, and Monetary Policy;	3. Coinage and Monetary Policy;
4. Postal service;	d. Postal Service;	4. Postal service;
5. Citizenship and naturalization;	e. Citizenship and Naturalization;	5. Citizenship and naturalization;

6. Immigration;	f. Immigration;	6. Immigration;
7. Customs and tariff as qualified by Section 2(10), Article V of this Basic Law;	g. Customs and tariff as qualified by Section 2(10), Article V, Section 2, paragraph (g), of this Basic Law;	7. Customs and tariff as qualified by Section 2(10), Article V of this Basic Law;
8. Common market and global trade, provided that the power to enter into economic agreements given to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under R.A. 9054 is hereby transferred to the Bangsamoro Government as provided in Article XII, Section 27 of this Basic Law; and	h. Common M arket and G lobal T rade, P rovided, T hat the power to enter into economic agreements given to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under R.A. 9054 is hereby transferred to the Bangsamoro Government as provided in Article XII, Section 27 of this Basic Law; and	8. Common market and global trade, provided that the power to enter into economic agreements given to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under R.A. 9054 is hereby transferred to the Bangsamoro Government as provided in Article XII, Section 27 of this Basic Law; and
9. Intellectual property rights.	i. Intellectual P roperty R ights.	9. Intellectual property rights.
	j. Armed Forces of the Philippines control, supervision, and administration;	
	k. Philippine National Police and National Police Commission control, supervision, and administration;	
	l. Jail Management and Penology;	
	m. Fire Protection;	
	n. Philippine Coast Guard control, supervision, and administration. The National Government shall have primary responsibility over coast guard matters. The National Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism;	
	o. National, Regional, and Local Elections;	
	p. Powers of the Supreme Court;	
	q. Powers of the Ombudsman;	
	r. Administration of Justice;	
	s. Quarantine; and	
	t. Transportation and Communications, except for powers exercised jointly by the National Government and the Bangsamoro Government as provided for in Article V, Section 2 (t) of this Basic Law.	

<p>Section 2. Concurrent Powers. - Concurrent powers shall refer to the powers shared between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government within the Bangsamoro, as provided in this Basic Law.</p> <p>The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall exercise shared powers within the Bangsamoro on the following matters:</p>	<p>Section 2. Concurrent Powers. - Concurrent powers shall refer to the powers shared between the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government within the Bangsamoro, as provided in this Basic Law. The Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall exercise shared powers within the Bangsamoro on the following matters:</p>	<p>Section 2. Concurrent Powers.—Concurrent powers shall refer to the powers shared between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government within the Bangsamoro, as provided in this Basic Law.</p> <p>The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall exercise shared powers within the Bangsamoro on the following matters:</p>
<p>1. Social security and pensions. – The Bangsamoro Government may organize its own social security and pension systems alongside the existing Central Government social security and pension systems.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government and the Central Government, through the intergovernmental relations mechanism, and other consultative processes, shall, among others, ensure that the investment of the contributions from the members from the Bangsamoro in the Central Government social security and pensions is responsive to their cultural and religious sensitivities.</p> <p>The future relationship of the Central Government system with the Bangsamoro Government system with respect to new government employees and other qualified individuals in the Bangsamoro shall be further provided for in law duly enacted for the purpose.</p>	<p>a. Social security and pensions. – The Bangsamoro Government may organize its own social security and pension systems alongside the existing Central National Government social security and pension systems.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government and the Central National Government, through the intergovernmental relations mechanism, and other consultative processes, shall, among others, ensure that the investment of the contributions from the members from the Bangsamoro in the Central National Government social security and pensions is responsive to their cultural and religious sensitivities.</p> <p>The future relationship of the Central National Government system with the Bangsamoro Government system with respect to new government employees and other qualified individuals in the Bangsamoro shall be further provided for in law duly enacted for the purpose.</p>	<p>1. Social security and pensions.—The Bangsamoro Government may organize its own social security and pension systems alongside the existing Central Government social security and pension systems.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government and the Central Government, through the intergovernmental relations mechanism, and other consultative processes, shall, among others, ensure that the investment of the contributions from the members from the Bangsamoro in the Central Government social security and pensions is responsive to their cultural and religious sensitivities.</p> <p>The future relationship of the Central Government system with the Bangsamoro Government system with respect to new government employees and other qualified individuals in the Bangsamoro shall be further provided for in law duly enacted for the purpose.</p>
<p>2. Quarantine. – There is hereby created an office for quarantine services in the Bangsamoro. It shall cooperate and coordinate with its counterpart offices in the Central Government.</p>	<p>2. Quarantine.—There is hereby created an office for quarantine services in the Bangsamoro. It shall cooperate and coordinate with its counterpart offices in the Central Government.</p>	<p>2. Quarantine.—There is hereby created an office for quarantine services in the Bangsamoro. It shall cooperate and coordinate with its counterpart offices in the Central Government.</p>
<p>3. Land Registration. – The Bangsamoro Government, in accordance with the land registration system of the Central Government, shall administer land registration in the Bangsamoro territory through an office it shall create for this purpose. The Bangsamoro Government shall furnish copies of the titles, deeds and other instruments to the relevant Central Government agencies. The Bangsamoro Government can act on <i>consultas</i>.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government may institute processes to promote more efficient registration of lands within the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>b. Land Registration. – The Bangsamoro Government, in accordance with the land registration system of the Central National Government, shall administer land registration in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro territory through an office it shall create for this purpose. The Bangsamoro Government shall furnish copies of the titles, deeds and other instruments to the relevant Central National Government agencies. The Bangsamoro Government can act on consultas.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government may institute processes to promote more efficient registration of lands within the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro and act on consultas.</p>	<p>3. Land Registration.—The Bangsamoro Government, in accordance with the land registration system of the Central Government, shall administer land registration in the Bangsamoro territory through an office it shall create for this purpose. The Bangsamoro Government shall furnish copies of the titles, deeds and other instruments to the relevant Central Government agencies. The Bangsamoro Government can act on <i>consultas</i>.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government may institute processes to promote more efficient registration of lands within the Bangsamoro.</p>

<p>4. Pollution control – The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government agencies shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism on pollution control matters.</p>	<p>c. Pollution control – The Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government agencies shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism on pollution control matters.</p>	<p>4. Pollution control – The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government agencies shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism on pollution control matters.</p>
<p>5. Human rights and humanitarian protection and promotion. – The Bangsamoro Government may organize its own bodies for human rights and humanitarian protection and promotion that will work cooperatively with relevant national institutions.</p>	<p>d. Human rights and humanitarian protection and promotion. – The Bangsamoro Government may organize its own bodies for human rights and humanitarian protection and promotion that will work cooperatively with relevant national institutions. The Bangsamoro Government guarantees respect for human rights and humanitarian protection and promotion in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro. It may, in accordance with Sections 6 and 7 of Article IX of this Basic Law, create additional bodies that will work cooperatively with the Commission on Human Rights and relevant national institutions.</p>	<p>5. Human rights and humanitarian protection and promotion. – The Bangsamoro Government may organize its own bodies for human rights and humanitarian protection and promotion that will work cooperatively with relevant national institutions.</p>
<p>6. Penology and penitentiary. -- The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government institutions shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism on the matter of granting parole and recommending to the President the grant of executive clemency. The Bangsamoro Government shall create an office that shall administer the parole system and recommend the grant of executive clemency to the Office of the President.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government may create and manage jails, penal colonies, and other facilities. It shall ensure the compatibility of these facilities with the national jail management and penitentiary system, through the intergovernmental relations mechanism. These facilities are understood to be part of the country’s administration of justice.</p>	<p>6. Penology and penitentiary. – The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government institutions shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism on the matter of granting parole and recommending to the President the grant of executive clemency. The Bangsamoro Government shall create an office that shall administer the parole system and recommend the grant of executive clemency to the Office of the President.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government may create and manage jails, penal colonies, and other facilities. It shall ensure the compatibility of these facilities with the national jail management and penitentiary system, through the intergovernmental relations mechanism. These facilities are understood to be part of the country’s administration of justice.</p>	<p>6. Penology and penitentiary. – The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government institutions shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism on the matter of granting parole and recommending to the President the grant of executive clemency. The Bangsamoro Government shall create an office that shall administer the parole system and recommend the grant of executive clemency to the Office of the President.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government may create and manage jails, penal colonies, and other facilities. It shall ensure the compatibility of these facilities with the national jail management and penitentiary system, through the intergovernmental relations mechanism. These facilities are understood to be part of the country’s administration of justice.</p>
<p>7. Auditing. – The Bangsamoro auditing body shall have auditing responsibility over public funds utilized by the Bangsamoro, without prejudice to the power, authority and duty of the national Commission on Audit (COA). The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure transparency mechanisms consistent with open government practices.</p>	<p>e. Auditing. – The Bangsamoro auditing body shall have internal auditing responsibility over public funds utilized by the Bangsamoro, without prejudice to the power, authority and duty of the national Commission on Audit (COA). The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure transparency mechanisms consistent with open government practices.</p>	<p>7. Auditing. – The Bangsamoro auditing body shall have auditing responsibility over public funds utilized by the Bangsamoro, without prejudice to the power, authority and duty of the national Commission on Audit (COA). The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure transparency mechanisms consistent with open government practices.</p>
<p>8. Civil Service. – The Bangsamoro Government shall develop and administer a professional civil service corps, to include the powers and privileges on civil service matters provided in R.A. No. 9054, and without prejudice to the power, authority, and duty of the national Civil Service Commission.</p> <p>There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Civil Service office that shall develop and administer a professional civil service corps, without prejudice to the power, authority and duty of the national Civil Service Commission. The</p>	<p>f. Civil Service. – The Bangsamoro Government shall develop and administer a professional civil service corps, to include the powers and privileges on civil service matters provided in R.A. No. 9054, and without prejudice to the power, authority, and duty of the national Civil Service Commission.</p> <p>The Civil Service Commission shall establish a Bangsamoro Regional Civil Service Field Office and such field offices as may be needed in the Bangsamoro that shall administer a professional civil corps.</p>	<p>8. Civil Service. – The Bangsamoro Government shall develop and administer a professional civil service corps, to include the powers and privileges on civil service matters provided in R.A. No. 9054, and without prejudice to the power, authority, and duty of the national Civil Service Commission.</p> <p>There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Civil Service office that shall develop and administer a professional civil service corps, without prejudice to the power, authority and duty of the national Civil Service Commission. The</p>

<p>Bangsamoro Government shall enact a civil service law for this purpose. This law shall govern the conduct of civil servants, the qualification for non-elective positions, adopt the merit and fitness system, and protect civil service eligibles in various government positions, including government-owned and/or controlled corporations with original charters, in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary disciplinary authority over its own officials and employees.</p>	<p>There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Civil Service office that shall develop and administer a professional civil service corps, without prejudice to the power, authority and duty of the national Civil Service Commission. The Bangsamoro Government shall enact a civil service law: for this purpose Provided, That the law enacted shall be in accordance with existing national laws: Provided further, That in case of conflict with the national code, the Constitution and existing National Civil Service laws, rules and regulations shall prevail.</p> <p>This law shall govern the conduct of civil servants, the qualification for non-elective positions, adopt the merit and fitness system, and protect civil service eligibles in various government positions, including government-owned and/or controlled corporations with original charters, in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary disciplinary authority over its own officials and employees.</p>	<p>Bangsamoro Government shall enact a civil service law for this purpose. This law shall govern the conduct of civil servants, the qualification for non-elective positions, adopt the merit and fitness system, and protect civil service eligibles in various government positions, including government-owned and/or controlled corporations with original charters, in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary disciplinary authority over its own officials and employees.</p>
<p>9. Coastguard. –The Central Government shall have primary responsibility over coastguard matters. The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism.</p>	<p>9. Coastguard.—The Central Government shall have primary responsibility over coastguard matters. The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism.</p>	<p>9. Coastguard.—The Central Government shall have primary responsibility over coastguard matters. The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism.</p>
<p>10. Customs and Tariff. – The Bangsamoro Government and the Central Government shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism with regard to the enforcement of customs and tariff laws and regulations to ensure the effective exercise of its powers on barter trade and countertrade with ASEAN countries as well as the regulation of the entry of <i>haram</i> goods in the Bangsamoro territorial jurisdiction.</p>	<p>g. Customs and Tariff. – The Bangsamoro Government and the Central National Government shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism with regard to the enforcement of customs and tariff laws and regulations to ensure the effective exercise of its powers on barter trade and countertrade with ASEAN countries as well as the regulation of the entry of <i>haram culture-sensitive</i> goods in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro territorial jurisdiction.</p>	<p>10. Customs and Tariff.—The Bangsamoro Government and the Central Government shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism with regard to the enforcement of customs and tariff laws and regulations to ensure the effective exercise of its powers on barter trade and countertrade with ASEAN countries as well as the regulation of the entry of <i>haram</i> goods in the Bangsamoro territorial jurisdiction.</p>
<p>11. Administration of justice. – Administration of justice shall be in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Basic Law and with due regard to the powers of the Supreme Court and the competence of the Bangsamoro Government over <i>Shari’ah</i> courts and the <i>Shari’ah</i> justice system in the Bangsamoro. The supremacy of <i>Shari’ah</i> and its application shall only be to Muslims</p>	<p>11. Administration of justice.— Administration of justice shall be in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Basic Law and with due regard to the powers of the Supreme Court and the competence of the Bangsamoro Government over <i>Shari’ah</i> courts and the <i>Shari’ah</i> justice system in the Bangsamoro. The supremacy of <i>Shari’ah</i> and its application shall only be to Muslims</p>	<p>11. Administration of justice.— Administration of justice shall be in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Basic Law and with due regard to the powers of the Supreme Court and the competence of the Bangsamoro Government over <i>Shari’ah</i> courts and the <i>Shari’ah</i> justice system in the Bangsamoro. The supremacy of <i>Shari’ah</i> and its application shall only be to Muslims</p>
<p>12. Funding for the maintenance of national roads, bridges, and irrigation systems. – The Central Government shall be responsible for the funding, construction, and maintenance of national roads, bridges and irrigation systems in the Bangsamoro, and shall include in the National Road Network Information System all national roads and bridges in the Bangsamoro. There</p>	<p>h. Funding for the Maintenance of national roads, bridges, and irrigation systems Public Works and Infrastructure. – The Bangsamoro Government shall be responsible for the public works in the region. The Central National Government shall be responsible for the funding, construction, and maintenance of national roads, bridges and irrigation systems in the</p>	<p>12. Funding for the maintenance of national roads, bridges, and irrigation systems.— The Central Government shall be responsible for the funding, construction, and maintenance of national roads, bridges and irrigation systems in the Bangsamoro, and shall include in the National Road Network Information System all national roads and bridges in the Bangsamoro. There</p>

<p>shall be coordination through the intergovernmental relations mechanism between the relevant Central Government and Bangsamoro Government agencies on the Central Government on the matter of national roads, bridges, and irrigation systems within the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall submit proposals to the appropriate national government agency for the inclusion of the cost of such maintenance in the latter's budget that shall be submitted to Congress for inclusion in the General Appropriations Act. Funding for national roads, bridges, and irrigation systems shall be regularly released to the relevant department of the Central Government.</p>	<p>Bangsamoro, and shall include in the National Road Network Information System all national roads and bridges in the Bangsamoro. There shall be coordination through the intergovernmental relations mechanism between the relevant Central Government and Bangsamoro Government agencies on the Central Government on the matter of national roads, bridges, and irrigation systems within the Bangsamoro. All public works in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro that are funded by the National Government shall be implemented by the National Government Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH).</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall submit proposals to the appropriate national government agency for the inclusion of the cost of such maintenance in the latter's budget that shall be submitted to Congress for inclusion in the General Appropriations Act. Funding for national roads, bridges, and irrigation systems shall be regularly released to the relevant department of the Central National Government.</p>	<p>shall be coordination through the intergovernmental relations mechanism between the relevant Central Government and Bangsamoro Government agencies on the Central Government on the matter of national roads, bridges, and irrigation systems within the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall submit proposals to the appropriate national government agency for the inclusion of the cost of such maintenance in the latter's budget that shall be submitted to Congress for inclusion in the General Appropriations Act. Funding for national roads, bridges, and irrigation systems shall be regularly released to the relevant department of the Central Government.</p>
<p>13. Disaster risk reduction and management. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary responsibility over disaster risk reduction and management within the Bangsamoro. There shall be cooperation and coordination among relevant Central Government and Bangsamoro Government agencies on disaster risk reduction and management. There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BDRRMC), with powers and functions that shall be defined by the Bangsamoro Parliament in a law on disaster preparedness and response. The BDRRMC shall formulate the Bangsamoro Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan, which shall complement the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework and Plan of the Central Government. Additionally, the BDRRMC, through its Chair, the Chief Minister, may recommend to the President the mobilization of resources of national defense in times of disasters in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>i. Disaster risk reduction and management. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary responsibility over disaster risk reduction and management within the Bangsamoro. There shall be cooperation and coordination among relevant Central National Government agencies and Bangsamoro Government agencies on disaster risk reduction and management. There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BDRRMC), with powers and functions that shall be defined by the Bangsamoro Parliament in a law on disaster preparedness and response. The BDRRMC shall formulate the Bangsamoro Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework and Plan, which shall complement the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework and Plan of the Central National Government. Additionally, the BDRRMC, through its Chair, the Chief Minister, may recommend to the President the mobilization of resources of national defense in times of disasters in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>13. Disaster risk reduction and management. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary responsibility over disaster risk reduction and management within the Bangsamoro. There shall be cooperation and coordination among relevant Central Government and Bangsamoro Government agencies on disaster risk reduction and management. There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BDRRMC), with powers and functions that shall be defined by the Bangsamoro Parliament in a law on disaster preparedness and response. The BDRRMC shall formulate the Bangsamoro Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan, which shall complement the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework and Plan of the Central Government. Additionally, the BDRRMC, through its Chair, the Chief Minister, may recommend to the President the mobilization of resources of national defense in times of disasters in the Bangsamoro.</p>
<p>14. Public order and safety. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary responsibility over public order and safety within the Bangsamoro. It shall have powers over public order and safety including those related to jail management, fire prevention, and trainings on public safety. The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism.</p>	<p>14. Public order and safety. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary responsibility over public order and safety within the Bangsamoro. It shall have powers over public order and safety including those related to jail management, fire prevention, and trainings on public safety. The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism.</p>	<p>14. Public order and safety. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary responsibility over public order and safety within the Bangsamoro. It shall have powers over public order and safety including those related to jail management, fire prevention, and trainings on public safety. The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism.</p>
	<p>j. Education and skills training. – The Bangsamoro Government shall adopt an integrated system of education which shall be a subsystem of the</p>	

	<p>national education system. It shall coordinate and cooperate with the Department of Education (DepEd), the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) for the enhancement and strengthening of the schools, colleges and universities in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall likewise coordinate with the appropriate education agencies and entities for the establishment and strengthening of the Madaris Education System including Islamic and Arabic studies, the vocational, technical, non-formal and special education, and the Tribal University System.</p> <p>It shall coordinate with Private Schools regulatory entities for the monitoring, supervision and regulation of private schools in the autonomous region. It shall allow the participation of three (3) representatives of private schools in the deliberations of the appropriate Ministry, the DepEd, CHED, TESDA, and other government agencies on matters dealing with private schools;</p>	
	<p>k. Health – The Bangsamoro government shall have jurisdiction over all health matters: <i>Provided</i>, That it shall cooperate with and assist the National Government in the prevention and control of epidemic and other communicable diseases;</p>	
	<p>l. Power and Energy;</p>	
	<p>m. Natural Resources,</p>	
	<p>n. Public Utilities Operations. – The Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate with the National Government in the regulation of public utilities operations within the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro.</p>	
	<p>o. Budgeting;</p>	
	<p>p. Protection of the rights of the indigenous peoples – The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure the protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous people in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, taking into account in addition to economic and geographical criteria their individual and communal property rights, cultural integrity, customary beliefs, historical and community traditions. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall create an</p>	

	appropriate office or ministry for the indigenous peoples which shall develop and implement the Bangsamoro programs for the indigenous peoples in accordance with a law passed by the Bangsamoro Parliament;	
	q. Cadastral land survey. – The Bangsamoro Government shall coordinate and cooperate with the National Government in the conduct of cadastral surveys, lot surveys, and isolated and special surveys in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro, and to ensure that the results of these surveys are included in the national cadastral survey;	
	r. Shari’ah courts and Shari’ah justice system – The Bangsamoro Government shall establish and strengthen the Shari’ah justice system which shall be under the supervision of the Supreme Court;	
	s. Islamic Banking System – The Bangsamoro Government, the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), the Department of Finance (DOF), and the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF) shall jointly promote the development of an Islamic banking and finance system, to include, among others, the establishment of a Shari’ah Supervisory Board and the promotion and development of Shari’ah compliant financial institutions. The Islamic banking system shall be subject to the policies, rules, and regulations, and monitoring of the BSP;	
	t. Transportation – The Bangsamoro Government, through the appropriate regional offices of the National Government, shall regulate the operations of land and water transportation operating exclusively in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro. It shall issue local licenses and franchises for land and water transportation including Certificates of Public Convenience (CPCS). Special permits (SP) and provisional authority (PA) to operate. The Bangsamoro Government shall coordinate with the National Government agencies regarding the regulation of air transportation; and	
	u. Cultural Exchange, Economic and Technical Cooperation	
Section 3. Exclusive Powers. - Exclusive powers are matters over which authority and jurisdiction shall pertain to the Bangsamoro Government. The Bangsamoro Government shall exercise these powers over the following matters within the Bangsamoro:	Section 3. Exclusive Powers. - Exclusive powers are matters over which authority and jurisdiction shall pertain to the Bangsamoro Government. The Bangsamoro Government shall exercise these powers over the following matters within the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro:	Section 3. Exclusive Powers. — Exclusive powers are matters over which authority and jurisdiction shall pertain to the Bangsamoro Government. The Bangsamoro Government shall exercise these powers over the following matters within the Bangsamoro: Sec. 3. Powers of the Bangsamoro Government. – Within its territorial jurisdiction and subject to the provisions of the Constitution and national

		laws, the Bangsamoro Government shall exercise its authority over the following matters within the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region without prejudice to the general supervision of the President.
1. Agriculture, livestock and food security	a. Agriculture, livestock and food security	a. Agriculture, livestock, and food security;
2. Economic and cultural exchange	2. Economic and cultural exchange	b. Economic and cultural exchange;
3. Contract loans, credits, and other forms of indebtedness with any government or private bank and other lending institutions, except those requiring sovereign guaranty, which require Central Government approval	b. Contract loans, credits, and other forms of indebtedness with any government or private bank and other lending institutions. – The Bangsamoro government shall exercise jurisdiction over these matters, except those requiring sovereign guaranty, which require Central National Government approval	c. Subject to compliance with the 1987 Constitution, relevant laws and regulations, contract loans, credits, and other forms of indebtedness with any government or private bank and other lending institutions, except those requiring sovereign guaranty, which would require Central National Government approval: Provided, That the borrowing capacity of the Bangsamoro Government shall be determined by the Bureau of Local Government Finance: Provided further, That no more than forty percent (40%) of the block grant as provided in Article XII, Section 18 herein may be utilized for loan payments;
4. Trade, industry, investment, enterprises and regulation of businesses taking into consideration relevant laws	c. Trade, industry, investment, enterprises and regulation of businesses taking into consideration relevant laws	d. Trade, industry, investment, enterprises, and regulation of businesses taking into consideration relevant laws;
5. Labor, employment, and occupation	d. Labor, employment, and occupation	e. Labor, employment, and occupation;
6. Registration of business names, with the Bangsamoro Government listing these in the Philippine Business Registry for business names	e. Registration of business names. – with The Bangsamoro Government shall have the power to register business names listing these which shall be listed in the Philippine Business Registry for business names	f. Registration of business names, with the Bangsamoro Government listing these in the Philippine Business Registry for business names;
7. Barter trade and countertrade with ASEAN countries	f. Barter trade with the Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippine East Asian Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) Member States, and countertrade with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Member countries;	g. Barter Trade and Countertrade with ASEAN countries;
8. Economic zones and industrial centers	g. Economic zones and industrial centers	h. Economic zones and industrial centers;
9. <i>Free ports.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government may establish free ports in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate with the Central Government through the intergovernmental relations mechanism on customs, immigration, quarantine service, and international commitments. Business and other enterprises operating within the Bangsamoro free ports shall be entitled to the fiscal incentives and other benefits provided by the Central Government to special economic zones. Bangsamoro free ports shall be contiguous/adjacent to seaport or airport within the Bangsamoro	h. <i>Free ports.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government may establish free ports in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate with the Central National Government through the intergovernmental relations mechanism on matters concerning customs, immigration, quarantine service, and international commitments. Business and other enterprises operating within the Bangsamoro free ports shall be entitled to the fiscal incentives and other benefits provided by the Central National Government to special economic zones. Bangsamoro free ports shall be located in areas contiguous or	9. <i>Free ports.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government may establish free ports in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate with the Central National Government through the intergovernmental relations mechanism on customs, immigration, quarantine service, and international commitments. Business and other enterprises operating within the Bangsamoro free ports shall be entitled to the fiscal incentives and other benefits provided by the Central National Government to special economic zones. Bangsamoro freeports shall be contiguous, adjacent to seaport or airport within the Bangsamoro Provided, That for goods consumed and

	adjacent to seaport or airport within the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro	services rendered outside the established freeports in the Bangsamoro, all relevant national taxes shall apply: Provided, further, That Bangsamoro freeports shall be contiguous, adjacent to seaport or airport within the Bangsamoro;
10. Tourism	i. Tourism	j. Tourism. – The Bangsamoro Government may recommend the designation of Tourism Enterprise Zones (TEZs) to the Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority (TIEZA), in accordance with Republic Act No. 9593 or otherwise known as the “Tourism Act of 2009”;
11. Creation of sources of revenue	j. Creation of sources of revenue	k. Creation of sources of revenue;
12. Budgeting	12. Budgeting	l. Budgeting. - The Bangsamoro shall prepare its annual budget in accordance with the form, content and manner of preparation as prescribed by law, enacted by the Bangsamoro Government and consistent with the national laws, policies, rules and regulations on budgeting;
13. <i>Financial and banking system.</i> – This is without prejudice to the power of supervision of the <i>Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas</i> (BSP) and provided further that the Bangsamoro Government, the BSP, the Department of Finance (DOF), and the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF) shall jointly promote the development of the Islamic banking system, to include among others the establishment of a <i>Shari’ah</i> supervisory board	13. <i>Financial and banking system.</i> – This is without prejudice to the power of supervision of the <i>Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas</i> (BSP) and provided further that the Bangsamoro Government, the BSP, the Department of Finance (DOF), and the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF) shall jointly promote the development of the Islamic banking system, to include among others the establishment of a <i>Shari’ah</i> supervisory board	m. Islamic Financial and Banking System. – This is without prejudice to the power of supervision of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) and provided further that the Bangsamoro Government, the BSP, the Department of Finance (DOF), and the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF) shall jointly promote the development of the Islamic banking system, to include among others the establishment of a <i>Shari’ah</i> supervisory board;
14. <i>Establishment of government-owned and/or controlled corporations (GOCCS) and financial institutions.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government shall legislate and implement the creation of its own GOCCs in the pursuit of the common good, and subject to economic viability. The GOCCs shall be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or shall be established under legislative charter by the Bangsamoro Government	k. Establishment of Government-owned and/or controlled corporations (GOCCS) and financial institutions. – Subject to the provisions in Section 30 and 31, Article XII of this Basic Law, the Bangsamoro Government shall legislate and implement the creation of its own GOCCs create GOCCs in the pursuit of the common good, and subject to economic viability. The GOCCs shall be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or shall be established under legislative charter by the Bangsamoro Government by a law passed by the Bangsamoro Parliament	14. <i>Establishment of government-owned and/or controlled corporations (GOCCS) and financial institutions.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government shall legislate and implement the creation of its own GOCCs in the pursuit of the common good, and subject to economic viability. The GOCCs shall comply with the provisions of Republic Act No. 10149, otherwise known as “The GOCC Governance Act” , be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or shall be established under legislative charter by the Bangsamoro Government The ctreation and conduct of operations of the financial institutions within Bangsamoro shall be subject to pertinent rules and regulations of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.
15. The Bangsamoro Government shall have authority to regulate power generation, transmission, and distribution operating exclusively in the Bangsamoro and not connected to the national transmission grid. It shall promote investments, domestic and international, in the power sector industry in the Bangsamoro. Power plants and distribution networks in the Bangsamoro shall be able to interconnect and sell power over the national transmission grid to electric consumers. The Bangsamoro Government may	15. The Bangsamoro Government shall have authority to regulate power generation, transmission, and distribution operating exclusively in the Bangsamoro and not connected to the national transmission grid. It shall promote investments, domestic and international, in the power sector industry in the Bangsamoro. Power plants and distribution networks in the Bangsamoro shall be able to interconnect and sell power over the national transmission grid to electric consumers. The Bangsamoro Government may	o. The Bangsamoro Government shall have authority to regulate power generation, transmission, and distribution operating exclusively in the Bangsamoro and not connected to the National Transmission Grid. It shall promote investments, domestic and international, in the power sector industry in the Bangsamoro. In encouraging investments, domestic and international, in the power sector in the Bangsamoro, each shall adopt low carbon sustainable power generation policies and market frameworks that

assist electric cooperatives in accessing funds and technology, to ensure their financial and operational viability. When power generation, transmission, and distribution facilities are connected to the national transmission grid, the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism	assist electric cooperatives in accessing funds and technology, to ensure their financial and operational viability. When power generation, transmission, and distribution facilities are connected to the national transmission grid, the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism	integrates social, economic and environmental policy objectives, toward increasing and accelerating the uptake of renewable energy, and decentralize and distributed energy technologies. Power plants and distribution networks in the Bangsamoro shall be able to interconnect and sell power over the National Transmission Grid to electric consumers. The Bangsamoro Government may assist electric cooperatives in accessing funds and technology; to ensure their financial and operational viability. When power generation, transmission, and distribution facilities are connected to the National Transmission Grid, the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism;
16. <i>Public utilities operations in the Bangsamoro.</i> – In case of inter-regional utilities, there shall be cooperation and coordination among the relevant government agencies	16. <i>Public utilities operations in the Bangsamoro.</i> – In case of inter-regional utilities, there shall be cooperation and coordination among the relevant government agencies	p. Public Utilities Operations in the Bangsamoro. – In case of inter-regional utilities, there shall be cooperation and coordination among the relevant government agencies;
17. Receive grants and donations	l. Receive grants and donations	q. Receive grants and donations;
18. Education and skills training	18. Education and skills training	r. Education and skills training;
19. Science and technology	19. Science and technology	s. Science and technology;
20. Research councils and scholarships	m. Research councils and scholarships	t. Research councils and scholarships;
21. Culture and language	n. Culture and language – The Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate with the relevant national commissions, agencies, or offices, for the preservation of the cultural heritage, language and history of the Bangsamoro.	u. Culture and language;
22. Sports and recreation	o. Sports and recreation	v. Sports and recreation;
23. Regulation of games and amusement operations within the Bangsamoro	p. Regulation of games and amusement operations within the Bangsamoro	w. Regulation of games and amusement operations within the Bangsamoro;
24. <i>Libraries, museums, historical, cultural and archaeological sites.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the power to establish its own libraries and museums, and declare historical and cultural sites. The Central Government shall transfer the management of such sites currently under the jurisdiction of the National Museum, National Historical Commission, and other agencies of the Central Government, to the Bangsamoro Government or local governments therein following certain processes through the intergovernmental relations mechanism. With regard to archaeological sites, the Bangsamoro Government shall coordinate with relevant agencies	q. <i>Libraries, museums, historical, cultural and archaeological sites.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the power to establish its own libraries and museums, and declare historical and cultural sites. The Central National Government shall transfer the management of such sites currently under the jurisdiction of the National Museum, National Historical Commission, and other agencies of the Central National Government, to the Bangsamoro Government or local governments therein following certain the appropriate processes through the intergovernmental relations mechanism. With regard to archaeological sites, the Bangsamoro Government shall coordinate with	x. Libraries, Museums, Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Sites. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the power to establish its own libraries and museums; and declare historical and cultural sites. The Central National Government shall transfer the management of such sites currently under the jurisdiction of the National Museum, National Historical Commission, and other agencies of the Central National Government, to the Bangsamoro Government or local governments therein, following certain processes through the intergovernmental relations mechanism. With regard to archaeological sites, the Bangsamoro Government shall coordinate with

of the Central Government on the regulation, excavation, preservation, and exportation of cultural properties, as well as, on the recovery of lost historical and cultural artifacts	relevant agencies of the Central National Government on the regulation, excavation, preservation, and exportation of cultural properties, as well as, on the recovery of lost historical and cultural artifacts	relevant agencies of the Central National Government on the regulation, excavation, preservation, and exportation of cultural properties, as well as on the recovery of lost historical and cultural artifacts;
25. Regulations on manufacture and distribution of foods, drinks, drugs, and tobacco for the welfare of the Bangsamoro	r. Regulations on Regulation of the manufacture and distribution of foods, food , drinks, drugs, and tobacco for the welfare of the Bangsamoro	y. Regulations on manufacture and distribution of foods, drinks, drugs, and tobacco for the welfare of the Bangsamoro;
26. <i>Hajj and Umrah</i> . – The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary jurisdiction over <i>Hajj</i> and Umrah matters affecting pilgrims from within the Bangsamoro. The Central Government shall have competence over <i>Hajj</i> and <i>Umrah</i> matters affecting pilgrims coming from outside the Bangsamoro. There is hereby created a Bangsamoro pilgrimage authority that shall act in close coordination with Central Government on <i>Hajj</i> and <i>Umrah</i> matters involving offices and agencies outside the Bangsamoro	s. Hajj and Umrah . – The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary jurisdiction over <i>Hajj</i> and Umrah matters affecting pilgrims from within the Bangsamoro. The Central National Government shall have competence over <i>Hajj</i> and <i>Umrah</i> matters affecting pilgrims coming from outside the Bangsamoro. There is hereby created a Bangsamoro pilgrimage authority that shall act in close coordination with Central National Government on <i>Hajj</i> and <i>Umrah</i> matters involving offices and agencies outside the Bangsamoro	z. Hajj and Umrah. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary jurisdiction over Hajj and Umrah matters affecting pilgrims from within the Bangsamoro. The Central National Government shall have competence over Hajj and Umrah matters affecting pilgrims coming from outside the Bangsamoro. There is hereby created a Bangsamoro pilgrimage authority that shall act in close coordination with the Central National Government on Hajj and Umrah matters involving offices and agencies outside the Bangsamoro;
27. Customary laws	t. Customary laws	aa. Customary laws: Except the customary laws of Moro and non-Moro indigenous peoples which fall under the jurisdiction of such Moro and non-Moro indigenous peoples;
28. Declaration of Bangsamoro holidays	u. Declaration of Bangsamoro holidays	bb. Declaration of Bangsamoro holidays;
29. Ancestral domain and natural resources	v. Ancestral domain and natural resources	cc. Ancestral domain and natural resources;
30. Protection of the rights of the indigenous people in the Bangsamoro in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and taking into account in addition to economic and geographical criteria, their individual and communal property rights, cultural integrity, customary beliefs, historical and community traditions. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall create an appropriate office or ministry for the Indigenous Peoples, which shall be part of the Bangsamoro Cabinet to develop and implement the Bangsamoro programs for the indigenous peoples in accordance with a law passed by the Parliament	30. Protection of the rights of the indigenous people in the Bangsamoro in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and taking into account in addition to economic and geographical criteria, their individual and communal property rights, cultural integrity, customary beliefs, historical and community traditions. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall create an appropriate office or ministry for the Indigenous Peoples, which shall be part of the Bangsamoro Cabinet to develop and implement the Bangsamoro programs for the indigenous peoples in accordance with a law passed by the Parliament	dd. Protection of the rights of the indigenous people in the Bangsamoro in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and taking into account in addition to economic and geographical criteria, their individual and communal property rights, cultural integrity, customary beliefs, and historical and community traditions. The Bangsamoro Parliament Government shall create an appropriate office or ministry a commission for the indigenous peoples which shall be part of the Bangsamoro Cabinet to develop and implement the Bangsamoro programs for the indigenous peoples in accordance with a law passed by the Bangsamoro Parliament which shall have the primary responsibility to formulate and implement policies, plans and programs to promote the well-being of all indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro in recognition of their ancestral domain as well as their rights thereto;
31. <i>Land management, land distribution, and agricultural land use reclassification</i> . – The classification of public lands into alienable and disposable lands shall be initiated and recommended by the Bangsamoro	31. Land management, land distribution, and agricultural land use reclassification. – The classification of public lands into alienable and disposable lands shall be initiated and recommended by the Bangsamoro	ee. Land Management, Land Distribution, and Agricultural Land Use Reclassification Classification of Public Lands . – The Bangsamoro Government may initiate and recommend to the President and Congress the classification of public lands into alienable and disposable lands shall be

Government to the President for the timely implementation of Bangsamoro development plans and targets	Government to the President for the timely implementation of Bangsamoro development plans and targets	initiated and recommended by the Bangsamoro Government to the President for the timely implementation of Bangsamoro development plans and targets;
32. <i>Cadastral land survey.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the authority to conduct cadastral surveys, lot surveys, and isolated and special surveys in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Government shall furnish the results of these surveys to, and coordinate with, relevant Central Government agencies to effect inclusion into national cadastral survey	32. <i>Cadastral land survey.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the authority to conduct cadastral surveys, lot surveys, and isolated and special surveys in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Government shall furnish the results of these surveys to, and coordinate with, relevant Central Government agencies to effect inclusion into national cadastral survey	ff. Cadastral Land Survey. – The Bangsamoro Government, upon authority of the President, shall have the authority to may conduct cadastral surveys, lot surveys, and isolated and special surveys in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Government shall furnish the results of these surveys to, and coordinate with, the relevant Central-National Government agencies to effect inclusion into national cadastral survey;
33. Expropriation and eminent domain	33. Expropriation and eminent domain	gg. Expropriation and eminent domain, for public use, or purpose or welfare for the benefit of the poor and the landless, upon payment of just compensation, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution and pertinent laws;
34. <i>Environment, parks, forest management, wildlife, nature reserves and conservation.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the authority to protect and manage the environment. It shall have the power to declare nature reserves and aquatic parks, forests, and watershed reservations, and other protected areas in the Bangsamoro	w. <i>Environment, parks, forest management, wildlife, nature reserves and conservation.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the authority to protect and manage the environment. It shall have the power to declare nature reserves and aquatic parks, forests, and watershed reservations, and other protected areas in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro	hh. Environment, Parks, Forest Management, Wildlife, Nature Reserves and Conservation. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the authority to protect and manage the environment. It shall have the power to declare nature reserves and aquatic parks, forests, and watershed reservations, and other protected areas in the Bangsamoro;
35. Inland waterways for navigation	x. Inland waterways for navigation	ii. Inland waterways for navigation;
36. Inland waters	y. Inland waters, as qualified in Article III, Section 3;	jj. Inland waters;
37. Management, regulation and conservation of all fishery, marine and aquatic resources within the Bangsamoro territorial jurisdiction	z. Management, regulation and conservation of all fishery, marine and aquatic resources within the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro territorial jurisdiction	kk. Management, regulation and conservation of all fishery, marine and aquatic resources within the Bangsamoro territorial jurisdiction, subject to the provisions of the Fisheries Code of the Philippines and other national laws
38. Bangsamoro settlements	aa. Bangsamoro settlements within the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro;	ll. Bangsamoro settlements;
39. Customary justice	bb. Customary justice	mm. Customary justice;
40. <i>Shari’ah</i> courts and <i>Shari’ah</i> justice system	40. <i>Shari’ah</i> courts and <i>Shari’ah</i> justice system	nn. <i>Shari’ah</i> courts and <i>Shari’ah</i> justice system;
41. Public administration and bureaucracy for the Bangsamoro	cc. Public administration and bureaucracy for the Bangsamoro	oo. Public administration and bureaucracy for the Bangsamoro;

42. Health, provided that the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate with and assist each other in the prevention and control of epidemic and other communicable diseases	42. Health, provided that the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate with and assist each other in the prevention and control of epidemic and other communicable diseases	pp. Health, provided that the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate with and assist each other in the prevention and control of epidemic and other communicable diseases;
43. Social services, social welfare and charities	dd. Social services, social welfare and charities	qq. Social services, social welfare and charities;
44. Waste Management	ee. Waste Management	rr. Ecological Solid Waste Management;
45. Establishment and supervision of humanitarian services and institutions	ff. Establishment and supervision of humanitarian services and institutions	ss. Establishment and supervision of humanitarian services and institutions;
46. Identification, generation, and mobilization of international human resources for capacity building and other activities involving the same within the Bangsamoro. The Central Government shall cooperate with and assist the Bangsamoro Government towards ensuring access to such relevant human resources through the intergovernmental relations mechanism	46. Identification, generation, and mobilization of international human resources. – for capacity building and other activities involving the same within the Bangsamoro. The Central Government shall cooperate with and assist the Bangsamoro Government The Bangsamoro Government and the National Government shall jointly cooperate and coordinate towards ensuring access to such relevant human resources mobilization, for capacity building and other activities through the intergovernmental relations mechanism	tt. Identification, generation, and mobilization of international human resources for capacity building and other activities involving the same within the Bangsamoro. The Central National Government shall cooperate with and assist the Bangsamoro Government towards ensuring access to such relevant human resources through the intergovernmental relations mechanism;
47. Establishment of <i>Awqaf</i> (endowment) and charitable trusts	gg. Establishment of <i>Awqaf</i> (endowment) and charitable trusts	uu. Establishment of <i>Awqaf</i> (endowment) and charitable trusts;
48. <i>Hisbah</i> office for accountability as part of the <i>Shari’ah</i> justice system	hh. <i>Hisbah</i> office for accountability as part of the <i>Shari’ah</i> justice system Hisbah office – The Bangsamoro Government shall establish the Hisbah office in the pursuit of accountability	vv. <i>Hisbah</i> office for accountability as part of the <i>Shari’ah</i> justice system;
49. Registration of births, marriages, and deaths, copies of which shall be forwarded to the Philippine Statistics Authority	ii. Registration of births, marriages, and deaths. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have jurisdiction over the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, copies of which shall be forwarded to the Philippine Statistics Authority	ww. Registration of births, marriages, and deaths, copies of which shall be forwarded to the Philippine Statistics Authority;
50. Housing and human settlements	jj. Housing and human settlements	xx. Housing and human settlements;
51. Development planning	kk. Development planning – The Bangsamoro Government shall formulate its development plan to promote growth and full employment, human development, and address social and economic inequities in the region, subject to the policies, programs, and projects of the National Development Plan;	yy. Development planning;
52. Urban and rural development	ll. Urban and rural development	zz. Urban and rural development;
53. Water supplies and services, flood control, and irrigation systems in the Bangsamoro, provided, that with regard to water supplies and services, flood	mm. Water supplies and services, flood control, and irrigation systems in the Bangsamoro. – The Bangsamoro Government shall exercise jurisdiction	aaa. Water supplies and services, flood control, and irrigation systems in the Bangsamoro: Provided, That with regard to water supplies and services,

control, and irrigation systems that connect to or from facilities outside the Bangsamoro, there shall be cooperation and coordination between the Bangsamoro Government and the appropriate Central or local government bodies	over these matters: Provided, That with regard to water supplies and services, flood control, and irrigation systems that connect to or from facilities outside the Bangsamoro, there shall be cooperation and coordination between the Bangsamoro Government and the appropriate Central or local government bodies it shall cooperate and coordinate with the appropriate National government agencies and local government bodies concerning water supplies and services, flood control, and irrigation systems that connect to or from facilities outside the Bangsamoro	flood control, and irrigation systems that connect to or from facilities outside the Bangsamoro, there shall be cooperation and coordination between the Bangsamoro Government and the appropriate Central or local government bodies;
54. Public works and highways within the Bangsamoro	54. Public works and highways within the Bangsamoro	bbb. Public works and highways within the Bangsamoro;
55. Establishment of appropriate mechanisms for consultations for women and marginalized sectors	nn. Establishment of appropriate mechanisms for consultations for women and marginalized sectors	ccc. Establishment of appropriate mechanisms for consultations for women and marginalized sectors;
56. Special development programs and laws for women, the youth, the elderly, labor, the differently-abled, and indigenous people	oo. Special development programs and laws for women, the youth, the elderly, labor, the differently-abled, and indigenous people	ddd. Special development programs and laws for women, labor, the youth, the elderly, the differently-abled, and indigenous peoples;
<p>57. <i>Local administration, municipal corporations and other local authorities including the creation of local governments.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government shall manage and build its own bureaucracy and administrative organization, in accordance with the ministerial form of government;</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament may create, divide, merge, abolish, or substantially alter boundaries of provinces, cities, municipalities, or barangays in accordance with a law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament, and subject to the approval by a majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite in the political units directly affected. Subject to the criteria provided in said law, the Bangsamoro Parliament may likewise create appropriate local government units in the areas inhabited predominantly by indigenous peoples;</p> <p>However, when such acts require the creation of a congressional district, the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate with Central Government through the Philippine Congress – Bangsamoro Parliament Forum to prioritize the deliberations on the creation of the congressional district; and</p>	<p>pp. <i>Local Administration, Municipal Corporations and Other Local Authorities Including the Creation of Local Governments.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government shall manage and build its own bureaucracy and administrative organization, in accordance with the ministerial parliamentary form of government;</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament may create, divide, merge, abolish, or substantially alter boundaries of provinces; cities, municipalities, or barangays in accordance with a law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament, and subject to the approval by a majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite in the political units directly affected. Subject to the criteria provided in said law, the Bangsamoro Parliament may likewise create appropriate local government units in the areas inhabited predominantly by indigenous peoples; and</p> <p>However, when such acts require the creation of a congressional district, the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate with Central Government through the Philippine Congress – Bangsamoro Parliament Forum to prioritize the deliberations on the creation of the congressional district;</p>	<p>eee. Local Administration, Municipal Corporations and Other Local Authorities Including the Creation of Local Governments. – The Bangsamoro Government shall manage and build its own bureaucracy and administrative organization, in accordance with the ministerial form of government;</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament may create, divide, merge, abolish, or substantially alter boundaries of provinces, cities; municipalities, or barangays in accordance with a law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament and shall be entitled to their appropriate share in the national taxes or Internal Revenue Allotment, provided that the criteria laid down in Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991 are satisfied, and subject to the approval by a majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite in the political units directly affected.</p> <p>In the event the Bangsamoro Parliament will create, divide, merge, abolish, or substantially alter boundaries of municipalities, or barangays that will not be compliant with the criteria laid down in R.A. No. 7160 the share of the concerned local government unit in the Internal Revenue Allotment shall come from the Bangsamoro Government. Subject to the criteria provided in said law, the Bangsamoro Parliament may likewise create appropriate local government units in the areas inhabited predominantly by indigenous peoples.</p> <p>However, when such acts require the creation of a congressional district, the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate with the Central</p>

		National Government through the Philippine Congress – Bangsamoro Parliament Forum to prioritize the deliberations on the creation of the congressional district; and
58. Establishment or creation of other institutions, policies and laws for the general welfare of the people in the Bangsamoro.	qq. Establishment or creation of other institutions. – The Bangsamoro Government shall establish policies and enact laws for the general welfare of the people in the Bangsamoro.	fff. Establishment or creation of other institutions, policies, and laws for the general welfare of the people in the Bangsamoro.
		<u>ggg. Quarantine. – The Bangsamoro Government may approve measures and adopt quarantine regulations to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases</u>
		hhh. Pollution control – The National Government and the Bangsamoro Government agencies shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism on pollution control matters.
		iii. Human rights and humanitarian protection and promotion – The Bangsamoro Government may organize its own bodies for human rights and humanitarian protection and promotion that will work cooperatively with relevant national institutions.
		jjj. Penology and penitentiary -- The National Government and the Bangsamoro Government institutions shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism on the matter of granting parole and recommending to the President the grant of executive clemency. The Bangsamoro Government shall create an office that shall administer the parole system <u>subject to the review and approval of the Board of Pardons and Parole</u> and recommend the grant of executive clemency to the Office of the President. The Bangsamoro Government may create and manage jails, penal colonies, and other facilities. It shall ensure the compatibility of these facilities with the national jail management and penitentiary system, through the intergovernmental relations mechanism. These facilities are understood to be part of the country’s administration of justice.
		kkk. Civil service – The Bangsamoro Government shall develop and administer a professional civil service corps, to include the powers and privileges on civil service matters provided in R.A. No. 9054, and without prejudice to the power, authority, and duty of the national Civil Service Commission.

		<p>There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Civil Service <u>Commission which shall be part of the national Civil Service Commission (CSC) and shall be under its direct control and supervision. Upon consultation with the CSC, the Bangsamoro Government shall enact a civil service law, which shall be consistent with the provisions of Article IX (B) of the 1987 Constitution.</u> This law shall govern the conduct of civil servants and qualifications for non-elective positions, adopt the merit and fitness system, and protect civil service eligibles in various government positions, including government-owned and/or controlled corporations with original charters in the Bangsamoro: <u>Provided, That in the case of teachers of the Arabic language and/or Islamic values, as well as foreign-educated teachers, who may not be able to comply with existing civil service standards of the national Civil Service Commission, special consideration shall be accorded to them: Provided further, That the Bangsamoro Civil Service Commission may promulgate rules and regulations to implement this provision;</u></p>
		<p><u>III. Accountability of public officers and employees -</u> The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary disciplinary authority over its own officials and employees, <u>without prejudice to the power and authority of the Ombudsman over public officers and employees.</u></p>
		<p>mmm. Administration of justice – <u>Justice shall be administered in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Basic Law, the Constitution and other relevant laws, judicial powers shall remain vested in the Supreme Court and such lower court as may be established by law, including the Shari’ah courts as provided in Article X hereof. The Shari’ah Law shall be applicable only to Muslims.</u></p>
		<p>nnn. Funding for the maintenance of <u>Airports, Wharves, National Road, Bridges, and Irrigation Systems – The National Government shall be responsible for the funding, construction, and maintenance of national roads, bridges, and irrigation systems in the Bangsamoro, and shall include in the National Road Network Information System all national roads and bridges in the Bangsamoro. There shall be coordination through the intergovernmental relations mechanism between the relevant National Government and Bangsamoro Government agencies on the matter of national roads, bridges, and irrigation systems within the Bangsamoro.</u></p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall submit proposals to the appropriate national government agency for the inclusion of the cost of such maintenance in the latter’s budget that shall be submitted to Congress for inclusion in the General Appropriations Act. Funding for national roads,</p>

		bridges, and irrigation systems shall be regularly released to the relevant department of the <u>National</u> Government.
		ooo. Disaster Risk Reduction and Management – The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary responsibility over disaster risk reduction and management within the Bangsamoro. There shall be cooperation and coordination among relevant <u>National</u> Government and Bangsamoro Government agencies on disaster risk reduction and management. There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BDRRMC), with powers and functions that shall be defined by the Bangsamoro Parliament in a law on disaster preparedness and response. The BDRRMC shall formulate the Bangsamoro Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan, which shall complement the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework and Plan of the <u>National</u> Government. Additionally, the BDRRMC, through its Chair, the Chief Minister, may recommend to the President the mobilization of resources of national defense in times of disasters in the Bangsamoro.
		ppp. Local Climate Change Action Plan. - The Bangsamoro Government consistent with Republic Act No. 9729 or the Climate Change Act of 2009 shall ensure that the formulation of Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAPs) is immediately complied with by its constituent units and thereafter likewise ensure that such LCCAPs are properly and effectively implemented.
Section 4. Other Exclusive Powers. The following vested powers and competencies previously granted to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under R.A. No. 6734, as amended by R.A. No. 9054, are hereby transferred to the Bangsamoro Government as part of its exclusive powers	Section 4. Other Exclusive Powers. The following vested powers and competencies previously granted to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under R.A. No. 6734, as amended by R.A. No. 9054, are hereby transferred to the Bangsamoro Government as part of its exclusive powers The Bangsamoro Government shall have authority over the following:	Sec. 3. Other Exclusive Powers of the Bangsamoro Government. – The following vested powers and competencies previously granted to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under R.A. No. 6734 as amended by R.A. No. 9054, are hereby transferred to the Bangsamoro Government as part of its exclusive powers:
a) To regulate and exercise authority over foreign investments within its jurisdiction. The Central Government may intervene in such matters only if national security is involved	a) To regulate and exercise authority Regulation over foreign investments within its jurisdiction. The Central Government may intervene in such matters only if national security is involved	a) Subject to the provisions of the 1987 Philippine Constitution and existing laws, to regulate and exercise authority over foreign investments within its territorial jurisdiction. The Central National Government may shall intervene in such on matters only if involving national security and public safety is involved
b) To proclaim a state of calamity over its territorial jurisdiction or parts thereof whenever typhoons, flash floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, or other natural calamities cause widespread damage or destruction to life or property in the region. The state of calamity proclaimed by the Chief	b) To proclaim Proclamation of a state of calamity over its territorial jurisdiction or parts thereof whenever typhoons, flash floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, or other natural calamities cause widespread damage or destruction to life or property in the region. The state of calamity proclaimed	b) To proclaim a state of calamity over its territorial jurisdiction or parts thereof whenever typhoons, flash floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, or other natural calamities cause widespread damage or destruction to life or property in the region. The state of calamity proclaimed by the Chief Minister

Minister shall only be for the purpose of maximizing the efforts to rescue imperiled persons and property and the expeditious rehabilitation of the damaged area	by the Chief Minister shall only be for the purpose of maximizing the efforts to rescue imperiled persons and property and the expeditious rehabilitation of the damaged area;	shall only be for the purpose of maximizing the efforts to rescue imperiled persons and property and the expeditious rehabilitation of the damaged area; The state of calamity proclaimed shall, in no way, suspend any provision of the Constitution or this Basic Law as well as the pertinent laws promulgated by the National Government and the Bangsamoro Government;
c) To temporarily take over or direct operation of any privately-owned public utility or business affected with public interest, in times of state of calamity declared by the Chief Minister, when the public interest so requires and under such reasonable terms and safeguards as may be prescribed by the Parliament. The public utility or business concerned may contest the take-over of its operations by the Bangsamoro Government by filing a proper case or petition with the Court of Appeals	c) To temporarily Temporary take over or direct operation of any privately-owned public utility or business affected with public interest, in times of state of calamity declared by the Chief Minister, when the public interest so requires and under such reasonable terms and safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bangsamoro Parliament. The public utility or business concerned may contest the take-over of its operations by the Bangsamoro Government by filing a proper case or petition with the Court of Appeals	c. To temporarily take over or direct operation of any privately-owned public utility or business affected with public interest operating exclusively in the Bangsamoro in times of state of calamity declared by the Chief Minister, when the public interest so requires, and under such reasonable terms and safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bangsamoro Parliament. The public utility or business concerned may contest the take-over of its operations by the Bangsamoro Government by filing a proper case or petition with the Court of Appeals;
d) To recognize constructive or traditional possession of lands and resources by indigenous people subject to judicial affirmation, the petition for which shall be instituted within a period of ten (10) years from the effectivity of this Basic Law. The procedure for judicial affirmation of imperfect titles under existing laws shall, as far as practicable, apply to the judicial affirmation of titles to ancestral lands;	d) To recognize Recognition of constructive or traditional possession of lands and resources by indigenous people subject to judicial affirmation, the petition for which shall be instituted within a period of ten (10) years from the effectivity of this Basic Law. The procedure for judicial affirmation of imperfect titles under existing laws shall, as far as practicable, apply to the judicial affirmation of titles to ancestral lands;	d. To recognize constructive or traditional possession of lands and resources by indigenous peoples subject to judicial affirmation, the petition for which shall be instituted within a period of ten (10) years from the effectivity of this Basic Law. The procedure for judicial affirmation of imperfect titles under existing laws shall, as far as practicable, apply to the judicial affirmation of titles to ancestral lands;
e) To adopt and implement a comprehensive urban land reform and land use program, to ensure the just utilization of lands within its jurisdiction	e) To adopt and implement Adoption and implementation of a comprehensive urban land reform and land use program, to ensure the just utilization of lands within its jurisdiction	e. To adopt and implement a comprehensive urban land reform and land use program to ensure the just utilization of lands within its jurisdiction;
f) The Bangsamoro Parliament shall have the following powers:	f) The Bangsamoro Parliament shall have the following powers:	f. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall have the following powers:
1. To enact legislation on the rights of the people of the Bangsamoro to initiate measures for the passage, amendment, or repeal of regional or local legislation; to be consulted on matters that affect their environment; to call for a referendum on important issues affecting their lives; and, on initiatives	1. To enact legislation on the rights of the people of the Bangsamoro to initiate measures for the passage, amendment, or repeal of regional or local legislation; to be consulted on matters that affect their environment; to call for a referendum on important issues affecting their lives; and, on initiatives	i. To enact legislation on the rights of the people of the Bangsamoro to initiate measures for the passage, amendment, or repeal of regional or local legislation; to be consulted on matters that affect their environment; to call for a referendum on important issues affecting their lives; and on initiatives;
2. To conduct inquiries or public consultations in aid of legislation in accordance with its rules. In connection therewith, it shall have the power to issue <i>subpoena</i> or <i>subpoena duces tecum</i> to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, documents, or things by witnesses or persons under investigation by the Parliament, itself, or by any of its committees. It shall also have the right to cite witnesses or persons under investigation for contempt for refusal to testify before it or before any of its committees, or to produce papers, documents or things required by the	2. To conduct inquiries or public consultations in aid of legislation in accordance with its rules. In connection therewith, it shall have the power to issue subpoena or subpoena duces tecum to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, documents, or things by witnesses or persons under investigation by the Parliament, itself, or by any of its committees. It shall also have the right to cite witnesses or persons under investigation for contempt for refusal to testify before it or before any of its committees, or to produce papers, documents or things required by the	ii. To conduct inquiries or public consultations in aid of legislation in accordance with its rules. In connection therewith, it shall have the power to issue subpoena or subpoena <i>duces tecum</i> to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, documents, or things by witnesses or persons under investigation by the Parliament itself, or by any of its committees. It shall also have the right to cite witnesses or persons under investigation for contempt for refusal to testify before it or before any of its committees, or to produce papers, documents, or things required by the

Parliament or any of its committees. The rights of persons appearing in or affected by such inquiries shall be respected	Parliament or any of its committees. The rights of persons appearing in or affected by such inquiries shall be respected	Parliament or any of its committees. The rights of persons appearing in or affected by such inquiries shall be respected;
3. To enact a law that would allow the Chief Minister, Speaker of the Parliament, and the Presiding Justice of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari'ah</i> High Court to augment any item in the Bangsamoro General Appropriations Law for their respective offices from savings in other items of their respective appropriations	3. To enact a law that would allow the Chief Minister, Speaker of the Parliament, and the Presiding Justice of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari'ah</i> High Court to augment any item in the Bangsamoro General Appropriations Law for their respective offices from savings in other items of their respective appropriations	iii. To enact a law supplemental budget that would allow the Chief Minister, Speaker of the Parliament, and the Presiding Justice of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari'ah</i> High Court to augment any item in the Bangsamoro General Appropriations Law for their respective offices from savings in other items of their respective appropriations;
4. Within the competencies of the Bangsamoro Government, to enact a law that shall regulate the grant of franchises and concessions, and empower the Chief Minister to grant leases, permits, and licenses over agricultural lands and for forest management	4. Within the competencies of the Bangsamoro Government, to enact a law that shall regulate the grant of franchises and concessions, and empower the Chief Minister to grant leases, permits, and licenses over agricultural lands and for forest management	iv. Within the competencies of the Bangsamoro Government, to enact a law that shall regulate the grant of franchises and concessions, and empower the Chief Minister to grant leases, permits, and licenses over agricultural lands and for forest management;
g) To create pioneering firms and other business entities needed to boost economic development in the Bangsamoro	g) To create Creation of pioneering firms and other business entities needed to boost economic development in the Bangsamoro	g. To create pioneering firms and other business entities needed to boost economic development in the Bangsamoro;
h) To establish and operate pioneering public utilities in the interest of regional welfare and security. Upon payment of just compensation, it may cause the transfer of the ownership of such utilities to cooperatives or other collective organizations	h) To establish and operate Establishment and operation of pioneering public utilities in the interest of regional welfare and security. Upon payment of just compensation, it may cause the transfer of the ownership of such utilities to cooperatives or other collective organizations	h. To establish and operate pioneering public utilities in the interest of regional welfare and security. Upon payment of just compensation, it may cause the transfer of the ownership of such utilities to cooperatives or other collective organizations;
i) To support and encourage the building up of entrepreneurial capability in the Bangsamoro and to recognize, promote, and protect cooperatives	i) To support and encourage the building up Recognition, promotion, and protection of cooperatives, the support and encouragement of entrepreneurial capability in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro and to recognize, promote, and protect cooperatives	i. To support and encourage the building up of entrepreneurial capability in the Bangsamoro and to recognize, promote, and protect cooperatives;
j) To supervise and regulate private schools in the Bangsamoro and to allow the participation of three (3) representatives of private schools in the deliberations of the appropriate Bangsamoro Government's ministry, Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), and other government agencies on matters dealing with private schools;	j) To supervise and regulate private schools in the Bangsamoro and to allow the participation of three (3) representatives of private schools in the deliberations of the appropriate Bangsamoro Government's ministry, Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), and other government agencies on matters dealing with private schools;	j. To supervise and regulate private schools in the Bangsamoro and to allow the participation of three (3) representatives of private schools in the deliberations of the appropriate Bangsamoro Government's ministry, Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), and other government agencies on matters dealing with private schools;
k) To be represented in the board of the state universities and colleges in the Bangsamoro by the Chair of the appropriate committee of the Bangsamoro Parliament, as member. The state universities and colleges within the Bangsamoro shall be considered part of the Bangsamoro educational system. This notwithstanding, these state universities and colleges shall enjoy academic freedom and fiscal autonomy, and shall continue to be governed by their respective charters;	k) To be represented in the board of the state universities and colleges in the Bangsamoro by the Chair of the appropriate committee of the Bangsamoro Parliament, as member. The state universities and colleges within the Bangsamoro shall be considered part of the Bangsamoro educational system. This notwithstanding, these state universities and colleges shall enjoy academic freedom and fiscal autonomy, and shall continue to be governed by their respective charters;	k. To be represented in the board of the state universities and colleges in the Bangsamoro by the Chair of the appropriate committee of the Bangsamoro Parliament as member. The state universities and colleges within the Bangsamoro shall be considered part of the Bangsamoro educational system. This notwithstanding, these state universities and colleges shall enjoy academic freedom and fiscal autonomy and shall continue to be governed by their respective charters;

l) To supervise, through the appropriate ministry, the accredited <i>madaris</i> in the Bangsamoro	l) To supervise, through the appropriate ministry, the accredited <i>madaris</i> in the Bangsamoro	l. To supervise, through the appropriate ministry, the accredited <i>Madaris</i> in the Bangsamoro;
m) To conduct periodic competitive qualifying examinations of <i>madaris</i> teachers for permanent appointments to the Bangsamoro education system	m) To conduct periodic competitive qualifying examinations of <i>madaris</i> teachers for permanent appointments to the Bangsamoro education system	m. To conduct periodic competitive qualifying examinations of <i>Madaris</i> teachers for permanent appointments to the Bangsamoro education system;
n) To adopt measures to protect and promote the rights of people's organizations and other collective organizations;	n) To adopt Adoption of measures to protect and promote the rights of people's organizations and other collective organizations;	n. To adopt measures to protect and promote the rights of people's organizations and other collective organizations;
o) To adopt measures for the protection of the youth in the Bangsamoro and the promotion of their welfare, and to create the appropriate office and other mechanisms for the implementation of such measures	o) To adopt Adoption of measures for the protection of to protect the youth in the Bangsamoro and the promotion of promote their welfare, and to create the appropriate offices and other mechanisms for the implementation of such measures	o. To adopt measures for the protection of the youth in the Bangsamoro and the promotion of their welfare, and to create the appropriate office and other mechanisms for the implementation of such measures;
p) To enforce the policy against the appointment or designation of any member of the Armed Forces of the Philippines in the active service to a civilian position in the Bangsamoro Government, including government-owned and/or -controlled corporations, or in any of their subsidiaries or instrumentalities within the Bangsamoro.	p) To enforce Enforcement of the policy against the appointment or designation of any member of the Armed Forces of the Philippines in the active service to a civilian position in the Bangsamoro Government, including government-owned and/or -controlled corporations, or in any of their subsidiaries or instrumentalities within the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro.	p. To enforce the policy against the appointment or designation of any member of the Armed Forces of the Philippines in the active service to a civilian position in the Bangsamoro Government, including government-owned and/or -controlled corporations GOCCs , or in any of their subsidiaries or instrumentalities within the Bangsamoro.
		<p>p. To exercise powers expressly granted to the local government units those necessarily implied therefrom, as well as powers necessary, appropriate or incidental for its efficient and effective governance and those which are essential to the promotion of general welfare.</p> <p>Within the territorial jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro, it shall ensure and support among other things, the preservation and engagement of culture, promote health and safety, enhance the right of the people to a balance ecology and currently support the development of appropriate and self-reliance scientific and technological capabilities, improve public morals, enhance economic prosperity and social justice, promote full employment among their residents, maintain peace and order and preserve a comfort and convenience of their residents.</p>
Article VI INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS	Article VI INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS	ARTICLE VI INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
Section 1. Asymmetric Relationship. – The relationship between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall be asymmetric. This is reflective of the recognition of their Bangsamoro identity, and their	Section 1. Asymmetric Relationship. – The relationship between the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall be asymmetric. This is reflective of the recognition of their Bangsamoro	Section 1. Asymmetric Relationship. – The relationship between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall be asymmetric. This is reflective of the recognition of their Bangsamoro identity, and their

aspiration for self-governance. This makes it distinct from other regions and other local governments.	identity, and their aspiration for self-governance. This makes it distinct from other regions and other local governments.	aspiration for self governance. This makes it distinct from other regions and other local governments.
Section 2. Parity of Esteem. – The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall be guided by the principles of parity of esteem and accepted norms of good governance. The Central Government shall respect the exercise of competencies and exclusive powers of the Bangsamoro Government. The Bangsamoro Government shall respect the exercise of the competencies and reserved powers of the Central Government.	Section 2. Parity of Esteem. – The Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall be guided by the principles of parity of esteem and accepted norms of good governance. The Central National Government shall respect the exercise of competencies and exclusive powers of the Bangsamoro Government. The Bangsamoro Government shall respect the exercise of the competencies and reserved powers of the Central National Government.	Section 2. Parity of Esteem.—The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall be guided by the principles of parity of esteem and accepted norms of good governance. The Central Government shall respect the exercise of competencies and exclusive powers of the Bangsamoro Government. The Bangsamoro Government shall respect the exercise of the competencies and reserved powers of the Central Government.
Section 3. General Supervision. Consistent with the principle of autonomy and the asymmetric relation of the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government, the President shall exercise general supervision over the Bangsamoro Government to ensure that laws are faithfully executed.	Section 3. General Supervision. Consistent with the principle of autonomy and the asymmetric relation of the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government, the President shall exercise general supervision over the Bangsamoro Government to ensure that laws are faithfully executed.	Section 1. General Supervision. Consistent with the principle of autonomy and the asymmetric relation of the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government, The President shall exercise general supervision over the Bangsamoro Government to ensure that laws are faithfully executed. The President may suspend the Chief Minister for the period not exceeding six (6) months for willful violation of the 1987 Constitution, this Basic Law or any existing law that applies to the Bangsamoro.
Section 4. Intergovernmental Relations Mechanism. – The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall establish a mechanism at the highest levels that will coordinate and harmonize their relationships. For this purpose, a primary mechanism shall be a Central Government – Bangsamoro Government Intergovernmental Relations Body to resolve issues on intergovernmental relations. All disputes and issues relating to these intergovernmental relations shall be resolved through regular consultations and continuing negotiations in a non-adversarial manner. The Intergovernmental Relations Body shall exhaust all means to resolve all issues brought before it. Unresolved issues shall be elevated to the President through the Chief Minister. The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall each appoint a representative in the inter-governmental relations body. Both representatives shall have authority to make decisions. The body shall be supported by a joint secretariat.	Section 4. Intergovernmental Relations Mechanism. – The Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall establish a intergovernmental relations mechanism at the highest levels that will coordinate and harmonize their relationships. For this purpose, a primary mechanism shall be a Central National Government – Bangsamoro Government Intergovernmental Relations Body to resolve issues on intergovernmental relations. All disputes and issues relating to these intergovernmental relations shall be resolved through regular consultations and continuing negotiations in a non-adversarial manner. The Intergovernmental Relations Body shall exhaust all means to resolve all issues brought before it. Unresolved issues shall be elevated to the President through the Chief Minister. The Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall each appoint a representative in the Intergovernmental Relations Body . Both representatives shall have authority to make decisions. The Body shall be supported by a joint secretariat.	Sec. 2. Intergovernmental Relations Mechanism. – The Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall establish a mechanism at the highest levels that will coordinate and harmonize their relationships. For this purpose, the primary mechanism shall be the Central National Government – Bangsamoro Government Intergovernmental Relations Body to resolve issues on intergovernmental relations. All disputes and issues relating to these intergovernmental relations shall be resolved through regular consultations and continuing negotiations in a non-adversarial manner. The National Government - Bangsamoro Government Intergovernmental Relations Body shall exhaust all means to resolve all issues brought before it. Unresolved issues shall be elevated to the President through the Chief Minister. The Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall each appoint a representative in the Intergovernmental Relations Body . Both representatives shall have authority to make decisions. The body shall be supported by a joint secretariat. The National Government - Bangsamoro Government Intergovernmental Relations Body is hereby authorized to create other intergovernmental bodies or boards other than those specified in this Basic Law or as may be

		necessary: <i>Provided</i> , That these bodies or boards, as well as all others already created in this Basic Law shall be under the supervision and oversight of the National Government – Bangsamoro Government Intergovernmental Relations Body: <i>Provided further</i> , That these bodies or boards shall not encroach upon the exercise of the exclusive powers of the Bangsamoro Government.
		Sec. 4. Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board. – There is hereby created an Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board (IGFPB) that shall address revenue imbalances and fluctuations in regional financial needs and revenue-raising capacity of the Bangsamoro, whose functions and composition are provided for in Article XII of this Basic Law.
		Sec. 5. Joint Body for the Zones of Joint Cooperation. - There is hereby created a Joint Body for the Zones of Joint Cooperation, which shall be responsible for formulating policies relating to the Zones of Joint Cooperation in the Sulu Sea and Moro Gulf, whose functions and composition are provided for in Section 20, Article XIII of this Basic Law.
		<p>Sec. 6. Intergovernmental Infrastructure Development Board. - There is hereby created an Intergovernmental Infrastructure Development Board, which shall be responsible for coordinating and synchronizing national and Bangsamoro infrastructure development plans including those provided under Section 2 of Article V, Section 25 of Article XII, Section 1 of Article XIV, and Section 15 of Article VI of this Basic Law.</p> <p>The Board shall be composed of the heads and/or representatives of the appropriate ministries and offices in the Bangsamoro Government. The National Government shall likewise be represented in the Board by the Secretary of Public Works and Highways and such other officials as may be necessary to be designated by the Secretary of Public Works and Highways.</p>
		Sec. 7. Intergovernmental Energy Board. - There is hereby created an Intergovernmental Energy Board. It shall resolve all matters specified in Section 34, Article XIII of this Basic Law and other energy issues referred to it by the National Government - Bangsamoro Government Intergovernmental Relations Body. It shall be composed of the representatives of both governments coming from their respective Departments of Energy, Regulatory Commissions, and Electrification Administrations.

		Sec. 8. Bangsamoro Sustainable Development Board. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall create a Bangsamoro Sustainable Development Board (BSDB), an intergovernmental body composed of representatives from the Bangsamoro Government and the National Government. The Board shall ensure the integration and harmonization of economic, social and environmental considerations as vital dimensions of sustainable development policy and practice in the Bangsamoro.
<p>Section 5. Council of Leaders. – The Bangsamoro Council of Leaders shall consist of the Chief Minister, provincial governors, mayors of chartered cities, and representatives from traditional leaders, non-Moro indigenous communities, women, settler communities, <i>ulama</i>, youth, Bangsamoro communities outside of the Bangsamoro territory, and other sectors. The Bangsamoro Council of Leaders shall be chaired by the Chief Minister. The Council shall advise the Chief Minister on matters of governance in the Bangsamoro. The representation of the non-Moro indigenous communities shall be pursuant to their customary laws and indigenous processes.</p> <p>The mechanism of representation and number of representatives shall be determined by the Parliament.</p>	<p>Section 5. Council of Leaders. – The Bangsamoro Council of Leaders shall consist of the Chief Minister, provincial governors, mayors of chartered cities, and representatives from traditional leaders, non-Moro indigenous communities, women, settler communities, <i>ulama</i>, the youth, Bangsamoro communities outside of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro territory, and other sectors. The Bangsamoro Council of Leaders shall be chaired by the Chief Minister. The Council shall advise the Chief Minister on matters of governance in the Bangsamoro. The representation of the non-Moro indigenous communities shall be pursuant to their customary laws and indigenous processes.</p> <p>The mechanism of representation and number of representatives shall be determined by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>Sec. 9. Council of Leaders. – The Bangsamoro Council of Leaders shall consist of the Chief Minister, provincial governors, mayors of chartered cities, and representatives from of traditional leaders, non-Moro indigenous communities, women, settler communities, <i>Ulama</i>, youth, Bangsamoro communities outside of the Bangsamoro territory, and other sectors. The Bangsamoro Council of Leaders shall be chaired by the Chief Minister. The Council shall advise the Chief Minister on matters of governance in the Bangsamoro. The representation of the non-Moro indigenous communities shall be pursuant to their customary laws and indigenous processes.</p> <p>The mechanism of representation and number of representatives shall be determined by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>
<p>Section 6. Devolution and Subsidiarity. – The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government accept the concept of devolution as inspired by the principles of subsidiarity. Decisions are to be made at the appropriate level to ensure public accountability and transparency, and in consideration of good governance and the general welfare.</p>	<p>Section 6. Devolution and Subsidiarity. – The Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall accept the concept of devolution as inspired by the principles of subsidiarity. Decisions are to be made at the appropriate level to ensure public accountability and transparency, and in consideration of good governance and the general welfare.</p>	<p>Sec. 10. Devolution and Subsidiarity. – The Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government accept the concept of devolution as inspired by the principles of subsidiarity. Decisions are to be made at the appropriate level to ensure public accountability and transparency, and in consideration of good governance and the general welfare.</p>
<p>Section 7. Bangsamoro Government and Its Constituent Local Government Units. – The provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays, and geographic areas within its territory shall be the constituent units of the Bangsamoro. The authority to regulate on its own responsibility the affairs of the local government units is guaranteed within the limit of this Basic Law. The Local Government Units shall continue to exercise the powers granted to them as provided by law. For good governance, the Bangsamoro Parliament may enact a Local Government Code.</p>	<p>Section 7. Bangsamoro Government and Its Constituent Local Government Units. – The provinces, cities, municipalities, and barangays, and geographic areas within its territory geographical area shall be the constituent units of the Bangsamoro. The authority to regulate on its own responsibility the affairs of the local government units is guaranteed within the limit of this Basic Law. The local government units shall continue to exercise the powers granted to them as provided by law. For good governance, The Bangsamoro Parliament may enact a Local Government Code in support of good governance.</p>	<p>Sec. 11. Bangsamoro Government and its Constituent Local Government Units. – The provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays, and geographic areas within its territory territorial jurisdiction shall be the constituent units of the Bangsamoro. The authority to regulate on its own responsibility the affairs of the local government units is guaranteed within the limits of this Basic Law. The local government units shall continue to exercise the powers granted to them by law as provided by law. The privileges already enjoyed by local government units under existing laws shall not be diminished. For good governance, the Bangsamoro Parliament may enact a Local Government Code.</p>
<p>Section 8. Philippine Congress - Bangsamoro Parliament Forum. – There shall be a Philippine Congress-Bangsamoro Parliament Forum for purposes of cooperation and coordination of legislative initiatives</p>	<p>Section 8. Philippine Congress - Bangsamoro Parliament Forum. – There shall be a Philippine Congress-Bangsamoro Parliament Forum for purposes of cooperation and coordination of legislative initiatives</p>	<p>Sec. 3. Philippine Congress - Bangsamoro Parliament Forum. – There shall be a Philippine Congress-Bangsamoro Parliament Forum for purposes of cooperation and coordination of legislative initiatives.</p>

<p>Section 9. Bangsamoro Participation in Central Government. – It shall be the policy of the Central Government to appoint competent and qualified inhabitants of the Bangsamoro in the following offices in the Central Government: at least one (1) Cabinet Secretary; at least one (1) in each of the other departments, offices and bureaus, holding executive, primarily confidential, highly technical, policy-determining positions; and one (1) Commissioner in each of the constitutional bodies.</p> <p>The recommendations of the Bangsamoro Government shall be channeled through the intergovernmental relations mechanisms.</p>	<p>Section 9. Bangsamoro Participation in Central National Government. – As far as practicable, it shall be the policy of the Central National Government to appoint competent and qualified inhabitants individuals of the from the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro in the following offices in the Central Government: at least one (1) Cabinet Secretary; at least one (1) in each of the other departments, offices and bureaus, holding executive, primarily confidential, highly technical, policy-determining positions; and one (1) Commissioner in each of the constitutional bodies departments, offices, commissions, agencies and bureaus which implement and enforce the policies, programs, and projects of the National Government.</p> <p>The recommendations of the Bangsamoro Government shall be channeled through the intergovernmental relations mechanisms.</p>	<p>Sec. 12. Bangsamoro Participation in Central National Government. – As far as practicable, it shall be the policy of the Central Government to appoint competent and qualified inhabitants of the Bangsamoro shall be represented in the following offices in the Central Government: at least one (1) Cabinet Secretary; at least one (1) in each of the other departments, offices, and bureaus holding executive, primarily confidential, highly technical, or policy-determining positions; and one (1) Commissioner in each of the constitutional bodies departments, offices, commissions, agencies and bureaus of the National Government that implement and enforce policies, programs and projects of the National Government in the Region.</p> <p>The recommendations of the Bangsamoro Government shall be channeled through the intergovernmental relations mechanisms.</p>
<p>Section 10. Assistance to Other Bangsamoro Communities. – The Central Government shall ensure the protection of the rights of the Bangsamoro people residing outside the territory of the Bangsamoro and undertake programs for the rehabilitation and development of their communities. The Bangsamoro Government shall provide assistance to their communities to enhance their economic, social, and cultural development. In this regard, the Bangsamoro Government shall include in its priorities the creation of an office for Bangsamoro communities outside of the Bangsamoro territory.</p>	<p>Section 10. Assistance to Other Bangsamoro Communities. – The Central National Government shall ensure the protection of the rights of the Bangsamoro people residing outside the territory of the Bangsamoro and undertake programs for the rehabilitation and development of their communities. The Bangsamoro Government shall provide assistance to their communities to enhance their economic, social, and cultural development. In this regard, the Bangsamoro Government shall include in its priorities the creation of an office for Bangsamoro communities outside of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro territory.</p>	<p>Sec. 13. Assistance to Other Bangsamoro Communities. – The Central National Government shall ensure the protection of the rights of the Bangsamoro people residing outside the territory of the Bangsamoro and undertake programs for the rehabilitation and development of their communities. The Bangsamoro Government, in coordination with the concerned local government unit where the community is located, shall provide assistance to their communities to enhance their economic, social, and cultural development. In this regard, the Bangsamoro Government shall include in its priorities the creation of an office for Bangsamoro communities outside of the Bangsamoro territory.</p>
		<p>Sec. 16. National Programs and Projects. - National programs and projects, such as but not limited to Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, Philhealth, and social pension for senior citizens, shall continue to be funded by the National Government.</p>
<p>Article VII THE BANGSAMORO GOVERNMENT</p>	<p>Article VII THE BANGSAMORO GOVERNMENT</p>	<p>ARTICLE VII THE BANGSAMORO GOVERNMENT</p>
<p>Section 1. Seat of Government. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall determine the seat of the Bangsamoro Government anywhere within the Bangsamoro territory.</p>	<p>Section 1. Seat of Government. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall determine the seat of the Bangsamoro Government anywhere within the Bangsamoro territory autonomous region.</p>	<p>Sec. 1. Seat of Government. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall determine the seat of the Bangsamoro Government anywhere within the Bangsamoro territory territorial jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro.</p>
<p>Section 2. Powers of Government. – The powers of government shall be vested in the Bangsamoro Parliament, which shall exercise those powers and functions expressly granted to it in this Basic Law, and those necessary for or incidental to the proper governance and development of the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 2. Powers of Government. – The powers of government shall be vested in the Bangsamoro Parliament. which It shall exercise those powers and functions expressly granted to it in this Basic Law, and those other powers necessary for or incidental to the proper governance and</p>	<p>Sec. 2. Powers of Government. – The powers of government shall be vested in the Bangsamoro Parliament, which shall exercise those powers and functions expressly granted to it in this Basic Law, and those necessary for or incidental to the proper governance and development of the Bangsamoro. It</p>

It shall set policies, legislate on matters within its authority, and elect a Chief Minister, who shall exercise executive authority in its behalf.	development of the Bangsamoro. It shall set policies, legislate on matters within its authority, and elect a Chief Minister, who shall exercise executive authority in its behalf.	shall set policies, legislate on matters within its authority, and elect a Chief Minister who shall exercise executive authority on its behalf.
Section 3. Legislative Authority. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall have the authority to enact laws on matters that are within the powers and competencies of the Bangsamoro Government.	Section 3. Legislative Authority. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall have the authority to enact laws on matters that are within the powers and competencies of the Bangsamoro Government. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall have the following powers: a. To enact measure on the rights of the people of the Bangsamoro for the passage, amendment, or repeal of regional or local laws; to be consulted on matters that affect their environment; to call for a referendum on important issues affecting their lives; and, enact a law on initiatives; b. To conduct inquiries or public consultations in aid of legislation in accordance with its rules. In connection therewith, it shall have the power to issue <i>subpoena ad testificandum</i> or <i>subpoena duces tecum</i> to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, documents, or things by witnesses or persons under investigation by the Bangsamoro Parliament, itself, or by any of its committees. It shall also have the right to cite witnesses or persons under investigation for contempt for refusal to testify before it or before any of its committees, or to produce papers, documents or things required by the Bangsamoro Parliament or any of its committees. The rights of persons appearing in or affected by such inquiries shall be respected c. To enact a law that would allow the Chief Minister, Speaker of the Bangsamoro Parliament, and the Presiding Justice of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari'ah</i> Court of Appeals to augment any item in the Bangsamoro General Appropriations Law for their respective offices from savings in other items of their respective appropriations d. To enact a law within the competencies of the Bangsamoro Government to regulate the grant of local franchises and concessions, and empower the Chief Minister to grant leases, permits, and licenses over agricultural lands and for forest management	Sec. 3. Legislative Authority. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall have the authority to enact laws on matters that are within the powers and competencies of the Bangsamoro Government.
Section 4. Executive Authority. - The executive function and authority shall be exercised by the Cabinet, which shall be headed by a Chief Minister. The Chief Minister who heads the parliamentary government of the Bangsamoro	Section 4. Executive Authority. - The executive function and authority shall be exercised by the Cabinet, which shall be headed by a Chief Minister. The Chief Minister who heads the parliamentary government of the Bangsamoro	Sec. 4. Executive Authority. - The executive function and authority shall be exercised by the Cabinet, which shall be headed by a Chief Minister. The Chief Minister who heads the parliamentary government of the Bangsamoro

<p>shall be elected by a majority vote of the Parliament from among its members.</p> <p>The Chief Minister shall appoint two (2) Deputy Chief Ministers, as provided under Article VII, Section 35, and the members of the Cabinet, majority of whom shall also come from the Parliament.</p>	<p>shall be elected by a majority vote of the Members of the Bangsamoro Parliament from among its members.</p> <p>The Chief Minister shall appoint two (2) Deputy Chief Ministers, as provided under Article VII, Section 35, and the members of the Cabinet, majority of whom shall also come from the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>shall be elected by a majority vote of the Parliament from among its members.</p> <p>The Chief Minister shall appoint two (2) Deputy Chief Ministers, as provided under Article VII, Section 35, Section 36, Article VII and the members of the Cabinet, majority of whom shall also come from the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>
<p><i>Bangsamoro Parliament</i></p>	<p><i>Bangsamoro Parliament</i></p>	<p><i>Bangsamoro Parliament</i></p>
<p>Section 5. Composition. – The Parliament shall be composed of at least eighty (80) members, unless otherwise provided by the Parliament, who are representatives of political parties elected through a system of proportional representation, those elected from single member districts and to reserved seats to represent key sectors in the Bangsamoro, except as otherwise provided under this Article.</p>	<p>Section 5. Composition. – Unless it shall otherwise provide, the Bangsamoro Parliament shall be composed of at least eighty (80) members, unless otherwise provided by the Parliament, who are party representatives of political parties elected through a system of proportional representation, those elected from single-member parliamentary districts and to reserved seats to represent key sectors in the Bangsamoro for sectoral representatives representing key sectors in the Bangsamoro, except as otherwise provided under this Article.</p>	<p>Sec. 5. Composition. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall be composed of at least eighty (80) members, unless the number is otherwise provided fixed by the Parliament, who are representatives of political parties elected through a system of proportional representation, those elected from single member districts, and to reserved seats to represent key sectors in the Bangsamoro, except as otherwise provided under this Article.</p>
<p>Section 6. Classification and Allocation of Seats. – The seats in the Bangsamoro Parliament shall be classified and allocated as follows:</p>	<p>Section 6. Classification and Allocation of Seats. – The seats in the Bangsamoro Parliament shall be classified and allocated as follows:</p>	<p>Sec. 6. Classification and Allocation of Seats. – The seats in the Bangsamoro Parliament shall be classified and allocated as follows:</p>
<p>(1) <i>District Seats.</i> – Forty percent (40%) of the Members of Parliament shall be elected from single member parliamentary districts apportioned for the areas and in the manner provided in the Appendix of this Basic Law.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament may, by law, undertake new redistricting in order to ensure a more equitable representation of the constituencies in the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The district representatives shall be elected through direct, plurality vote by the registered voters in the parliamentary districts.</p>	<p>(b) <i>Parliamentary District Seats.</i> – Forty percent (40%) of the Members of Bangsamoro Parliament shall be elected from single member parliamentary districts apportioned for the areas and in the manner provided in the Appendix of this Basic Law.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament may, by law, undertake new redistricting in order to ensure a more equitable representation of the constituencies in the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The district representatives shall be elected through direct, plurality vote by the registered voters in the parliamentary districts.</p>	<p>a. District Seats. – Forty percent (40%) of the members of Parliament shall be elected from single member parliamentary districts apportioned for the areas and in the manner provided in the Appendix of this Basic Law.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament may, by law, undertake new redistricting in order to ensure a more equitable representation of the constituencies in the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The District Representatives shall be elected through direct, plurality vote by the registered voters in the parliamentary districts.</p>
<p>(2) <i>Party Representatives.</i> – Fifty percent (50%) of the Members of Parliament shall be representatives of political parties who win seats through a system of proportional representation based on the whole Bangsamoro territory. Parties shall submit their respective list of approved candidates prior to the election</p>	<p>(a) <i>Party Representatives.</i> – Fifty percent (50%) of the Members of Bangsamoro Parliament shall be representatives of political parties who win seats through a system of proportional representation based on the whole Bangsamoro territory. Parties shall submit their respective list of approved candidates prior to the election</p>	<p>b. Party Representatives. – Fifty percent (50%) of the members of Parliament shall be representatives of political parties who win seats through a system of proportional representation based on the whole Bangsamoro territory territorial jurisdiction. Parties shall submit their respective list of approved candidates prior to the election.</p>
<p>(3) <i>Reserved Seats; Sectoral Representatives.</i> – Sectoral representatives, constituting ten percent (10%) of the Members of Parliament, including two (2) reserved seats each for non-Moro indigenous people and settler</p>	<p>(c) <i>Reserved Seats; Sectoral Representatives.</i> – Sectoral representatives, constituting ten percent (10%) of the Members of Parliament, including two (2) reserved seats each for non-Moro indigenous people and settler</p>	<p>c. Reserved Seats; Sectoral Representatives. – Sectoral Representatives, constituting ten percent (10%) of the members of Parliament, including two (2) reserved seats each for non-Moro indigenous peoples and settler</p>

<p>communities. Women, youth, traditional leaders, and the <i>ulama</i> shall also have one reserved seat each.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall determine the manner of election of sectoral and other representation in the Parliament.</p>	<p>communities. Women, youth, traditional leaders, and the <i>ulama</i> shall also have one reserved seat each.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall determine the manner of election of sectoral and other representation in the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>communities. Women, youth, traditional leaders, and the <i>Ulama</i> shall also have one (1) reserved seat each.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall have the power to determine the manner of election of its sectoral and other representation in the Parliament representatives.</p>
<p>Section 7. Election for Reserved Seats for Non-Moro Indigenous Peoples. – Notwithstanding the immediately preceding sections, reserved seats for the non-Moro indigenous peoples, such as, but not limited to, Teduray, Lambangian, Dulangan Manobo, B’laan and Higaonon, shall be pursuant to their customary laws and indigenous processes based on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Primacy of customary laws and practices;b. Primacy of consensus building;c. Acceptability of the community;d. Inclusivity and full participation;e. Representation of the collective interests and aspirations of non-Moro indigenous peoples;f. Sustainability and strengthening of Indigenous Political Structures;g. Track record and capability; andh. Gender equity.	<p>Section 7. Election for Reserved Seats for Non-Moro Indigenous Peoples. – Notwithstanding the immediately preceding sections, reserved seats for the non-Moro indigenous peoples, such as, but not limited to, Teduray, Lambangian, Dulangan Manobo, B’laan, and Higaonon, shall be pursuant adhere to their customary laws and indigenous processes based on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Primacy of customary laws and practices;b. Primacy of consensus building;c. Acceptability of the community;d. Inclusivity and full participation;e. Representation of the collective interests and aspirations of non-Moro indigenous peoples;f. Sustainability and strengthening of Indigenous Political Structures;g. Track record and capability; andh. Gender equity.	<p>Sec. 7. Election for Reserved Seats for Non-Moro Indigenous Peoples. – Notwithstanding the immediately preceding sections, reserved seats for the non-Moro indigenous peoples, such as but not limited to, Teduray, Lambangian, Dulangan Manobo, B’laan, and Higaonon, shall be pursuant to their customary laws and indigenous processes based on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Primacy of customary laws and practices;b. Primacy of consensus building;c. Acceptability of the community;d. Inclusivity and full participation;e. Representation of the collective interests and aspirations of non-Moro indigenous peoples;f. Sustainability and strengthening of Indigenous Political Structures;g. Track record and capability; andh. Gender equity.
<p>Section 8. Election of the Representatives of the Settlers, Women, Youth and Traditional Leaders. - The Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) shall define the manner of election for the representatives of the settlers, women, youth, and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Section 8. Election of the Representatives of the Settlers, Women, Youth and Traditional Leaders. - The Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) shall define the manner of election for the representatives of the settlers, women, youth, and traditional leaders.</p>	<p>Sec. 8. Election of the Representatives of the Settlers, Women, Youth, and Traditional Leaders. - The Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) shall define enact the law defining the manner of election for the representatives of the settlers, women, youth, and traditional leaders. The Commission on Elections is hereby authorized to promulgate rules and regulations relative to the first election of the representatives of the settlers, women, youth and traditional leaders.</p>
<p>Section 9. Regional Parties. – A free and open regional party system shall be allowed to evolve according to the free choice of the people. Towards this</p>	<p>Section 9. Regional Parties. – A free and open regional party system shall be allowed to evolve according to the free choice of the people. Towards this</p>	<p>Sec. 9. Regional Parties. – A free and open regional party system shall be allowed to evolve according to the free choice of the people. Towards this</p>

<p>end, only regional political parties duly accredited by the Bangsamoro Electoral Office, as approved by the Commission on Election (COMELEC), may participate in the parliamentary elections in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>end, only regional political parties duly accredited by the Bangsamoro Electoral Office, as approved by the Commission on Election (COMELEC), may participate in the parliamentary elections in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>end, only regional political parties duly accredited by the Bangsamoro Electoral Office, as approved by the Commission on Election (COMELEC), may participate in the parliamentary elections in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure that political parties include a women’s agenda and involve women and the youth in the electoral nominating process.</p>
<p>Section 10. Redistricting. – The Parliament shall have the power to reconstitute, by law, the parliamentary districts apportioned among the provinces, cities, municipalities, and geographic areas of the Bangsamoro to ensure equitable representation in the Parliament. The redistricting, merging, or creation, of parliamentary districts shall be based on the number of inhabitants and additional provinces, cities, municipalities, and geographic areas, which shall become part of the territory of the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>For the purpose of redistricting, parliamentary districts shall be apportioned based on population and geographical area; Provided, that each district shall comprise, as far as practicable, contiguous, compact, and adjacent territory, and should have at least a population of one hundred thousand (100,000).</p>	<p>Section 10. Redistricting. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall have the power to reconstitute, by law, the parliamentary districts apportioned among the provinces, cities, and municipalities, and geographic areas of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro to ensure equitable representation in the Bangsamoro Parliament. The redistricting, merging, or creation, of parliamentary districts shall be based on the number of inhabitants and additional provinces, cities, municipalities, and geographic areas, which shall become part of the territory of the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>For the purpose of redistricting, parliamentary districts shall be apportioned based on population and geographical area; Provided, that each district shall comprise, as far as practicable, contiguous, compact, and adjacent territory, and should have at least a population of one hundred thousand (100,000).</p>	<p>Sec. 10. Redistricting for Bangsamoro Parliamentary Membership. – The Parliament shall have the power to reconstitute, by law, the parliamentary districts apportioned among the provinces, cities, municipalities, and geographic areas of the Bangsamoro to ensure equitable representation in the Parliament. The redistricting, merging, or creation of parliamentary districts shall be based on the number of inhabitants and additional provinces, cities, municipalities, and geographic areas, which shall become part of the territory territorial jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>For the purpose of redistricting, parliamentary districts shall be apportioned based on population and geographical area: <i>Provided</i>, That each district shall comprise, as far as practicable, contiguous, compact, and adjacent territory territorial jurisdiction, and should have at least a population of one hundred thousand (100,000).</p>
<p>Section 11. Bangsamoro Electoral Code. – The Bangsamoro Transition Authority shall enact the Bangsamoro Electoral Code, which shall be correlated to national election laws, insofar as these are consistent with this Basic Law. The electoral system shall allow democratic participation, ensure accountability of public officers primarily to their constituents, and encourage formation of genuinely principled political parties.</p> <p>There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Electoral Office which shall be a part of the Commission on Elections, and which shall perform the functions of the Commission on Elections in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall submit a list of three (3) recommendees to the President, who shall choose and appoint from among them the Director General, who shall head the Office. In addition to enforcing national election laws in the Bangsamoro, the Bangsamoro Electoral Office shall likewise implement the Bangsamoro Electoral Code enacted by Parliament in the Bangsamoro, and shall perform the following functions:</p> <p>1. Register and accredit regional political parties;</p>	<p>Section 11. Bangsamoro Electoral Code. — The Bangsamoro Transition Authority shall enact the Bangsamoro Electoral Code, which shall be correlated to national election laws, insofar as these are consistent with this Basic Law. The electoral system shall allow democratic participation, ensure accountability of public officers primarily to their constituents, and encourage formation of genuinely principled political parties.</p> <p>There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Electoral Office which shall be a part of the Commission on Elections, and which shall perform the functions of the Commission on Elections in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall submit a list of three (3) recommendees to the President, who shall choose and appoint from among them the Director General, who shall head the Office. In addition to enforcing national election laws in the Bangsamoro, the Bangsamoro Electoral Office shall likewise implement the Bangsamoro Electoral Code enacted by Parliament in the Bangsamoro, and shall perform the following functions:</p> <p>5. Register and accredit regional political parties;</p>	<p>Sec. 11. Bangsamoro Electoral Code. – The Bangsamoro Transition Authority BTA shall enact the Bangsamoro Electoral Code, which shall be correlated to national election laws, insofar as these are consistent with this Basic Law.</p> <p>The electoral system shall allow democratic participation, ensure accountability of public officers primarily to their constituents, and encourage formation of genuinely principled political parties.</p> <p>There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Electoral Office which shall be a part of the Commission on Elections and shall perform the functions of the Commission on Elections in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall submit a list of three (3) recommendees to the President, who shall choose and appoint from among them the Director General, who shall head the Office. In addition to enforcing national election laws in the Bangsamoro, the Bangsamoro Electoral Office shall likewise implement the Bangsamoro Electoral Code enacted by Parliament, and The Regional COMELEC shall perform the following functions:</p>

<p>2. In relation to plebiscite for joining the Bangsamoro, receive petitions/resolutions to join from geographic areas;</p> <p>3. Schedule plebiscites for expansion; and</p> <p>4. Prepare rules and regulations for Bangsamoro elections and plebiscites, for the promulgation of the Commission on Elections. All rules and regulations governing Bangsamoro elections and plebiscites shall emanate from the Bangsamoro Electoral Office.</p>	<p>6. In relation to plebiscite for joining the Bangsamoro, receive petitions/resolutions to join from geographic areas;</p> <p>7. Schedule plebiscites for expansion; and</p> <p>8. Prepare rules and regulations for Bangsamoro elections and plebiscites, for the promulgation of the Commission on Elections. All rules and regulations governing Bangsamoro elections and plebiscites shall emanate from the Bangsamoro Electoral Office.</p> <p>Section 11. Bangsamoro Regional Electoral Office. – The Commission on Elections (Comelec) shall establish a Bangsamoro Regional Electoral Office under its supervision and control, and which shall implement and enforce the orders, rulings, and decisions of the Comelec.</p>	<p>a. Register and accredit regional political parties in relation to plebiscite for joining the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>b. In relation to plebiscite for joining the Bangsamoro, Receive petitions, resolutions to join from geographic areas LGUs; and</p> <p>Schedule plebiscites for expansion; and</p> <p>c. Prepare rules and regulations for Bangsamoro elections and plebiscites for the promulgation of the Commission on Elections COMELEC. All rules and regulations governing Bangsamoro elections and plebiscites shall emanate from the Bangsamoro Electoral Office.</p>
<p>Section 12. Budget for the Bangsamoro Electoral Office. –Budget of the Electoral Office shall be submitted by the Bangsamoro Electoral Office to be part of the yearly budget of the Commission on Elections.</p>	<p>Section 12. Budget for the Bangsamoro Regional Electoral Office. – The Budget of the Regional Electoral Office shall be submitted by the Bangsamoro Electoral Office to be part of the yearly budget of the Commission on Elections.</p>	<p>Sec. 12. Budget for the Bangsamoro Electoral Office of the COMELEC Regional Office in the Bangsamoro. – The budget of the Electoral Office COMELEC Regional Office in the Bangsamoro shall be submitted by the Bangsamoro Electoral Office to be part of the yearly annual budget of the Commission on Elections Government.</p>
<p>Section 13. Term of Office. The initial term of office of the Members of the Parliament shall be three (3) years, without prejudice for the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) to include in the Election Code a new term of office.</p>	<p>Section 13. Term of Office of Members of the Bangsamoro Parliament. – The initial term of office of the Members of the Bangsamoro Parliament shall be three (3) years, without prejudice for the to the inclusion by the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) to include in the Election Code of a new term of office.</p>	<p>Sec. 13. Term of Office. The initial term of office of the members of the Parliament shall be three (3) years, without prejudice for the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) to include in the Election Code a new term of office: Provided, That no member shall serve for more than three (3) consecutive terms. Voluntary renunciation of office for any length of time or the dissolution of the Parliament by the Wali shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of the service for the full term for which he/she was elected .</p>
<p>Section 14. Qualifications. - No person shall be a Member of Parliament unless he or she is a citizen of the Philippines, at least twenty-five (25) years of age on the day of the election, able to read and write, and a registered voter in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Youth representative shall not be less than eighteen (18) years and not more than forty (40) years of age at the time of his/her election.</p> <p>For district representatives, he or she must be a registered voter of the district in which he or she is a candidate on the day he or she files his or her certificate of candidacy, and has resided in said district for at least three (3) years immediately preceding the day of the election.</p>	<p>Section 14. Qualifications of Members of Bangsamoro Parliament. - No person shall be a Member of the Bangsamoro Parliament unless he or she the person is a citizen of the Philippines, at least twenty-five (25) years of age on the day of the election, able to read and write, and a registered voter in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Youth representative shall not be less than eighteen (18) years and not more than forty (40) years of age at the time of his/her election.</p> <p>A candidate for district representative he or she must be a registered voter of the district in which he or she the person is a candidate on the day he or she files his or her of the filing of the certificate of candidacy, and has resided</p>	<p>Sec. 14. Qualifications. - No person shall be a member of Parliament unless he or she is a citizen of the Philippines, at least twenty-five (25) years of age on the day of the election, able to read and write, and a registered voter in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Youth representative shall not be less than eighteen (18) years and not more than forty (40) thirty (30) years of age at the time of his/her election.</p> <p>For District Representatives, he or she must be a registered voter of the district in for which he or she is a candidate on the day he or she files his or her certificate of candidacy, and has resided in said district for at least three (3) years immediately preceding the day of the election.</p>

<p>For the first regular elections immediately following the enactment of this Basic Law, the abovementioned residency requirement shall be reduced to one (1) year immediately preceding the day of the election.</p>	<p>in said district for at least three (3) years immediately preceding the day of the election.</p> <p>The A A candidate for Youth Representative shall not be less than eighteen (18) years and not more than forty (40) thirty-five (35) years of age at the time of his/her election.</p> <p>For the first regular elections immediately following the enactment of this Basic Law, the abovementioned residency requirement shall be reduced to one (1) year immediately preceding the day of the election.</p>	<p>For the first regular election immediately following the enactment of this Basic Law, the abovementioned residency requirement shall be reduced to one (1) year immediately preceding the day of the election.</p>
		<p>Sec. 15. Prohibition. - No Party Representative should be related within the second (2nd) civil degree of consanguinity or affinity to a District Representative or another Party Representative in the same Parliament.</p>
<p>Section 15. Salaries of Parliament Members. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall determine the salaries and emoluments of its members. No increase in said compensation shall take effect until after the expiration of the full term of all the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament approving such increase.</p> <p>For the first Bangsamoro Parliament, salaries and emoluments of its members shall be determined by law passed by the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA).</p> <p>Members of the Bangsamoro Parliament shall not receive during their tenure other salary and emoluments from the Bangsamoro Government or from the Central Government except as provided by law or regulations from the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>Section 15. Salaries of Bangsamoro Parliament Members, Officials and Employees. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall determine the salaries and emoluments of its members as well as the employees and officials of the different offices created therein in accordance with Republic Act No. 6758 or the Revised Compensation and Classification System. No increase in said compensation of Bangsamoro Parliament Members shall take effect until after the expiration of the full term of all the respective terms of the incumbent members of the Bangsamoro Parliament approving such increase.</p> <p>For the first Bangsamoro Parliament, salaries and emoluments of its members shall be determined by a law passed by the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA). It shall conform with the salaries of equivalent positions in the National Government.</p> <p>Members of the Bangsamoro Parliament shall not receive during their tenure other salary and emoluments from the Bangsamoro Government or from the Central National Government except as provided by law or regulations from the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>Sec. 16. Salaries of Parliament Members. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall determine the salaries and emoluments of its members: <i>Provided, That the salaries and emoluments of the members of the Parliament shall not be higher than the salaries and emoluments of the Chief Minister or the members of the Philippine Congress: Provided, Further, That the Parliament shall adopt the compensation and position classification system of the National Government as provided under Republic Act No. 6758 and relevant executive issuance: Provided, Furthermore, That</i> no increase in said compensation shall take effect until after the expiration of the full term of all the members of the Parliament approving such increase.</p> <p>For the first Bangsamoro Parliament, salaries and emoluments of its members shall be determined by a law passed by the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA).</p> <p>Members of the Bangsamoro Parliament shall not receive during their tenure other salary and emoluments from the Bangsamoro Government or from the Central National Government, except as provided by law or regulations from the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>
<p>Section 16. Disclosure. – Members of the Bangsamoro Parliament shall, upon their assumption to office, make full disclosure of their financial and business interests, including those of their spouses and children. They shall notify the Bangsamoro Parliament of any potential conflict of interest that may arise from the filing of bills or resolutions of which they are authors.</p>	<p>Section 16. Disclosure. – Members of the Bangsamoro Parliament shall, upon their assumption to office, make full disclosure of their financial and business interests, including those of their spouses and children. They shall notify the Bangsamoro Parliament of any potential conflict of interest that may arise from the filing of bills or resolutions of which they are authors.</p>	<p>Sec. 17. Disclosure. – Members of the Bangsamoro Parliament shall, upon their assumption to office, make full disclosure of their financial and business interests, including those of their spouses and children. They shall notify the Bangsamoro Parliament of any potential conflict of interest that may arise from the filing of bills or resolutions of which they are authors.</p>

<p>Section 17. Prohibition Against Conflict of Interest. – The Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Ministers, and all the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament, during their term, shall not engage, directly or indirectly, in any business or commercial enterprise where there may be a conflict of interest in the exercise of the functions of their respective offices.</p> <p>No member of the Bangsamoro Parliament may personally appear as counsel before courts of justice or quasi-judicial and other administrative bodies. Neither shall the member directly or indirectly, be interested financially in any contract with, or in any franchise or special privilege granted by the Central Government or by the Bangsamoro Government or any subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, including any government-owned-or-controlled corporations or its subsidiary, during his or her term of office. The member shall not intervene in any manner before any office of the government for his or her pecuniary benefit or where he or she may be called upon to act on account of his or her office.</p>	<p>Section 17. Prohibition Against Conflict of Interest. – During their term, the Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Ministers, and all the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament, during their term, shall not engage, directly or indirectly, in any business or commercial enterprise where there may be a conflict of interest in the exercise of the may arise with their respective functions of their respective offices.</p> <p>No member of the Bangsamoro Parliament may personally appear as counsel before courts of justice or quasi-judicial and other administrative bodies. Neither shall the member directly or indirectly, be interested financially in any contract with, or in any franchise or special privilege granted by the Central National Government or by the Bangsamoro Government or any subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, including any government-owned-or-controlled corporations or its subsidiary, during his or her the Member's term of office. The member A Member of the Bangsamoro Parliament shall not, on account of the Member's office, intervene in any manner before any office of the government for his or her pecuniary benefit or where he or she the Member may be called upon to act on account of his or her the Member's office.</p>	<p>Sec. 18. Prohibition Against Conflict of Interest. – The Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Ministers, and all the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament, during their term, shall not engage, directly or indirectly, in any business or commercial enterprise where there may be a conflict of interest in the exercise of the functions of their respective offices.</p> <p>No member of the Bangsamoro Parliament may personally appear as counsel before courts of justice or quasi-judicial and other administrative bodies. Neither shall the member, directly or indirectly, be financially interested in any contract with, or in any franchise or special privilege granted by the Central National Government or by the Bangsamoro Government, or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including any government-owned-or-controlled corporations GOCCs or its subsidiary, during his or her term of office. The member shall not intervene in any manner before any office of the government for his or her pecuniary benefit or where he or she may be called upon to act on account of his or her office.</p>
<p>Section 18. Forfeiture of Seat. - A Member of Parliament shall forfeit his or her seat if:</p> <p>a. He/she resigns voluntarily in the form of either a written or oral declaration in the Parliament;</p> <p>b. He/she is convicted of a grave offense by a regular court or found guilty of grave offense as defined by the Parliament Rules, may be expelled by the Bangsamoro Parliament through its Ethics Committee, e.g. treason, high crimes, heinous crimes, crimes against morality or other crimes punishable by more than six (6) years;</p> <p>c. He/she becomes permanently, physically, or mentally incapacitated and is unable to discharge his/her duties as Member of Parliament or dies while in office;</p> <p>d. He/she, having been elected under the proportional representation system, is replaced by the party to which he/she belongs with another member of said party;</p>	<p>Section 18. Forfeiture of Seat. – The seat of a Member of Parliament shall forfeit his or her seat if is forfeited under any of the following conditions:</p> <p>a. He/she The Member resigns voluntarily in the form of either a written or oral declaration in the Bangsamoro Parliament;</p> <p>b. He/she The Member is convicted of a grave offense by a regular court or found guilty of grave offense as defined by the Bangsamoro Parliament Rules, may be expelled by the Bangsamoro Parliament through its Ethics Committee, e.g. for treason, high crimes, heinous crimes, crimes against morality or other crimes punishable by more than six (6) years;</p> <p>c. He/she The Member becomes permanently, physically, or mentally incapacitated and is unable to discharge his/her the duties as Member of the Bangsamoro Parliament, or dies while in office;</p> <p>d. He/she The Member, having been elected under the proportional representation system, is replaced by the party to which He/she the Member belongs with another member of said party;</p>	<p>Sec. 19. Forfeiture of Seat. - A member of Parliament shall forfeit his or her seat if:</p> <p>a. He/she resigns voluntarily in the form of either a written or oral declaration in the Parliament;</p> <p>b. He/she is convicted of a grave offense by a regular court or found guilty of grave offense as defined by the Parliament Rules Rules of the Parliament, may be expelled by the Bangsamoro Parliament through its Ethics Committee, e.g. treason, high crimes, heinous crimes, crimes against morality, or other crimes punishable by imprisonment of more than six (6) years. He/she may be expelled by the Parliament through its Ethics Committee;</p> <p>c. He/she becomes permanently, physically, or mentally incapacitated and is unable to discharge his/her duties as member of Parliament or dies while in office;</p> <p>d. He/she, having been elected under the proportional representation system, is replaced by the party to which he/she belongs with another member of said party;</p>

<p>e. He/she, having been elected under the proportional representation system, transfers to another party during his/her incumbency as Member of Parliament; and</p> <p>f. Such other grounds as may be provided in the Bangsamoro Electoral Code as provided under Article VII, Section 11 hereof.</p>	<p>e. He/she The Member, having been elected under the proportional representation system, transfers to another party during his/her one's incumbency as Member of the Bangsamoro Parliament; and</p> <p>f. Such other grounds as may be provided in the Bangsamoro Electoral Code as provided under Article VII, Section 11 hereof.</p>	<p>e. He/she, having been elected under the proportional representation system, transfers to another party during his/her incumbency as member of Parliament; and</p> <p>f. Such other grounds as may be provided in the Bangsamoro Electoral Code as provided under Article VII, Section 11 hereof Section 11, Article VII of this Basic Law.</p>
<p>Section 19. Filling of Vacancy. – In case of a vacancy of a proportional representation seat, the party to which that seat belongs shall fill the vacancy.</p> <p>In case of a vacancy of a district seat by an affiliated Member of Parliament, his/her party shall nominate a replacement within thirty (30) days from the occurrence of such vacancy, and the said nominee shall be appointed by the Chief Minister.</p> <p>In case of a vacancy in the seat occupied by an unaffiliated Member of Parliament, occurring at least one (1) year before the expiration of the term of office, a special election may be called to fill such vacancy in the manner prescribed by law enacted by Parliament.</p> <p>The appointee or elected Member of Parliament, as the case may be, shall serve the unexpired term of the vacant office.</p>	<p>Section 19. Filling of Vacancy. – In case of a vacancy of a in the proportional representation seat, the party to which that seat belongs shall fill the vacancy.</p> <p>In case of a vacancy of a district seat by an affiliated Member of the Bangsamoro Parliament, his/her party the party to which the Member belongs shall nominate a replacement within thirty (30) days from the occurrence of such vacancy, and the said nominee shall be appointed by the Chief Minister.</p> <p>In case of a vacancy in the seat occupied by an unaffiliated Member of the Bangsamoro Parliament, occurring at least one (1) year before the expiration of the term of office, a special election may be called to fill such vacancy in the manner prescribed by law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The appointee or elected Member of the Bangsamoro Parliament, as the case may be, shall serve the unexpired portion of the term of the vacant office.</p>	<p>Sec. 20. Filling of Vacancy. – In case of a vacancy of a proportional representation seat, the party to which that seat belongs shall fill the vacancy.</p> <p>In case of a vacancy of a district seat by an affiliated member of Parliament, his/her party shall nominate a replacement within thirty (30) days from the occurrence of such vacancy, and the said nominee shall be appointed by the Chief Minister.</p> <p>In case of a vacancy in the seat occupied by an unaffiliated member of Parliament, occurring at least one (1) year before the expiration of the term of office, a special election may be called to fill such vacancy in the manner prescribed by law enacted by Parliament.</p> <p>The appointee or elected member of Parliament, as the case may be, shall serve the unexpired term of the vacant office.</p>
<p>Section 20. Privileges and Immunities. – No member of the Bangsamoro Parliament may be arrested while the Bangsamoro Parliament is in session, except for crimes punishable by more than six (6) years of imprisonment. The members of the Bangsamoro Parliament may not be questioned in any other place or held liable for any speech or debate delivered in the Bangsamoro Parliament sessions or meetings of its committees.</p>	<p>Section 20. Privileges and Immunities. – No member of the Bangsamoro Parliament may be arrested while the Bangsamoro Parliament is in session, except for crimes punishable by more than six (6) years of imprisonment. The members of the Bangsamoro Parliament may not be questioned in any other place or held liable for any speech or debate delivered in the Bangsamoro Parliament sessions or meetings of its committees.</p>	<p>Sec. 21. Privileges and Immunities. – No A member of the Bangsamoro Parliament shall in all offenses punishable by not more than six (6) years of imprisonment, may be arrested be privileged from arrest while the Bangsamoro Parliament is in session, except for crimes punishable by imprisonment of more than six (6) years of imprisonment. The members of the Bangsamoro Parliament may not No member shall be questioned in any other place or nor be held liable in any other place for or any speech or debate delivered in the Bangsamoro Parliament sessions or meetings of its committees in any committee thereof.</p>
<p>Section 21. Sessions of the Bangsamoro Parliament. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall conduct its regular session once every year starting on the 15th of June up to thirty (30) days before the opening of its next regular session. A special or emergency session may be called by the Speaker, upon</p>	<p>Section 21. Sessions of the Bangsamoro Parliament. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall conduct its regular session once every year starting on the 15th of June up to thirty (30) days before the opening of its next regular session. A special or emergency session may be called by the Speaker, upon</p>	<p>Sec. 22. Sessions of the Bangsamoro Parliament. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall conduct its regular session once every year starting on the 15th of June up to thirty (30) days before the opening of its next regular session forty-five (45) days after the election of the Parliament up to thirty (30) days before the opening of its next regular session, unless earlier</p>

the request of the Chief Minister or by a majority of the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament.	the request of the Chief Minister or by a majority of the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament.	dissolved by a vote of no confidence. A special or emergency session may be called by the Speaker, upon the request of the Chief Minister or by a majority of the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament.
<p>Section 22. Officers of the Bangsamoro Parliament. – On the first session following their election, the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament shall, in open session, elect by a simple majority vote from all its members the Speaker, a Deputy Speaker, and the other officers of the Bangsamoro Parliament as the Parliament Rules of the Bangsamoro Parliament may provide.</p> <p>In case of death, removal, resignation, or permanent disability or legal incapacity of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker shall act as Speaker until a new Speaker shall have been elected by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>Section 22. Officers of the Bangsamoro Parliament. – On the first session following their election, the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament shall, in open session, elect by a simple majority vote from all its members the Speaker, a Deputy Speaker, and the other officers of the Bangsamoro Parliament as the Parliament Rules of the Bangsamoro Parliament may provide.</p> <p>In case of death, removal, resignation, or permanent disability or legal incapacity of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker shall act as Speaker until a new Speaker shall have been elected by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>Sec. 23. Officers of the Bangsamoro Parliament. – On the first session following their election, the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament shall, in open session, elect by a simple majority vote from all its members the Speaker, a Deputy Speaker, and the other officers of the Bangsamoro Parliament, as the Parliament Rules of the Bangsamoro Parliament Rules of the Parliament may provide.</p> <p>In case of death, removal, resignation, or permanent disability or legal incapacity of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker shall act as Speaker until a new Speaker shall have been elected by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>
<p>Section 23. Presiding Officer. – The Speaker, Deputy Speaker, or any other person presiding over the Bangsamoro Parliament shall:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. Serve to secure the honor and dignity of the Bangsamoro Parliament;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. Be responsible for ensuring – (i) the rights and privileges of all members; and (ii) public access to the proceeding of the Bangsamoro Parliament and its committees;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">c. Have the authority and moral ascendancy to maintain order and decorum in the Bangsamoro Parliament, in accordance with its Parliamentary Rules; and</p> <p class="list-item-l1">d. Act impartially, and without fear, favor, and prejudice.</p>	<p>Section 23. Presiding Officer. – The Speaker, Deputy Speaker, or any other person presiding over the Bangsamoro Parliament shall:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. Serve to secure the honor and dignity of the Bangsamoro Parliament;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. Be responsible for ensuring – (i) the rights and privileges of all members; and (ii) public access to the proceeding of the Bangsamoro Parliament and its committees;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">c. Have the authority and moral ascendancy to maintain order and decorum in the Bangsamoro Parliament, in accordance with its Parliamentary Rules; and</p> <p class="list-item-l1">d. Act impartially, and without fear, favor, and prejudice.</p>	<p>Sec. 24. Presiding Officer. – The Speaker, Deputy Speaker, or any other person presiding over the Bangsamoro Parliament shall:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. Serve to secure the honor and dignity of the Parliament;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. Be responsible for ensuring —(i) the rights and privileges of all members; and (iii) public access to the proceedings of the Bangsamoro Parliament and its committees;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">c. Have the authority and moral ascendancy to maintain order and decorum in the Bangsamoro Parliament, in accordance with its Parliamentary Rules; and</p> <p class="list-item-l1">d. Act impartially, and without fear, favor, and prejudice.</p>
<p>Section 24. Rules of Procedure. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall adopt its Parliamentary Rules for the conduct of its business.</p>	<p>Section 24. Rules of Procedure. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall adopt its Parliamentary Rules for the conduct of its business.</p>	<p>Sec. 25. Rules of Procedure Parliament. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall adopt its Parliamentary own Rules for the conduct of its business.</p>
<p>Section 25. Proceedings. – A majority of all the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament shall constitute a quorum to do business. The legislative proceedings in the Bangsamoro Parliament shall be recorded in its original form and translated in the Filipino, Arabic, and English languages. Unless otherwise provided by law or the Parliamentary Rules of the Bangsamoro Parliament, the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament may use any of the commonly understandable native languages during legislative deliberations.</p>	<p>Section 25. Proceedings. – A majority of all the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament shall constitute a quorum to do business. The legislative proceedings in the Bangsamoro Parliament shall be recorded in its original form and translated in the Filipino, Arabic, and English languages. Unless otherwise provided by law or the Parliamentary Rules of the Bangsamoro Parliament, the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament may use any of the commonly understandable native languages during legislative deliberations.</p>	<p>Sec. 26. Proceedings. – A majority of all the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament shall constitute a quorum to do business. The legislative proceedings in the Bangsamoro Parliament shall be recorded in its original form and translated in the Filipino, Arabic, and English languages. Unless otherwise provided by law or the Parliamentary Rules of the Bangsamoro Parliament, the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament may use any of the commonly understandable native languages during legislative deliberations.</p>

<p>Section 26. General Welfare. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass laws that promote the general welfare of the people in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 26. General Welfare. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass laws that promote the general welfare of the people in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Sec. 27. General Welfare. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass laws that promote the general welfare of the people in the Bangsamoro.</p>
<p>Section 27. Appropriations. – No public money may be spent without an appropriations act clearly defining the purpose for which it is intended. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass an annual appropriations law.</p>	<p>Section 27. Appropriations. – No public money may be spent without an appropriations act clearly defining the purpose for which it is intended. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass an annual appropriations law.</p>	<p>Sec. 28. Appropriations. – No public money including the block grant and other national government subsidies and support fund shall may be spent without an appropriations act clearly defining the purpose for which it is intended. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass an annual appropriations law.</p>
<p>Section 28. Budget. – The form, content, and manner of preparation of the Bangsamoro Budget shall be prescribed by law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament. pending the enactment of such law, the budgeting process shall be governed by existing laws, rules, and regulations on budget.</p> <p>For this purpose, the Parliament shall create a Bangsamoro Budget Office.</p>	<p>Section 28. Budget. – The form, content, and manner of preparation of the Bangsamoro Budget shall be prescribed by law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament. pending the enactment of such law, the budgeting process shall be governed by consistent with the existing laws, rules, and regulations on budget of the National government.</p> <p>For this purpose, the Bangsamoro Parliament shall create a Bangsamoro Budget Office.</p>	<p>Sec. 29. Budget. – The form, content, and manner of preparation of the Bangsamoro budget shall be prescribed by law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament consistent with existing laws, rules and regulations of the National Government. Pending the enactment of such law, the budgeting process shall be governed by existing laws, rules, and regulations on budget.</p> <p>For this purpose, the Parliament shall create a Bangsamoro Budget Office.</p>
<p>Section 29. Reenacted Budget. - If, by the end of a fiscal year, the Bangsamoro Parliament shall have failed to pass the Bangsamoro appropriations bill for the ensuing fiscal year, the Bangsamoro Appropriations Act for the preceding year shall be deemed automatically reenacted and shall remain in force and effect until a new Bangsamoro appropriations law is enacted by Parliament.</p>	<p>Section 29. Reenacted Budget. - If, by the end of a fiscal year, the Bangsamoro Parliament shall have failed to pass the Bangsamoro appropriations bill for the ensuing fiscal year, the Bangsamoro Appropriations Act for the preceding year shall be deemed automatically reenacted and shall remain in force and effect until a new Bangsamoro appropriations law is enacted by Parliament.</p>	<p>Sec. 30. Reenacted Budget. - If, by the end of a fiscal year, the Bangsamoro Parliament shall have failed to pass the Bangsamoro appropriations bill for the ensuing fiscal year, the Bangsamoro Appropriations Act for the preceding year shall be deemed automatically reenacted and shall remain in force and effect until a new Bangsamoro appropriations law is enacted by Parliament.</p> <p>Provided, However, that only the annual appropriations for salaries and wages of existing positions, statutory and contractual obligations and operating expenses authorized in the annual and supplemental budget for the preceding year shall be deemed reenacted and the disbursement of funds shall be in accordance therewith.</p>
<p><i>Executive Officers</i></p>	<p><i>Executive Officers</i></p>	<p><i>Executive Officers</i></p>
<p>Section 30. Qualifications of the Chief Minister. – No person may be elected as the Chief Minister unless he/she is at least twenty-five (25) years of age at the time of the election, a bona fide resident of the Bangsamoro for three (3) years immediately preceding the day of the elections, and with proven competence and probity, mentally fit, and known for his/her integrity and high moral standards.</p> <p>For the first election of the Chief Minister immediately following the enactment of this Basic Law, the abovementioned residency requirement</p>	<p>Section 30. Qualifications of the Chief Minister. – No person may be elected as the Chief Minister unless he/she the person is at least twenty-five (25) years of age at the time of the election, a bona fide resident of the Bangsamoro for three (3) years immediately preceding the day of the elections, and with proven competence and probity, mentally fit, and known for his/her integrity and high moral standards.</p> <p>For the first election of the Chief Minister immediately following the enactment of this Basic Law, the abovementioned residency requirement</p>	<p>Sec. 31. Qualifications of the Chief Minister. – No person may be elected as the Chief Minister unless he/she is at least twenty-five (25) years of age at the time of the election, a <i>bona fide</i> resident of the Bangsamoro for three (3) years immediately preceding the day of the election, and with proven competence and probity, mentally fit, and known for his/her integrity and high moral standards.</p> <p>For the first election of the Chief Minister immediately following the enactment of this Basic Law, the abovementioned residency requirement</p>

shall be reduced to one (1) year immediately preceding the day of the election.	shall be reduced to one (1) year immediately preceding the day of the election.	shall be reduced to one (1) year immediately preceding the day of the election.
<p>Section 31. Election of the Chief Minister. – On the inaugural session of the Bangsamoro Parliament following their elections, the members of the Parliament shall, in open session, elect the Chief Minister by a majority vote of all its members.</p> <p>If no member of Bangsamoro Parliament obtains the majority vote necessary to be elected Chief Minister in the first round of voting, a runoff election shall be conducted. In such case, the members of Bangsamoro Parliament shall elect the Chief Minister from the two (2) candidates who obtained the highest number of votes cast in the first round.</p>	<p>Section 31. Election of the Chief Minister. – On the inaugural session of the Bangsamoro Parliament following their elections, the Members of the Bangsamoro Parliament shall, in open session, elect the Chief Minister by a majority vote of all its members.</p> <p>If no member of Bangsamoro Parliament obtains the majority vote necessary to be elected Chief Minister in the first round of voting, a runoff election shall be conducted. In such case, the members of Bangsamoro Parliament shall elect the Chief Minister from the two (2) candidates who obtained the highest number of votes cast in the first round.</p>	<p>Sec. 32. Election of the Chief Minister. – On the inaugural session of the Bangsamoro Parliament following their elections, the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament shall, in open session, elect the Chief Minister by a majority vote of all its members.</p> <p>If no member of Bangsamoro Parliament obtains the majority vote necessary to be elected Chief Minister in the first round of voting, a runoff election shall be conducted. In such case, the members of Bangsamoro Parliament shall elect the Chief Minister from the two (2) candidates who obtained the highest number of votes cast in the first round.</p>
<p>Section 32. Powers, Duties and Functions of the Chief Minister. – Unless otherwise provided by law, the Chief Minister shall exercise the following powers, duties and functions:</p> <p>a. Heads the government of the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>b. Appoints heads of ministries, agencies, bureaus, and offices of the Bangsamoro Government or other officers of Bangsamoro owned and/or controlled corporations or entities with original charters;</p> <p>c. Appoints other officers in the Bangsamoro Government, as may be provided by the Parliament;</p> <p>d. Formulates platform of government subject to approval by the Parliament;</p> <p>e. Issues executive orders and other policies of the Bangsamoro Government;</p> <p>f. Represents the government of the Bangsamoro in affairs outside the Bangsamoro; and</p> <p>g. Exercises such other powers and functions inherent to the position.</p>	<p>Section 32. Powers, Duties and Functions of the Chief Minister. – Unless otherwise provided by law, the Chief Minister shall exercise the following powers, duties and functions:</p> <p>a. Head the government of the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>b. Appoint heads of ministries, agencies, bureaus, and offices of the Bangsamoro Government or other officers of Bangsamoro owned and/or controlled corporations or entities with original charters;</p> <p>c. Appoint other officers in the Bangsamoro Government, as may be provided by the Bangsamoro Parliament;</p> <p>d. Formulates the platform of government subject to approval by the Bangsamoro Parliament;</p> <p>e. Issue executive orders and other policies of the Bangsamoro Government;</p> <p>f. Represent the government of the Bangsamoro in affairs outside the Bangsamoro; and</p> <p>g. Exercises such other powers and functions inherent to the position.</p>	<p>Sec. 33. Powers, Duties, and Functions of the Chief Minister. - Unless otherwise provided by law, the Chief Minister shall exercise the following powers, duties, and functions:</p> <p>a. Heads the government of the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>b. Appoints heads of ministries, agencies, bureaus, and offices of the Bangsamoro Government or other officers of Bangsamoro-owned and/or -controlled corporations or entities with original charters;</p> <p>c. Appoints other officers in the Bangsamoro Government, as may be provided by the Bangsamoro Parliament;</p> <p>d. Formulates platform of government subject to approval by the Bangsamoro Parliament;</p> <p>e. Issues executive orders and other policies of the Bangsamoro Government;</p> <p>f. Represents the government of the Bangsamoro in affairs outside the Bangsamoro; and</p> <p>g. Exercises such other powers and functions inherent to the position.</p>
<p>Section 33. Administration of Oath of the Chief Minister. – The <i>Wali</i> shall administer the oath of office of all the Members of Parliament, including the Chief Minister upon his/her election.</p>	<p>Section 33. Administration of Oath of the Chief Minister. – The <i>Wali</i> shall administer the oath of office of all the Members of Parliament, including the Chief Minister upon his/her election.</p>	<p>Sec. 34. Administration of Oath of the Chief Minister. – The <i>Wali</i> shall administer the oath of office of all the members of Parliament, including the Chief Minister upon his/her election.</p>

<p>Section 34. Ex-Officio Membership. - The Chief Minister shall be an <i>ex-officio</i> member of the National Security Council (NSC) on matters concerning the Bangsamoro and of the National Economic and Development Authority Board (NEDA).</p>	<p>Section 34. Ex-Officio Membership. - The Chief Minister shall be an <i>ex-officio</i> member of the National Security Council (NSC) on matters concerning the Bangsamoro and of the National Economic and Development Authority Board (NEDA).</p>	<p>Sec. 35. Ex-officio-Membership Membership, Participation and Representation in Other Offices. - The Chief Minister shall be an ex-officio a member of the Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA) Board and the Bangsamoro Police Board. The participation or due representation of the Chief Minister in the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) Board, and the National Security Council (NSC) meetings shall be mandatory on matters concerning the Bangsamoro and of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA).</p>
<p>Section 35. Deputy Chief Ministers. – There shall be two (2) Deputy Chief Ministers to be appointed by the Chief Minister, as nominated by members of Parliament from among themselves.</p> <p>For the purpose of shared leadership, the Bangsamoro shall have three (3) sub-regions, namely, South Western Mindanao, North Central Mindanao, and South Central Mindanao, all within the Bangsamoro. To ensure representation of all the sub-regions, the two (2) Deputy Chief Ministers shall come from the other two (2) sub-regions different from that of the Chief Minister.</p> <p>The coverage of each sub-region, for purposes of this provision, shall be determined by Parliament and shall be adjusted accordingly to include other areas based on results of the periodic plebiscite.</p> <p>The Deputy Chief Ministers may each hold a cabinet position.</p> <p>In case of death, removal, resignation, or incapacity of the Chief Minister, the Deputy Chief Minister, more senior in age, shall temporarily act as the Chief Minister until the Parliament shall have elected a new Chief Minister. Said election shall be held within thirty (30) days from the occurrence of the vacancy.</p>	<p>Section 35. Deputy Chief Ministers. – There shall be two (2) Deputy Chief Ministers to be appointed by the Chief Minister, as nominated by members of the Bangsamoro Parliament from among themselves.</p> <p>For the purpose of shared leadership, the Bangsamoro shall have three (3) sub-regions, namely, South Western Mindanao, North Central Mindanao, and South Central Mindanao, all within the Bangsamoro. To ensure representation of all the sub-regions, the two (2) Deputy Chief Ministers shall come from the other two (2) sub-regions different from that of the Chief Minister.</p> <p>The coverage of each sub-region, for purposes of this provision, shall be determined by the Bangsamoro Parliament and shall be adjusted accordingly to include other areas based on results of the periodic plebiscite.</p> <p>The Deputy Chief Ministers may each hold a cabinet position.</p> <p>In case of death, removal, resignation, or incapacity of the Chief Minister, the Deputy Chief Minister, more senior in age, shall temporarily act as the Chief Minister until the Bangsamoro Parliament shall have elected a new Chief Minister. Said election shall be held within thirty (30) days from the occurrence of the vacancy.</p>	<p>Sec. 36. Deputy Chief Ministers. – There shall be two (2) Deputy Chief Ministers to be appointed by the Chief Minister, as nominated by members of Parliament from among themselves.</p> <p>For the purpose of shared leadership, the Bangsamoro shall have three (3) sub-regions, namely, south western Mindanao, north central Mindanao, and south central Mindanao, all within the Bangsamoro. To ensure representation of all the sub-regions, the two (2) Deputy Chief Ministers shall come from the other two (2) sub-regions different from that of the Chief Minister.</p> <p>The coverage of each sub-region, for purposes of this provision, shall be determined by the Bangsamoro Parliament and shall be adjusted accordingly to include other areas based on results of the periodic plebiscite.</p> <p>The Deputy Chief Ministers may each hold a cabinet position.</p> <p>In case of death, removal, resignation, or incapacity of the Chief Minister, the Deputy Chief Minister, more senior in age, shall temporarily act as the Chief Minister until the Bangsamoro Parliament shall have elected a new Chief Minister. Said election shall be held within thirty (30) days from the occurrence of the vacancy.</p>
<p>Section 36. Call for a New Bangsamoro Parliament Election. – Within seventy-two (72) hours upon a two-thirds (2/3) vote of no confidence of all members of Parliament against the government of the day, the Chief Minister shall advise the <i>Wali</i> to dissolve the Parliament and call for a new parliamentary election. In no case shall the <i>Wali</i> countermand the advice of the Chief Minister.</p> <p>The <i>Wali</i> shall call for election of a new Bangsamoro Parliament on a date not later than one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of dissolution.</p>	<p>Section 36. Call for a New Bangsamoro Parliament Election. – Within seventy-two (72) hours upon a two-thirds (2/3) vote of no confidence of all members of the Bangsamoro Parliament against the government of the day, the Chief Minister shall advise the <i>Wali</i> to dissolve the Bangsamoro Parliament and call for a new parliamentary election. In no case shall the <i>Wali</i> countermand the advice of the Chief Minister.</p> <p>The <i>Wali</i> shall call for election of a new Bangsamoro Parliament on a date not later than one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of dissolution.</p>	<p>Sec. 37. Call for a New Bangsamoro Parliament Election. – Within seventy-two (72) hours upon a two-thirds (2/3) vote of no confidence of all members of Parliament against the government of the day, the Chief Minister shall advise the <i>Wali</i> to dissolve the Parliament and call for a new parliamentary election. In no case shall the <i>Wali</i> countermand the advice of the Chief Minister.</p> <p>The <i>Wali</i> shall call for election of a new Bangsamoro Parliament on a date not later than one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of dissolution.</p>

In case of dissolution, the incumbent Chief Minister and the Cabinet shall continue to conduct the affairs of the Bangsamoro Government until a new Parliament is convened and a Chief Minister is elected and has qualified.	In case of dissolution, the incumbent Chief Minister and the Cabinet shall continue to conduct the affairs of the Bangsamoro Government until a new Parliament is convened and a Chief Minister is elected and has qualified.	In case of dissolution, an Officer-in-Charge shall be selected from among the Deputy Chief Ministers by the Cabinet. The incumbent Chief Minister Officer-in-Charge and the Cabinet shall continue to conduct the affairs of the Bangsamoro Government until a new Parliament is convened and a Chief Minister is elected and has qualified. The term of office of the new members of Parliament shall be three (3) years, subject to the provisions of Section 13 of this Article.
		Sec. 38. Prohibitions During Holdover. - After a vote of no confidence against the government of the day shall have been obtained, and before a new government is formed, the Officer-in-Charge and the Cabinet shall not contract loans, approve new contracts, or disburse public funds except those for payment of salaries and wages and expenses for the regular operation of the government. The Officer-in-Charge and the Cabinet, during the holdover period, shall not make appointments, except temporary appointments to positions when continued vacancies therein will prejudice public service or endanger public safety.
Article VIII WALI	Article VIII WALI	Article VIII WALI
Section 1. Appointment of <i>Wali</i>. – Consistent with the parliamentary form of government, there shall be a <i>Wali</i> who shall serve as the ceremonial head of the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall issue a resolution reflecting its consensus on the selection of the <i>Wali</i> from a list of names of eminent residents of the Bangsamoro submitted by the Council of Leaders.	Section 1. Appointment of <i>Wali</i>. – Consistent with the parliamentary form of government, there shall be a <i>Wali</i> who shall serve as the ceremonial head of the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall issue a resolution reflecting its consensus on the selection of the <i>Wali</i> from a list of names of eminent residents of the Bangsamoro submitted by the Council of Leaders.	Sec. 1. Appointment of <i>Wali</i>. - Consistent with the parliamentary form of government, there shall be a <i>Wali</i> who shall serve as the ceremonial head of the Bangsamoro Government. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall issue a resolution reflecting its consensus on the selection of the <i>Wali</i> from a list of names of eminent residents of the Bangsamoro submitted by the Council of Leaders.
Section 2. Qualifications of <i>Wali</i>. – The <i>Wali</i> must possess the following qualifications at the time of his nomination: 1. Able to read and write in English or Arabic; 2. At least 40 years old; 3. A resident of the Bangsamoro for at least 15 years; 4. Respected in the community;	Section 2. Qualifications of <i>Wali</i>. – The <i>Wali</i> must possess the following qualifications at the time of his nomination: a. Able to read and write in English or Arabic; b. At least forty (40) years old; c. A resident of the Bangsamoro for at least fifteen (15) years; d. Respected in the community;	Sec. 2. Qualifications of <i>Wali</i>. - The <i>Wali</i> must possess the following qualifications at the time of his nomination: a. Citizen of the Republic of the Philippines; b. Able to read and write in English or Arabic; c. At least 40 years old; d. A resident of the Bangsamoro for at least 15 years;

<p>5. Reputable and of unquestionable integrity and moral ascendancy; and</p> <p>6. Has not been found guilty of any criminal or administrative offense by any court or quasi-judicial bodies.</p>	<p>e. Reputable and of unquestionable integrity and moral ascendancy; and</p> <p>f. Has not been found guilty of any criminal or administrative offense by any court or quasi-judicial bodies.</p>	<p>e. Respected in the community;</p> <p>f. Reputable and of unquestionable integrity and moral ascendancy; and</p> <p>g. Has not been found guilty of No prior conviction for any criminal or administrative offense by any court or quasi-judicial bodies body.</p>
<p>Section 3. Ceremonial Duties of Wali. - The <i>Wali</i> shall only take on ceremonial functions, such as opening the Parliament, administration of oath of officers, dissolving the Parliament, calling for election of a new Bangsamoro Parliament as provided for in Article VII, Section 36 of this law, and attendance to public ceremonies.</p>	<p>Section 3. Ceremonial Duties of Wali. - The <i>Wali</i> shall only take on ceremonial functions, such as opening the Bangsamoro Parliament, administration of oath of officers, dissolving the Bangsamoro Parliament upon the advice of the Chief Minister after a vote of no confidence against the government of the day, calling for election of a new Bangsamoro Parliament as provided for in Article VII, Section 36 of this law, and attendance to public ceremonies.</p>	<p>Sec. 3. Ceremonial Duties of Wali. - The <i>Wali</i> shall only take on ceremonial functions, such as attending public ceremonies, opening the session of Parliament, administering the oath of officers of Parliament, dissolving the Parliament, and calling for the election of a new Bangsamoro Parliament as provided for in Article VII, Section 36 Section 37, Article VII of this Basic Law, and attendance to public ceremonies.</p>
<p>Section 4. Term of Office of Wali. - The first <i>Wali</i> shall be appointed by the Bangsamoro Transition Authority through a resolution reflecting its consensus on the selection of the <i>Wali</i>, who then shall hold office for three (3) years. Each succeeding <i>Wali</i> shall have a 6-year term.</p> <p>Provided that the appointed <i>Wali</i> shall continue until such time that the succeeding <i>Wali</i> is appointed and has assumed office.</p>	<p>Section 4. Term of Office of Wali. - The first <i>Wali</i> shall be appointed by the Bangsamoro Transition Authority through a resolution reflecting its consensus on the selection of the <i>Wali</i>, who then shall hold office for three (3) years. Each succeeding <i>Wali</i> shall have a 6-year term: Provided, That the appointed <i>Wali</i> shall continue until such time that the succeeding <i>Wali</i> is appointed and has assumed office.</p>	<p>Sec. 4. Term of Office of Wali. - The first <i>Wali</i>, who shall hold office for three (3) years, shall be appointed by the Bangsamoro Transition Authority BTA through a resolution reflecting its consensus on the selection of the Wali, who then shall hold office for three (3) years. Each succeeding <i>Wali</i> shall have a 6-year term hold office for a term of six (6) years.</p> <p>Provided that the appointed Wali shall continue until such time that the succeeding Wali is appointed and has assumed office.</p>
<p>Section 5. Allowances of the Wali. - The first <i>Wali</i> shall receive allowances in such amount as may be determined by the Bangsamoro Transition Authority. The allowances of the <i>Wali</i> subsequently chosen shall be determined by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>Such allowances shall be sourced from the funds of the Bangsamoro Government and shall be provided for in its annual appropriations law.</p>	<p>Section 5. Allowances Per Diem of the Wali. - The first <i>Wali</i>, as well as those subsequently chosen, shall receive allowances per diem, subject to existing rules and regulations on the grant of said per diem. in such amount as may be determined by the Bangsamoro Transition Authority. The allowances of the Wali subsequently chosen shall be determined by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>Such allowances per diem shall be sourced from the funds of the Bangsamoro Government and shall be provided for in its annual appropriations law.</p>	<p>Sec. 5. Allowances of the Wali. - The first <i>Wali</i> shall receive allowances in such amount as may be determined by the Bangsamoro Transition Authority BTA. The allowances of the <i>Wali</i> subsequently chosen shall be determined by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>Such allowances shall be sourced from the funds of the Bangsamoro Government and shall be provided for in its annual appropriations law: Provided, That the appointed Wali shall continue until such time that the succeeding Wali is appointed and has assumed office.</p>
		<p>Sec. 6. Grounds for Removal of the Wali. - The <i>Wali</i> may be removed from office by the Bangsamoro Parliament on the following grounds:</p> <p>1. When the Wali countermands the directive to dissolve the Bangsamoro Parliament after a vote of no confidence;</p>

		<p>2. When the <i>Wali</i> is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude;</p> <p>3. When, for any other valid reason, the <i>Wali</i> is no longer able to perform his functions; and</p> <p>4. Such other grounds as the Bangsamoro Parliament may provide.</p>
Article IX BASIC RIGHTS	Article IX BASIC RIGHTS	ARTICLE IX BASIC RIGHTS
<p>Section 1. Basic Rights in the Bangsamoro. – In addition to the basic rights already enjoyed by the citizens residing in the Bangsamoro, the Bangsamoro Government shall guarantee the following enforceable rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Right to life and to inviolability of one’s person and dignity;b. Right to freedom and expression of religion and beliefs;c. Right to privacy;d. Right to freedom of speech;e. Right to express political opinion and pursue democratically political aspirations;f. Right to seek constitutional change by peaceful and legitimate means;g. Right of women to meaningful political participation and protection from all forms of violence;h. Right to freely choose one’s place of residence and the inviolability of the home;i. Right to equal opportunity and non-discrimination in social and economic activity and the public service, regardless of class, creed, disability, gender and ethnicity;j. Right to form cultural and religious associations;k. Right to freedom from religious, ethnic, and sectarian harassment;l. Right to redress of grievances and due process of law; and	<p>Section 1. Basic Rights in the Bangsamoro. – In addition to the basic rights already enjoyed by the citizens residing in the Bangsamoro of the Philippines, the Bangsamoro Government shall guarantee the following enforceable rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Right to life and to inviolability of one’s person and dignity;b. Right to freedom and expression of religion and beliefs;c. Right to privacy;d. Right to freedom of speech;e. Right to express political opinion and pursue democratically political aspirations;f. Right to seek constitutional change by peaceful and legitimate means;g. Right of women to meaningful political participation and protection from all forms of violence;h. Right to freely choose one’s place of residence and the inviolability of the home;i. Right to equal opportunity and non-discrimination in social and economic activity and the public service, regardless of class, creed, disability, gender and ethnicity;j. Right to form cultural and religious associations;k. Right to freedom from religious, ethnic, and sectarian harassment;	<p>Sec. 1. Basic Rights in the Bangsamoro. – In addition to the basic rights already enjoyed by the citizens individuals residing in the Bangsamoro, the Bangsamoro Government shall guarantee the following enforceable rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Right to life and to inviolability of one’s person and dignity;b. Right to freedom and expression of religion and beliefs;c. Right to privacy;d. Right to freedom of speech;e. Freedom of the press;f. Right to express political opinion and pursue democratically political aspirations;g. Right to seek constitutional change by peaceful and legitimate means;h. Right of women to meaningful political participation and protection from all forms of violence;i. Right to freely choose one’s place of residence and the inviolability of the home;j. Right to equal opportunity and non-discrimination in social and economic activity and the public service, regardless of class, creed, disability, gender, and ethnicity;k. Right to form cultural and religious associations;

<p>m. Right to free public basic education (K+12), tertiary education, and <i>madrasah</i> education.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass a law for the promotion and protection of the above-enumerated rights.</p>	<p>l. Right to redress of grievances and due process of law; and</p> <p>m. Right to free public basic education (K+12), tertiary education, and <i>madrasah</i> education.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass a law for the promotion and protection of the above-enumerated rights.</p>	<p>l. Right to freedom from religious, ethnic, and sectarian harassment;</p> <p>m. Right to redress of grievances and due process of law;</p> <p>n. Right to free public basic education (K+12), tertiary education, and <i>madrasah</i> education; and</p> <p>o. Collective democratic rights of the Bangsamoro people.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass a law for the promotion and protection of the above-enumerated rights.</p>
<p>Section 2. Vested Property Rights. – Vested property rights shall be recognized and respected; Provided, that legitimate grievances of the Bangsamoro people arising from any unjust dispossession of their territorial and proprietary rights, customary land tenure, or their marginalization shall be duly acknowledged and given due course; Provided further, that whenever restoration is no longer possible, the Central Government and Bangsamoro Government shall take effective measures for adequate reparation of the loss in such quality, quantity, and status collectively beneficial to the Bangsamoro people, and to be determined mutually by both Governments.</p>	<p>Section 2. Vested Property Rights. – Vested property rights shall be recognized and respected. Provided, that The legitimate grievances of the Bangsamoro people arising from any unjust dispossession of their territorial and proprietary rights, customary land tenure, or their marginalization shall be duly acknowledged and given due course. Provided further, that Whenever restoration is no longer possible, the Central National Government and Bangsamoro Government shall take effective measures for adequate reparation of the loss in such quality, quantity, and status collectively beneficial to the Bangsamoro people, and to be determined mutually by both Governments.</p>	<p>Sec. 2. Vested Property Rights Reparation for Unjust Dispossession. – Vested property rights shall be recognized and respected: Provided, That legitimate grievances of The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws providing for the adequate reparation to the Bangsamoro people arising from any affected by unjust dispossession of their territorial and proprietary rights or customary land tenure, or their marginalization shall be duly acknowledged and given due course: Provided further, That whenever restoration is no longer possible, the Central Government and Bangsamoro Government shall take effective measures for adequate reparation of the loss in such quality, quantity, and status collectively beneficial to the Bangsamoro people, and to be determined mutually by both Governments which may include payment of just compensation to and relocation of such people: Provided, That no valid land title issued by the National Government under the torrens system shall be invalidated.</p>
<p>Section 3. Transitional Justice. – There shall be created a transitional justice mechanism to address the legitimate grievances of the Bangsamoro people, including the indigenous peoples, such as historical injustices, human rights violations, marginalization through unjust dispossession of their territorial and proprietary rights and customary land tenure.</p> <p>The report of the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) shall be taken into consideration in the creation of said mechanism.</p>	<p>Section 3. Transitional Justice. – There shall be created a transitional justice mechanism to address the legitimate grievances of the Bangsamoro people, including the indigenous peoples, such as historical injustices, human rights violations, marginalization through unjust dispossession of their territorial and proprietary rights and customary land tenure.</p> <p>The report of the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) shall be taken into consideration in the creation of said mechanism.</p>	<p>Sec. 3. Transitional Justice. – There shall be created a transitional justice mechanism to address the legitimate grievances of the Bangsamoro people, including the indigenous peoples, such as historical injustices, human rights violations, marginalization through unjust dispossession of their territorial and proprietary rights, and customary land tenure.</p> <p>The report of the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) shall be taken into consideration in the creation of said mechanism.</p>
<p>Section 4. Indigenous Peoples’ Rights. – The Bangsamoro Government recognizes the rights of the indigenous peoples, and shall adopt measures for the promotion and protection of their rights, the right to their native titles and/or <i>fusaka inged</i>, indigenous customs and traditions, justice systems and indigenous political structures, the right to an equitable share</p>	<p>Section 4. Indigenous Peoples’ Rights. – The Bangsamoro Government recognizes the rights of the indigenous peoples, and shall adopt measures for the promotion and protection of their rights, the right to their native titles and/or <i>fusaka inged</i>, indigenous customs and traditions, justice systems and indigenous political structures, the right to an equitable share</p>	<p>Sec. 4. Indigenous Peoples’ Rights. – The Bangsamoro Government recognizes the rights of the indigenous peoples and shall adopt measures for the promotion and protection of their rights, the right to their native titles and/or <i>fusaka inged</i>, indigenous customs and traditions, justice systems and indigenous political structures, the right to an equitable share in revenues</p>

<p>in revenues from the utilization of resources in their ancestral lands, the right to free and prior informed consent, the right to political participation in the Bangsamoro Government including reserved seats for the non-Moro indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro Parliament, the right to basic services, and the right to freedom of choice as to their identity consistent with the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights and subsisting laws on indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>in revenues from the utilization of resources in their ancestral lands, the right to free and prior informed consent, the right to political participation in the Bangsamoro Government including reserved seats for the non-Moro indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro Parliament, the right to basic services, and the right to freedom of choice as to their identity consistent with the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights and subsisting laws on indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>from the utilization of resources in their ancestral lands, the right to free and prior free, prior and informed consent, the right to political participation in the Bangsamoro Government including reserved seats for the non-Moro indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro Parliament, the right to basic services, and the right to freedom of choice as to their identity. consistent with Any measure enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament shall in no way diminish the rights and privileges granted to indigenous peoples by virtue of the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, Republic Act 8731, otrherwise known as the Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act (IPRA) and subsisting other laws on pertaining to indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro.</p>
<p>Section 5. Customary Rights and Traditions. – The customs, beliefs, and traditions of the people in the Bangsamoro are hereby recognized, protected and guaranteed.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall adopt measures to ensure mutual respect and protection of the distinct beliefs, customs, and traditions of the Bangsamoro people and the other inhabitants in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>No person in the Bangsamoro shall be subjected to any form of discrimination on account of creed, religion, ethnic origin, parentage, nor sex.</p>	<p>Section 5. Customary Rights and Traditions. – The customs, beliefs, and traditions of the people in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro are hereby recognized, protected and guaranteed.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall adopt measures to ensure mutual respect and protection of the distinct beliefs, customs, and traditions of the Bangsamoro people and the other inhabitants in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>No person in the Bangsamoro shall be subjected to any form of discrimination on account of creed, religion, ethnic origin, parentage, nor sex.</p>	<p>Sec. 5. Customary Rights and Traditions. – The customs, beliefs, and traditions of the people in the Bangsamoro are hereby recognized, protected, and guaranteed.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall adopt measures to ensure mutual respect and protection of the distinct beliefs, customs, and traditions of the Bangsamoro people and the other inhabitants in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>No person in the Bangsamoro shall be subjected to any form of discrimination on account of creed, religion, ethnic origin, parentage, or sex.</p>
		<p>Sec. 6. Religious Freedom. – The Bangsamoro Government shall foster an environment that respects religious freedom and the free exercise thereof pursuant to the tenets of international law, the Constitution, and national statutes and the Regional Government shall protect its citizens from harassment or any undue pressure, coercion and violence on account of religion. All establishments and institution shall be free to implement policies and undertake activities pursuant to their respective religious beliefs and values.</p>
<p>Section 6. Human Rights. – The Bangsamoro Government guarantees full respect for human rights.</p> <p>All laws and policies, including customary laws, shall conform to international human rights and humanitarian standards. The rights under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and other</p>	<p>Section 6. Human Rights. – The Bangsamoro Government guarantees full respect for human rights.</p> <p>All laws and policies, including customary laws, shall conform to international human rights and humanitarian standards. The rights under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and other</p>	<p>Sec. 6. Human Rights. – The Bangsamoro Government guarantees full respect for human rights.</p> <p>All laws and policies, including customary laws, shall conform to international human rights and humanitarian standards. The rights under the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and other</p>

<p>international human rights instruments shall be guaranteed by the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government.</p>	<p>international human rights instruments shall be guaranteed by the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government.</p>	<p>international human rights instruments shall be guaranteed by the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government.</p>
<p>Section 7. Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission. – There is hereby created an office called the Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission, which shall be independent and impartial office within the Bangsamoro that shall have the same powers and functions as the national Commission on Human Rights and as may be provided for by the Bangsamoro Parliament to ensure the protection and promotion of the human rights of all the Bangsamoro inhabitants.</p> <p>There shall be five (5) members of the Commission, including the Chair, who shall all be appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the Chief Minister. The composition of the Commission shall reflect the ethnic distribution of the population of the Bangsamoro. The Chair shall be a lawyer and majority of the members of the Commission shall, preferably, be members of the Philippine Bar or Counselors-at-Law. The terms of office and other qualifications and disqualifications of the members of the Commission shall be provided by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The Commission shall submit a report on its activities and performance at least every quarter to the Bangsamoro Parliament. Other state instrumentalities in the Bangsamoro shall assist the Commission and ensure impartiality, dignity, and effectiveness. The Commission shall have a coordinative and complementary relationship with the national Commission on Human Rights in carrying out its mandate.</p>	<p>Section 7. Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission Bangsamoro Regional Human Rights Office. – There is hereby created an office called the Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission. The Commission Human Rights shall establish a Bangsamoro Regional Human Rights Office under its supervision which shall be independent and impartial office within the Bangsamoro that shall have the same powers and functions as the national Commission on Human Rights and as may be provided for by the Bangsamoro Parliament to ensure the protection and promotion of the human rights of all the Bangsamoro inhabitants in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>There shall be five (5) members of the Commission, including the Chair, who shall all be appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the Chief Minister. The composition of the Commission shall reflect the ethnic distribution of the population of the Bangsamoro. The Chair shall be a lawyer and majority of the members of the Commission shall, preferably, be members of the Philippine Bar or Counselors-at-Law. The terms of office and other qualifications and disqualifications of the members of the Commission shall be provided by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The Commission Bangsamoro Regional Human Rights Office shall submit a report on its activities and performance at least every quarter to the Bangsamoro Parliament at least once a year. Other state instrumentalities in the Bangsamoro shall assist the Commission Office and ensure impartiality, dignity, and effectiveness. The Commission shall have a coordinative and complementary relationship with the national Commission on Human Rights in carrying out its mandate.</p>	<p>Sec. 7. Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission Office. – There is hereby created an office called the Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission Office, under the direct control and supervision of the Human Rights Commission, which shall be an independent and impartial office within the Bangsamoro that. It shall have the same powers and functions as the national Commission on Human Rights and as may be provided for by the Bangsamoro Parliament to ensure the protection and promotion of the human rights of all the Bangsamoro inhabitants.</p> <p>There shall be five (5) members of the Commission Office, including the Chair Chairperson, who shall all be appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the Chief Minister. The composition of the Commission Office shall reflect the ethnic distribution of the population of the Bangsamoro. The Chair Chairperson shall be a lawyer and majority of the members of the Commission Office shall, preferably, be members of the Philippine Bar or Counselors-at-Law. The terms of office and other qualifications and disqualifications of the members of the Commission Office shall be provided by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The Commission Office shall submit a report on its activities and performance at least every quarter to the Bangsamoro Parliament. Other state instrumentalities in the Bangsamoro shall assist the Commission Office and ensure impartiality, dignity, and effectiveness. The Commission shall have a coordinative and complementary relationship with the national Commission on Human Rights in carrying out its mandate.</p>
<p><i>Social Justice</i></p>	<p><i>Social Justice</i></p>	<p><i>Social Justice</i></p>
<p>Section 8. Delivery of Basic Services. – The Bangsamoro Government shall provide, maintain, and ensure the delivery of, among other things, basic and responsive health programs, quality education, appropriate services, livelihood opportunities, affordable and progressive housing projects, power and electricity, and water supply to the Bangsamoro people and other inhabitants in the Bangsamoro. It shall maintain appropriate disaster-preparedness units for immediate and effective relief services to victims of natural and man-made calamities. It shall also ensure the rehabilitation of calamity-affected areas and victims of calamities.</p>	<p>Section 8. Delivery of Basic Services. – The Bangsamoro Government shall provide, maintain, and ensure the delivery of, among other things, basic and responsive health programs, quality education, appropriate services, livelihood opportunities, affordable and progressive housing projects, power and electricity, and water supply to the Bangsamoro people and other inhabitants in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region. It shall maintain appropriate disaster-preparedness units for immediate and effective relief services to victims of natural and man-made calamities. It shall also ensure the rehabilitation of calamity-affected areas and victims of calamities.</p>	<p>Sec. 8. Delivery of Basic Services. – The Bangsamoro Government shall provide, maintain, and ensure the delivery of, among other things, basic and responsive health programs, quality education, appropriate services, livelihood opportunities, affordable and progressive housing projects, power and electricity, and water supply to the Bangsamoro people and other inhabitants of the Bangsamoro. It shall maintain appropriate disaster-preparedness units for immediate and effective relief services to victims of natural and man-made calamities. It shall also ensure the rehabilitation of calamity-affected areas and victims of calamities.</p>

<p>Section 9. Housing and Human Settlements. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass a law to create a housing and human settlements agency to address the needs or lack of shelters, settlements, and livelihood for the disadvantaged and homeless Bangsamoro and non-Moro indigenous peoples, especially those victims of wars and atrocities. Such agency may directly solicit and receive assistance, donations, aids, and grants from donors for its housing, settlements, and livelihood programs and development.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government, in cooperation with the private sector, shall evolve its own housing and human settlement programs.</p>	<p>Section 9. Housing and Human Settlements. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass a law to create a housing and human settlements agency to address the needs or lack of shelters, settlements, and livelihood for the disadvantaged and homeless Bangsamoro and non-Moro indigenous peoples, especially those victims of wars and atrocities. Such agency may directly solicit and receive assistance, donations, aids, and grants from donors for its housing, settlements, and livelihood programs and development.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government, in cooperation with the private sector, shall evolve its own housing and human settlement programs.</p>	<p>Sec. 9. Housing and Human Settlements. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass a law to create creating a housing and human settlements agency to address the needs or lack of shelters, settlements, and livelihood for the disadvantaged and homeless Bangsamoro and non-Moro indigenous peoples, especially those victims of war and atrocities. Such agency may directly solicit and receive assistance, donations, aids, and grants from donors for its housing, settlements, and livelihood programs and development.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government, in cooperation with the private sector, shall develop its own housing and human settlement programs.</p>
<p>Section 10. Rights of Labor. - The Bangsamoro Government shall guarantee all fundamental rights of all workers to self-organization, collective bargaining and negotiations, and peaceful concerted activities, including the right to strike, in accordance with law to be passed by Parliament. In this regard, the right of workers, whether publicly or privately employed, to form unions, associations, or federations shall not be abridged.</p> <p>The workers shall participate in policy and decision-making processes affecting their rights and benefits, as may be provided by law, to be enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The right of workers to security of tenure, humane conditions of work, and a living wage shall be guaranteed.</p> <p>No trafficking of persons and engagement of minors in any hazardous or deleterious forms of employment shall be tolerated.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament may pass labor laws that expand, improve upon, or enhance the rights stated herein.</p>	<p>Section 10. Rights of Labor. - The Bangsamoro Government shall guarantee all fundamental rights of all workers to self-organization, collective bargaining and negotiations, and peaceful concerted activities, including the right to strike, in accordance with law to be passed by the Bangsamoro Parliament. In this regard, the right of workers, whether publicly or privately employed, to form unions, associations, or federations shall not be abridged.</p> <p>The workers shall participate in policy and decision-making processes affecting their rights and benefits, as may be provided by law, to be enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The right of workers to security of tenure, humane conditions of work, and a living wage shall be guaranteed.</p> <p>No trafficking of persons and engagement of minors in any hazardous or deleterious forms of employment shall be tolerated.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament may pass labor laws that expand, improve upon, or enhance the rights stated herein.</p>	<p>Sec. 10. Rights of Labor. - The Bangsamoro Government shall guarantee all fundamental rights of all workers to self-organization, collective bargaining and negotiations, and peaceful concerted activities, including the right to strike, in accordance with a law to be passed by Parliament the 1987 Constitution, Labor Code of the Philippines, and all conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO), ratifies or which shall be ratified in the future by the National Government. The Constitution, the Labor Code and the said Conventions of the ILO hereby form part of the law of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region. In this regard, the right of workers, whether publicly or privately employed, to form unions, associations, or federations shall not be abridged.</p> <p>The workers shall participate in policy and decision-making processes affecting their rights and benefits, as may be provided by law, to be enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The right of workers to security of tenure, humane conditions of work, and a living wage shall be guaranteed.</p> <p>No trafficking in persons and engagement of minors in any hazardous or deleterious forms of employment shall be tolerated.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament may pass labor laws that expand, improve upon, or enhance the rights stated herein.</p>
<p>Section 11. Participation of Women in the Bangsamoro Government. – Aside from the reserved seat for women in the Parliament, there shall be at least one (1) qualified woman to be appointed to the Bangsamoro Cabinet. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact a law that gives recognition to the</p>	<p>Section 11. Participation of Women in the Bangsamoro Government. – Aside from the reserved seat for women in the Bangsamoro Parliament, there shall be at least one (1) qualified woman to be appointed to the Bangsamoro Cabinet. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact a law that</p>	<p>Sec. 11. Participation of Women in the Bangsamoro Government. – Aside from the reserved seat for women in the Bangsamoro Parliament, there shall be at least one (1) woman to be appointed to the Bangsamoro Cabinet. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact a law that gives recognition to the</p>

<p>important role of women in nation-building and regional development, and ensures representation of women in other decision-making and policy-determining bodies of the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall, by law, create the Bangsamoro Women Commission and shall define its powers, functions, and composition.</p>	<p>gives recognition to the important role of women in nation-building and regional development, and ensures representation of women in other decision-making and policy-determining bodies of the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall, by law, create the Bangsamoro Women Commission and shall define its powers, functions, and composition.</p>	<p>important role of women in nation-building and regional development, and ensures representation of women in other decision-making and policy-determining bodies of the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall, by law, create the Bangsamoro Women Commission and shall define its powers, functions, and composition.</p>
<p>Section 12. Rights of the Youth. – The Bangsamoro Government recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being. It shall inculcate patriotism and nationalism, encourage involvement in public and civic affairs, and promote mental and physical fitness through sports.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall, by law, create the Commission on Youth Affairs and shall define its powers, functions, and composition.</p>	<p>Section 12. Rights of the Youth. – The Bangsamoro Government recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being. It shall inculcate patriotism and nationalism, encourage involvement in public and civic affairs, and promote mental and physical fitness through sports.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall, by law, create the Commission on Youth Affairs and shall define its powers, functions, and composition.</p>	<p>Sec. 12. Rights of the Youth. – The Bangsamoro Government recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being. It shall inculcate patriotism and nationalism, encourage involvement in public and civic affairs, and promote mental and physical fitness through sports.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall, by law, create the Commission on Youth Affairs and shall define its powers, functions, and composition.</p>
<p>Section 13. Protection of Women. – The Bangsamoro Government shall uphold and protect the fundamental rights of women including the right to engage in lawful employment and to be protected from exploitation, abuse, or discrimination, as embodied in the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact the necessary laws for the implementation of this section.</p>	<p>Section 13. Protection of Women. – The Bangsamoro Government shall uphold and protect the fundamental rights of women including the right to engage in lawful employment and to be protected from exploitation, abuse, or discrimination, as embodied in the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact the necessary laws for the implementation of this section.</p>	<p>Sec. 13. Protection of Women. – The Bangsamoro Government shall uphold and protect the fundamental rights of women including the right to engage in lawful employment and to be protected from exploitation, abuse, or discrimination, as embodied in the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact the necessary laws for the implementation of this section.</p>
<p>Section 14. Rights of Children. – The Bangsamoro Government shall respect, protect, and promote the rights of children, especially orphans of tender age. They shall be protected from exploitation, abuse, or discrimination. Their education and development, both physical and mental, shall be fully addressed.</p> <p>Bangsamoro policies and programs must take into utmost consideration the best interest of children, non-discrimination of children, their survival and development, and the protection and rights of children, youth, and adolescents.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government and its constituent local government units shall provide for adequate funding and effective mechanisms for the implementation of this policy.</p>	<p>Section 14. Rights of Children. – The Bangsamoro Government shall respect, protect, and promote the rights of children, especially orphans of tender age. They shall be protected from exploitation, abuse, or discrimination. Their education and development, both physical and mental, shall be fully addressed.</p> <p>Bangsamoro The policies and programs of the Bangsamoro Government must take into utmost consideration the best interest of children, non-discrimination of children, their survival and development, and the protection and rights of children, youth, and adolescents.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government and its constituent local government units shall provide for adequate funding and effective mechanisms for the implementation of this policy.</p>	<p>Sec. 14. Rights of Children. – The Bangsamoro Government shall respect, protect, and promote the rights of children, especially orphans of tender age. They shall be protected from exploitation, abuse, or discrimination. Their education and development, both physical and mental, shall be fully addressed.</p> <p>Bangsamoro policies and programs must take into utmost consideration the best interest of children, non-discrimination of children, their survival and development, and the protection and rights of children, youth, and adolescents.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government and its constituent local government units shall provide for adequate funding and effective mechanisms for the implementation of this policy.</p>

<p>Section 15. Settler Communities. - The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure that settlers shall enjoy the rights guaranteed in this Basic Law. For this purpose, the Bangsamoro Parliament shall create an Office for Settler Communities that shall promote the welfare and address issues and concerns of settlers in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 15. Settler Communities. - The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure that settlers shall enjoy the rights guaranteed in this Basic Law. For this purpose, the Bangsamoro Parliament shall create an Office for Settler Communities that shall promote the welfare and address issues and concerns of settlers in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Sec. 15. Settler Communities. The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure that settlers shall enjoy the rights guaranteed in this Basic Law. For this purpose, the Bangsamoro Parliament shall create an Office for Settler Communities that shall promote the welfare and address issues and concerns of settlers in the Bangsamoro.</p>
<p><i>Education</i></p>	<p><i>Education</i></p>	<p><i>Education</i></p>
<p>Section 16. Integrated System of Quality Education. – The Bangsamoro Government shall establish, maintain, and support, as a top priority, a complete and integrated system of quality education and adopt an educational framework that is relevant and responsive to the needs, ideals, and aspirations of the Bangsamoro people and the unity of all Filipinos.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall institutionalize peace education in all levels of education.</p> <p>The schools, colleges, and universities existing in the autonomous region as of the date of the approval of this Basic Law and such other schools and institutions that may be established in the Bangsamoro, shall be deemed integral components of the educational system of the Bangsamoro Government.</p>	<p>Section 16. Integrated System of Quality Education. – Consistent with the State policy on education, the Bangsamoro Government shall establish, maintain, and support, as a top priority, a complete and integrated system of quality education and adopt an educational framework that is relevant and responsive to the needs, ideals, and aspirations of the Bangsamoro, people and shall promote the unity of all Filipinos. The Bangsamoro Government It shall shall institutionalize peace education in all levels of education.</p> <p>The education system of the regional government shall be a subsystem of the national education system. The regional education subsystem shall enjoy fiscal autonomy and academic freedom.</p> <p>The schools, colleges, and universities existing in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro of the date of the approval as of the effectivity of this Basic Law and such other schools and institutions that may be established in the Bangsamoro, except the Mindanao State University (MSU) System, shall be deemed integral components of the educational system of the Bangsamoro Government. The National Government shall continue to support, enhance, and strengthen the MSU system.</p> <p>The Chairperson of the appropriate Committee in the Bangsamoro Parliament shall be a member in the board of the state universities and colleges in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Sec. 16. Integrated System of Quality Education. – The Bangsamoro Government shall establish, maintain, and support, as a top priority, a complete and integrated system of quality education and adopt assist in the development of an educational framework that is relevant and responsive to the needs, ideals, and aspirations of the Bangsamoro people and the unity of all Filipinos. For this purpose, the Bangsamoro Government shall conform to the minimum standard set by the National Government.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall institutionalize peace education in all levels of education.</p> <p>The schools, colleges, and universities existing in the autonomous region ARMM as of the date of the approval of this Basic Law and such other schools and institutions that may be established in the Bangsamoro shall be deemed integral components of the educational system of the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro integrated system of education shall be a subsystem of the national educational system. The Bangsamoro shall adopt policies and principles consistent with the basic state policy on education.</p>
<p>Section 17. Vocational, Technical, Non-formal, and Special Education. - The thrusts and programs of vocational, technical, non-formal, and special education of the Bangsamoro educational system for the poor, illiterate, out-of-school youth, persons with special needs, disadvantaged, and senior citizens shall be supportive and relevant to the human resource requirements of the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 17. Vocational, Technical, Non-formal, and Special Education. - The thrusts and programs of vocational, technical, non-formal, and special education of the Bangsamoro educational system for the poor, illiterate, out-of-school youth, persons with special needs, disadvantaged, and senior citizens shall be supportive and relevant to the human resource requirements of the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Sec. 17. Vocational, Technical, Non-formal, and Special Education. – The thrusts and programs of vocational, technical, non-formal, and special education of the Bangsamoro educational system for the poor, illiterate, out-of-school youth, persons with special needs, disadvantaged, and senior citizens shall be supportive and relevant to the human resource requirements of the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Government shall conform to the minimum standard set by the National Government.</p>

<p>Section 18. <i>Madaris</i> Education, Islamic and Arabic Studies. the Bangsamoro Government shall establish and maintain <i>madaris</i> education within the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>It shall ensure the integration in its elementary and high school education curriculum the teaching of Islamic and Arabic studies for Muslim pupils and students in public schools.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact legislation for the strengthening and development of <i>madaris</i> educational system in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 18. <i>Madaris</i> Education, Islamic and Arabic Studies. – In coordination with the Department of Education (DepEd), the Commission on Higher Education (CHED), and the Technmical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), the Bangsamoro Government shall establish and maintain, and supervise <i>madaris</i> education within the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro. It shall conduct periodic competitive qualifying examination of madaris teachers for permanent appointments to the Bangsamoro education system;</p> <p>It shall ensure the integration in its elementary and high school education curriculum the teaching of Islamic and Arabic studies for Muslim pupils and students in public schools.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact legislation for the strengthening and development of <i>madaris</i> educational system in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Sec. 18. <i>Madaris</i> Education, Islamic and Arabic Studies. – The Bangsamoro Government shall establish and maintain <i>madaris</i> education within the Bangsamoro in accordance with pertinent national laws.</p> <p>‡ The <i>madaris</i> system shall ensure the integration in its elementary and high school education curriculum the teaching of Islamic and Arabic studies for Muslim pupils and students in public schools.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact legislation for the strengthening and development of <i>madaris</i> educational system in the Bangsamoro.</p>
<p>Section 19. Tribal University System. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall create a tribal university system within the Bangsamoro to address the higher educational needs of the non-Moro indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Parliament shall pass a law recognizing and supporting the indigenous peoples’ educational system to be integrated in the educational system in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 19. Tribal University System. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall create a tribal university system within the Bangsamoro to address the higher educational needs of the non-Moro indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass a law recognizing and supporting the indigenous peoples’ educational system to be integrated in the educational system in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Sec. 19. Tribal University System. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall create a tribal university system within the Bangsamoro to address the higher educational needs of the non-Moro indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass a law recognizing and supporting the indigenous peoples’ educational system to be integrated in the educational system in the Bangsamoro.</p>
<p><i>Health</i></p>	<p><i>Health</i></p>	<p><i>Health</i></p>
<p>Section 20. Comprehensive and Integrated Health Service Delivery. – The Bangsamoro shall adopt a policy on health that provides for a comprehensive and integrated health service delivery for its constituents. It shall, by law, establish a general hospital system to serve the health requirements of its people, to ensure that the individual basic right to life shall be attainable through the prompt intervention of excellent and affordable medical services.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro shall also uphold the people’s right to have access to essential goods, health, and other social services that would promote their well-being.</p>	<p>Section 20 22. Comprehensive and Integrated Health Service Delivery. – The Bangsamoro shall adopt a policy on health that provides for a comprehensive and integrated health service delivery for its constituents. It shall, by law, establish a general hospital system to serve the health requirements of its people, to ensure that the individual basic right to life shall be attainable through the prompt intervention of excellent and affordable medical services.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro shall also uphold the people’s right to have access to essential goods, health, and other social services that would promote their well-being.</p>	<p>Sec. 20. Comprehensive and Integrated Health Service Delivery. – The Bangsamoro Government shall adopt a policy on health that provides for a comprehensive and integrated health service delivery for its constituents. It shall, by law, establish a general hospital system to serve the health requirements of its people; to ensure that the individual basic right to life shall be attainable through the prompt intervention of excellent and affordable medical services.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall also uphold the people’s right to have access to essential goods, health, and other social services that would promote their well-being.</p>
<p>Section 21. Support for Persons with Special Needs, Senior Citizens, and Disadvantaged Groups. – The Bangsamoro Government shall establish a special agency and support facilities for persons with special needs, and</p>	<p>Section 21 23. Support for Persons with Special Needs, Senior Citizens, and Disadvantaged Groups. – The Bangsamoro Government shall establish a special agency and support facilities for persons with special needs, and</p>	<p>Sec. 21. Support for Persons with Special Needs, Senior Citizens, and Disadvantaged Groups. – The Bangsamoro Government shall establish a special agency and support facilities for persons with special needs and other</p>

<p>other disadvantaged persons for their rehabilitation, and livelihood or skills training to encourage their productive integration into mainstream society.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall coordinate all existing governmental and non-governmental agencies concerned with the rehabilitation and education of these persons.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure the welfare of senior citizens by continuing to provide rights, benefits, and privileges they presently enjoy.</p>	<p>other disadvantaged persons for their rehabilitation, and livelihood or skills training to encourage their productive integration into mainstream society.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall coordinate all existing governmental and non-governmental agencies concerned with the rehabilitation and education of these persons.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure the welfare of senior citizens by continuing to provide rights, benefits, and privileges they presently enjoy.</p>	<p>disadvantaged persons for their rehabilitation, and livelihood or skills training to encourage their productive integration into mainstream society.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall coordinate all existing governmental and non-governmental agencies concerned with the rehabilitation and education of these persons.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure the welfare of senior citizens by continuing to provide rights, benefits, and privileges they presently enjoy.</p>
<i>Arts and Sports</i>	<i>Arts and Sports</i>	<i>Arts and Sports</i>
<p>Section 22. Physical Education and Sports Development, Sports Program and Bangsamoro Sports Commission. – The Bangsamoro educational system shall develop and maintain an integrated and comprehensive physical education program. It shall develop healthy, disciplined, innovative, and productive individuals, and promote good sportsmanship, cooperation, and teamwork.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro education system shall encourage and support for sports programs, league competitions, indigenous games, martial arts, and amateur sports including training for regional, national, and international competitions.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass a law creating Bangsamoro Sports Commission.</p>	<p>Section 22-20. Physical Education and Sports Development, Sports Program and Bangsamoro Sports Commission. – The Bangsamoro educational system shall develop and maintain an integrated and comprehensive physical education program. It shall develop healthy, disciplined, innovative, and productive individuals, and promote good sportsmanship, cooperation, and teamwork.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro education system shall encourage and support for sports programs, league competitions, indigenous games, martial arts, and amateur sports including training for regional, national, and international competitions.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass a law creating Bangsamoro Sports Commission.</p>	<p>Sec. 22. Physical Education and Sports Development, Sports Program, and Bangsamoro Sports Commission. – The Bangsamoro educational system shall develop and maintain an integrated and comprehensive physical education program. It shall develop healthy, disciplined, innovative, and productive individuals, and promote good sportsmanship, cooperation, and teamwork.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro education system shall encourage and support for sports programs, league competitions, indigenous games, martial arts, and amateur sports including training for regional, national, and international competitions.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass a law creating the Bangsamoro Sports Commission.</p>
	<i>Science and Technology</i>	
	<p>Section 21. Science and Technology. – The Bangsamoro Government recognizes Science and Technology as essential to national and regional progress. The Bangsamoro Government shall give priority to science, research, inventions, technology education, and their development. It shall ensure the full and effective participation of all sectors in the planning, programming, coordination, and implementation of scientific and technological researches. The Bangsamoro Government shall prioritize the acquisition, adoption, innovation, and application of science and technology for development.</p>	
<i>Culture</i>	<i>Arts and Culture</i>	<i>Culture</i>

<p>Section 23. Preservation of the Cultural Heritage of the Bangsamoro. – To preserve the history, culture, arts, traditions, and the rich cultural heritage of the Bangsamoro people and their Sultanates, such as but not limited to, the Sultanates of Sulu, Maguindanao, Kabuntalan, Buayan, the Royal Houses of Ranao, and of the Iranun, and the non-Moro indigenous peoples of the Bangsamoro, there shall be created a Bangsamoro Commission for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage.</p>	<p>Section 23. Preservation of the Cultural Heritage of the Bangsamoro. – To The Bangsamoro Government shall preserve the history, culture, arts, traditions, and the rich cultural heritage of the Bangsamoro people and their Sultanates, such as but not limited to, the Sultanates of Sulu, Maguindanao, Kabuntalan, Buayan, the Royal Houses of Ranao, and of the Iranun, and the non-Moro indigenous peoples of the Bangsamoro. there shall be created a For this purpose, it shall, in coordination with the appropriate and relevant National Government agencies, create the Bangsamoro Commission for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage.</p>	<p>Sec. 23. Preservation of the Cultural Heritage of the Bangsamoro. – To preserve the history, culture, arts, traditions, and the rich cultural heritage of the Bangsamoro people and their Sultanates, such as but not limited to, the Sultanates of Sulu, Maguindanao, Kabuntalan, Buayan, the Royal Houses of Ranao, and of the Iranun, and the non-Moro indigenous peoples of the Bangsamoro, there shall be created a Bangsamoro Commission for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage.</p>
<p>Section 24. Primary Responsibility of the Commission. – The Bangsamoro Commission for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage shall have the primary responsibility to write the history of the Bangsamoro people and to establish and sustain the cultural institutions, programs, and projects in the Bangsamoro component areas. The commission shall establish its own libraries and museums, declare and restore historical shrines and cultural sites to preserve the Bangsamoro heritage for posterity.</p>	<p>Section 24. Primary Responsibility of the Commission. – The Bangsamoro Commission for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage shall have the primary responsibility to write the history of the Bangsamoro people and to establish and sustain the cultural institutions, programs, and projects in the Bangsamoro component areas. The commission shall establish its own libraries and museums, declare and restore historical shrines and cultural sites to preserve the Bangsamoro heritage for posterity.</p>	<p>Sec. 24. Primary Responsibility of the Commission. – The Bangsamoro Commission for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage shall have the primary responsibility to write the history of the Bangsamoro people and to establish and sustain the cultural institutions, programs, and projects in the Bangsamoro component areas. The Commission, in coordination with the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA), National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP), National Museum and other concerned cultural Agencies, for the preservation of cultural heritage, shall establish its own libraries and museums, and declare and restore historical shrines and cultural sites to preserve the Bangsamoro heritage for posterity. The Commission shall ensure the inclusion of the the Philippine history, culture and heritage in the establishment of museums and similar institutions, programs and projects to foster unity among the Filipinos.</p> <p>In the implementation of its responsibilities under the provision, the Bangsamoro Commission for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage shall work closely with the cultural agencies of the National Government.</p>
<p>Section 25. Management of Bangsamoro Historical and Cultural Sites. – The Central Government shall transfer the management of Bangsamoro historical and cultural sites currently under the jurisdiction of the National Museum, National Historical Commission, or other agencies of the Central Government to the Bangsamoro Commission for the preservation of cultural heritage, through the intergovernmental relations mechanism. The Bangsamoro Commission for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage shall coordinate with relevant agencies of the Central Government on the regulation, excavation, and preservation of cultural artifacts and on the recovery of lost historical and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>Section 25. Management of Bangsamoro Historical and Cultural Sites. – The Central National Government shall, through the intergovernmental relations mechanism, transfer the management of Bangsamoro historical and cultural sites currently under the jurisdiction of the National Museum, National Historical Commission, or other agencies of the Central National Government to the Bangsamoro Commission for the preservation of cultural heritage, through the intergovernmental relations mechanism. The Bangsamoro Commission for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage shall coordinate with relevant agencies of the Central National Government on the regulation, excavation, and preservation of cultural artifacts and on the recovery of lost historical and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>Sec. 25. Management of Bangsamoro Historical and Cultural Sites. – The Central National Government shall transfer the management of Bangsamoro historical and cultural sites currently under the jurisdiction of the National Museum, National Historical Commission, or other agencies of the Central National Government to the Bangsamoro Commission for the preservation of cultural heritage, through the intergovernmental relations mechanism. The Bangsamoro Commission for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage shall coordinate with relevant agencies of the Central National Government on the regulation, excavation, and preservation of cultural artifacts and on the recovery of lost historical and cultural heritage.</p>
<p>ARTICLE X BANGSAMORO JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>ARTICLE X BANGSAMORO JUSTICE SYSTEM</p>	<p>ARTICLE X BANGSAMORO JUSTICE SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE</p>

<p>Section 1. Justice System in the Bangsamoro. – The justice system in the Bangsamoro shall consist of <i>Shari’ah</i> law which shall have supremacy and application over Muslims only; the traditional or tribal justice system, for the indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro; the local courts; and alternative dispute resolution systems.</p> <p>For Muslims, the justice system in the Bangsamoro shall give primary consideration to <i>Shari’ah</i>, and customary rights and traditions of the indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>Nothing herein shall be construed to operate to the prejudice of non-Muslims and non-indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>Section 1. Justice System in the Bangsamoro. – The justice system in the Bangsamoro shall consist of <i>Shari’ah</i> law which shall have supremacy and application over Muslims only; the traditional or tribal justice system, for the indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro; the local courts; and alternative dispute resolution systems.</p> <p>For Muslims, the justice system in the Bangsamoro shall give primary consideration to <i>Shari’ah</i>, and customary rights and traditions of the indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>Nothing herein shall be construed to operate to the prejudice of non-Muslims and non-indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>Sec. 1. Justice System in the Bangsamoro Administration of Justice. – The justice system in the Bangsamoro shall consist of be administered in accordance with the <i>Shari’ah</i> law, which shall have supremacy and application over apply to Muslims only; the traditional or tribal justice system, for the indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro; the local courts; and alternative dispute resolution systems.</p> <p>For Muslims, the justice system in the Bangsamoro shall give primary consideration to <i>Shari’ah</i> and customary rights and traditions of the indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>Nothing herein shall be construed to operate to the prejudice of non-Muslims and non-indigenous peoples.</p>
<p><i>Shari’ah Judicial System</i></p>	<p><i>Shari’ah Judicial System</i></p>	<p><i>Shari’ah Judicial System</i></p>
<p>Section 2. <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial System. – The judicial authority shall be vested in the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> judiciary, in accordance with the power of the Supreme Court, particularly on the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court, <i>Shari’ah</i> District and Circuit courts, and other subordinate courts which Congress of the Philippines may create upon the recommendation of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court through the Supreme Court. This notwithstanding, Congress, upon the recommendation of the Supreme Court, may likewise create <i>Shari’ah</i> courts outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro government in areas where a considerable number of Muslims reside. The Supreme Court shall station these courts.</p>	<p>Section 2 4.. <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial System. – The judicial authority shall be vested in the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> judiciary, in accordance with the power of the Supreme Court, particularly on the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court of Appeals, <i>Shari’ah</i> District Regional and Circuit Municipal Trial courts, and other subordinate courts which Congress of the Philippines may create upon the recommendation of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court of Appeals through the Supreme Court. This notwithstanding, Congress, upon the recommendation of the Supreme Court, may likewise create <i>Shari’ah</i> courts outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro Government in areas where a considerable number of Muslims reside. The Supreme Court shall station these courts.</p>	<p>Sec. 2. Shari’ah Judicial System Courts. – The judicial authority shall be vested in the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> judiciary, in accordance with the power of the Supreme Court, particularly on the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court, <i>Shari’ah</i> District and Circuit courts, and other subordinate courts, which the Congress of the Philippines may create, upon the recommendation of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court through the Supreme Court shall exercise judicial authority over the Bangsamoro territorial jurisdiction as part of the judicial system. This notwithstanding, Congress, upon the recommendation of the Supreme Court, may likewise create <i>Shari’ah</i> courts outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro government in areas where a considerable number of Muslims reside. The Supreme Court shall station these courts.The <i>Shari’ah</i> courts and its personnel shall be subject to the administrative supervision of the Supreme Court.</p>
<p>Section 3. <i>Shari’ah</i>. - <i>Shari’ah</i> (Islamic Law) which is the law forming part of the Islamic tradition derived from religious precepts of Islam, particularly the <i>Qur’an</i> and <i>Hadith</i>, shall be distinctively applied as the underlying basis of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> judicial system exclusively over Muslims or persons who voluntarily submit to the <i>Shari’ah</i> Court.</p>	<p>Section 3 2. <i>Shari’ah</i>. - <i>Shari’ah</i> (Islamic Law) which is the law forming part of the Islamic tradition derived from religious precepts of Islam, particularly the <i>Qur’an</i> and <i>Hadith</i>, shall be distinctively applied as the underlying basis of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> judicial system exclusively over Muslims or persons who voluntarily submit to the <i>Shari’ah</i> Court.</p>	<p>Sec. 3. <i>Shari’ah</i>. – Subject to the pertinent constitutional provisions, including the prohibitions against cruel and unusual punishment, <i>Shari’ah</i> (Islamic Law), which is the law forming part of the Islamic tradition derived from religious precepts of Islam, particularly the <i>Qur’an</i> and <i>Hadith</i>, shall be distinctively applied as the underlying basis of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> judicial system by the <i>Shari’ah</i> courts exclusively over Muslims in the Bangsamoro or persons who voluntarily submit to the jurisdiction of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Court.</p>
<p>Section 4. Jurisdiction of <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts. - The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws on persons and family relations, other civil actions, commercial</p>	<p>Section 4 5. Jurisdiction of <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts. - The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws on persons and family relations, other civil actions,</p>	<p>Section 4. Jurisdiction of <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts.The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws on persons and family relations, other civil actions, commercial</p>

<p>actions, and criminal cases. The Congress of the Philippines, through this Basic Law, confers commercial, other civil action not provided for under P.D. 1083, and criminal jurisdiction on minor offenses as provided hereunder.</p> <p>Under <i>Shari’ah</i>, the penalties for <i>Hudud</i>, plural for <i>Hadd</i> (capital crime) which are seen as crimes against <i>Allah</i> (God) and <i>Qisas</i>, which are crimes against persons, are imposed in the <i>Qur’an</i>.</p> <p><i>Ta’zir</i> (discretionary punishment) are minor offenses shall be defined by Parliament, the penalties for which is equivalent to <i>arresto menor</i> and/or fine. Criminal jurisdiction over <i>Ta’zir</i> is hereby conferred on <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Courts.</p>	<p>commercial actions, and criminal cases. The Congress of the Philippines, through this Basic Law, confers commercial, other civil action not provided for under P.D. Presidential Decree No. 1083, or the Code on Muslim Personal Laws of the Philippines, and criminal jurisdiction on minor offenses as provided hereunder.</p> <p>Under <i>Shari’ah</i>, the penalties for <i>Hudud</i>, plural for <i>Hadd</i> (capital crime) which are seen as crimes against <i>Allah</i> (God) and <i>Qisas</i>, which are crimes against persons, are imposed in the <i>Qur’an</i>.</p> <p><i>Ta’zir</i> (discretionary punishment) are minor offenses shall be defined by the Bangsamoro Parliament, the penalties for which is equivalent to <i>arresto menor</i> and/or fine. Criminal jurisdiction over <i>Ta’zir</i> is hereby conferred on <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Municipal Trial Courts.</p>	<p>actions, and criminal cases. The Congress of the Philippines, through this Basic Law, confers commercial, other civil action not provided for under P.D. 1083, and criminal jurisdiction on minor offenses as provided hereunder.</p> <p>Under <i>Shari’ah</i>, the penalties for <i>Hudud</i>, plural for <i>Hadd</i> (capital crime) which are seen as crimes against <i>Allah</i> (God) and <i>Qisas</i>, which are crimes against persons, are imposed in the <i>Qur’an</i>.</p> <p><i>Ta’zir</i> (discretionary punishment) are minor offenses shall be defined by Parliament, the penalties for which is equivalent to <i>arresto menor</i> and/or fine. Criminal jurisdiction over <i>Ta’zir</i> is hereby conferred on <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Courts.</p>
<p>Section 5. Sources of <i>Shari’ah</i>. – The following are the sources of <i>Shari’ah</i>:</p> <p>Principal Sources:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. <i>Al-Qur’an</i> (The Koran);</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. <i>Al-Sunnah</i> (Traditions of Prophet Muhammad SAW);</p> <p>Secondary Sources:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">c. <i>Al-Ijma</i> (Consensus); and</p> <p class="list-item-l1">d. <i>Al-Qiyas</i> (Analogy).</p>	<p>Section 5 3. Sources of <i>Shari’ah</i>. – The following are the sources of <i>Shari’ah</i>:</p> <p>Principal Sources:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. <i>Al-Qur’an</i> (The Koran);</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. <i>Al-Sunnah</i> (Traditions of Prophet Muhammad SAW);</p> <p>Secondary Sources:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. <i>Al-Ijma</i> (Consensus); and</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. <i>Al-Qiyas</i> (Analogy).</p>	<p>Sec. 4. Sources of <i>Shari’ah</i>. – The following are the sources of <i>Shari’ah</i>:</p> <p>Principal Sources:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. <i>Al-Qur’an</i> (The Koran);</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. <i>Al-Sunnah</i> (Traditions of Prophet Muhammad SAW);</p> <p>Secondary Sources:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">c. <i>Al-Ijma</i> (Consensus); and</p> <p class="list-item-l1">d. <i>Al-Qiyas</i> (Analogy).</p>
<p>Section 6. <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Courts. - The <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Court in the Bangsamoro shall exercise exclusive original jurisdiction over the following subjects:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. All cases involving offenses defined and punished under Presidential Decree No. 1083, also known as Code of Muslim Personal Laws, where the act or omission has been committed in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. All civil actions and proceedings between parties residing in the Bangsamoro, and who are Muslims or have been married in accordance with Article 13 of Presidential Decree No. 1083 involving disputes relating to:</p>	<p>Section 6. <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Municipal Trial Courts. - The <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Municipal Trial Court in the Bangsamoro shall exercise exclusive original jurisdiction over the following subjects:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. All cases involving offenses defined and punished under Presidential Decree No. 1083, also known as Code of Muslim Personal Laws, where the act or omission has been committed in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. All civil actions and proceedings between parties residing in the Bangsamoro, and who are Muslims or have been married in accordance with Article 13 of Presidential Decree No. 1083 involving disputes relating to:</p>	<p>Sec. 5. Jurisdiction of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Courts. - The <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Court in the Bangsamoro shall exercise exclusive original jurisdiction over the following subjects:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. All cases involving offenses defined and punished under Presidential Decree P.D. No. 1083, also known as Code of Muslim Personal Laws, where the act or omission has been committed in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. All civil actions and proceedings between parties residing in the Bangsamoro who are Muslims or have been married in accordance with Article 13 of Presidential Decree P.D. No. 1083, involving disputes relating to:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Marriage;ii. Divorce recognized under Presidential Decree No. 1083;iii. Betrothal or breach of contract to marry;iv. Customary dower (<i>mahr</i>);v. Disposition and distribution of property upon divorce;vi. Maintenance and support, and consolatory gifts;vii. Restitution of marital rights. <p>c. All cases involving disputes relative to communal properties;</p> <p>d. All cases involving <i>Ta’zir</i> offenses defined and punishable under <i>Shari’ah</i> law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament punishable by <i>arresto menor</i> and/or fine.</p> <p>e. All civil actions, under <i>Shari’ah</i> law enacted by the Bangsamoro Government, involving real property in the Bangsamoro, where the assessed value of the property does not exceed Four Hundred Thousand Pesos (400,000.00); and</p> <p>f. All civil actions in which the parties are Muslims, or where all litigants have voluntarily submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Courts, if they have not specified in an agreement which law shall govern their relations where the demand or claim does not exceed Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000.00).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Marriage;ii. Divorce recognized under Presidential Decree No. 1083;iii. Betrothal or breach of contract to marry;iv. Customary dower (<i>mahr</i>);v. Disposition and distribution of property upon divorce;vi. Maintenance and support, and consolatory gifts;vii. Restitution of marital rights. <p>c. All cases involving disputes relative to communal properties;</p> <p>d. All cases involving <i>Ta’zir</i> offenses defined and punishable under <i>Shari’ah</i> law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament punishable by <i>arresto menor</i> and/or fine.</p> <p>e. All civil actions, under <i>Shari’ah</i> law enacted by the Bangsamoro Government, involving real property in the Bangsamoro, where the assessed value of the property does not exceed Four Hundred Thousand Pesos (400,000.00); and</p> <p>f. All civil actions in which the parties are Muslims, or where all litigants have voluntarily submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Municipal Trial Courts, if they have not specified in an agreement which law shall govern their relations where the demand or claim does not exceed Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000.00).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Marriage;ii. Divorce recognized under Presidential Decree No. 1083;iii. Betrothal or breach of contract to marry;iv. Customary dower (<i>mahr</i>);v. Disposition and distribution of property upon divorce;vi. Maintenance and support, and consolatory gifts;vii. Restitution of marital rights. <p>c. All cases involving disputes relative to communal properties;</p> <p>d. All cases involving <i>Ta’zir</i> offenses defined and punishable under <i>Shari’ah</i> law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament punishable by <i>arresto menor</i> and/or fine;</p> <p>e. All civil actions, under <i>Shari’ah</i> law enacted by the Bangsamoro Government, involving real property in the Bangsamoro, where the assessed value of the property does not exceed Four Hundred Thousand Pesos (P400,000); and</p> <p>f. All civil actions in which the parties are Muslims, or where all litigants have voluntarily submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Courts, if they have not specified in an agreement which law shall govern their relations where the demand or claim does not exceed Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000).</p>
<p>Section 7. <i>Shari’ah</i> District Courts. - The <i>Shari’ah</i> District Court in the Bangsamoro shall exercise exclusive original jurisdiction over the following matters:</p> <p>a. All cases involving custody, guardianship, legitimacy, and paternity and filiation arising under Presidential Decree No. 1083;</p> <p>b. All cases involving disposition, distribution, and settlement of the estate of deceased Muslims who were residents of the Bangsamoro, probate of wills, issuance of letters of administration, or appointment</p>	<p>Section 7. <i>Shari’ah</i>–District Regional Trial Courts. - The <i>Shari’ah</i> District Regional Trial Court in the Bangsamoro shall exercise exclusive original jurisdiction over the following matters:</p> <p>a. All cases involving custody, guardianship, legitimacy, and paternity and filiation arising under Presidential Decree No. 1083;</p> <p>b. All cases involving disposition, distribution, and settlement of the estate of deceased Muslims who were residents of the Bangsamoro, probate of wills, issuance of letters of administration, or appointment</p>	<p>Sec. 6. Jurisdiction of the <i>Shari’ah</i> District Courts. - The <i>Shari’ah</i> District Court in the Bangsamoro shall exercise exclusive original jurisdiction over the following:</p> <p>a. All cases involving custody, guardianship, legitimacy, and paternity and filiation arising under Presidential Decree P.D. No. 1083;</p> <p>b. All cases involving disposition, distribution, and settlement of the estate of deceased Muslims who were residents of the Bangsamoro, probate of wills, issuance of letters of administration, or</p>

<p>of administrators or executors regardless of the nature or the aggregate value of the property;</p> <p>c. Petitions for the declaration of absence and death for the cancellation or correction of entries in the Muslim Registries mentioned in Title VI of Book Two of Presidential Decree No. 1083;</p> <p>d. All actions arising from customary and <i>Shari’ah</i> compliant contracts in which the parties are Muslims, if they have not specified which law shall govern their relations;</p> <p>e. All petitions for mandamus, prohibition, injunction, <i>certiorari</i>, <i>habeas corpus</i>, and all other auxiliary writs and processes in aid of its appellate jurisdiction;</p> <p>f. Petitions by Muslims for the constitution of a family home, change of name, and commitment of an insane person to an asylum;</p> <p>g. All other personal and real actions not falling under the jurisdiction of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Courts wherein the parties involved are Muslims, except those for forcible entry and unlawful detainer, which shall fall under the exclusive original jurisdiction of the Municipal Circuit Court;</p> <p>h. All special civil actions for interpleader or declaratory relief wherein the parties are Muslims residing in the Bangsamoro or the property involved belongs exclusively to Muslims and is located in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>i. All civil actions, under <i>Shari’ah</i> law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament, involving real property in the Bangsamoro, where the assessed value of the property exceeds Four Hundred Thousand Pesos (P400, 000.00); and</p> <p>j. All civil actions in which the parties are Muslims, or where all litigants have voluntarily submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the <i>Shar’iah</i> Circuit Court, if they have not specified in an agreement which law shall govern their relations where the demand or claim exceeds Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200, 000.00)</p> <p>The <i>Shari’ah</i> District Court in the Bangsamoro shall exercise appellate jurisdiction over all cases decided upon by the <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Courts in the</p>	<p>of administrators or executors regardless of the nature or the aggregate value of the property;</p> <p>c. Petitions for the declaration of absence and death for the cancellation or correction of entries in the Muslim Registries mentioned in Title VI of Book Two of Presidential Decree No. 1083;</p> <p>d. All actions arising from customary and <i>Shari’ah</i> compliant contracts in which the parties are Muslims, if they have not specified which law shall govern their relations;</p> <p>e. All petitions for mandamus, prohibition, injunction, <i>certiorari</i>, <i>habeas corpus</i>, and all other auxiliary writs and processes in aid of its appellate jurisdiction;</p> <p>f. Petitions by Muslims for the constitution of a family home, change of name, and commitment of an insane person to an asylum;</p> <p>g. All other personal and real actions not falling under the jurisdiction of the <i>Shari’ah</i>Circuit Municipal Trial Courts wherein the parties involved are Muslims, except those for forcible entry and unlawful detainer, which shall fall under the exclusive original jurisdiction of the Municipal Circuit Municipal Trial Court;</p> <p>h. All special civil actions for interpleader or declaratory relief wherein the parties are Muslims residing in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro or the property involved belongs exclusively to Muslims and is located in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>i. All civil actions, under <i>Shari’ah</i> law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament, involving real property in the Bangsamoro, where the assessed value of the property exceeds Four Hundred Thousand Pesos (P400, 000.00); and</p> <p>j. All civil actions in which the parties are Muslims, or where all litigants have voluntarily submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the <i>Shar’iah</i> Circuit Municipal Trial Court, if they have not specified in an agreement which law shall govern their relations where the demand or claim exceeds Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200, 000.00)</p> <p>The <i>Shari’ah</i> District Regional Trial Court in the Bangsamoro shall exercise appellate jurisdiction over all cases decided upon by the <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit</p>	<p>appointment of administrators or executors regardless of the nature or the aggregate value of the property;</p> <p>c. Petitions for the declaration of absence and death for the cancellation or correction of entries in the Muslim Registries mentioned in Title VI of Book Two of Presidential Decree P.D. No. 1083;</p> <p>d. All actions arising from customary and <i>Shari’ah</i> compliant contracts in which the parties are Muslims, if they have not specified which law shall govern their relations;</p> <p>e. All petitions for <i>mandamus</i>, prohibition, injunction, <i>certiorari</i>, <i>habeas corpus</i>, and all other auxiliary writs and processes in aid of its appellate jurisdiction;</p> <p>f. Petitions by Muslims for the constitution of a family home, change of name, and commitment of an insane person to an asylum;</p> <p>g. All other personal and real actions not falling under the jurisdiction of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Courts wherein the parties involved are Muslims, except those for forcible entry and unlawful detainer, which shall fall under the exclusive original jurisdiction of the Municipal Circuit Court;</p> <p>h. All special civil actions for interpleader or declaratory relief wherein the parties are Muslims residing in the Bangsamoro or the property involved belongs exclusively to Muslims and is located in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>i. All civil actions, under <i>Shari’ah</i> law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament, involving real property in the Bangsamoro, where the assessed value of the property exceeds Four Hundred Thousand Pesos (P400,000); and</p> <p>j. All civil actions in which the parties are Muslims, or where all litigants have voluntarily submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the <i>Shar’iah</i> Circuit Court, if they have not specified in an agreement which law shall govern their relations where the demand or claim exceeds Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (P200,000).</p> <p>The <i>Shari’ah</i> District Court in the Bangsamoro shall exercise appellate</p>
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Bangsamoro within its territorial jurisdiction, as provided under Article 144 of Presidential Decree No. 1083.	Municipal Trial Courts in the Bangsamoro within its territorial jurisdiction, as provided under Article 144 of Presidential Decree No. 1083.	jurisdiction over all cases decided upon by the <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Courts in the Bangsamoro within its territorial jurisdiction, as provided under Article 144 of Presidential Decree P.D. No. 1083.
<p>Section 8. Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court. - There is hereby created a Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court. The Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court shall exercise exclusive original jurisdiction, whether or not in aid of its appellate jurisdiction, over:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. All petitions for mandamus, prohibition, injunction, <i>certiorari</i>, <i>habeas corpus</i>, and all other auxiliary writs and processes, in aid of its appellate jurisdiction; and</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. All actions for annulment of judgments of <i>Shari’ah</i> District Courts.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court shall exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction over cases under the jurisdiction of the <i>Shari’ah</i> District Courts in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The decisions of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court shall be final and executory except on issues of procedure or when there is manifest grave abuse of discretion tantamount to lack of or in excess of jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Section 8. Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court of Appeals. - There is hereby created a Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court of Appeals. The Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court of Appeals shall exercise exclusive original jurisdiction, whether or not in aid of its appellate jurisdiction, over:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. All petitions for mandamus, prohibition, injunction, <i>certiorari</i>, <i>habeas corpus</i>, and all other auxiliary writs and processes, in aid of its appellate jurisdiction; and</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. All actions for annulment of judgments of <i>Shari’ah</i> District Regional Trial Courts.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court of Appeals shall exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction over cases under the jurisdiction of the <i>Shari’ah</i> District Regional Trial Courts in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The decisions of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court of Appeals shall be final and executory except on issues of procedure or when there is manifest grave abuse of discretion tantamount to lack of or in excess of jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Sec. 7. Jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court. - There is hereby created A Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court is hereby created. The Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court shall exercise exclusive original jurisdiction over:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. All petitions for <i>mandamus</i>, prohibition, injunction, <i>certiorari</i>, <i>habeas corpus</i>, and all other auxiliary writs and processes, in aid of its appellate jurisdiction; and</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. All actions for annulment of judgments of <i>Shari’ah</i> District Courts.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court shall exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction over cases under the jurisdiction of the <i>Shari’ah</i> District Courts in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The decisions of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court shall be final and executory except on issues questions of procedure-procedural law which may be raised by a verified petition for review on certiorari or when there is manifest grave abuse of discretion amounting to lack or excess of jurisdiction which may be raised in a special civil action for certiorari before the Supreme Court.</p>
<p>Section 9. Qualifications of <i>Shari’ah</i> Judges. –</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. <i>Shari’ah Circuit Court.</i> – No person shall be appointed judge of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Court unless he is a Muslim, citizen of the Philippines, at least thirty (30) years of age, of proven competence and probity, mentally and physically fit, known for his integrity and high moral standards, and must be a member of the Philippine Bar or is a special member of the Philippine Bar allowed to practice in <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts.</p> <p>For <i>Shari’ah</i> Counselors-at-Law, he must be a graduate of a four-year course on <i>Shari’ah</i> or Islamic jurisprudence, and must have been engaged in the practice of <i>Shari’ah</i> law in the Philippines for at least three (3) years.</p> <p>For a regular member of the Philippine Bar, he must have finished at least two (2) years of <i>Shari’ah</i> or Islamic Jurisprudence and must have been engaged in the practice of law for at least three (3) years.</p>	<p>Section 9. Qualifications of <i>Shari’ah</i> Judges. – <i>Shari’ah</i> judges shall have the following aualifications:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Municipal Trial Court. – No person shall be appointed judge of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Municipal Trial Court unless he the person is a Muslim, a natual-born citizen of the Philippines, at least thirty (30) years of age, of proven competence and probity, mentally and physically fit, known for his integrity and high moral standards, and must be a member of the Philippine Bar or is a special member of the Philippine Bar allowed to practice in <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts.</p> <p>For A Shari’ah Counselors-at-Law, he must be a graduate of a four-year course on <i>Shari’ah</i> or Islamic jurisprudence, and must have been engaged in the practice of <i>Shari’ah</i> law in the Philippines for at least three (3) years.</p>	<p>Sec. 8. Qualifications of <i>Shari’ah</i> Judges. –</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Court. – No person shall be appointed judge of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Court unless he/she is a Muslim, citizen of the Philippines, at least thirty (30) years of age, of proven competence and probity, mentally and physically fit, known for his/her integrity and high moral standards, and a member of the Philippine Bar or a special member of the Philippine Bar allowed to practice in <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts.</p> <p>For <i>Shari’ah</i> Counselors-at-Law, he/she must be a graduate of a four-year course on <i>Shari’ah</i> or Islamic jurisprudence, and must have been engaged in the practice of <i>Shari’ah</i> law in the Philippines for at least three (3) years.</p> <p>For a regular member of the Philippine Bar, he/she must have finished at least two (2) years of <i>Shari’ah</i> or Islamic Jurisprudence and must have been engaged in the practice of law for at least three (3) years.</p>

	For A regular member of the Philippine Bar, he must have finished at least two (2) years of <i>Shari’ah</i> or Islamic Jurisprudence and must have been engaged in the practice of law for at least three (3) years.	
<p>b. <i>Shari’ah District Court.</i> – No person shall be appointed judge of the <i>Shari’ah</i> District Court unless he is a Muslim, citizen of the Philippines at least thirty-five (35) years of age, of proven competence and probity, mentally and physically fit, known for his integrity and high moral standards, and must be a member of the Philippine Bar or is a special member of the Philippine Bar allowed to practice in <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts.</p> <p>For <i>Shari’ah</i> Counselors-at-Law, he must be a graduate of a four-year course on <i>Shari’ah</i> or Islamic jurisprudence, and must have been engaged in the practice of <i>Shari’ah</i> law in the Philippines for at least five (5) years.</p> <p>For a regular member of the Philippine Bar, he must have finished at least two (2) years in <i>Shari’ah</i> or Islamic Jurisprudence and must have been engaged in the practice of law for at least five (5) years.</p>	<p>b. <i>Shari’ah District Regional Trial Court.</i> – No person shall be appointed judge of the <i>Shari’ah District Regional Trial</i> Court unless he the person is a Muslim, a natural-born citizen of the Philippines at least thirty-five (35) years of age, of proven competence and probity, mentally and physically fit, known for his integrity and high moral standards, and must be a member of the Philippine Bar or is a special member of the Philippine Bar allowed to practice in <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts.</p> <p>For A <i>Shari’ah</i> Counselors-at-Law, he must be a graduate of a four-year course on <i>Shari’ah</i> or Islamic jurisprudence, and must have been engaged in the practice of <i>Shari’ah</i> law in the Philippines for at least five (5) years.</p> <p>For A regular member of the Philippine Bar, he must have finished at least two (2) years in <i>Shari’ah</i> or Islamic Jurisprudence and must have been engaged in the practice of law for at least five (5) years.</p>	<p>b. <i>Shari’ah</i> District Court. – No person shall be appointed judge of the <i>Shari’ah</i> District Court unless he/she is a Muslim, citizen of the Philippines, at least thirty-five (35) years of age, of proven competence and probity, mentally and physically fit, known for his/her integrity and high moral standards, and a member of the Philippine Bar or a special member of the Philippine Bar allowed to practice in <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts.</p> <p>For <i>Shari’ah</i> Counselors-at-Law, he/she must be a graduate of a four-year course on <i>Shari’ah</i> or Islamic jurisprudence, and must have been engaged in the practice of <i>Shari’ah</i> law in the Philippines for at least five (5) years.</p> <p>For a regular member of the Philippine Bar, he/she must have finished at least two (2) years in <i>Shari’ah</i> or Islamic Jurisprudence and must have been engaged in the practice of law for at least five (5) years.</p>
<p>c. <i>Bangsamoro Shari’ah High Court.</i> — No person shall be appointed Justice of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court unless he is a Muslim, natural-born citizen of the Philippines, at least forty (40) years of age, of proven competence and probity, mentally and physically fit, known for his integrity and high moral standards, and must be a member of the Philippine Bar or is a special member of the Philippine Bar allowed to practice in <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts.</p> <p>For <i>Shari’ah</i> Counselors-at-Law, he must be a graduate of a four-year course on <i>Shari’ah</i> or Islamic jurisprudence, and must have been engaged in the practice of <i>Shari’ah</i> law in the Philippines for at least ten (10) years prior to his appointment.</p> <p>For a regular member of the Philippine Bar, he must have finished at least two (2) years of <i>Shari’ah</i> or Islamic Jurisprudence and must have engaged in the practice of law for at least ten (10) years before <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts.</p>	<p>c. <i>Bangsamoro Shari’ah High Court of Appeals.</i> — No person shall be appointed Justice of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah High Court of Appeals</i> unless he the person is a Muslim, a natural-born citizen of the Philippines, at least forty (40) years of age, of proven competence and probity, mentally and physically fit, known for his integrity and high moral standards, and must be a member of the Philippine Bar or is a special member of the Philippine Bar allowed to practice in <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts.</p> <p>For A <i>Shari’ah</i> Counselors-at-Law, he must be a graduate of a four-year course on <i>Shari’ah</i> or Islamic jurisprudence, and must have been engaged in the practice of <i>Shari’ah</i> law in the Philippines for at least ten (10) years prior to his appointment.</p> <p>For A regular member of the Philippine Bar, he must have finished at least two (2) years of <i>Shari’ah</i> or Islamic Jurisprudence and must have engaged in the practice of law for at least ten (10) years before <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts.</p>	<p>c. Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court. — No person shall be appointed Justice of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court unless he/she is a Muslim, natural-born citizen of the Philippines, at least forty (40) years of age, of proven competence and probity, mentally and physically fit, known for his/her integrity and high moral standards, and must be a member of the Philippine Bar or a special member of the Philippine Bar allowed to practice in <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts.</p> <p>For <i>Shari’ah</i> Counselors-at-Law, he/she must be a graduate of a four-year course on <i>Shari’ah</i> or Islamic jurisprudence, and must have been engaged in the practice of <i>Shari’ah</i> law in the Philippines for at least ten (10) years prior to his/her appointment.</p> <p>For a regular member of the Philippine Bar, he/she must have finished at least two (2) years of <i>Shari’ah</i> or Islamic Jurisprudence and must have engaged in the practice of law for at least ten (10) years before <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts.</p>
<p>Section 10. Composition and Stations of Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court. –The Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court shall be composed of nine (9) justices, including the Presiding Justice. It may exercise its powers, functions, and duties through three (3) divisions, each composed of three (3) members. It</p>	<p>Section 10. Composition and Stations of Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court of Appeals. –The Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah High Court of Appeals</i> shall be composed of nine (9) justices, including the Presiding Justice. It may exercise its powers, functions, and duties through three (3) divisions, each composed</p>	<p>Sec. 9. Composition and Stations of Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court. –The Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court shall be composed of nine (9) five (5) Justices, including the Presiding Justice. It may exercise its powers, functions, and duties through three (3) divisions, each composed of three (3) members.</p>

may sit <i>en banc</i> only for the purpose of exercising administrative or ceremonial functions. The Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court shall hold sessions en banc at its main office at the capital of the Bangsamoro government. The stations of the three divisions shall be Cotabato City, Marawi City, and Jolo, Sulu.	of three (3) members. It may sit <i>en banc</i> only for the purpose of exercising administrative or ceremonial functions. The Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court of Appeals shall hold sessions en banc at its main office at the capital of the Bangsamoro government. The stations of the three divisions shall be Cotabato City, Marawi City, and Jolo, Sulu.	It may sit <i>en banc</i> only for the purpose of exercising administrative or ceremonial functions. The Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court shall hold sessions <i>en banc</i> at its main office at the capital of the Bangsamoro Government. The stations of the three divisions shall be Cotabato City, Marawi City, and Jolo, Sulu.
<p>Section 11. Compensation, benefits, tenure and privileges. – Justices of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Courts shall have the same rank, prerogatives, salaries, allowances, benefits, tenure, and privileges as the Justices of the Court of Appeals.</p> <p>Judges of the <i>Shari’ah</i> District Court shall have the same rank, prerogatives, salaries, allowances, benefits, tenure, and privileges as the judges of Regional Trial Court Judge.</p> <p>Judges of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Court shall have the same rank, prerogatives, salaries, allowances, benefits, tenure, and privileges as judges of Metropolitan Trial Court Judge.</p>	<p>Section 11. Compensation, benefits, tenure and privileges. – Justices of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court of Appeals shall have the same rank, prerogatives, salaries, allowances, benefits, tenure, and privileges as the Justices of the Court of Appeals.</p> <p>Judges of the <i>Shari’ah</i> District Regional Trial Court shall have the same rank, prerogatives, salaries, allowances, benefits, tenure, and privileges as the judges of Regional Trial Court Judge.</p> <p>Judges of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Municipal Court shall have the same rank, prerogatives, salaries, allowances, benefits, tenure, and privileges as judges of Metropolitan Trial Court Judge.</p>	<p>Sec. 11. Compensation, benefits, tenure, and privileges. – Justices of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Courts shall have the same rank, prerogatives, salaries, allowances, benefits, tenure, and privileges as the Justices of the Court of Appeals.</p> <p>Judges of the <i>Shari’ah</i> District Court shall have the same rank, prerogatives, salaries, allowances, benefits, tenure, and privileges as judges of the Regional Trial Court Judge.</p> <p>Judges of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Circuit Court shall have the same rank, prerogatives, salaries, allowances, benefits, tenure, and privileges as judges of the Metropolitan Municipal Trial Court Judge.</p>
<p>Section 12. <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council. - The <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council is hereby created which shall be under the supervision of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court. It shall recommend to the Judicial and Bar Council applicants for the positions of judges and justices in the <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts for appointment by the President. The President shall issue the appointment within 90 days from the submission by the Judicial and Bar Council.</p>	<p>Section 12. <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council. - The <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council is hereby created which shall be under the supervision of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court of Appeals. It shall recommend to the Judicial and Bar Council applicants for the positions of judges and justices in the <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts for appointment by the President. The President shall issue the appointment within 90 days from the submission by the Judicial and Bar Council.</p>	<p>Section 12. <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council. – The <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council is hereby created which shall be under the supervision of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court. It shall recommend to the Judicial and Bar Council applicants for the positions of judges and justices in the <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts for appointment by the President. The President shall issue the appointment within 90 days from the submission by the Judicial and Bar Council.</p>
<p>Section 13. Composition of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council. – The <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council shall be composed of five (5) members: a senior member of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court, as ex-officio Chair, the Head of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Academy, and one (1) representative from the Bangsamoro Parliament, as <i>ex-officio</i> member. The regular members of the Council shall be one (1) representative each from the accredited organization of <i>Shari’ah</i> lawyers, and accredited <i>Ulama</i> organization in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The regular members of the Council shall be appointed by the Chief Minister with a term of five (5) years without reappointment.</p>	<p>Section 13. Composition of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council. – The <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council shall be composed of five (5) members: a senior member of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court of Appeals, as ex-officio Chair, the Head of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Academy, and one (1) representative from the Bangsamoro Parliament, as <i>ex-officio</i> member. The regular members of the Council shall be one (1) representative each from the accredited organization of <i>Shari’ah</i> lawyers, and accredited <i>Ulama</i> organization in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The regular members of the Council shall be appointed by the Chief Minister with a term of five (5) years without reappointment.</p>	<p>Sec. 13. Composition of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council. – The <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council shall be composed of five (5) members: a senior member of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court, as <i>ex-officio</i> Chair, the Head of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Academy, and one (1) representative from the Bangsamoro Parliament, as <i>ex-officio</i> member. The regular members of the Council shall be one (1) representative each from the accredited organization of <i>Shari’ah</i> lawyers, and the accredited <i>Ulama</i> organization in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The regular members of the Council shall be appointed by the Chief Minister with a term of five (5) years without reappointment.</p>
<p>Section 14. Functions of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council. The <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council shall have the following functions:</p>	<p>Section 14. Functions of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council. The <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council shall have the following functions:</p>	<p>Sec. 14. Functions of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council. The <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council shall have the following functions:</p>

<p>a. Recommend nominees to the <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts in the Bangsamoro which shall be submitted to the Judicial and Bar Council; and</p> <p>b. Conduct investigations of erring members of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Bar and of judges and personnel of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts in the Bangsamoro and submit the results of such investigation to the Supreme Court for the latter’s action.</p>	<p>a. Recommend nominees to the <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts in the Bangsamoro which shall be submitted to the Judicial and Bar Council; and</p> <p>b. Conduct investigations of erring members of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Bar and of judges and personnel of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts in the Bangsamoro and submit the results of such investigation to the Supreme Court for the latter’s action.</p>	<p>a.—Recommend nominees to the <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts in the Bangsamoro which shall be submitted to the Judicial and Bar Council; and</p> <p>b.—Conduct investigations of erring members of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Bar and of judges and personnel of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts in the Bangsamoro and submit the results of such investigation to the Supreme Court for the latter’s action.</p>
<p>Section 15. <i>Shari’ah</i> Rules of Court. The rules of court for the <i>Shari’ah</i> courts in the Bangsamoro shall be promulgated by the Supreme Court, giving utmost consideration to the recommendations of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court. In the meantime, the special rules of court for <i>Shari’ah</i> courts, as promulgated by the Supreme Court, shall continue to be in force.</p>	<p>Section 15. <i>Shari’ah</i> Rules of Court. The rules of court for the <i>Shari’ah</i> courts in the Bangsamoro shall be promulgated by the Supreme Court, giving utmost consideration to the recommendations of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court of Appeals. In the meantime, the special rules of court for <i>Shari’ah</i> courts, as promulgated by the Supreme Court, shall continue to be in force.</p>	<p>Sec. 15. <i>Shari’ah</i> Rules of Court. – The Rules of Court for the <i>Shari’ah</i> courts in the Bangsamoro shall be promulgated by the Supreme Court, giving utmost consideration to the recommendations of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court. In the meantime Pending the promulgation of the Rules of Court of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts in the Bangsamoro, the special rules of court for <i>Shari’ah</i> courts, as promulgated by the Supreme Court, shall continue to be in force.</p>
<p>Section 16. Special Bar Examinations for <i>Shari’ah</i>. – The Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court, under the strict supervision of the Supreme Court, shall administer <i>Shari’ah</i> Special Bar Examinations for admission of applicants to the Philippine Bar as special members thereof. A successful examinee who has qualified for special membership in the Philippine Bar shall be duly conferred the title of counselor-at-law.</p>	<p>Section 16. Special Bar Examinations for <i>Shari’ah</i>. – The Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court, under the strict supervision of The Supreme Court shall administer <i>Shari’ah</i> Special Bar Examinations for admission of applicants to the Philippine Bar as special members thereof. A successful examinee who has qualified for special membership in the Philippine Bar shall be duly conferred the title of counselor-at-law.</p>	<p>Sec. 16. Special Bar Examinations for <i>Shari’ah</i>. – The Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court, under the strict supervision of the Supreme Court, shall administer <i>Shari’ah</i> Special Bar Examinations for admission of applicants to the Philippine Bar as special members thereof. A successful examinee who has qualified for special membership in the Philippine Bar shall be duly conferred the title of Counselor-at-Law.</p>
<p>Section 17. Practice of law before <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts. - The following are eligible to practice before <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts:</p> <p>a. A <i>Shari’ah</i> counselor-at-law;</p> <p>b. A regular member of the Philippine Bar;</p> <p>c. A Muslim who acts as counsel on his behalf; and</p> <p>d. A non-Muslim who submits to the jurisdiction of the <i>Shari’ah Court</i> and chooses to act as counsel on his behalf.</p>	<p>Section 17. Practice of law before <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts. - The following are eligible to practice before <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts:</p> <p>a. A <i>Shari’ah</i> counselor-at-law;</p> <p>b. A regular member of the Philippine Bar;</p> <p>c. A Muslim who acts as counsel on his behalf; and</p> <p>d. A non-Muslim who submits to the jurisdiction of the <i>Shari’ah Court</i> and chooses to act as counsel on his behalf.</p>	<p>Sec. 17. Practice of Law Before <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts. - The following are eligible to practice before <i>Shari’ah</i> courts:</p> <p>a. A <i>Shari’ah</i> Counselor-at-Law;</p> <p>b. A regular member of the Philippine Bar;</p> <p>c. A Muslim who acts as counsel on his behalf; and</p> <p>d. A non-Muslim who submits to the jurisdiction of the <i>Shari’ah</i> court and chooses to act as counsel on his behalf.</p>
<p>Section 18. Appointment and Discipline of <i>Shari’ah</i> Court Personnel. The Supreme Court shall appoint the <i>Shari’ah</i> court personnel and shall have the power of discipline over them. The <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council shall conduct investigations over erring personnel of the <i>Shari’ah</i> courts, and submit the results of such investigations to the Supreme Court for the latter’s action.</p>	<p>Section 18. Appointment and Discipline of <i>Shari’ah</i> Court Personnel. The Supreme Court shall appoint the <i>Shari’ah</i> court personnel and shall have the power of discipline over them. The <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council shall conduct investigations over erring personnel of the <i>Shari’ah</i> courts, and submit the results of such investigations to the Supreme Court for the latter’s action.</p>	<p>Sec. 18. Appointment and Discipline of <i>Shari’ah</i> Court Personnel. The Supreme Court shall appoint the <i>Shari’ah</i> court personnel and shall have the power of discipline over them. The <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council shall conduct investigations over erring personnel of the <i>Shari’ah</i> courts and submit the results of such investigations to the Supreme Court for the latter’s action.</p>

<p>Section 19. Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> Integrated Bar. - The Parliament shall pass a law creating the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> Integrated Bar as the official organization for the legal profession in the Bangsamoro, which shall be compulsory in membership for all <i>Shari’ah</i> lawyers. The Supreme Court shall adopt the rules for the integration of the <i>Shari’ah</i> bar which shall be under the supervision of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court in accordance with the powers and authority of the Supreme Court.</p>	<p>Section 19. Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> Integrated Bar. - The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass a law creating the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> Integrated Bar as the official organization for the legal profession in the Bangsamoro, which shall be compulsory in membership for all <i>Shari’ah</i> lawyers. The Supreme Court shall adopt the rules for the integration of the <i>Shari’ah</i> bar which shall be under the supervision of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court of Appeals in accordance with the powers and authority of the Supreme Court.</p>	<p>Sec. 19. Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> Integrated Bar. - The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass a law creating the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> Integrated Bar as the official organization for the legal profession in the Bangsamoro, which shall be compulsory in membership for all <i>Shari’ah</i> lawyers. The Supreme Court shall adopt the rules for the integration of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Bar which shall be under the supervision of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court in accordance with the powers and authority of the Supreme Court.</p>
<p>Section 20. <i>Shari’ah</i> Public Assistance Office. There is hereby created a <i>Shari’ah</i> Public Assistance Office which shall be part of the Public Assistance Office. The office shall be staffed by a director and two deputies who shall all be Counselors-at-Law. The Parliament may determine the additional staff complement for the said office. The <i>Shari’ah</i> Public Assistance Office shall provide free legal assistance to indigent party litigants with cases pending before <i>Shari’ah</i> courts in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 20. <i>Shari’ah</i> Public Assistance Attorney’s Office. There is hereby created a <i>Shari’ah</i> Public Assistance Office which shall be part of the Public Assistance Office. The Public Attorney’s Office shall establish a Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> Public Attorney’s Office under its supervision. The office shall be staffed by a director and two deputies who shall all be Counselors-at-Law. The Bangsamoro Parliament may determine the additional staff complement for the said office. The <i>Shari’ah</i> Public Assistance Attorney’s Office shall provide free legal assistance to indigent party litigants with cases pending before <i>Shari’ah</i> courts in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Sec. 20. <i>Shari’ah</i> Public Assistance Office. – There is hereby created a <i>Shari’ah</i> Public Assistance Office which shall be part of the Public Assistance Office. The office shall be staffed by a Director and two Deputies who shall all be Counselors-at-Law. The Bangsamoro Parliament may determine the additional staff complement for the said office. The <i>Shari’ah</i> Public Assistance Office shall provide free legal assistance to indigent party litigants with cases pending before <i>Shari’ah</i> courts in the Bangsamoro.</p>
<p>Section 21. <i>Shari’ah</i> Special Prosecution Service. – There shall be created a <i>Shari’ah</i> Special Prosecution Service in charge of the prosecution of criminal complaints before the <i>Shari’ah</i> courts which shall be headed by a <i>Shari’ah</i> General Prosecutor. The <i>Shari’ah</i> counselors-at-law employed in the office shall be called <i>Shari’ah</i> prosecutors. The <i>Shari’ah</i> Special Prosecution Service shall be attached to the National Prosecutorial Service of the Central Government. The Bangsamoro Government shall recommend the qualified applicants for the position of the <i>Shari’ah</i> prosecutors and personnel of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Special Prosecution Service to the Secretary of Justice.</p>	<p>Section 21. <i>Shari’ah</i> Special Prosecution Service.—There shall be created a <i>Shari’ah</i> Special Prosecution Service in charge of the prosecution of criminal complaints before the <i>Shari’ah</i> courts which shall be headed by a <i>Shari’ah</i> General Prosecutor. The <i>Shari’ah</i> counselors-at-law employed in the office shall be called <i>Shari’ah</i> prosecutors. The <i>Shari’ah</i> Special Prosecution Service shall be attached to the National Prosecutorial Service of the Central Government. The Bangsamoro Government shall recommend the qualified applicants for the position of the <i>Shari’ah</i> prosecutors and personnel of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Special Prosecution Service to the Secretary of Justice.</p>	<p>Sec. 21. <i>Shari’ah</i> Special Prosecution Service. – There shall be created a <i>Shari’ah</i> Special Prosecution Service in charge of the prosecution of criminal complaints before the <i>Shari’ah</i> courts which shall be headed by a <i>Shari’ah</i> General Prosecutor. The <i>Shari’ah</i> Counselors-at-Law employed in the office shall be called <i>Shari’ah</i> prosecutors. The <i>Shari’ah</i> Special Prosecution Service shall be attached to the National Prosecutorial Service of the Central National Government. The Bangsamoro Government shall recommend the qualified applicants for the position of the <i>Shari’ah</i> prosecutors and personnel of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Special Prosecution Service to the Secretary of Justice.</p>
<p>Section 22. <i>Shari’ah</i> Academy. – There is hereby created a <i>Shari’ah</i> Academy, the primary function of which is to conduct courses in <i>Shari’ah</i> and <i>Fiqh</i>, civil law, commercial law, and criminal law, and trainings on the practice of <i>Shari’ah</i> law in the Bangsamoro, accredit <i>Shari’ah</i> courses and degrees obtained from schools and universities abroad, and develop the curricula, textbooks, and learning materials of schools and universities in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall define its powers and additional functions and appropriate funds therefor. The <i>Shari’ah</i> Academy may coordinate with the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF) whenever necessary.</p>	<p>Section 22 21. <i>Shari’ah</i> Academy. – There is hereby created a <i>Shari’ah</i> Academy, the primary function of which is to conduct courses in <i>Shari’ah</i> and <i>Fiqh</i>, civil law, commercial law, and criminal law, and trainings on the practice of <i>Shari’ah</i> law in the Bangsamoro, accredit <i>Shari’ah</i> courses and degrees obtained from schools and universities abroad, and develop the curricula, textbooks, and learning materials of schools and universities in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall define its powers and additional functions and appropriate funds therefor. The <i>Shari’ah</i> Academy may coordinate with the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF) whenever necessary.</p>	<p>Sec. 22. <i>Shari’ah</i> Academy. – There is hereby created a <i>Shari’ah</i> Academy, the primary function of which is to conduct courses in <i>Shari’ah</i> and <i>Fiqh</i>, civil law, commercial law, and criminal law, and trainings on the practice of <i>Shari’ah</i> law in the Bangsamoro, accredit <i>Shari’ah</i> courses and degrees obtained from schools and universities abroad, and develop the curricula, textbooks, and learning materials of schools and universities in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall define its powers and additional functions and appropriate funds therefor. The <i>Shari’ah</i> Academy may coordinate with the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF) whenever necessary.</p>

<p>Section 23. Bangsamoro Jurisconsult in Islamic Law. – There is hereby created an office of Jurisconsult of Islamic law in the Bangsamoro. The Parliament shall define the powers and functions of this office, including the rank, salary, privileges, and benefits of the Jurisconsult including its subordinate personnel.</p> <p>The office of the Jurisconsult shall be a collegial body composed of the Jurisconsult and five (5) Deputies who shall be appointed by the Chief Minister upon recommendation of the Parliament, taking into consideration ethnic balance in the appointment.</p> <p>The Jurisconsult must be a Muslim, at least forty (40) years of age, must obtain a Bachelor’s Degree in Islamic Law and Jurisprudence or the equivalent of such a degree, and member of the Philippine <i>Shari’ah</i> Bar or the Integrated Bar of the Philippines. In addition, he must be an eminent scholar of Islamic law and jurisprudence, and fluent in Arabic language. He must be of proven competence and probity, mentally and physically fit, and known for his integrity and high moral standards.</p> <p>The deputies must be Muslims, at least 35 years of age, holders of a Bachelor’s Degree in Islamic Law and Jurisprudence, and members of the Philippine <i>Shari’ah</i> Bar or the Integrated Bar of the Philippines. Each deputy must be of proven competence and probity, mentally and physically fit, and known for his integrity and high moral standards.</p> <p>The term of office of the Jurisconsult and his deputies shall be five (5) years without prejudice to reappointment.</p>	<p>Section 23 22. Bangsamoro Jurisconsult in Islamic Law. – There is hereby created an office of Jurisconsult of Islamic law in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall define the powers and functions of this office, including the rank, salary, privileges, and benefits of the Jurisconsult including its subordinate personnel.</p> <p>The office of the Jurisconsult shall be a collegial body composed of the Jurisconsult and five (5) Deputies who shall be appointed by the Chief Minister upon recommendation of the Bangsamoro Parliament, taking into consideration ethnic balance in the appointment.</p> <p>The Jurisconsult must be a Muslim, at least forty (40) years of age, must obtain have a Bachelor’s Degree in Islamic Law and Jurisprudence or the equivalent of such a degree, and member of the Philippine Shari’ah Integrated Bar or the Integrated Bar of the Philippines. In addition, he The Jurisconsult must be an eminent scholar of Islamic law and jurisprudence, and fluent in Arabic language, –He must be of proven competence and probity, mentally and physically fit, and known for his integrity and high moral standards.</p> <p>The deputies A Deputy Jurisconsult must be a Muslims, at least 35 years of age, holders a holder of a Bachelor’s Degree in Islamic Law and Jurisprudence, and members a member of the Philippine <i>Shari’ah</i> Bar or the Integrated Bar of the Philippines. Each A Deputy Jurisconsult must be of proven competence and probity, mentally and physically fit, and known for his integrity and high moral standards.</p> <p>The term of office of the Jurisconsult and his deputies Deputies shall be five (5) years without prejudice to reappointment.</p>	<p>Sec. 23. Bangsamoro Jurisconsult in Islamic Law. – There is hereby created an office of Jurisconsult of Islamic law in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall define the powers and functions of this office, including the rank, salary, privileges, and benefits of the Jurisconsult and its subordinate personnel.</p> <p>The office of the Jurisconsult shall be a collegial body composed of the Jurisconsult and five (5) Deputies who shall be appointed by the Chief Minister upon recommendation of the Bangsamoro Parliament, taking into consideration ethnic balance in the appointment.</p> <p>The Jurisconsult must be a Muslim, at least forty (40) years of age, must obtain have obtained a Bachelor’s Degree in Islamic Law and Jurisprudence or the equivalent of such a degree, and a member of the Philippine <i>Shari’ah</i> Bar or the Integrated Bar of the Philippines. In addition, he/she must be an eminent scholar of Islamic Law and Jurisprudence, and fluent in the Arabic language. He/she must be of proven competence and probity, mentally and physically fit, and known for his/her integrity and high moral standards.</p> <p>The Deputies must be Muslims, at least thirty-five (35) years of age, holders of a Bachelor’s Degree in Islamic Law and Jurisprudence, and members of the Philippine <i>Shari’ah</i> Bar or the Integrated Bar of the Philippines. Each Deputy must be of proven competence and probity, mentally and physically fit, and known for his/her integrity and high moral standards.</p> <p>The term of office of the Jurisconsult and his/her Deputies shall be five (5) years, without prejudice to reappointment.</p>
<p>Section 24. Jurisconsult Under Existing Law. – Notwithstanding the preceding section, the Office of the Jurisconsult under PD 1083 shall be strengthened by providing that the salary, rank, benefits, and privileges of the Jurisconsult shall be equivalent to that of justices of the Court of Appeals.</p>	<p>Section 24. Jurisconsult Under Existing Law. – Notwithstanding the preceding section, the Office of the Jurisconsult under PD Presidential Decree No. 1083 shall be strengthened by providing that the salary, rank, benefits, and privileges of the Jurisconsult shall be equivalent to that of Justices of the Court of Appeals.</p>	<p>Sec. 24. Jurisconsult Under Existing Law. – Notwithstanding the preceding section, the Office of the Jurisconsult under P.D. No. 1083 shall be strengthened by providing that the salary, rank, benefits, and privileges of the Jurisconsult shall be equivalent to that of Justices of the Court of Appeals.</p>
<p>Section 25. Justices from the Bangsamoro. It shall be the policy of the Central Government that at least one (1) justice in the Supreme Court and two (2) justices in the Court of Appeals, at any one time, shall be qualified individuals of the Bangsamoro. For this purpose, the Chief Minister may, after consultations with the Bangsamoro Parliament and the <i>Shari’ah</i></p>	<p>Section 25. Justices from the Bangsamoro. It shall be the policy of the Central National Government that, as far as practicable, at least one (1) justice in the Supreme Court and two (2) justices one (1) Justice in the Court of Appeals, at any one time, shall be qualified individuals of the Bangsamoro. For this purpose, the Chief Minister may, after consultations with the Bangsamoro Parliament and the <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and Bar Council, submit the</p>	<p>Sec. 25. Justices from the Bangsamoro.—It shall be the policy of the Central Government that at least one (1) Justice in the Supreme Court and two (2) Justices in the Court of Appeals, at any one time, shall be qualified individuals of the Bangsamoro. For this purpose, the Chief Minister may, after consultations with the Bangsamoro Parliament and the <i>Shari’ah</i> Judicial and</p>

<p>Judicial and Bar Council, submit the names of qualified persons to the Judicial and Bar Council for its consideration.</p> <p>The appointments of those recommended by the Chief Minister to the judicial positions mentioned above are without prejudice to appointments that may be extended to other qualified inhabitants of the Bangsamoro to other positions in the Judiciary.</p>	<p>names of qualified persons to the Judicial and Bar Council for its consideration.</p> <p>The appointments of those recommended by the Chief Minister to the judicial positions mentioned above are without prejudice to appointments that may be extended to other qualified inhabitants of the Bangsamoro to other positions in the Judiciary.</p>	<p>Bar Council, submit the names of qualified persons to the Judicial and Bar Council for its consideration.</p> <p>The appointments of those recommended by the Chief Minister to the judicial positions mentioned above are without prejudice to appointments that may be extended to other qualified inhabitants of the Bangsamoro to other positions in the Judiciary.</p>
<p>Section 26. Deputy Court Administrator for the Bangsamoro. The Office of the Deputy Court Administrator for the Bangsamoro is hereby created. The Deputy Court Administrator for the Bangsamoro shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from among three (3) recommendees submitted by the Chief Minister upon previous consultations with the speaker of the Bangsamoro Parliament, the presiding Justice of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court, the representative of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Integrated Bar, and representative of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines in the Bangsamoro area.</p>	<p>Section 26. Deputy Court Administrator for the Bangsamoro. The Office of the Deputy Court Administrator for the Bangsamoro is hereby created. The Deputy Court Administrator for the Bangsamoro shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from among three (3) recommendees submitted by the Chief Minister upon previous consultations with the speaker of the Bangsamoro Parliament, the presiding Justice of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court of Appeals, the representative of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Integrated Bar, and representative of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines in the Bangsamoro area.</p>	<p>Sec. 26. Deputy Court Administrator for the Bangsamoro. – The Office of the Deputy Court Administrator for the Bangsamoro is hereby created. The Deputy Court Administrator for the Bangsamoro shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from among three (3) recommendees submitted by the Chief Minister upon previous consultations with the speaker of the Bangsamoro Parliament, the presiding Justice of the Bangsamoro <i>Shari’ah</i> High Court, the representative of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Integrated Bar, and representative of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines in the Bangsamoro area.</p>
<p><i>Traditional or Tribal Justice Systems</i></p>	<p><i>Traditional or Tribal Justice Systems</i></p>	<p><i>Traditional or Tribal Justice Systems</i></p>
<p>Section 27. Traditional or Tribal Justice Systems. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws to promote and support the traditional or tribal justice systems that are appropriate for the indigenous peoples, as defined by them. The traditional justice systems are the mechanisms to determine, settle, and decide controversies and enforce decisions involving disputes between members of the indigenous peoples concerned in accordance with the tribal codes of these communities.</p>	<p>Section 27. Traditional or Tribal Justice Systems. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws to promote and support the traditional or tribal justice systems that are appropriate for the indigenous peoples, as defined by them. The traditional justice systems are the mechanisms to determine, settle, and decide controversies and enforce decisions involving disputes between members of the indigenous peoples concerned in accordance with the tribal codes of these communities.</p>	<p>Sec. 27. Traditional or Tribal Justice Systems. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws to promote and support the traditional or tribal justice systems that are appropriate for the indigenous peoples, as they may define. The traditional justice systems are the mechanisms to determine, settle, and decide controversies and enforce decisions involving disputes between members of the indigenous peoples concerned in accordance with the tribal codes customary laws of these communities.</p>
<p>Section 28. Office for Traditional or Tribal Justice System. – There is hereby created an Office for Tribal Justice System responsible in overseeing the study, preservation, and development of the tribal justice system within the Bangsamoro. The powers and functions of the office shall be defined by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The Office shall ensure the full participation of indigenous peoples in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of policies related to the strengthening of tribal justice system; ensuring further that such systems maintain their indigenous character in accordance with the respective practices of each tribe.</p>	<p>Section 28. Office for Traditional or Tribal Justice System. – There is hereby created an Office for Tribal Justice System that shall be responsible in for overseeing the study, preservation, and development of the tribal justice system within the Bangsamoro. The powers and functions of the office shall be defined by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The Office shall ensure the full participation of indigenous peoples in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of policies related to the strengthening of tribal justice system; ensuring further that such systems maintain their indigenous character in accordance with the respective practices of each tribe.</p>	<p>Sec. 28. Office for Traditional or Tribal Justice System. – There is hereby created an Office for Tribal Justice System responsible in overseeing the study, preservation, and development of the tribal justice system within the Bangsamoro. The powers and functions of the Office shall be defined by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The Office shall ensure the full participation of indigenous peoples in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of policies related to the strengthening of tribal justice system; ensuring further. It shall further ensure that such systems maintain their indigenous character in accordance with the respective practices of each tribe.</p>
<p><i>Regular Courts in the Bangsamoro</i></p>	<p><i>Regular Courts in the Bangsamoro</i></p>	<p><i>Regular Courts in the Bangsamoro</i></p>

Section 29. Regular Courts. Regular courts in the Bangsamoro shall continue to exercise their judicial functions, as provided by law. The Bangsamoro Government shall undertake measures to support the regular courts in the Bangsamoro consistent with the powers of the Supreme Court.	Section 29. Regular Courts. Regular courts in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro shall continue to exercise their judicial functions, as provided by law. The Bangsamoro Government shall undertake measures to support the regular courts in the Bangsamoro consistent with the powers of the Supreme Court.	Sec. 29. Regular Courts. Regular courts in the Bangsamoro shall continue to exercise their judicial functions, as provided by law. The Bangsamoro Government shall undertake measures to support the regular courts in the Bangsamoro consistent with the powers of the Supreme Court.
<i>Alternative Dispute Resolution</i>	<i>Alternative Dispute Resolution</i>	<i>Alternative Dispute Resolution</i>
Section 30. Alternative Dispute Resolution. The Bangsamoro Government shall adopt the principles of conciliation and mediation in settling disputes and, through Parliament, shall pass the necessary legislation to institute the mechanism for alternative dispute resolution. The <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts and the traditional and tribal adjudicatory tribunal may utilize this mode of settlement and resolution of cases which may be feasible and useful.	Section 30. Alternative Dispute Resolution. The Bangsamoro Government shall adopt the principles of conciliation and mediation in settling disputes and, through the Bangsamoro Parliament, shall pass the necessary legislation to institute the mechanism for alternative dispute resolution. The <i>Shari’ah</i> Courts and the traditional and tribal adjudicatory tribunal may utilize this mode of settlement and resolution of cases which may be feasible and useful.	Sec. 30. Alternative Dispute Resolution. The Bangsamoro Government shall adopt the principles of conciliation and mediation in settling disputes and, through Parliament, shall pass the necessary legislation to institute the mechanism for alternative dispute resolution. The <i>Shari’ah</i> courts and the traditional and tribal adjudicatory tribunal may utilize this mode of settlement and resolution of cases which may be feasible and useful.
Article XI PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	Article XI NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SECURITY, PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY, AND COASTGUARD MATTERS	ARTICLE XI PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY
	Section 1. National Defense and Securty. - The defense and security of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro shall be the responsibility of the National Government.	
Section 1. Public Order and Safety. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary responsibility over public order and safety within the Bangsamoro. There shall be cooperation and coordination between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government through the intergovernmental relations mechanism.	Sec. 1. Public Order and Safety.— The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary responsibility over public order and safety within the Bangsamoro. There shall be cooperation and coordination between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government through the intergovernmental relations mechanism. Section 1. Public Order and Safety. – The Philippine National Police shall create a Bangsamoro Regional Police which shall be organized, maintained, supervised, and utilized for the primary purpose of law enforcement and maintenance of peace and order in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsmaoro . The Bangsamoro Regional Police shall be under the direct operational and administrative control and supervision of the Philippine National Police.	Sec. 1. Public Order and Safety.— The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary responsibility over public order and safety within the Bangsamoro. There shall be cooperation and coordination between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government through the intergovernmental relations mechanism. Section 1. General Provisions. – Consistent with the constitutional precepts of one police force that is national in scope and civilian in character, and cognizant of the mandate that the defense and security of the regions shall be the responsibility of the National Government, the State shall promote peace and order, and ensure public safety in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro. The State shall further strengthen the capability of the Bangsanmoro Autonomous Region for the effective delivery of Basic Services to the citizenry through the establishment of a highly efficient, competent, professional and dedicated Bangsamoro Regional Police Force to be administered and controlled by the National Police Commission

		(NAPOLCOM). Towards this end, the Bangsamoro Regional Police hereby adopts the community and service oriented policing system (CSOP) as the mechanism for bolstering a system of coordination and cooperation among the citizenry, local executives and the integrated law enforcement and public safety agencies in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro.
<p>Section 2. Bangsamoro Police. – There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Police which shall be organized, maintained, supervised, and utilized for the primary purpose of law enforcement and maintenance of peace and order in the Bangsamoro. It shall be part of the Philippine National Police.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Police shall be professional, civilian in character, regional in scope, effective and efficient in law enforcement, fair and impartial, free from partisan political control, and accountable under the law for its actions. It shall be responsible both to the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government, and to the communities it serves.</p>	<p>Section 2. Bangsamoro Police.—There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Police which shall be organized, maintained, supervised, and utilized for the primary purpose of law enforcement and maintenance of peace and order in the Bangsamoro. It shall be part of the Philippine National Police.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Police shall be professional, civilian in character, regional in scope, effective and efficient in law enforcement, fair and impartial, free from partisan political control, and accountable under the law for its actions. It shall be responsible both to the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government, and to the communities it serves.</p>	<p>Sec. 2. Bangsamoro Regional Police. – There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Regional Police (BRP), which shall be organized, maintained, supervised, and utilized for the primary purpose of law enforcement and maintenance is an integral part of the Philippine National Police (PNP). The preservation of peace and order in within the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro shall be the responsibility of the Bangsamoro Regional Police which shall be organized, maintained, supervised, and utilized, in accordance with Republic Act No. 6975, otherwise known as the “Department of Interior and Local Government Act of 1990” as amended by Republic Act No. 8551 or the “Philippine National Police Reform and Reorganization Act of 1998”. It shall be part of the Philippine National Police.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Police shall be professional, civilian in character, regional in scope, effective and efficient in law enforcement, fair and impartial, free from partisan political control, and accountable under the law for its actions. It shall be responsible both to the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government, and to the communities it serves.</p> <p>The BRP shall replace the existing Police Regional Office of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (PRO ARMM) and shall be one (1) of the Police Regional Offices of the PNP.</p> <p>The BRP shall initially be composed of existing PNP personnel in the ARMM or Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro. In the recruitment of members of the BRP, priority shall be given to the residents of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro, subject to existing laws, rules and regulations on recruitment and training.</p> <p>To facilitate integration into the PNP of those from the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro, the age, height, and educational attainment requirements may be waived by the NAPOLCOM, subject to existing rules and regulations: Provided, That the requirement of educational attainment should be complied with within fifteen (15) years from integration: Provided, Further, That the rank and grade of bar integrees shall be subject to existing laws, rules and regulations governing the PNP.</p>

<p>Section 3. Powers and Functions of the Bangsamoro Police. – The Bangsamoro Police shall exercise within the Bangsamoro the following powers and functions:</p> <p>g. Enforce laws enacted by the Congress and by the Bangsamoro Parliament relative to the protection of lives and properties of the people;</p> <p>h. Maintain law and order and ensure public safety;</p> <p>i. Investigate and prevent crimes, arrest criminal offenders, bring criminal suspects to justice, and assist in their prosecution;</p> <p>j. Conduct searches and seizures in accordance with pertinent laws;</p> <p>k. Detain persons for a period not exceeding what is prescribed by law, inform the person so detained of all his or her rights under the Constitution and this Basic Law, and observe the human rights of all people in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>l. Process and facilitate applications for the registration of firearms and the issuance of licenses and permits for approval by the proper official of the Philippine National Police;</p> <p>m. Initiate drives for the registration or surrender of unregistered firearms; confiscate unregistered firearms after such drives are over; prosecute or recommend to the President the grant of amnesty or pardon to possessors of unregistered firearms who surrender them; and</p> <p>n. Perform such other duties and exercise all other functions as may be provided by law enacted by Congress or by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>Section 3. Powers and Functions of the Bangsamoro Police.—The Bangsamoro Police shall exercise within the Bangsamoro the following powers and functions:</p> <p>a. Enforce laws enacted by the Congress and by the Bangsamoro Parliament relative to the protection of lives and properties of the people;</p> <p>b. Maintain law and order and ensure public safety;</p> <p>c. Investigate and prevent crimes, arrest criminal offenders, bring criminal suspects to justice, and assist in their prosecution;</p> <p>d. Conduct searches and seizures in accordance with pertinent laws;</p> <p>e. Detain persons for a period not exceeding what is prescribed by law, inform the person so detained of all his or her rights under the Constitution and this Basic Law, and observe the human rights of all people in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>f. Process and facilitate applications for the registration of firearms and the issuance of licenses and permits for approval by the proper official of the Philippine National Police;</p> <p>g. Initiate drives for the registration or surrender of unregistered firearms; confiscate unregistered firearms after such drives are over; prosecute or recommend to the President the grant of amnesty or pardon to possessors of unregistered firearms who surrender them; and</p> <p>h. Perform such other duties and exercise all other functions as may be provided by law enacted by Congress or by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>Sec. 3. Powers and Functions of the Bangsamoro Police.—The Bangsamoro Police shall exercise within the Bangsamoro the following powers and functions:</p> <p>a. Enforce laws enacted by the Congress and by the Bangsamoro Parliament relative to the protection of lives and properties of the people;</p> <p>b. Maintain law and order and ensure public safety;</p> <p>c. Investigate and prevent crimes, arrest criminal offenders, bring criminal suspects to justice, and assist in their prosecution;</p> <p>d. Conduct searches and seizures in accordance with pertinent laws;</p> <p>e. Detain persons for a period not exceeding what is prescribed by law, inform the person so detained of all his/her rights under the 1987 Constitution and this Basic Law, and observe the human rights of all people in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>f. Process and facilitate applications for the registration of firearms and the issuance of licenses and permits for approval by the proper official of the Philippine National Police;</p> <p>g. Initiate drives for the registration or surrender of unregistered firearms; confiscate unregistered firearms after such drives are over; prosecute or recommend to the President the grant of amnesty or pardon to possessors of unregistered firearms who surrender them; and</p> <p>h. Perform such other duties and exercise all other functions as may be provided by law enacted by Congress or by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>
<p>Section 4. Bangsamoro Police Organization. – The structural organization of the Bangsamoro Police shall be as follows:</p> <p>a. It shall be headed by a Bangsamoro Police Director, who shall be assisted by at least two (2) deputies. They shall be professional police officers with the rank of, at least, Police Chief Superintendent. For a period of ten (10) years, immediately following the enactment of this Basic Law, the head of the Bangsamoro Police and his deputies may</p>	<p>Section 4. Bangsamoro Police Organization.—The structural organization of the Bangsamoro Police shall be as follows:</p> <p>a. It shall be headed by a Bangsamoro Police Director, who shall be assisted by at least two (2) deputies. They shall be professional police officers with the rank of, at least, Police Chief Superintendent. For a period of ten (10) years, immediately following the enactment of this Basic Law, the head of the Bangsamoro Police and his deputies may</p>	<p>Section 4. Bangsamoro Police Organization.—The structural organization of the Bangsamoro Police shall be as follows:</p> <p>a. It shall be headed by a Bangsamoro Police Director, who shall be assisted by at least two (2) deputies. They shall be professional police officers with the rank of, at least, Police Chief Superintendent. For a period of ten (10) years, immediately following the enactment of this Basic Law, the head of the Bangsamoro Police and his deputies may</p>

<p>be selected from a list of Bangsamoro Police officers with a rank of Police Senior Superintendent;</p> <p>b. It shall have regional, provincial, and city or municipal offices;</p> <p>c. The provincial office shall be headed by a provincial director, who shall be a professional police officer with the rank of, at least, police superintendent; and</p> <p>d. The city or municipal office or station shall be headed by a Chief of Police, who shall be a professional police officer with the rank of, at least, police superintendent for the city and police inspector for the municipality.</p>	<p>be selected from a list of Bangsamoro Police officers with a rank of Police Senior Superintendent;</p> <p>b. It shall have regional, provincial, and city or municipal offices;</p> <p>e. The provincial office shall be headed by a provincial director, who shall be a professional police officer with the rank of, at least, police superintendent; and</p> <p>d. The city or municipal office or station shall be headed by a Chief of Police, who shall be a professional police officer with the rank of, at least, police superintendent for the city and police inspector for the municipality.</p>	<p>be selected from a list of Bangsamoro Police officers with a rank of Police Senior Superintendent;</p> <p>b. It shall have regional, provincial, and city or municipal offices;</p> <p>e. The provincial office shall be headed by a provincial director, who shall be a professional police officer with the rank of, at least, police superintendent; and</p> <p>d. The city or municipal office or station shall be headed by a Chief of Police, who shall be a professional police officer with the rank of, at least, police superintendent for the city and police inspector for the municipality.</p> <p>Sec. 3. Organization of the Bangsamoro Regional Police. – The BRP shall be organized in accordance with the existing policies, rules and regulations of the NAPOLCOM and organizational structure of the PNP as defined in Republic Act No. 6975, as amended by Republic Act No. 8551.</p> <p>The BRP shall be headed by a Regional Director, who shall be selected by the Chief Minister of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro from a list of three (3) nominees submitted by the PNP Senior Officers Placement and Promotion Board (SOPPB) as approved by the Chief of the PNP and confirmed by the NAPOLCOM.</p> <p>The BRP Regional Director shall have the same functions as the PNP Regional Directors of other regions, in accordance with the provisions, rules and regulations of Republic Act No. 6975, as amended by republic Act No. 8551, and other applicable laws, rules and regulations.</p> <p>The BRP shall have Provincial Police Offices headed by Provincial Directors, and City and Municipal Police Offices headed by City and Municipal Chiefs of Police, respectively. The BRP Provincial Directors and Chiefs of Police shall have the same functions as the PNP Provincial Directors and Chiefs of Police in accordance with the provisions of Republic Act No. 6975, as amended by republic Act No. 8551, and other applicable laws, rules and regulations.</p> <p>In the selection of Regional Director, preference shall be given to residents of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro, pursuant to the localization policy of the NAPOLCOM.</p>
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<p>Section 5. Bangsamoro Police Board. – There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Police Board, which shall perform the functions of the National Police Commission in the Bangsamoro Government. The board shall be part of the National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM). The NAPOLCOM shall ensure that the Bangsamoro Police Board performs its powers and functions within the bounds of its authority. In addition, it shall perform the following functions:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. To set the policing objectives and priorities in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. To monitor the performance of the Bangsamoro Police against policing objectives and priorities;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">c. To monitor crime trends and patterns, as well as, performance in areas of human rights, crime reduction, and crime prevention, recruiting patterns, and employment opportunities in Bangsamoro;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">d. To provide information and guidance to the Bangsamoro Government and the PNP on the annual budgetary requirement of the Bangsamoro Police;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">e. To monitor police performance as against the budget allocation for the Bangsamoro Police; and</p> <p class="list-item-l1">f. To recommend the Bangsamoro Police Director and his Deputies, the Provincial Directors, and City and Municipal chiefs of the Bangsamoro Police.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Police Board shall have the power to investigate complaints against members of the Bangsamoro Police, conduct summary hearing, and adjudicate administrative cases en banc. Appeals from its decision may be lodged with the National Appellate Board. Pending resolution of the appeal, its decisions may be executed. The existing rules and regulations governing the investigation and disposition of cases involving members of the Philippine National Police shall be followed by the Bangsamoro Police Board in the absence of law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>Section 5. Bangsamoro Police Board. – There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Police Board, which shall perform the functions of the National Police Commission in the Bangsamoro Government. The board shall be part of the National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM). The NAPOLCOM shall ensure that the Bangsamoro Police Board performs its powers and functions within the bounds of its authority. In addition, it shall perform the following functions:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. To set the policing objectives and priorities in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. To monitor the performance of the Bangsamoro Police against policing objectives and priorities;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">c. To monitor crime trends and patterns, as well as, performance in areas of human rights, crime reduction, and crime prevention, recruiting patterns, and employment opportunities in Bangsamoro;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">d. To provide information and guidance to the Bangsamoro Government and the PNP on the annual budgetary requirement of the Bangsamoro Police;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">e. To monitor police performance as against the budget allocation for the Bangsamoro Police; and</p> <p class="list-item-l1">f. To recommend the Bangsamoro Police Director and his Deputies, the Provincial Directors, and City and Municipal chiefs of the Bangsamoro Police.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Police Board shall have the power to investigate complaints against members of the Bangsamoro Police, conduct summary hearing, and adjudicate administrative cases en banc. Appeals from its decision may be lodged with the National Appellate Board. Pending resolution of the appeal, its decisions may be executed. The existing rules and regulations governing the investigation and disposition of cases involving members of the Philippine National Police shall be followed by the Bangsamoro Police Board in the absence of law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>Section 5. Bangsamoro Police Board. – There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Police Board, which shall perform the functions of the National Police Commission in the Bangsamoro Government. The board shall be part of the National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM). The NAPOLCOM shall ensure that the Bangsamoro Police Board performs its powers and functions within the bounds of its authority. In addition, it shall perform the following functions:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. To set the policing objectives and priorities in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. To monitor the performance of the Bangsamoro Police against policing objectives and priorities;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">c. To monitor crime trends and patterns as well as performance in areas of human rights, crime reduction, and crime prevention, recruiting patterns, and employment opportunities in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">d. To provide information and guidance to the Bangsamoro Government and the PNP on the annual budgetary requirement of the Bangsamoro Police;</p> <p class="list-item-l1">e. To monitor police performance as against the budget allocation for the Bangsamoro Police; and</p> <p class="list-item-l1">f. To recommend the Bangsamoro Police Director and his Deputies, the Provincial Directors, and city and municipal chiefs of the Bangsamoro Police.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Police Board shall have the power to investigate complaints against members of the Bangsamoro Police, conduct summary hearing, and adjudicate administrative cases <i>en banc</i>. Appeals from its decision may be lodged with the National Appellate Board. Pending resolution of the appeal, its decisions may be executed. The existing rules and regulations governing the investigation and disposition of cases involving members of the Philippine National Police shall be followed by the Bangsamoro Police Board in the absence of law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament</p>

	<p>Section 3. Regional Office of the National Police Commission - The National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM) shall establish the NAPOLCOM Bangsamoro Regional Office under its direct control, supervision, and administration. The Secretary of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) shall appoint the Regional Director who shall head the Regional Office.</p> <p>The Regional Office shall have the power to investigate complaints against members of the Bangsamoro Regional Police. Appeals from the decisions of the Regional Office shall be filed with the NAPOLCOM. Pending resolution of the appeal, its decisions may be executed.</p>	<p>Sec. 7. National Police Commission Bangsamoro Autonomous Region Office. – A Bangsamoro Regional Office of the National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM-BARO) shall be established which shall be tasked with the implementation of the policies and programs of the NAPOLCOM in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro. The NAPOLCOM-BARO shall be one (1) of the Regional Offices of the NAPOLCOM and shall perform the regular functions of a NAPOLCOM regional Office. The NAPOLCOM-BARO shall replace the existing Natiopnal Police Commission – Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao Regional Office.</p>
<p>Section 6. Composition of the Board. – The Board shall be composed of eleven (11) members. Six (6) members of the Board shall come from the Bangsamoro Parliament and five (5), from various sectors. The six (6) members of the board coming from the Parliament shall not hold any other post. All the members thereof shall be appointed by the Chief Minister in accordance with the rules promulgated by the Bangsamoro Parliament for this purpose.</p> <p>The Chief Minister shall act as <i>ex-officio</i> Chair of the Bangsamoro Police Board.</p>	<p>Section 6. Composition of the Board.—The Board shall be composed of eleven (11) members. Six (6) members of the Board shall come from the Bangsamoro Parliament and five (5), from various sectors. The six (6) members of the board coming from the Parliament shall not hold any other post. All the members thereof shall be appointed by the Chief Minister in accordance with the rules promulgated by the Bangsamoro Parliament for this purpose.</p> <p>The Chief Minister shall act as <i>ex-officio</i> Chair of the Bangsamoro Police Board.</p>	<p>Sec. 6. Composition of the Board.—The Board shall be composed of eleven (11) members. Six (6) members of the Board shall come from the Bangsamoro Parliament and five (5) from various sectors. The six (6) members of the Board coming from the Parliament shall not hold any other post. All the members thereof shall be appointed by the Chief Minister in accordance with the rules promulgated by the Bangsamoro Parliament for this purpose.</p> <p>The Chief Minister shall act as <i>ex-officio</i> Chairperson of the Bangsamoro Police Board.</p>
<p>Section 7. Terms of Office. – The sectoral representatives to the board shall hold office for a period of three (3) years; provided that of those first appointed as sectoral representatives, two (2) will sit for three (3) years, another two (2) will sit for two (2) years, and the last will sit for one (1) year. Appointment for any vacancy shall only be for the unexpired term of the predecessor.</p> <p>The members of Parliament who are likewise members of the Board shall hold office for the duration of their elective terms.</p>	<p>Section 7. Terms of Office.—The sectoral representatives to the board shall hold office for a period of three (3) years; provided that of those first appointed as sectoral representatives, two (2) will sit for three (3) years, another two (2) will sit for two (2) years, and the last will sit for one (1) year. Appointment for any vacancy shall only be for the unexpired term of the predecessor.</p> <p>The members of Parliament who are likewise members of the Board shall hold office for the duration of their elective terms.</p>	<p>Sec. 7. Terms of Office.—The Sectoral Representatives to the Board shall hold office for a period of three (3) years; <i>Provided, That</i> of those first appointed as Sectoral Representatives, two (2) will sit for three (3) years, another two (2) will sit for two (2) years, and the last will sit for one (1) year. Appointment to any vacancy shall only be for the unexpired term of the predecessor.</p> <p>The members of Parliament who are likewise members of the Board shall hold office for the duration of their elective terms.</p>
<p>Section 8. Powers of the Chief Minister Over the Bangsamoro Police. – The Chief Minister shall have the following powers over the Bangsamoro Police:</p> <p>a. To act as <i>ex-officio</i> member of the National Police Commission and as <i>ex-officio</i> Chair of the Bangsamoro Police Board;</p> <p>b. To select the head of the Bangsamoro Police and his deputies;</p>	<p>Section 8. Powers of the Chief Minister Over the Bangsamoro Police.—The Chief Minister shall have the following powers over the Bangsamoro Police:</p> <p>a. To act as <i>ex-officio</i> member of the National Police Commission and as <i>ex-officio</i> Chair of the Bangsamoro Police Board;</p> <p>b. To select the head of the Bangsamoro Police and his deputies;</p>	<p>Section 8. Powers of the Chief Minister Over the Bangsamoro Police. – The Chief Minister shall have the following powers over the Bangsamoro Police:</p> <p>a. To act as <i>ex-officio</i> member of the National Police Commission NAPOLCOM on BRP matters and as <i>ex-officio</i> Chair of the Bangsamoro Police Board;</p> <p>To select the head of the Bangsamoro Police and his deputies;</p>

<p>c. To exercise operational control and supervision and disciplinary powers over the Bangsamoro Police;</p> <p>d. To employ or deploy the elements of and assign or reassign the Bangsamoro Police through the Bangsamoro Police Director. The Bangsamoro Police Director shall not countermand the order of the Chief Minister unless it is in violation of the law;</p> <p>e. To oversee the preparation and implementation of the Integrated Bangsamoro Public Safety Plan;</p> <p>f. To impose, after due notice and summary hearings of the citizen’s complaints, administrative penalties on personnel of the Bangsamoro Police, except those appointed by the President; and</p> <p>g. Do everything necessary to promote widespread support for the Bangsamoro Police by residents of the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>e. To exercise operational control and supervision and disciplinary powers over the Bangsamoro Police;</p> <p>d. To employ or deploy the elements of and assign or reassign the Bangsamoro Police through the Bangsamoro Police Director. The Bangsamoro Police Director shall not countermand the order of the Chief Minister unless it is in violation of the law;</p> <p>e. To oversee the preparation and implementation of the Integrated Bangsamoro Public Safety Plan;</p> <p>f. To impose, after due notice and summary hearings of the citizen’s complaints, administrative penalties on personnel of the Bangsamoro Police, except those appointed by the President; and</p> <p>g. Do everything necessary to promote widespread support for the Bangsamoro Police by residents of the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>b. To exercise operational control and supervision and disciplinary powers over the Bangsamoro Police BRP;</p> <p>c. To employ or deploy the elements of and assign or reassign the Bangsamoro Police BRP through the Bangsamoro Police Director BRP Regional Director. The Bangsamoro Police Director shall not countermand the order of the Chief Minister unless it is in violation of the law;</p> <p>d. To oversee the preparation and implementation of the Integrated Bangsamoro Public Safety Plan;</p> <p>e. To impose, after due notice and summary hearings of the citizen’s complaints, administrative penalties on personnel of the Bangsamoro Police, except those appointed by the President; and</p> <p>f. To do everything necessary to promote widespread support for the Bangsamoro Police BRP by residents of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro.</p>
<p>Section 9. Manning Level. – The average manning level of the Bangsamoro Police shall be approximately in accordance with the police-to-population of one (1) police officer for every five hundred (500) persons. The actual strength by cities and municipalities shall depend on the state of peace and order, population density, and actual demands of service in the particular area; provided, that the minimum police to population ratio shall not be less than one (1) police officer for every one thousand (1,000) persons; provided further, that urban areas shall have a higher minimum police to population ratio as may be prescribed by regulations.</p>	<p>Section 9. Manning Level. – The average manning level of the Bangsamoro Police shall be approximately in accordance with the police to population of one (1) police officer for every five hundred (500) persons. The actual strength by cities and municipalities shall depend on the state of peace and order, population density, and actual demands of service in the particular area; provided, that the minimum police to population ratio shall not be less than one (1) police officer for every one thousand (1,000) persons; provided further, that urban areas shall have a higher minimum police to population ratio as may be prescribed by regulations.</p>	<p>Sec. 9. Manning Level. – The average manning level of the Bangsamoro Police shall be approximately in accordance with the police to population of one (1) police officer for every five hundred (500) persons. The actual strength by cities and municipalities shall depend on the state of peace and order, population density, and actual demands of service in the particular area: <i>Provided</i>, That the minimum police to population ratio shall not be less than one (1) police officer for every one thousand (1,000) persons: <i>Provided further</i>, That urban areas shall have a higher minimum police to population ratio as may be prescribed by regulations.</p>
<p>Section 10. Appointment of Officers and Members of the Bangsamoro Police. – The appointment of the officers and members of the Bangsamoro Police shall be effected in the following manner:</p> <p>a. <i>Police Officer I to Senior Police Officer IV.</i> – Appointed by the head of the Bangsamoro Police, subject to the confirmation of the Bangsamoro Police Board, and attested by the Civil Service Commission.</p>	<p>Section 10. Appointment of Officers and Members of the Bangsamoro Police. – The appointment of the officers and members of the Bangsamoro Police shall be effected in the following manner:</p> <p>a. <i>Police Officer I to Senior Police Officer IV.</i> – Appointed by the head of the Bangsamoro Police, subject to the confirmation of the Bangsamoro Police Board, and attested by the Civil Service Commission.</p>	<p>Sec. 4. Appointment of Officers and Members of the Bangsamoro Police. – The appointment of the uniformed officers and members of the Bangsamoro Regional Police shall be effected in the following manner:</p> <p>a. Police Officer I to Senior Police Officer IV. – Appointed by the head of the Bangsamoro Police BRP Regional Director, subject to the confirmation of the Bangsamoro Police Board, and attested by the Civil Service Commission NAPOLCOM.</p>

<p>Other personnel for the Bangsamoro Police shall also be appointed by its head.</p> <p>b. <i>Inspector to Superintendent.</i> – Appointed by the Chief of the Philippine National Police, as recommended by the head of the Bangsamoro Police and the Chief Minister, and attested by the Civil Service Commission; and</p> <p>c. <i>Senior Superintendent and above.</i> – Appointed by the President upon recommendation of the chief of the Philippine National Police, with proper endorsement by the Chief Minister and the Civil Service Commission.</p>	<p>Other personnel for the Bangsamoro Police shall also be appointed by its head.</p> <p>b. <i>Inspector to Superintendent.</i> – Appointed by the Chief of the Philippine National Police, as recommended by the head of the Bangsamoro Police and the Chief Minister, and attested by the Civil Service Commission; and</p> <p>c. <i>Senior Superintendent and above.</i> – Appointed by the President upon recommendation of the chief of the Philippine National Police, with proper endorsement by the Chief Minister and the Civil Service Commission.</p>	<p>Other personnel of the Bangsamoro Police shall also be appointed by its head.</p> <p>b. Inspector to Superintendent. – Appointed by the Chief of the Philippine National Police PNP, as recommended by the head of the Bangsamoro Police and the Chief Minister BRP Regional Director, and attested by the Civil Service Commission NAPOLCOM; and</p> <p>c. Senior Superintendent and higher to Police Director. – Appointed by the President upon recommendation of the Chief of the Philippine National Police PNP, with proper endorsement by the Chief Minister and the Civil Service Commission and attestation of the NAPOLCOM.</p> <p>In the selection of Provincial Directors, City or Municipal Police Chiefs and other members of the Bangsamoro Police, preference shall be given to residents of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region, pursuant to the localization policy of the NAPOLCOM.</p>
<p>Section 11. Community Policing. – The Bangsamoro Police shall adopt community policing as an essential mechanism in maintaining peace and order. It shall promote organization strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem solving techniques to immediately address public safety issues such as crimes and social disorder.</p> <p>To this effect, the Bangsamoro Police and Community Relations Agency is hereby created. Its organization shall be drawn up by the Parliament.</p>	<p>Section 11. Community Policing.—The Bangsamoro Police shall adopt community policing as an essential mechanism in maintaining peace and order. It shall promote organization strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem solving techniques to immediately address public safety issues such as crimes and social disorder.</p> <p>To this effect, the Bangsamoro Police and Community Relations Agency is hereby created. Its organization shall be drawn up by the Parliament.</p>	<p>Sec. 11. Community Policing.—The Bangsamoro Police shall adopt community policing as an essential mechanism in maintaining peace and order. It shall promote organization strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem solving techniques to immediately address public safety issues such as crimes and social disorder.</p> <p>To this effect, the Bangsamoro Police and Community Relations Agency is hereby created. Its organization shall be drawn up by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>
<p>Section 12. Law Governing the Bangsamoro Police. – The Bangsamoro Parliament is hereby authorized to enact laws to govern the Bangsamoro Police consistent with this Basic Law.</p>	<p>Section 12. Law Governing the Bangsamoro Police.—The Bangsamoro Parliament is hereby authorized to enact laws to govern the Bangsamoro Police consistent with this Basic Law.</p>	<p>Section 12. Law Governing the Bangsamoro Police.—The Bangsamoro Parliament is hereby authorized to enact laws to govern the Bangsamoro Police consistent with this Basic Law.</p> <p>Sec. 5. Laws Affecting the Bangsamoro Regional Police. – All laws to be enacted by the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro Parliament affecting the BRP, including budgetary support thereto, shall be upon prior consultation with the NAPOLCOM, to ensure their conformity with the policies, plans and programs of the NAPOLCOM and PNP, The annual budget for the BRP shall be included in the annual budget of the PNP.</p>
<p>Section 13. Transitional Arrangements. – Upon the establishment of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority and pending the organization of the</p>	<p>Section 13. Transitional Arrangements.—Upon the establishment of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority and pending the organization of the</p>	<p>Section 13. Transitional Arrangements.—Upon the establishment of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority and pending the organization of the</p>

<p>Bangsamoro Police, the Bangsamoro Transition Authority shall have substantial participation in choosing the head and in the employment and the deployment of existing Philippine National Police in the Bangsamoro. The head of the Bangsamoro Police will be selected from a list of three (3) eligible officers recommended by the Philippine National Police. Members of the PNP who are residents of the Bangsamoro currently assigned in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao shall continue in their assignments until the finality of the organization of the Bangsamoro Police.</p>	<p>Bangsamoro Police, the Bangsamoro Transition Authority shall have substantial participation in choosing the head and in the employment and the deployment of existing Philippine National Police in the Bangsamoro. The head of the Bangsamoro Police will be selected from a list of three (3) eligible officers recommended by the Philippine National Police. Members of the PNP who are residents of the Bangsamoro currently assigned in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao shall continue in their assignments until the finality of the organization of the Bangsamoro Police.</p>	<p>Bangsamoro Police, the Bangsamoro Transition Authority shall have substantial participation in choosing the head and in the employment and the deployment of existing Philippine National Police in the Bangsamoro. The head of the Bangsamoro Police will be selected from a list of three (3) eligible officers recommended by the Philippine National Police. Members of the PNP who are residents of the Bangsamoro currently assigned in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao shall continue in their assignments until the finality of the organization of the Bangsamoro Police.</p>
<p>Section 14. National Support Services. – The relationship between the Bangsamoro Police and the national support services of the Philippine National Police shall be determined by the intergovernmental relations body.</p>	<p>Section 14. National Support Services.—The relationship between the Bangsamoro Police and the national support services of the Philippine National Police shall be determined by the intergovernmental relations body.</p>	<p>Sec. 9. National Support Services. – The relationship between the Bangsamoro Police BRP and the national support services of the Philippine National Police PNP shall be determined by the Intergovernmental Relations Body.</p>
<p>Section 15. Jail Management, Penology and Fire Protection. –The following agencies are hereby created:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. <i>Bureau of Jail Management and Penology.</i> – The Bangsamoro Bureau of Jail and Management Penology is hereby created to render support to the Bangsamoro Police, with the following major programs, among others: Livelihood Projects, Educational and Vocation Training, Recreation and Sports, and the Religious and Spiritual Activities.</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. <i>Bureau of Fire Protection.</i> – The Bangsamoro Bureau of Fire Protection is hereby created. It shall be responsible for the prevention and suppression of destructive fires in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The organization, composition, and functions of these agencies shall be contained in the enacting laws which the Parliament shall pass.</p>	<p>Section 15. Jail Management, Penology and Fire Protection.—The following agencies are hereby created:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. <i>Bureau of Jail Management and Penology.</i>—The Bangsamoro Bureau of Jail and Management Penology is hereby created to render support to the Bangsamoro Police, with the following major programs, among others: Livelihood Projects, Educational and Vocation Training, Recreation and Sports, and the Religious and Spiritual Activities.</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. <i>Bureau of Fire Protection.</i>—The Bangsamoro Bureau of Fire Protection is hereby created. It shall be responsible for the prevention and suppression of destructive fires in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The organization, composition, and functions of these agencies shall be contained in the enacting laws which the Parliament shall pass.</p> <p>Section 4. Jail Management and Penology. – The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) shall establish a Bangsamoro Regional Office under its direct operational and administrative control and supervision. The BJMP shall support the Regional Office in the establishment, maintenance, and improvement and procurement of jail facilities, the appropriation for the subsistence of detainees and prisoners, the establishment, maintenance, operation, and management of separate detention homes, and designation of jail warden.</p> <p>Section 5. Fire Protection. – The Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) shall establish a Bangsamoro Regional Office under its direct operational and administrative control and supervision. The BFP shall support the Regional</p>	<p>Sec. 10. Jail Management, Penology, and Fire Protection. –The following agencies are hereby created:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. Bureau of Jail Management and Penology. – The Bangsamoro Bureau of Jail Management and Penology is hereby created to render support to the Bangsamoro Police, with the following major programs, among others: livelihood projects, educational and vocation training, recreation and sports, and religious and spiritual activities.</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. Bureau of Fire Protection. – The Bangsamoro Bureau of Fire Protection is hereby created. It shall be responsible for the prevention and suppression of destructive fires in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The organization, composition, and functions of these agencies shall be contained in the enacting laws which the Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass.</p>

	Office in the establishment, maintenance, and improvement and procurement of fire protection and prevention facilities, the enforcement of Republic Act 9514, or the Comprehensive Fire Code of the Philippines, and other existing laws on fire safety enforcement, fire protection, and prevention.	
	Section 6. Coast Guard Matters. – The Philippine Coast Guard shall establish a Bangsamoro Regional Office which shall be organized, maintained, supervised, and utilized for the primary purpose of law enforcement over coastguard matters. It shall be under the direct operational and administrative control and supervision of the Philippine Coast Guard.	
Section 16. Defense of the Bangsamoro. – The defense of the Bangsamoro shall be the responsibility of the Central Government. The Central Government shall create a Bangsamoro Military Command of the Armed Forces of the Philippines for the Bangsamoro, which shall be organized, maintained, and utilized in accordance with national laws. Qualified inhabitants of the Bangsamoro territory shall be given preference in the leadership of Command for assignments in the said Bangsamoro Military Command.	Section 16. Defense of the Bangsamoro. —The defense of the Bangsamoro shall be the responsibility of the Central Government. The Central Government shall create a Bangsamoro Military Command of the Armed Forces of the Philippines for the Bangsamoro, which shall be organized, maintained, and utilized in accordance with national laws. Qualified inhabitants of the Bangsamoro territory shall be given preference in the leadership of Command for assignments in the said Bangsamoro Military Command.	Sec. 11. Defense of the Bangsamoro. – The external defense and security of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro shall be the responsibility of the Central National Government. The Central Government shall create a Bangsamoro military command of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) for the Bangsamoro, which shall be organized, maintained, and utilized in accordance with national laws. Qualified inhabitants of the Bangsamoro territory shall be given preference in the leadership of command for assignments in the said Bangsamoro military command.
Section 17. Auxillary Contingent. - A Bangsamoro auxillary contingent attached to the Bangsamoro Military Command shall be organized and deployed or stationed in the Bangsamoro. It shall provide support services to the Bangsamoro Military Command such as administrative, medical, nutritional, recreational, and spiritual. The members of the contingent shall have the necessary qualifications and undergone training relative to their chosen assignments, developed skills and/or special training, as nursing aides, nutritionists, physical therapists, or religious personalities (<i>ulama</i>). At least fifty percent (50%) of the auxiliary contingent shall be women.	Section 17. Auxillary Contingent. —A Bangsamoro auxillary contingent attached to the Bangsamoro Military Command shall be organized and deployed or stationed in the Bangsamoro. It shall provide support services to the Bangsamoro Military Command such as administrative, medical, nutritional, recreational, and spiritual. The members of the contingent shall have the necessary qualifications and undergone training relative to their chosen assignments, developed skills and/or special training, as nursing aides, nutritionists, physical therapists, or religious personalities (<i>ulama</i>). At least fifty percent (50%) of the auxiliary contingent shall be women.	Section 17. Auxillary Contingent. —A Bangsamoro auxillary contingent attached to the Bangsamoro Military Command shall be organized and deployed or stationed in the Bangsamoro. It shall provide support services to the Bangsamoro Military Command such as administrative, medical, nutritional, recreational, and spiritual. The members of the contingent shall have the necessary qualifications and undergone training relative to their chosen assignments, developed skills and/or special training, as nursing aides, nutritionists, physical therapists, or religious personalities (<i>ulama</i>). At least fifty percent (50%) of the auxiliary contingent shall be women.
Section 18. Calling Upon the Armed Forces of the Philippines. – Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding sections, the Chief Minister may request the President to call upon the Armed Forces of the Philippines: a. To prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion, or rebellion, when the public safety so requires, in the Bangsamoro;	Section 18. Calling Upon the Armed Forces of the Philippines. — Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding sections, the Chief Minister may request the President to call upon the Armed Forces of the Philippines: a. To prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion, or rebellion, when the public safety so requires, in the Bangsamoro;	Sec. 18. Calling Upon the Armed Forces of the Philippines. – Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding sections, The Chief Minister may request the President to call upon the Armed Forces of the Philippines AFP to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion, or rebellion, when the public safety so requires, in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro;

<p>b. To suppress the danger to or breach of peace in the Bangsamoro, when the Bangsamoro Police is not able to do so; or</p> <p>c. To avert any imminent danger to public order and security in the area of the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>b. To suppress the danger to or breach of peace in the Bangsamoro, when the Bangsamoro Police is not able to do so; or</p> <p>c. To avert any imminent danger to public order and security in the area of the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>a. To suppress the danger to or breach of peace in the Bangsamoro, when the Bangsamoro Police is not able to do so; or</p> <p>b. To avert any imminent danger to public order and security in the area of the Bangsamoro.</p>
<p>Section 19. Coordination. – The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall establish coordination protocols, which shall govern the movement of Armed Forces of the Philippines in the Bangsamoro territory.</p>	<p>Section 19. Coordination.—The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall establish coordination protocols, which shall govern the movement of Armed Forces of the Philippines in the Bangsamoro territory.</p>	<p>Sec. 19. Coordination.—The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall establish coordination protocols, which shall govern the movement of the Armed Forces of the Philippines in the Bangsamoro territory.</p>
<p>Section 20. Indigenous Structure. The Bangsamoro Government shall recognize indigenous structures or systems which promote peace, and law and order. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall provide institutional support to these structures and systems to enhance peace and security in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 20. Indigenous Structure.—The Bangsamoro Government shall recognize indigenous structures or systems which promote peace, and law and order. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall provide institutional support to these structures and systems to enhance peace and security in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Sec. 20. Indigenous Structure. – The Bangsamoro Government shall recognize indigenous structures or systems which promote peace and law and order. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall provide institutional support to these structures and systems to enhance unity, peace and security in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro and the nation.</p>
<p>Article XII FISCAL AUTONOMY</p>	<p>Article XII FISCAL AUTONOMY</p>	<p>ARTICLE XII FISCAL AUTONOMY</p>
<p>Section 1. Fiscal Autonomy. – The Bangsamoro shall enjoy the maximum form of fiscal autonomy with the end in view of attaining economic self-sufficiency and genuine development. It shall be entitled to all fund sources enumerated herein, and shall have the power to create its sources of revenues as provided in this law. It shall prepare its budget and shall allocate funds in accordance with an annual appropriations law passed by the Bangsamoro Parliament. The form, content, and manner of preparation of the budget shall be prescribed by law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>Section 1. Fiscal Autonomy. – The Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro shall enjoy the maximum form of fiscal autonomy with the end in view of attaining economic self-sufficiency and genuine development. It shall be entitled to all fund sources enumerated herein, and shall have the power to create its sources of revenues as provided in this Basic Law, which shall in all cases by programmatic, transparent, performance-based, and phased. It shall prepare its budget and shall allocate funds in accordance with an annual appropriations law passed by the Bangsamoro Parliament. The form, content, and manner of preparation of the budget shall be prescribed by law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament consistent with generally accepted accounting and auditing rules.</p>	<p>Sec. 1. Fiscal Autonomy. – The Bangsamoro Government shall enjoy the maximum form of fiscal autonomy with the end in view of attaining economic self-sufficiency and genuine development. It shall be entitled to all fund sources enumerated herein and shall have the power to create its sources of revenues as provided in this Basic law. It shall prepare its budget and allocate funds in accordance with an annual appropriations law passed by the Bangsamoro Parliament. The form, content, and manner of preparation of the budget shall be prescribed by a law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament consistent with national laws, policies, rules and regulations.</p>
<p>Section 2. Auditing. – All public funds of the Bangsamoro are subject to auditing. For this purpose, a Bangsamoro Commission on Audit (BCA) is hereby created. It shall have the primary power, authority, and duty to examine, audit, and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenue and receipts of, and expenditures or uses of funds and property, owned or held in trust by, or pertaining to the public funds utilized by the Bangsamoro. The utilization of the revenue generated by the Bangsamoro Government and block grants or subsidies from foreign or domestic donors shall be subject to the auditing rules and regulations of the Bangsamoro Government and to auditing by the BCA auditors.</p>	<p>Section 2. Auditing. – All public funds of the Bangsamoro are subject to auditing. For this purpose, a Bangsamoro Commission on Audit (BCA) is hereby created. It shall have the primary power, authority, and duty to examine, audit, and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenue and receipts of, and expenditures or uses of funds and property, owned or held in trust by, or pertaining to the public funds utilized by the Bangsamoro. The utilization of the revenue generated by the Bangsamoro Government and block grants or subsidies from foreign or domestic donors shall be subject to the auditing rules and regulations of the Bangsamoro Government and to auditing by the BCA auditors.</p>	<p>Section 2. Auditing. – All public funds of the Bangsamoro are subject to auditing. For this purpose, a Bangsamoro Commission on Audit (BCA) is hereby created. It shall have the primary power, authority, and duty to examine, audit, and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenue and receipts of, and expenditures or uses of funds and property, owned or held in trust by, or pertaining to the public funds utilized by the Bangsamoro. The utilization of the revenue generated by the Bangsamoro Government and block grants or subsidies from foreign or domestic donors shall be subject to the auditing rules and regulations of the Bangsamoro Government and to auditing by the BCA auditors.</p>

<p>The BCA’s power, authority, and duty shall be without prejudice to the power, authority, and duty of the Commission on Audit (COA) to examine, audit, and settle all accounts, pertaining to the revenues and the use of funds and property owned and held in trust by any government instrumentality, including GOCCs.</p> <p>With due regard to the BCA’s responsibility to ensure the judicious use of funds within the Bangsamoro, disbursement vouchers of the Bangsamoro Government shall be submitted immediately to the BCA.</p>	<p>The BCA’s power, authority, and duty shall be without prejudice to the power, authority, and duty of the Commission on Audit (COA) to examine, audit, and settle all accounts, pertaining to the revenues and the use of funds and property owned and held in trust by any government instrumentality, including GOCCs.</p> <p>With due regard to the BCA’s responsibility to ensure the judicious use of funds within the Bangsamoro, disbursement vouchers of the Bangsamoro Government shall be submitted immediately to the BCA.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall establish an auditing body which shall have internal responsibility in accordance with Republic Act No. 3456, as amended of the Internal Auditing Act of 1963. The Commission on Audit as the audit institution of the Philippines shall be the exclusive auditor of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro and its constituent local government units, pursuant to the Constitution. The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure transparency and accountability mechanisms consistent with open government practices and generally accepted financial management principles.</p>	<p>The BCA’s power, authority, and duty shall be without prejudice to the power, authority, and duty of the Commission on Audit (COA) to examine, audit, and settle all accounts, pertaining to the revenues and the use of funds and property owned and held in trust by any government instrumentality, including GOCCs.</p> <p>With due regard to the BCA’s responsibility to ensure the judicious use of funds within the Bangsamoro, disbursement vouchers of the Bangsamoro Government shall be submitted immediately to the BCA.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government may create an internal auditing body which shall have internal auditing responsibility in accordance with Republic Act No. 3456, as amended, or “The internal Auditing Act of 1963”.</p> <p>The Commission of Audit (COA), as the supreme audit institution of the Philippines, shall be the exclusive auditor of the Bangsamoro Government and its constituent local government units pursuant to the Constitution.</p> <p>The COA shall have the power, authority and duty to examine, audit and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenue and receipts of, and expenditures or uses of funds and property, owned or held in trust by or pertaining to, the Bangsamoro Government or any of its subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities including government-owned or –controlled corporations with original charters.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure transparency and accountability mechanisms consistent with the open government practices and generally accepted financial management principles.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall not pass any law which exempts any entity of the Government or its subsidiary or any investment of public funds from the jurisdiction of the COA.</p>
<p>Section 3. Local Government Finance. – The Bangsamoro Government shall create a mechanism for coordinating, assisting, and monitoring the finances of the constituent local government units in pursuance of good governance and local autonomy.</p> <p>There is hereby created a Bureau of Local Government Finance under the Ministry of Finance to direct and supervise the local government treasuries within the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 3. Local Government Finance. – The Bangsamoro Government shall create a mechanism for coordinating, assisting, and monitoring the finances of the constituent Local Government Units in pursuance of good governance and local autonomy.</p> <p>There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Regional Bureau of Local Government Finance under the Ministry of Finance to direct and supervise the which shall have the authority to coordinate, assist, and monitor the</p>	<p>Section 3. Local Government Finance. – The Bangsamoro Government shall create a mechanism for coordinating, assisting, and monitoring the finances of the constituent local government units in pursuance of good governance and local autonomy.</p> <p>There is hereby created a Regional Office of the Bureau of Local Government Finance under the Ministry–Department (DOF) to direct and supervise the which shall have the authority to coordinate, assist and</p>

	Treasury and assessment operations of constituent Local Government treasuries Units within the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro, in pursuance of good governance and local autonomy.	monitor the treasury and assessment operations of constituent local government treasuries units within the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro in pursuance of good governance and local autonomy.
Section 4. Central Government Assistance. – The Central Government shall extend assistance to the Bangsamoro Government in the matter of tax administration and fiscal management. This assistance shall include capacity building and training programs, in accordance with a needs assessment and capacity building plan developed by the Bangsamoro Government in consultation with the Central Government.	Section 4. Central National Government Assistance. – The Central National Government shall extend assistance to the Bangsamoro Government in the matter of tax administration and fiscal management. This assistance shall include capacity building and training programs, in accordance with a needs tax assessment, collection, and enforcement functions and capacity building plan developed by the Bangsamoro Government in consultation with the Central National Government.	Section 4. Central National Government Assistance. – The Central National Government shall extend assistance to the Bangsamoro Government in the matter of tax administration and fiscal management. This assistance shall include capacity building and training programs, in accordance with a needs assessment and capacity building plan developed by the Bangsamoro Government in consultation with the Central National Government.
Section 5. Assistance to Other Regions. – Without prejudice to Article VI, Section 10, the Bangsamoro Government may also assist the development efforts of other regions once the Bangsamoro has attained financial self-sustainability.	Section 5. Assistance to Other Regions. – Without prejudice to Article VI, Section 10 of this Basic Law , the Bangsamoro Government may also assist the development efforts of other regions once the Bangsamoro has attained financial self-sustainability.	Section 5. Assistance to Other Regions. – Without prejudice to Article VI, Section 10, the Bangsamoro Government may also assist the development efforts of other regions once the Bangsamoro has attained financial self-sustainability.
<i>Sources of Revenue</i>	<i>Sources of Revenue</i>	<i>Sources of Revenue</i>
<p>Section 6. Revenue Sources. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the power to create its own sources of revenues and to levy taxes, fees, and charges, subject to the provisions of this law and consistent with the principles of equalization, equity, accountability, administrative simplicity, harmonization, and economic efficiency, and fiscal autonomy. Such taxes, fees, and charges shall accrue exclusively to the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>The sources of revenue of the Bangsamoro Government shall include, among others, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Taxes;b. Fees and charges;c. Annual block grant coming from Central Government;d. Revenues from the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources derived from areas/territories, land or water, covered by and within the jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro;e. Share in the government revenues derived from the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources;	<p>Section 6. Revenue Sources. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the power to create its own sources of revenues and to levy taxes, fees, and charges, subject to the provisions of this law and consistent with the principles of equalization, equity, accountability, administrative simplicity, harmonization, and economic efficiency, and fiscal autonomy. Such taxes, fees, and charges shall accrue exclusively to the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>The sources of revenue of the Bangsamoro Government shall include, among others, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Taxes, in accordance with the provisions of this Basic Law;b. Fees and charges;c. Annual block grant coming from Central National Government;d. Revenues from the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources derived from areas/territories, land or water, covered by and within the jurisdiction of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro; <p>Share in the government revenues derived from the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources;</p>	<p>Section 6 5. Revenue Sources. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the power to create its own sources of revenues and to levy taxes, fees, and charges, subject to the provisions of this law and consistent with the principles of equalization, equity, accountability, administrative simplicity, harmonization, and economic efficiency, and fiscal autonomy. Such taxes, fees, and charges shall accrue exclusively to the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>The sources of revenue of the Bangsamoro Government shall include, among others, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Taxes in accordance with the provisions of this Basic Law;b. Fees and charges;c. Annual block grant coming from Central National Government;d. Revenues or share in revenues from the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources derived from areas/territories, land or water, covered by and within the territorial jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro; <p>Share in the government revenues derived from the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources;</p>

<p>f. Share in the Central Government taxes, fees, and charges collected in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>g. Revenues from Bangsamoro government-owned and/or –controlled corporations (GOCCs), financial institutions and other corporations, and shares from the revenues of national GOCCs and its subsidiaries operating in the Bangsamoro, as may be determined by the intergovernmental fiscal policy board;</p> <p>h. Grants from economic agreements entered into by the Bangsamoro Government and conventions to which the Central Government is a party;</p> <p>i. Grants and donations; and</p> <p>j. Loans and Overseas Development Assistance (ODA).</p> <p>All powers over revenue generation already granted to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under the Republic Act No. 9054 and other legislations and executive issuances, are transferred to the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>e. Share in the Central National Government taxes, fees, and charges collected in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>f. Revenues Dividends from Bangsamoro Government-Owned and/or –Controlled Corporations (GOCCs), financial institutions and other corporations, and shares from the revenues of national GOCCs and its subsidiaries operating in the Bangsamoro BAR, as may be determined by the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board (IGFPB);</p> <p>g. Grants from economic agreements or Conventions entered into by the Bangsamoro Government; and conventions to which the Central Government is a party;</p> <p>h. Grants and donations; and</p> <p>i. Loans and Overseas Development Assistance (ODA).</p> <p>All powers over revenue generation already granted to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under the Republic Act No. 9054 and other legislations and executive issuances, are transferred to the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>e. Share in the Central National Government taxes, fees, and charges collected in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>f. Revenues Dividends from Bangsamoro government-owned and/or –controlled corporations –(GOCCs), financial institutions and other corporations, and shares from the revenues of national GOCCs and its subsidiaries operating with substantial operations in the Bangsamoro, as may be determined by the intergovernmental fiscal policy board IGFPB;</p> <p>g. Grants from economic agreements or conventions entered into by the Bangsamoro Government and conventions to which the Central National Government is a party;</p> <p>h. Grants and donations; and</p> <p>i. Loans and Overseas Official Development Assistance (ODA).</p> <p>All powers over revenue generation already expressly granted to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under the Republic Act No. 9054 and other legislations and executive issuances, are transferred to LGUs including those necessarily implied therefrom shall be exercised by the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro.</p>
<p>Section 7. <i>Baitalmal, Awqaf, and Zakat</i> Regulation. - The Bangsamoro Parliament may enact legislation on the regulation of <i>baitalmal</i>, <i>awqaf</i>, and <i>zakat</i>.</p>	<p>Section 7. <i>Baitalmal, Awqaf, and Zakat</i> Regulation. - The Bangsamoro Parliament may enact legislation on the regulation of <i>baitalmal</i>, <i>awqaf</i>, and <i>zakat</i> the following, which are not sourced from government funds:</p> <p>a. Baitalmal, or House of Wealth, which is a financial institution responsible for the management of funds including <i>Zakat</i> and endowments, for proper administration and utilization;</p> <p>b. <i>Awqaf</i>, or endowmnt or donation, which is voluntarily given by individuals for he benefit of the community as a whole; and</p> <p>c. <i>Zakat</i>, which is an obligation for Muslims who are supposed to pay a certain percentage of their wealth and income, for distribution to the poor, needy, and indigents.</p>	<p>Section 7 6. <i>Baitalmal, Awqaf, and Zakat</i> Regulation. - The Bangsamoro Parliament may enact legislation on the regulation of <i>baitalmal</i>, <i>awqaf</i>, and <i>zakat</i>.</p> <p><i>Baitalmal</i> or “House of Wealth: is a financial instiution responsible for the administration of funds, inclndung zakat and endowment for proper administration and utilization.</p> <p><i>Zakat</i> is a religious obligation for Muslims, who are supposed to pay a certain percentage of their wealth and icome, for distribution to the poor, needy, and indigents.</p> <p><i>Awqaf</i> is a religious endowmnnet or donation, voluntarily given by individuals for the benefit of the community as a whole.</p>
<p>Taxation</p>	<p>Taxation</p>	<p>Taxation</p>

<p>Section 8. Taxation. – The Bangsamoro Government shall exercise the power to levy taxes, fees or charges, including those already granted to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under Republic Act 6734 as amended by Republic Act 9054, and other legislations and executive issuances, as well as those that are provided herein.</p> <p>In enacting revenue-raising measures, the Bangsamoro Government shall observe the principles of uniformity and equity in taxation. Revenues shall inure solely to the benefit of, and be subject to the disposition by, the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>Taxes, fees, or charges shall not be unjust, excessive, oppressive, confiscatory, or contrary to public policy. The collection of Bangsamoro taxes, fees, charges, and other impositions shall not be delegated to any private person.</p> <p>The power to impose a tax under this Basic Law shall be exercised by the Bangsamoro Parliament, through an appropriate legislation, which shall not be enacted without any prior public hearing conducted for the purpose. The Bangsamoro Government shall evolve a progressive, responsive, and culture sensitive system of taxation which shall, among other things, provide for incentives for the prompt payment of taxes and penalize tax evasion and delinquency.</p>	<p>Section 8. Taxation Taxes, Fees, and Charges. – The Bangsamoro Government shall exercise, subject to the provision of the Constitution and other national laws, the power to levy taxes, fees or charges provided for in this Basic Law, the power to levy taxes, fees or charges, including those already granted to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under Republic Act 6734 as amended by Republic Act 9054, and other legislations and executive issuances, as well as those that are provided herein.</p> <p>In enacting revenue-raising measures, the Bangsamoro Government shall observe the principles of uniformity and equity in taxation. Revenues shall inure solely to the benefit of, and be subject to the disposition by the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>Taxes, fees, or charges shall not be unjust, excessive, oppressive, confiscatory, or contrary to public policy. The collection of Bangsamoro taxes, fees, charges, and other impositions shall not be delegated to any private person.</p> <p>The power to impose a tax under this Basic Law shall be exercised by the Bangsamoro Parliament, through an appropriate legislation, which shall not be enacted without any prior public hearing conducted for the purpose. The Bangsamoro Government shall evolve a progressive, responsive, and culture sensitive system of taxation which shall, among other things, provide for incentives for the prompt payment of taxes and penalize tax evasion and delinquency.</p> <p>Nothing in this provision shall be construed to preclude any future legislation on national taxes.</p>	<p>Section 8 7. Taxation Taxes, Fees, and Charges. – The Bangsamoro Government shall exercise, subject to the provisions of the 1987 Constitution and other national laws, the power to levy taxes, fees or charges, including those already granted to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under Republic Act 6734 as amended by Republic Act 9054 enumerated under the Muslim Mindanao Autonomy Act No. 49, or the Revenue Code of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, and other legislations and executive issuances, as well as those that are provided herein.</p> <p>In enacting revenue-raising measures, the Bangsamoro Government shall observe the principles of uniformity and equity in taxation. Revenues shall inure solely to the benefit of, and be subject to the disposition by, the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>Taxes, fees, or and charges shall not be unjust, excessive, oppressive, confiscatory, or contrary to public policy. The collection of Bangsamoro taxes, fees, charges, and other impositions shall not be delegated to any private person.</p> <p>The power to impose a tax under this Basic Law shall be exercised by the Bangsamoro Parliament, through an appropriate legislation, which shall not be enacted without any prior public hearing conducted for the purpose. The Bangsamoro Government shall evolve a progressive, responsive, and culture-sensitive system of taxation which shall, among other things, provide for incentives for the prompt payment of taxes and penalize tax evasion and delinquency. Nothing in this provision shall be construed to preclude any future legislation on national taxes.</p>
<p>Section 9. Tax Incentives. – To encourage investments and other economic activities, the Bangsamoro Government shall have the power to grant tax exemptions, rebates, tax holidays, and other incentives including those granted to the Regional Board of Investment of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, as provided in RA 6734, RA 9054, other legislations, as well as, executive issuances. As part of incentives to investors, the Bangsamoro may opt instead to impose a flat rate lump sum tax on small and medium enterprises.</p>	<p>Section 9. Tax Incentives. – To encourage investments and other economic activities, the Bangsamoro Government shall have the power to grant tax exemptions, rebates, tax holidays, and other fiscal incentives with respect to taxes and fees that the Bangsamoro Government can levy under this Basic Law including those granted to the Regional Board of Investment of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, as provided in RA 6734, RA 9054, other legislations, as well as, executive issuances. As part of incentives to investors, the Bangsamoro may opt instead to impose a flat rate lump sum tax on small and medium enterprises. In no case shall exemptions and incentives granted pursuant to this provision diminish national revenues without prior consent of the National Government.</p>	<p>Section 9. Tax Incentives. – With respect to taxes and fees that the Bangsamoro Government can levy under this Basic Law. In no case shall exemptions and incentives granted pursuant to this provision diminish national revenues except To encourage investments and other economic activities, the Bangsamoro Government shall have the power to grant tax exemptions, rebates, tax holidays, and other incentives including those granted to the Regional Board of Investment of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM, as provided for in RA 6734, RA 9054, other legislations, as well as, executive issuances in Executive Order No. 458, s. 1991 in relation to Executive Order No. 226, s. 1987 otherwise known as the Omnibus Investment Code. As part of incentives to investors, the Bangsamoro may opt instead to impose a flat rate lump sum tax on small and medium enterprises.</p>

<p>Section 10. Taxing Powers. The following taxes in the Bangsamoro shall be levied by the Bangsamoro Government:</p> <p>a. <i>Capital Gains Tax.</i> – Tax imposed on the gains presumed to have been realized by the seller from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of capital assets, including <i>pacto de retro</i> sales and other forms of conditional sale;</p> <p>b. <i>Documentary Stamp Tax.</i> – Tax on documents, instruments, loan agreements, and papers evidencing the acceptance, assignment, sale or transfer of an obligation rights or property incident thereto;</p> <p>c. <i>Donor’s Tax.</i> – Tax on a donation or gift, and is imposed on the gratuitous transfer of property between two or more persons who are living at the time of the transfer. It shall apply whether the transfer is in trust or otherwise, whether the gift is direct or indirect, and whether the property is real or personal, tangible or intangible;</p> <p>d. <i>Estate Tax.</i> – Tax on the right of the deceased person to transmit his/her estate to his/her lawful heirs and beneficiaries at the time of death and on certain transfers, which are made by law as equivalent to testamentary disposition;</p> <p>e. Income tax levied on banks, non-bank intermediaries, and other financial institutions operating in the bangsamoro;</p> <p>f. Registration fees of vessels which are registered by their owners with the Bangsamoro Government and wharfage on wharves constructed and maintained by the Bangsamoro Government or the local government unit concerned;</p> <p>g. Tolls on bridges or roads constructed and maintained by the provinces, cities, municipalities, or barangays concerned or by the Bangsamoro Government;</p> <p>h. Taxes, fees, or charges on agricultural and aquatic products, except when sold by marginal farmers or fisherfolk;</p> <p>i. Excise taxes on articles that are not enumerated under the National Internal Revenue Code;</p>	<p>Section 10. Taxing Powers. The following taxes in the Bangsamoro shall be levied by the Bangsamoro Government:</p> <p>a. <i>Capital Gains Tax.</i> – Tax imposed on the gains presumed to have been realized by the seller from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of real properties, capital assets, and shares of stocks, including <i>pacto de retro</i> sales and other forms of conditional sale;</p> <p>b. <i>Documentary Stamp Tax.</i> – Tax on documents, instruments, loan agreements, and papers evidencing the acceptance, assignment, sale or transfer of an obligation rights or property incident thereto;</p> <p>c. <i>Donor’s Tax.</i> – Tax on a donation or gift, and is imposed on the gratuitous transfer of property between two or more persons who are living at the time of the transfer. It shall apply whether the transfer is in trust or otherwise, whether the gift is direct or indirect, and whether the property is real or personal, tangible or intangible;</p> <p>d. <i>Estate Tax.</i> – Tax on the right of the deceased person to transmit his/her their estate to his/her their lawful heirs and beneficiaries at the time of death and on certain transfers, which are made by law as equivalent to testamentary disposition;</p> <p>Income tax levied on banks, non-bank intermediaries, and other financial institutions operating in the bangsamoro;</p> <p>Registration fees of vessels which are registered by their owners with the Bangsamoro Government and wharfage on wharves constructed and maintained by the Bangsamoro Government or the local government unit concerned;</p> <p>Tolls on bridges or roads constructed and maintained by the provinces, cities, municipalities, or barangays concerned or by the Bangsamoro Government;</p> <p>Taxes, fees, or charges on agricultural and aquatic products, except when sold by marginal farmers or fisherfolk; ———</p> <p>Excise taxes on articles that are not enumerated under the National Internal Revenue Code;</p>	<p>Section 10. Taxing Powers. The following taxes in the Bangsamoro shall may be levied by the Bangsamoro Government:</p> <p>a. <i>Capital Gains Tax.</i> – Tax imposed on the gains presumed to have been realized by the seller from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of capital assets, including <i>pacto de retro</i> sales and other forms of conditional sale;</p> <p>b. <i>Documentary Stamp Tax.</i> – Tax on documents, instruments, loan agreements, and papers evidencing the acceptance, assignment, sale or transfer of an obligation rights or property incident thereto;</p> <p>c. <i>Donor’s Tax.</i> – Tax on a donation or gift, and is imposed on the gratuitous transfer of property between two or more persons who are living at the time of the transfer. It shall apply whether the transfer is in trust or otherwise, whether the gift is direct or indirect, and whether the property is real or personal, tangible or intangible;</p> <p>d. <i>Estate Tax.</i> – Tax on the right of the deceased person to transmit his/her estate to his/her lawful heirs and beneficiaries at the time of death and on certain transfers, which are made by law as equivalent to testamentary disposition;</p> <p>e. Income Tax levied on banks, non-bank intermediaries, and other financial institutions operating in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>f. Registration fees of vessels which are registered by their owners with the Bangsamoro Government and wharfage on wharves constructed and maintained by the Bangsamoro Government or the local government unit concerned;</p> <p>g. Tolls on bridges or roads constructed and maintained by the provinces, cities, municipalities, or barangays concerned or by the Bangsamoro Government;</p> <p>h. Taxes, fees, or charges on agricultural and aquatic products, except when sold by marginal farmers or fisherfolk;</p> <p>i. Excise taxes on articles that are not enumerated under the National Internal Revenue Code;</p>
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<p>j. Taxes, fees, and charges for passengers travelling to and from the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>k. Taxes, fees, or charges on countryside, barangay enterprises and cooperatives not registered under Republic Act No. 6810, the “Magna Carta for Countryside and Barangay Business Enterprises” and Republic Act No. 6938, the “Cooperatives Code of the Philippines,” respectively; and</p> <p>l. Such other taxes that were allowed to be levied by the Government of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under RA 6734, RA 9054, and other legislations and executive issuances.</p> <p>Where all taxable elements are within the Bangsamoro territory, taxes under letters (a) to (d) above shall no longer be imposed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) of the Central Government. The Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board shall promulgate rules on the determination of taxable elements in relation to taxes (a) to (d) above and on the sharing of revenues from the collection of such taxes where the taxable elements are found within and outside of the Bangsamoro territory. Any dispute between the Bangsamoro Government and the Central Government arising from the imposition of the above taxes shall be addressed by the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board.</p>	<p>e. Taxes, fees, and charges for passengers travelling to and from the Bangsamoro; and</p> <p>f. Taxes, fees, or charges on countryside, barangay enterprises and cooperatives not registered under Republic Act No. 6810, the “Magna Carta for Countryside and Barangay Business Enterprises” and Republic Act No. 6938, the “Cooperatives Code of the Philippines,” respectively; and</p> <p>g. Such other taxes that were allowed to be levied by the Government of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under RA 6734, RA 9054, and other legislations and executive issuances.</p> <p>Where all taxable elements are within the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro territory, taxes under letters (a) to (d) above shall no longer be imposed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) of the Central National Government. The Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board (IGFPB) shall promulgate rules on the determination of taxable elements in relation to taxes (a) to (d) above and on the sharing of revenues from the collection of such taxes where the taxable elements are found within and outside of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro territory. Any dispute between the Bangsamoro Government and the Central National Government arising from the imposition of the above taxes shall be addressed by the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board IGFPB.</p>	<p>j. Taxes, fees, and Terminal fees and other charges for passengers travelling to and from the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>k. Taxes, fees, or charges on countryside, barangay enterprises and cooperatives not registered under Republic Act R.A. No. 6810, the “Magna Carta for Countryside and Barangay Business Enterprises” and Republic Act R.A. No. 6938, the “Cooperatives Code of the Philippines,” 9520 or the Philippine Cooperative Code of 2008, respectively; and</p> <p>l. Such other taxes that were allowed to be levied by the Government of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under RA 6734, RA 9054; ARMM Government under Muslim Mindanao Autonomy Act No. 49 or the Revenue Code of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, and other legislations and executive issuances.</p> <p>Where all taxable elements are within the Bangsamoro territory territorial jurisdiction, taxes under letters (a) to (d) above shall no longer be imposed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) of the Central National Government. The Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board IGFPB shall promulgate rules on the determination of taxable elements in relation to taxes (a) to (d) above and on the sharing of revenues from the collection of such taxes where the taxable elements are found within and outside of the Bangsamoro territory territorial jurisdiction. Any dispute between the Bangsamoro Government and the Central National Government arising from the imposition of the above taxes shall be addressed by the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board IGFPB.</p>
<p>Section 11. Share in Taxes of the Central Government. – Central Government taxes, fees, and charges collected in the Bangsamoro, other than tariff and customs duties, shall be shared as follows:</p> <p>a. Twenty-five (25%) percent to the Central Government; and</p> <p>b. Seventy-five (75%) percent to the Bangsamoro, including the shares of the local government units.</p> <p>The aforementioned twenty-five percent (25%) share of the Central Government shall, for a period of ten (10) years, be retained by the Bangsamoro Government. The period for retention may be extended upon mutual agreement of the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government.</p>	<p>Section 11. Share in Taxes of the Central National Government. – Central National Government taxes, fees, and charges collected in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro, other than tariff and customs duties, shall be shared as follows:</p> <p>a. Twenty-five (25%) percent to the Central National Government; and</p> <p>b. Seventy-five (75%) percent to the Bangsamoro, including the shares of the local government units.</p> <p>The aforementioned twenty-five percent (25%) share of the Central National Government shall, for a period of ten (10) years, be retained by the Bangsamoro Government. The period for retention may be extended upon</p>	<p>Section 11 10. Share in Taxes of the Central National Government. – Central National Government taxes, fees, and charges collected in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro, other than tariff and customs duties, shall be shared as follows:</p> <p>a. Twenty five percent (25%) Fifty percent (50%) to the Central National Government; and</p> <p>b. Seventy five (75%) percent Fifty percent (50%) to the Bangsamoro, including the shares of the local government units.</p> <p>The aforementioned twenty five percent (25%) share of the Central Government shall, for a period of ten (10) years, be retained by the Bangsamoro Government. The period for retention may be extended upon</p>

<p>The shares in taxes, fees, and charges provided under this section shall be an amount separate and distinct from the annual block grant appropriated to the Bangsamoro under Section 17 of this article.</p>	<p>mutual agreement of the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>The shares in taxes, fees, and charges provided under this section shall be an amount separate and distinct from the annual block grant appropriated to the Bangsamoro under Section 17 of this Article.</p>	<p>mutual agreement of the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>The shares in taxes, fees, and charges provided under this Section shall be an amount separate and distinct from the annual block grant appropriated to the Bangsamoro Government under Section 17 18 of this Article.</p>
<p>Section 12. Assessment and Collection of Taxes; Bangsamoro Revenue Office. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall, by law, establish the Bangsamoro Revenue Office within the Bangsamoro for the purpose of assessing and collecting Bangsamoro taxes, as well as, all other collectible taxes in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Revenue Office shall collect such taxes and remit the share of the Central Government through a duly accredited depository bank.</p> <p>Until such time that the Bangsamoro Revenue Office is established, the collection shall be done by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR). The share of the Bangsamoro Government shall be retained by the Central Government collecting agencies and shall be remitted or released to the Bangsamoro in lump sum without need for an appropriations law.</p> <p>When the Bangsamoro Revenue Office is established, and collection of the above taxes is undertaken by said office, the cost of administering the tax collection shall be co-shared between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government.</p>	<p>Section 12. Assessment and Collection of Taxes; Bangsamoro Revenue Office. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall, by law, establish the Bangsamoro Revenue Office within the Bangsamoro for the purpose of assessing and collecting Bangsamoro taxes, as well as all other collectible taxes in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Revenue Office shall collect such taxes and remit the share of the Central National Government through a duly accredited depository bank. The Bangsamoro Government through the Bangsamoro Revenue Office, and the National Government through the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), shall share tax information for tax assessment, collection and enforcement purposes.</p> <p>Until such time that the Bangsamoro Revenue Office is established, the collection shall be done by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR). The share of the Bangsamoro Government shall be retained by the Central National Government collecting agencies and shall be remitted or released to the Bangsamoro in lump sum without need for an appropriations law.</p> <p>When the Bangsamoro Revenue Office is established, and collection of the above taxes is undertaken by said office, the cost of administering the tax collection shall be co-shared between the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government.</p>	<p>Section 12 11. Assessment and Collection of Taxes; Bangsamoro Revenue Office. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall, by law, establish the Bangsamoro Revenue Office within the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro for the purpose of assessing and collecting Bangsamoro taxes, as well as, all other collectible taxes in imposed by the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Revenue Office shall collect such taxes regularly and promptly, report all of its collections to the National Government and remit the share of the Central National Government through a duly accredited government depository bank.</p> <p>Until such time that the Bangsamoro Revenue Office is established, the collection shall be done by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR). The share of the Bangsamoro Government shall be retained by the Central Government collecting agencies and shall be remitted or released to the Bangsamoro in lump sum without need for an appropriations law.</p> <p>When the Bangsamoro Revenue Office is established, and collection of the above taxes is undertaken by said Office, the cost of administering the tax collection shall be co-shared between the Central Government and funded by the Bangsamoro Government.</p>
		<p>Section 12. Bangsamoro Treasury Office. - There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Treasury Office whose primary function is to receive and safeguard all the revenues generated and collected by the Bangsamoro Government. The Office shall be headed by a Regioani Treasurer who shall be appointed by the Chief Minister and whose term shall be determined by a law to be passed by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>
<p>Section 13. Payment of Taxes by Corporations, Partnerships or Firms. - Corporations, partnerships, or firms directly engaged in business in the Bangsamoro shall pay their corresponding taxes, fees, and charges in the</p>	<p>Section 13. Payment of Taxes by Corporations, Partnerships or Firms. - Corporations, partnerships, or firms directly engaged in business in the Bangsamoro shall pay their corresponding taxes, fees, and charges in the</p>	<p>Section 13. Payment of Taxes by Corporations, Partnerships or Firms. - Corporations, partnerships, or firms directly engaged in business in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro shall pay their corresponding taxes,</p>

<p>province or city, where the corporation, partnership, or firm is doing business.</p> <p>Corporations, partnerships, or firms whose central, main, or head offices are located outside the Bangsamoro but which are doing business within its territorial jurisdiction shall pay the income taxes for income derived from their business operations in the Bangsamoro to the city, or municipality where their branch offices or business operations or activities are located. The BIR and the Bangsamoro Revenue Office shall agree on modalities for the filing of income tax returns through the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board.</p>	<p>province or city, where the corporation, partnership, or firm is doing business.</p> <p>Corporations, partnerships, or firms whose central, main, or head offices are located outside the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro but which are doing business within its territorial jurisdiction shall pay the income taxes for income derived from their business operations in the Bangsamoro to the city, or municipality where their branch offices or business operations or activities are located. The BIR and the Bangsamoro Revenue Office shall agree on modalities for the filing of income tax returns through the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board (IGFPB).</p> <p>The IGFPB shall promulgate rules to implement this provision, including the determination of covered entitites and the allocation of income for covered entities.</p>	<p>fees, and charges in the province or city, where the corporation, partnership, or firm is doing business.</p> <p>Corporations, partnerships, or firms whose central, main, or head offices are located outside the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro but which are doing business within its territorial jurisdiction shall pay the income taxes for income derived from their business operations in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro to the city, or municipality where their branch offices or business operations or activities are located. The Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board shall promulgate rules to implement this provision including the determination of covered entities and the allocation of income for covered entities. The BIR and the Bangsamoro Revenue Office shall agree on modalities for the filing of income tax returns through the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board IGFPB.</p>
<p>Section 14. Share of the Constituent Local Government Units in Taxes within the Bangsamoro. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact a law detailing the shares of constituent local government units in the 75% share of the Bangsamoro Government in the taxes, fees, and charges collected in their jurisdiction for the Central Government in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 14. Share of the Constituent Local Government Units in Taxes within the Bangsamoro. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact a law detailing the shares of constituent local government units in the seventy-five percent (75%) share of the Bangsamoro Government in the taxes, fees, and charges collected in their jurisdiction for the Central National Government in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 14. Share of the Constituent Local Government Units in Taxes within the Bangsamoro. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact a law detailing the shares of constituent local government units in the 75% fifty percent (50%) share of the Bangsamoro Government in the taxes, fees, and charges collected in their jurisdiction for the Central National Government in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro.</p>
<p>Section 15. Bangsamoro Taxes and Revenue Code. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact a Bangsamoro Tax Code, which shall cover the taxing powers of the Bangsamoro Government.</p>	<p>Section 15. Bangsamoro Taxes and Revenue Code. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact a Bangsamoro Tax Code, which shall cover the taxing powers of the Bangsamoro Government.</p>	<p>Section 15. Bangsamoro Taxes and Revenue Code. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact a Bangsamoro Tax and Revenue Code, which shall cover the taxing powers of the Bangsamoro Government, in accordance with the 1987 Constitution and national laws.</p>
<p>Section 16. Fees and Charges. – The Bangsamoro shall exercise the power to levy fees and charges pursuant to the powers and functions that it shall exercise in accordance with this Basic Law, including the powers already granted under Republic Act. No. 6734, RA 9054 and other executive issuances, and memoranda of agreement.</p>	<p>Section 16. Fees and Charges. – The Bangsamoro Government shall exercise the power to levy fees and charges pursuant to the powers and functions that it shall exercise in accordance with this Basic Law, including the powers already granted under Republic Act. No. 6734, as amended, RA 9054, and other executive issuances, and memoranda of agreement.</p>	<p>Section 16. Fees and Charges. – The Bangsamoro Government shall exercise the power to levy fees and charges pursuant to the powers and functions that it shall exercise in accordance with this Basic Law, including the powers already granted under Republic Act. No. 6734, RA 9054 and other executive issuances, and memoranda of agreement.</p>
<p>Block Grant</p>	<p>Block Grant</p>	<p>Block Grant</p>
<p>Section 17. Annual Block Grant. – With the Bangsamoro enjoying the maximum form of fiscal autonomy as provided in Section 1 of this Article, the Central Government shall provide an annual block grant which shall be the share of the Bangsamoro in the national internal revenue of the Government. The amount shall be sufficient for the exercise of the powers and functions of the Bangsamoro Government under this Basic Law and in</p>	<p>Section 17. Annual Block Grant. – With the Bangsamoro enjoying the maximum form of fiscal autonomy as provided in Section 1 of this Article, The Central National Government shall provide an annual block grant which shall be the share of the Bangsamoro in the National Internal Revenue (NIR) of the National Government and collections of the Bureau of Customs (BoC). The amount shall be sufficient for the exercise of the powers and</p>	<p>Section 17. Annual Block Grant. – With the Bangsamoro enjoying the maximum form of fiscal autonomy as provided in Section 1 of this Article, The Central National Government shall provide an annual block grant which shall be the share of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro in the national internal revenue of the National Government. The amount shall be sufficient for the exercise of the powers and functions of the Bangsamoro</p>

<p>no case to be less than the last budget received by the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao immediately before the establishment of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority.</p>	<p>functions of the Bangsamoro Government under this Basic Law and in no case to be less than the last budget received by the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM immediately before the establishment of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority.</p> <p>The block grant shall be released based on development plans and programs and performance-based criteria as may be prescribed by the IGFPB.</p>	<p>Government under this Basic Law and in no case to be less than the last budget received by the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM immediately before the establishment of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority .BTA</p>
<p>Section 18. Formula of the Block Grant. – For the budget year immediately following the year this Act takes effect, the amount of the block grant shall be equivalent to Six Percent (6%) of the net national internal revenue collection of Bureau of Internal Revenue and of the Bureau of Customs.</p> <p>For purposes of this Section, the net national internal revenue collection of the Bureau of Internal revenue is understood to be the sum of all internal revenue tax collections during the base year less the internal revenue allotment of local government units, as well as, the amount released during the same year for tax refunds, payments for informer’s reward, and any portion of internal revenue tax collections which are presently set aside, or hereafter earmarked under special laws for payment to third persons.</p> <p>Provided, that the computation shall be based on collections from the third fiscal year preceding the current fiscal year;</p> <p>Provided, further, that the above formula shall be adjusted if, after the effectivity of this Act, there occurs a change in the total land area of the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 18. Formula of the Block Grant Block Grant Amount and Mode of Transfer. – For the budget year immediately following the year this Act takes effect of the effectivity of this Basic Law, the amount of the block grant shall be equivalent to Six Five Percent (6%) (5%) of the net National Internal Revenue (NIR) collection of Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) and the net collection of the Bureau of Customs (BoC).</p> <p>For purposes of this Section, the net national internal revenue collection of the Bureau of Internal revenue is understood to be NIR is the sum of all internal revenue tax collections during the base year less the internal revenue allotment of local government units (LGUs), as well as, the amount released during the same year for tax refunds, payments for informer’s reward, and any portion of internal revenue tax collections which are presently set aside, or hereafter earmarked under special laws for payment to third persons.</p> <p>Provided, that the computation shall be based on collections from the third fiscal year preceding the current fiscal year;</p> <p>Provided, further, that the above formula shall be adjusted if, after the effectivity of this Act, there occurs a change in the total land area of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board (IGFPB) shall determine, from time to time, the amounts that must be transferred by the National Government to the Bangsamoro Government, including the manner and mode of transfers, and the standards and conditions therefor.</p> <p>The IGFPB shall take into consideration the following factors: a) total land area and population of the Bangsamoro, and b) priority development plans and programs of the Bangsamoro Government.</p>	<p>Section 18. Formula of the Block Grant. – For the budget year immediately following the year this Act takes effect of the ratification of this Basic Law, the amount of the block grant shall be equivalent to SixFive Percent (6% 5%) of the net national internal revenue collection of Bureau of Internal Revenue BIR and of the Bureau of Customs (BOC).</p> <p>For purposes of this Section, the net national internal revenue collection of the Bureau of Internal Revenue BIR is understood to be the sum of all internal revenue tax collections during the base year less the internal revenue allotment of local government units, as well as, the amount released during the same year for tax refunds, payments for informer’s reward, and any portion of internal revenue tax collections which are presently set aside, or hereafter earmarked under special laws for payment to third persons.</p> <p><i>Provided, That</i> the computation shall be based on collections from the third fiscal year preceding the current fiscal year;</p> <p>Provided, further, that the above formula shall be adjusted if, after the effectivity of this Act, there occurs a change in the total land area of the Bangsamoro. That the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board shall determinite from time to time the amounts that must be released by the National Government to the Bangsamoro Government including the manner and mode of transfers and the standards and conditions therefor: <i>Provided, finally,</i> That in the event that the National Government incurs an unmanageable public sector deficit, the President of the Philippines is hereby authorized, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance and Secretary of Budget and Management to make the necessary adjustments in the Block Grant.</p>

	The IGFPB shall allocate funds for health, tourism and infrastructure as priority areas for development.	
<p>Section 19. Automatic Appropriation. – The annual block grant shall be automatically appropriated to the Bangsamoro Government and reflected in the General Appropriations Act.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass an annual appropriations law that allocates the block grant to various agencies and programs, according to the powers and functions of the Bangsamoro Government. The Bangsamoro annual appropriations law may also include performance standards and targets for each sector. Any unspent amount in the current year’s block grant shall revert to the Bangsamoro general fund for re-appropriation.</p>	<p>Section 19. Automatic Appropriation. – The annual block grant as determined by the IGFPB shall be automatically appropriated to the Bangsamoro Government and reflected in the General Appropriations Act.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass an annual appropriations law that allocates the block grant to various agencies and programs, according to the powers and functions of the Bangsamoro Government. The Bangsamoro annual appropriations law may also include performance standards and targets for each sector. Any unspent amount in the current year’s block grant shall revert to the Bangsamoro general fund for re-appropriation.</p>	<p>Section 19. Automatic Appropriation. - The annual block grant shall be automatically appropriated to the Bangsamoro Government and reflected in the General Appropriations Act.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass an annual appropriations law that allocates the block grant to various agencies and programs, according to the powers and functions of the Bangsamoro Government. The Bangsamoro annual appropriations law may also include performance standards and targets for each sector. Any unspent amount in the current year’s block grant shall revert to the Bangsamoro general fund for re-appropriation.</p>
		<p>Section 19 20. Allocation of the Block Grant. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass an annual appropriations law that allocates the block grant to various agencies and programs, according to the powers and functions of the Bangsamoro Government. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall assign the highest budgetary priority to education, health, and social services as may be provided in its appropriations law. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall not include the procurement of firearms, ammunition and explosives in its annual appropriations law: <i>Provided</i>, That the Bangsamoro Parliament shall appropriate in its annual budget no less than forty percent (40%) of its Block Grant for development projects. Copies of the Development Plans of the Bangsamoro Government shall be furnished the Department of Interior and Local Government: <i>Provided further</i>, That in the allocation of the Block Grant, lational laws, DBM, and DILG budgeting rules and regulations applicable to LGUs shall also apply.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro annual appropriations law may shall also include performance standards and targets for each sector. Any unspent amount in the current year’s block grant shall revert to the Bangsamoro general fund for re-appropriation: <i>Provided, however, That the re-appropriation shall follow the same conditions as provided in this Section.</i></p>
<p>Section 20. Regular Release. – The block grant shall be released, without need of any further action, directly and comprehensively, to the Bangsamoro Government, and which shall not be subject to any lien or holdback that may be imposed by the Central Government for whatever purpose.</p>	<p>Section 20. Regular Release. – The block grant shall be released, without need of any further action, directly and comprehensively, to the Bangsamoro Government, and which shall not be subject to any lien or holdback that may be imposed by the Central National Government for whatever purpose.</p>	<p>Section 20. Regular Release. – The block grant shall be released, without need of any further action, directly and comprehensively, to the Bangsamoro Government, and which shall not be subject to any lien or holdback that may be imposed by the Central National Government for whatever purpose.</p>

<p>Section 21. Deductions from the Block Grant; Exceptions. – Ten (10) years from the operationalization of the regular Bangsamoro Government, the following shall be deducted from the block grants:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. Revenues from the additional taxes beyond those already devolved to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao collected three (3) years before; and</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. Share of the Bangsamoro in the government income derived from the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources, as provided under Article XII, Section 34 collected three (3) years before.</p> <p>Provided, that the amount allocated for the operation of the Bangsamoro Sustainable Development Board, as provided in Article XIII, Section 4, shall not be included in the amount herein to be deducted from the block grant; Provided, further, that the abovementioned deduction shall not include the shares of constituent local government units and of indigenous communities in government income derived from the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources, under Article XII, Sections 35 and 36, respectively.</p>	<p>Section 21. Deductions from the Block Grant; Exceptions. – Ten (10) years from the operationalization of the regular Bangsamoro Government, the following shall be deducted from the block grants:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. Revenues from the additional taxes beyond those already devolved to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao collected three (3) years before; and</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. Share of the Bangsamoro in the government income derived from the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources, as provided under Article XII, Section 34 collected three (3) years before.</p> <p><i>Provided</i>, That the amount allocated for the operation of the Bangsamoro Sustainable Development Board, as provided in Article XIII, Section 4, shall not be included in the amount herein to be deducted from the block grant; <i>Provided further</i>, That the abovementioned deduction shall not include the shares of constituent local government units and of indigenous communities in government income derived from the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources, under Article XII, Sections 35 and 36, respectively.</p>	<p>Section 21 22. Deductions from the Block Grant; Exceptions. – Ten (10) years from the operationalization of the regular Bangsamoro Government, the following shall be deducted from the block grants:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. Revenues from the additional taxes beyond those already devolved to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao following taxes collected three (3) years before; and prior;</p> <p class="list-item-l2">i. Capital Gains Tax</p> <p class="list-item-l2">ii. Documentary Stamp Tax</p> <p class="list-item-l2">iii. Donor’s Tax</p> <p class="list-item-l2">iv. Estate Tax</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. Share of the Bangsamoro in the government income derived from the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources, as provided under Section 36, Article XII, Section 34 collected three (3) years before.</p> <p><i>Provided</i>, That the amount allocated for the operation of the Bangsamoro Sustainable Development Board, as provided in Section 4, Article XIII, Section 4, shall not be included in the amount herein to be deducted from the block grant; <i>Provided further</i>, That the abovementioned deduction shall not include the shares of constituent local government units and of indigenous communities in government income derived from the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources, under Sections 37 and 38 of Article XII, Sections 35 and 36, respectively.</p>
<p>Section 22. Review of the Block Grant Formula. – The formula for the Block Grant, as provided above, shall be reviewed by the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board ten (10) years after its effectivity. The review that shall be undertaken shall consider, among others, the fiscal needs of the Bangsamoro and the actual revenues it is able to generate. Thereafter, the review shall be undertaken every five (5) years as agreed upon in the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board. Should the Central Government no longer have any representative in the said Board, the review shall be undertaken by the Intergovernmental Relations Body, for enactment into law.</p>	<p>Section 22. Review of the Block Grant Formula. – The formula for the Block Grant, as provided above, shall be reviewed by the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board IGFPB ten (10) six (6) years after its the effectivity of this Basic Law. The review that shall be undertaken shall consider, among others, the fiscal needs of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro, and the actual revenues it is able to generate.</p> <p>Thereafter, Ten years after the effectivity of this Basic Law, the review shall be undertaken every five (5) years as agreed upon in the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board IGFPB. Should the Central National Government no longer have any representative in the said Board IGFPB, the review shall be undertaken by the Intergovernmental Relations Body, for enactment into law.</p>	<p>Section 22 23. Review of the Block Grant Formula. – The formula for the Block Grant, as provided above, shall be reviewed by the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board IGFPB ten five (10 5) years after its effectivity, and every five years thereafter. The review that shall be undertaken shall consider, among others, the fiscal needs of the Bangsamoro and the actual revenues it is able to generate. Thereafter, the review shall be undertaken every five (5) years as agreed upon in the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board. It shall be conducted to ensure that all block grant expenditures are transparent and performance-based. Should the Central National Government no longer have any representative in the said Board, the review shall be undertaken by the National Government – Bangsamoro Government Intergovernmental Relations Body. ,for enactment into law.</p>

<p>Section 23. Development Programs and Projects. – Immediately after the ratification of this Basic Law, and for another five (5) years thereafter, the Central Government shall provide for additional funds that would subsidize expenditure for development projects and infrastructure in the Bangsamoro, including provincial and municipal roads, in accordance with a development plan formulated by the Bangsamoro Government. The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall agree on the amount through the intergovernmental relations body, as well as, the manner of release of said amount to the Bangsamoro Government.</p>	<p>Section 23. Development Programs and Projects. – Immediately after the ratification of this Basic Law, and for another five (5) years thereafter, the Central National Government shall provide for additional funds that would subsidize expenditure for development projects and infrastructure in the Bangsamoro, including provincial and municipal roads, in accordance with a development plan formulated by the Bangsamoro Government. The Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall agree on the amount through the intergovernmental relations body, as well as, the manner of release of said amount to the Bangsamoro Government.</p>	<p>Section 23 24. Development Programs and Projects. – Immediately after the ratification of this Basic Law, and for another five (5) years thereafter, The Central National Government shall provide for additional funds that would subsidize expenditure for development projects and infrastructure in the Bangsamoro, including provincial and municipal roads, in accordance with a development plan formulated by the Bangsamoro Government. The Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall agree on the amount through the intergovernmental relations body Infrastructure Development Board, as well as; the manner of release of said amount to the Bangsamoro Government.</p>
<p><i>Loans</i></p>	<p><i>Loans</i></p>	<p><i>Loans</i></p>
<p>Section 24. Foreign and Domestic Loans; Bills, Bonds, Notes and Obligations. – (a) <i>Loans, Credits, and Other Forms of Indebtedness.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government may contract loans, credits, and other forms of indebtedness in order to finance the construction, installation, improvement, expansion, operation, or maintenance of public facilities, infrastructure facilities, housing projects, the acquisition of real property, and the implementation of other capital investment projects, as well as, for the development and welfare of the people of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>Subject to acceptable credit worthiness, such loans may be secured from domestic and foreign lending institutions, except foreign and domestic loans requiring sovereign guaranty, whether explicit or implicit, which would require the approval of the Central Government. The Bangsamoro Parliament may authorize the Chief Minister to contract such domestic or foreign loans. The loans so contracted may take effect upon approval by a majority of all the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The Central Government shall assist the Bangsamoro Government in complying with the requirements for a speedy issuance of the sovereign guaranty, to finance local infrastructure and other socio-economic development projects in accordance with the Bangsamoro Development Plan.</p> <p>Within 30 days from the submission of the Bangsamoro Government of its application for sovereign guaranty, the Bangsamoro Government shall be informed by the Central Government on the actions taken on the application. The application shall be resolved with dispatch.</p>	<p>Section 24. Foreign and Domestic Loans; Bills, Bonds, Notes and Obligations. – (a) <i>Loans, Credits, and Other Forms of Indebtedness.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government may contract loans, credits, and other forms of indebtedness in order to finance the construction, installation, improvement, expansion, operation, or maintenance of public facilities, infrastructure facilities, housing projects, the acquisition of real property, and the implementation of other capital investment projects, as well as, for the development and welfare of the people of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>Subject to acceptable credit worthiness, such loans may be secured from domestic and foreign lending institutions, except foreign and domestic loans requiring sovereign guaranty, whether explicit or implicit, which would require the approval of the Central National Government. The Bangsamoro Parliament may authorize the Chief Minister to contract such domestic or foreign loans. The loans so contracted may take effect upon approval by a majority of all the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The Central National Government shall assist the Bangsamoro Government in complying with the requirements for a speedy issuance of the sovereign guaranty, to finance local infrastructure and other socio-economic development projects in accordance with the Bangsamoro Development Plan.</p> <p>Within 30 days from the submission of the Bangsamoro Government of its application for sovereign guaranty, the Bangsamoro Government shall be informed by the Central Government National Government shall inform the Bangsamoro Government on the actions taken on the application. The application shall be resolved with dispatch.</p>	<p>Section 24 25. Foreign and Domestic Loans; Bills, Bonds, Notes and Obligations. –</p> <p>(a) <i>Loans, Credits, and Other Forms of Indebtedness.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government may contract loans, credits, and other forms of indebtedness in order to finance the construction, installation, improvement, expansion, operation, or maintenance of public facilities, infrastructure facilities, housing projects, the acquisition of real property, and the implementation of other capital investment projects, as well as for the development and welfare of the people of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>Subject to acceptable credit worthiness, and in compliance with the 1987 Constitution, relevant laws and regulations such loans may be secured from domestic and foreign lending institutions, except foreign and domestic loans requiring sovereign guaranty, whether explicit or implicit, which would require the approval of the Central National Government. The Bangsamoro Parliament may authorize the Chief Minister to contract such domestic or foreign loans. The loans so contracted may take effect upon approval by a majority of all the members of the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The Central National Government shall assist the Bangsamoro Government in complying with the requirements for a speedy issuance of the sovereign guaranty, to finance local infrastructure and other socio-economic development projects in accordance with the Bangsamoro Development Plan.</p> <p>Within thirty (30) days from the submission of the Bangsamoro Government of its application for sovereign guaranty, the Bangsamoro Government shall</p>

		be informed by the Central National Government on the actions taken on the application. The application shall be resolved with dispatch.
<i>(b) Bills, Bonds, Notes, Debentures, and Obligations.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government is also authorized to issue treasury bills, bonds, debentures, securities, collaterals, notes, obligations, and other debt papers or documents, as well as, redeem or retire the same, pursuant to law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament. Said authority may be exercised in order to finance self-liquidating, income producing development or livelihood projects pursuant to the priorities established in the aforementioned development plan.	<i>(b) Bills, Bonds, Notes, Debentures, and Obligations.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government is also authorized to issue treasury bills, bonds, debentures, securities, collaterals, notes, obligations, and other debt papers or documents, as well as, redeem or retire the same, pursuant to law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament. Said authority may be exercised in order to finance self-liquidating, income producing development or livelihood projects pursuant to the priorities established in the aforementioned development plan.	<i>(b) Bills, Bonds, Notes, Debentures, and Obligations.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government is also authorized to issue treasury bills , bonds, debentures, securities, collaterals, notes, obligations, and other debt papers or documents, as well as, redeem or retire the same, pursuant to law enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament. Said authority may be exercised in order to finance self-liquidating, income-producing development or livelihood projects pursuant to the priorities established in the aforementioned development plan.
<i>(c) Payment of Loans and Indebtedness.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government shall appropriate in its annual budget such amounts as are sufficient to pay their loans and their indebtedness incurred.	<i>(c) Payment of Loans and Indebtedness.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government shall appropriate in its annual budget such amounts as are sufficient to pay their loans and their indebtedness incurred .	<i>(c) Payment of Loans and Indebtedness.</i> – The Bangsamoro Government shall appropriate in its annual budget such amounts as are sufficient to pay their loans and their indebtedness incurred. The amount of appropriations for debt servicing shall not exceed twenty percent (20%) of the regular sources of revenue but excluding those coming from grants, donations, loans and ODA of the Bangsamoro: Provided, that failure to provide the appropriations herein required shall render its annual budgets inoperative.
		d. Publication. - All loans, whether domestic- or foreign-assisted and the purpose for which it was entered into shall be published once every two (2) weeks in at least one (1) local newspaper which is circulated in the Bangsamoro.
Section 25. Overseas Development Assistance. – In its efforts to achieve inclusive growth and poverty reduction, through the implementation of priority development projects, the Bangsamoro Government may avail directly of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA). The Bangsamoro Parliament may enact legislation governing ODA.	Section 25. Overseas Development Assistance. – In its efforts to achieve inclusive growth and poverty reduction, through the implementation of priority development projects, the Bangsamoro Government may avail directly of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA). The Bangsamoro Parliament may enact legislation governing ODA.	Section 25 26. Overseas Official Development Assistance. – In its efforts to achieve inclusive growth and poverty reduction, through the implementation of priority development projects, the Bangsamoro Government may avail directly of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) upon review and approval of the National Government and in accordance with the ODA Law. The Bangsamoro Parliament may enact legislation governing ODA.
Grants and Donations	Grants and Donations	Grants and Donations
Section 26. Grants and Donations. – Grants and donations from foreign and domestic donors received by the Bangsamoro Government for the development and welfare of the people in the Bangsamoro shall be used solely for the purpose for which they were received.	Section 26. Grants and Donations. – Grants and donations from foreign and domestic donors received by the Bangsamoro Government for the development and welfare of the people in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro shall be used solely for the purpose for which they were received.	Section 26 27. Grants and Donations. – Grants and donations from foreign and domestic donors received by the Bangsamoro Government for the development and welfare of the people in the Bangsamoro shall be used solely for the purpose for which they were received.

Donations and grants that are used exclusively to finance projects for education, health, youth and culture, and economic development, may be deducted in full from the taxable income of the donor or grantor.	Donations and grants that are used exclusively to finance projects for education, health, youth and culture, and economic development, may be deducted in full from the taxable income of the donor or grantor. The IGFPB shall formulate rules to implement this provision.	Donations and grants that are used exclusively to finance projects for education, health, youth and culture, and economic development, may be deducted in full from the taxable income of the donor or grantor. The intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board shall promulgate rules to implement this provision.
<i>Economic Agreements and Conventions</i>	<i>Economic Agreements and Conventions</i>	<i>Economic Agreements and Conventions</i>
Section 27. Economic Agreements. –The Bangsamoro Government may enter into economic agreements and receive benefits and grants derived therefrom as provided in Section 1, Article V of this law.	Section 27. Economic Agreements. –The Bangsamoro Government may enter into economic agreements and receive benefits and grants derived therefrom as provided in Section 1, Article V of this Basic Law.	Section 27. Economic Agreements. –The Bangsamoro Government may enter into economic agreements and receive benefits and grants derived therefrom as provided in Section 1, Article V of this law upon review and approval of the National Government.
Section 28. Cultural Exchange, Economic and Technical Cooperation. – Consistent with the reserved powers of the Central Government and whenever necessary, the Central Government shall appoint recommendees of the Bangsamoro Government to Philippine embassies, consulates, and international delegations. The Bangsamoro Government may establish linkages for cultural exchange, economic and technical cooperation with countries with diplomatic relations with the Philippines, with assistance of Philippine embassies or consulates, or through some other arrangements with Central Government supporting such undertakings.	Section 28. Cultural Exchange, Economic and Technical Cooperation. – Consistent with the reserved powers of the Central National Government and whenever necessary, the Central National Government shall appoint recommendees of the Bangsamoro Government to Philippine embassies, consulates, and international delegations. The Bangsamoro Government may establish linkages for cultural exchange, economic and technical cooperation with countries with diplomatic relations with the Philippines, with assistance of Philippine embassies or consulates, or through some other arrangements with Central National Government supporting such undertakings.	Section 28. Cultural Exchange, Economic and Technical Cooperation. – Consistent with the reserved powers of the Central Government and Whenever necessary, the Central National Government shall may appoint recommendees of the Bangsamoro Government to Philippine embassies, consulates, and international delegations. The Bangsamoro Government may establish linkages for cultural exchange, economic and technical cooperation with countries with diplomatic relations with the Philippines upon review and approval of the National Government, with assistance of Philippine embassies or consulates, or through some other arrangements with Central Government supporting such undertakings.
Section 29. Benefits from Conventions. – The Bangsamoro shall be entitled to benefits resulting from conventions to which the Central Government is a party. Such benefits shall be equitable and shall consider the available human and material resources and comparative advantage of the Bangsamoro, as well as, its socio-economic conditions and needs.	Section 29. Benefits from Conventions. – The Bangsamoro shall be entitled to benefits resulting from conventions to which the Central National Government is a party. Such benefits shall be equitable and shall consider the available human and material resources and comparative advantage of the Bangsamoro, as well as, its socio-economic conditions and needs.	Section 29 30. Benefits from Conventions. – The Bangsamoro shall be entitled to benefits resulting from conventions to which the Central National Government is a party. Such benefits shall be equitable and shall consider the available human and material resources and comparative advantage of the Bangsamoro, as well as, its socio-economic conditions and needs.
<i>Government Owned and/or Controlled Corporations (GOCCs) and Financial Institutions</i>	<i>Government Owned and/or Controlled Corporations (GOCCs) and Financial Institutions</i>	<i>Government-Owned and/or -Controlled Corporations (GOCCs) and Financial Institutions</i>
Section 30. GOCCs and Financial Institutions. – The Bangsamoro shall have the power to create GOCCs and financial institutions through the necessary modalities, and in accordance with a law on GOCCs to be passed by the Parliament. These Bangsamoro Government-created GOCCs shall be duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or established under legislative charter by the Bangsamoro Parliament, and shall be recognized even outside the Bangsamoro. Revenues derived from their operations shall pertain to the Bangsamoro.	Section 30. GOCCs and Financial Institutions. – After coordinating with the National Government, the Bangsamoro Government shall may have the power to create GOCCs and financial institutions through the necessary modalities, and in accordance with a law on GOCCs to be passed by the Parliament. These Bangsamoro Government-created GOCCs shall be duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or established under legislative charter by the Bangsamoro Parliament, and shall be recognized even outside	Section 30 31. GOCCs Government-Owned and/or –Controlled Corporations and Financial Institutions. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the power to create, after coordinating with the National Government, GOCCs and financial institutions through the necessary modalities and in accordance with a law on GOCCs to be passed by the Bangsamoro Parliament. These Bangsamoro Government-created GOCCs created by the Bangsamoro Government shall comply with the provisions of Republic Act no. 10149, otherwise known as the “GOCC Governance Act, “ shall be duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission SEC

	the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro. Revenues derived from their operations shall pertain to the Bangsamoro.	or established under legislative charter by the Bangsamoro Parliament, and shall be recognized even outside the Bangsamoro. Revenues Dividends derived from their operations shall pertain to the Bangsamoro. The creation and the conduct of operations of the financial institutions within the Bangsamoro shall be subject to pertinent Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas rules and regulations.
Section 31. Existing GOCCs Operating Exclusively in the Bangsamoro. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the authority and control over existing GOCCs and financial institutions operating exclusively in the Bangsamoro, after determination by the intergovernmental fiscal policy board of its feasibility. Such transfer shall be effected through the necessary changes on the GOCCs’ governing boards.	Section 31. Existing GOCCs Operating Exclusively in the Bangsamoro. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the authority and control over existing GOCCs and financial institutions operating exclusively in the Bangsamoro, after determination by the intergovernmental fiscal policy board IGFPB of its feasibility: Provided, That the GOCC concerned shall be given the option to transfer its operations outside of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro. Such transfer shall be effected through the necessary changes on the GOCCs’ governing boards.	Section 31 32. Existing GOCCs Operating Exclusively in the Bangsamoro. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the authority and control over existing GOCCs and financial institutions operating exclusively in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro, after determination by the intergovernmental fiscal policy board IGFPB of its feasibility. Such transfer shall be effected through the necessary changes on the GOCCs’ governing boards.
Section 32. Southern Philippine Development Authority and Al-Amanah Islamic Investment Bank. – Within six (6) months from the establishment of the BTA, the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board shall determine the participation of the Bangsamoro in the ownership and management of <i>Al-Amanah</i> Islamic Investment Bank of the Philippines and the Southern Philippines Development Authority as provided in P.D. 690, as amended by P.D. 1703, and the mode of transfer of ownership to the Bangsamoro Government.	Section 32. Southern Philippine Development Authority and Al-Amanah Islamic Investment Bank. – Within six (6) months from the establishment of the BTA, the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board shall determine the participation of the Bangsamoro in the ownership and management of <i>Al-Amanah</i> Islamic Investment Bank of the Philippines and the Southern Philippines Development Authority (SPDA) as provided in P.D. Presidential Decree No. 690, as amended by P.D. Presidential Decree No. 1703, and the mode of transfer of ownership to the Bangsamoro Government.	Section 32. Southern Philippine Development Authority and Al-Amanah Islamic Investment Bank. – Within six (6) months from the establishment of the BTA, the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board IGFPB shall determine the participation of the Bangsamoro Government in the ownership and management of <i>Al-Amanah</i> Islamic Investment Bank of the Philippines and the Southern Philippines Development Authority (SPDA) as provided in P.D. No. 690, as amended by P.D. No. 1703, and the mode of transfer of ownership to the Bangsamoro Government.
Section 33. Existing GOCCs in the Bangsamoro. – The Bangsamoro Government shall be represented in the board of directors or in the policy-making bodies of GOCCs that operate a substantial portion of their businesses directly or through their subsidiaries in the Bangsamoro or where the Bangsamoro has substantial interest. The Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board (IGFPB) shall determine the extent of participation. In no case shall the Bangsamoro have less than one seat in the governing board of such entities. The share of the Bangsamoro Government from the results of operations of GOCCs and subsidiaries operating in the Bangsamoro shall be based on a formula determined by the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board under Section 36 of this Basic Law.	Section 33. Existing GOCCs in the Bangsamoro. – The Bangsamoro Government shall be represented in the board of directors or in the policy-making bodies of GOCCs that operate a substantial portion of their businesses directly or through their subsidiaries in the Bangsamoro or where the Bangsamoro has substantial interest. The Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board (IGFPB) shall promulgate rules to implement this provision including determination of covered GOCCs and shall determine the extent of participation in the covered GOCCs. In no case shall the Bangsamoro have less than one seat in the governing board of such entities. The share of the Bangsamoro Government from the results of operations of GOCCs and subsidiaries operating in the Bangsamoro shall be based on a formula determined by the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board under Section 36 of this Basic Law.	Section 33 34. Existing GOCCs in the Bangsamoro. – The Bangsamoro Government shall be represented in the Board of Directors or in the policy-making bodies of GOCCs that operate a substantial portion of their businesses directly or through their subsidiaries in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro or where the Bangsamoro has substantial interest. The Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board (IGFPB) shall determine the extent of their participation. In no case shall the Bangsamoro Government have less than one (1) seat in the governing board of such entities. The share of the Bangsamoro Government from the results of operations of GOCCs and subsidiaries operating in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro shall be based on a formula determined by the Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board IGFPB under Section 36 Section 39 of this Basic Law Article.
Sharing in the Exploration, Development, and Utilization of Natural Resources	Sharing in the Exploration, Development, and Utilization of Natural Resources	Sharing in the Exploration, Development, and Utilization of Natural Resources

<p>Section 34. Sharing in Exploration, Development and Utilization of Natural Resources. – Government revenues generated from the exploration, development and utilization of all natural resources in the Bangsamoro, inclusive of mines and minerals, shall pertain fully to the Bangsamoro Government. In the case of fossil fuels (petroleum, natural gas, and coal) and uranium, the same shall be co-managed and the revenues shared equally between the Central and Bangsamoro Governments.</p> <p>Such sharing scheme shall be applicable to all natural resources found in the Bangsamoro territory, both the land mass and the waters under its territorial jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Section 34. Sharing in Exploration, Development and Utilization of Natural Resources. – Government revenues generated from the exploration, development and utilization of all natural resources in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro, inclusive of mines and minerals, shall pertain fully to the Bangsamoro Government. In the case of fossil fuels (petroleum, natural gas, and coal) and uranium, the same shall may be co-managed and the revenues shared equally between the Central National and Bangsamoro Governments, subject to the limitations provided in the Constitution.</p> <p>Such sharing scheme shall be applicable to all natural resources found in the Bangsamoro territory, both the land mass and the waters under its territorial jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Section 34 35. Sharing in Exploration, Development and Utilization of Natural Resources. – Government revenues generated from the exploration, development and utilization of all natural resources in the Bangsamoro, inclusive of mines and minerals, shall pertain fully to the Bangsamoro Government. In the case of fossil fuels (petroleum, natural gas, and coal) and uranium, the same shall be co-managed and the revenues shared equally between the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Governments.</p> <p>Such The sharing scheme schemes set forth in the paragraph above shall be applicable to all natural resources found in the Bangsamoro territory, both the land mass and the waters under its territorial jurisdiction.</p>
<p>Section 35. Share of the Constituent Local Government Units. – The share of the Bangsamoro Government in the revenues referred to in the immediately preceding section shall include those for its constituent local government units. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact a law detailing the shares of such local government units.</p>	<p>Section 35. Share of the Constituent Local Government Units. – The share of the Bangsamoro Government in the revenues referred to in the immediately preceding section shall include those for its constituent local government units. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact a law detailing the shares of such local government units.</p>	<p>Section 35 36. Share of the Constituent Local Government Units. – The share of the Bangsamoro Government in the revenues referred to in the immediately preceding section shall include those for its constituent local government units. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact a law detailing the shares of such local government units.</p>
<p>Section 36. Share of Indigenous Communities. – Indigenous peoples shall have an equitable share from the revenues generated from the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources that are found within the territories covered by a native, traditional or customary title in their favor. The share shall be provided for in a law to be passed by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact a law that shall provide in detail said sharing system, including the percentage of the shares of the indigenous peoples and communities, and the mechanisms therefor.</p>	<p>Section 36. Share of Indigenous Communities. – Indigenous peoples shall have an equitable share from the revenues generated from the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources that are found within the territories covered by a native, traditional or customary title in their favor. The share shall be provided for in a law to be passed by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact a law that shall provide in detail said sharing system, including the percentage of the shares of the indigenous peoples and communities, and the mechanisms therefor.</p>	<p>Section 36 37. Share of Indigenous Communities. – Indigenous peoples shall have an equitable share from the revenues generated from the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources that are found within the territories covered by a native, traditional or customary title in their favor. The share shall be provided for in a law to be passed by the Bangsamoro Parliament. <i>Provided, That this shall in no way diminish the rights and privileges granted to indigenous peoples by Republic act No. 8371, otherwise known as the “Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA),” and other laws pertaining to indigenous peoples.</i></p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact a law that shall provide in detail said sharing system, including the percentage of the shares of the indigenous peoples and communities, and the mechanisms therefor.</p>
<p><i>Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board</i></p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board</i></p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board</i></p>
<p>Section 37. Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board. – There is hereby created an Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board (IGFPB) that shall address revenue imbalances and fluctuations in regional financial needs and revenue-raising capacity of the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 37. Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board. – There is hereby created an Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board (IGFPB) that shall address revenue imbalances and fluctuations in regional financial needs and revenue-raising capacity of the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 37. Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board. — There is hereby created an Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board (IGFPB) that shall address revenue imbalances and fluctuations in regional financial needs and revenue-raising capacity of the Bangsamoro.</p>

<p>Section 38. Functions. – The IGFPB shall undertake the following functions:</p> <p>(a) Recommend the necessary fiscal policy adjustments by undertaking a periodic review of the taxing powers, tax base and rates of the Bangsamoro Government, wealth sharing arrangements, and sources of revenues vis-à-vis the development needs of the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>(b) Address disputes between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government involving the collection of capital gains tax, documentary stamp tax, donor’s tax, and estate tax in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>(c) Determine the extent of participation of the Bangsamoro Government in the board of directors or the policy-making bodies of GOCCs that operate a substantial portion of their businesses directly or through their subsidiaries in the Bangsamoro or where the Bangsamoro has substantial interest;</p> <p>(d) Determine the participation of the Bangsamoro Government in the results of operations of government-owned or controlled corporations and its subsidiaries operating in the Bangsamoro. The Board shall also determine a formula for the share of the Bangsamoro Government from the results of said operations;</p> <p>(e) Determine the participation of the Bangsamoro in the ownership and management of Al-Amanah Islamic Investment bank of the Philippines and the Southern Philippines Development Authority (SPDA) to the Bangsamoro; and</p> <p>(f) Recommend the exercise by the Bangsamoro Government of additional fiscal powers in order to attain the highest form of fiscal autonomy.</p> <p>(g) Define the modalities for the filing of income tax returns for corporation or firms whose central, main, or head offices are located outside the Bangsamoro but are doing business within its territorial jurisdiction so that income realized from such operations in the Bangsamoro shall be attributed as income derived therein and subject to the sharing scheme between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government</p>	<p>Section 38. Functions. – The IGFPB shall undertake the following functions:</p> <p>(a) Recommend the necessary fiscal policy adjustments by undertaking a periodic review of the taxing powers, tax base and rates of the Bangsamoro Government, wealth sharing arrangements, and sources of revenues vis-à-vis the development needs of the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>(b) Address disputes between the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government involving the collection of capital gains tax, documentary stamp tax, donor’s tax, and estate tax in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>(c) Determine the extent of participation of the Bangsamoro Government in the board of directors or the policy-making bodies of GOCCs that operate a substantial portion of their businesses directly or through their subsidiaries in the Bangsamoro or where the Bangsamoro has substantial interest;</p> <p>(d) Determine the participation of the Bangsamoro Government in the results of operations of government-owned or controlled corporations and its subsidiaries operating in the Bangsamoro. The Board shall also determine a formula for the share of the Bangsamoro Government from the results of said operations;</p> <p>(e) Determine the participation of the Bangsamoro in the ownership and management of Al-Amanah Islamic Investment bank of the Philippines and the Southern Philippines Development Authority (SPDA) to the Bangsamoro; and</p> <p>(f) Recommend the exercise by the Bangsamoro Government of additional fiscal powers in order to attain the highest form of fiscal autonomy.</p> <p>(g) Define the modalities for the filing of income tax returns for corporation or firms whose central, main, or head offices are located outside the Bangsamoro but are doing business within its territorial jurisdiction so that income realized from such operations in the Bangsamoro shall be attributed as income derived therein and subject to the sharing scheme between the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government</p>	<p>Section 38. Functions. – The IGFPB created under Section 6, Article VI shall undertake the following functions:</p> <p>(a) Recommend the necessary fiscal policy adjustments by undertaking a periodic review of the taxing powers, tax base and rates of the Bangsamoro Government, wealth sharing arrangements, and sources of revenues vis-à-vis the development needs of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>(b) Address disputes between the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government involving the collection of capital gains tax, documentary stamp tax, donor’s tax, and estate tax in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>(c) Determine the extent of participation of the Bangsamoro Government in the Board of Directors or the policy-making bodies of GOCCs that operate a substantial portion of their businesses directly or through their subsidiaries in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro or where the Bangsamoro has a substantial interest;</p> <p>(d) Determine the participation of the Bangsamoro Government in the results of operations of government-owned or controlled corporations GOCCs and its subsidiaries operating in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro. The Board shall also determine a formula for the share of the Bangsamoro Government from the results of said operations;</p> <p>(e) Determine the participation of the Bangsamoro Government in the ownership and management of Al-Amanah Islamic Investment bank of the Philippines and the Southern Philippines Development Authority (SPDA) to the Bangsamoro SPDA; and</p> <p>(f) Recommend the exercise by the Bangsamoro Government of additional fiscal powers in order to attain the highest form of fiscal autonomy.</p> <p>(g) Define the modalities for the filing of income tax returns for corporation or firms whose central, main, or head offices are located outside the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro but are doing business within its territorial jurisdiction so that income realized from such operations in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro shall be attributed as income derived therein and subject to the sharing scheme between the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government</p>
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<p>Section 39. Composition. – The Board shall be composed of the heads and/or representatives of the appropriate ministries and offices in the Bangsamoro Government. The Central Government shall likewise be represented in the Board by the Secretary of Finance and such other officials as may be necessary.</p> <p>The Board shall be headed by two co-Chairs, one representing the Bangsamoro Government and the other, the Central Government.</p> <p>Once full fiscal autonomy has been achieved by the Bangsamoro, it may no longer be necessary to have a representative from the Central Government to sit in the Board.</p>	<p>Section 39. Composition. – The Board IGFPB shall be composed of the heads and/or representatives of the appropriate departments and agencies of the National Government and heads or representatives of the ministries and offices in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro Government. The Central Government shall likewise be represented in the Board by the Secretary of Finance and such other officials as may be necessary. The IGFPB shall be co-chaired by the Secretary of the Department of Fiannce (DOF) and a Minister of the appropriate Ministry from the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro. The Secretary of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), and the Director-General of the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) shall be members of the IGFPB.</p> <p>The Board shall be headed by two co Chairs, one representing the Bangsamoro Government and the other, the Central Government.</p> <p>Once full fiscal autonomy has been achieved by the Bangsamoro, it may no longer be necessary to have a representative from the Central Government to sit in the Board.</p>	<p>Section 39. Composition. – The Board IGFPB shall be composed of the heads and/or representatives of the appropriate ministries and offices in the Bangsamoro Government. The Central National Government shall likewise be represented in the Board by the Secretary Secretaries of Finance, Budget and Management, Trade and Industry, the Director General of the National Economic Development Authority, and such other officials as may be necessary.</p> <p>The Board shall be headed by two (2) co-Chairspersons, one representing the Bangsamoro Government and the other representing the Central National Government.</p> <p>Once full fiscal autonomy has been achieved by the Bangsamoro, it may no longer be necessary to have a representative from the Central Government to sit in the Board.</p>
<p>Section 40. Meetings and Annual Report. - The Board shall meet at least once in six (6) months or as often as necessary and shall adopt its own rules of procedure for the conduct of its meetings.</p> <p>An annual report shall be submitted by the Board to the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government, and be made available to the public.</p>	<p>Section 40. Meetings and Annual Report. - The Board IGFPB shall meet at least once in six (6) months or as often as necessary and shall adopt its own rules of procedure for the conduct of its meetings.</p> <p>An annual report shall be submitted by the Board to the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government, and be made available to the public.</p>	<p>Section 40. Meetings and Annual Report. - The Board IGFPB shall meet at least once in every every six (6) months or as often as necessary and shall adopt its own rules of procedure for the conduct of its meetings.</p> <p>An annual report shall be submitted by the Board IGFPB to the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government, and be made available to the public.</p>
<p>Section 41. Full Disclosure Policy. – The Bangsamoro Government hereby adopts a policy of full disclosure of its budget and finances, and bids and public offerings and shall provide protocols for the guidance of local authorities in the implementation of said policy, which shall include, among others, the posting of the Summary of Income and Expenditures, and the participation of representatives from civil society in the budget process. The same policy shall apply to its constituent local government units, as may be provided in the Bangsamoro Local Government Code to be enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>Section 41. Full Disclosure Policy. – The Bangsamoro Government hereby adopts a policy of full disclosure of its budget and finances, and bids and public offerings and shall provide protocols for the guidance of local authorities in the implementation of said policy, which shall include, among others, the posting of the Summary of Income and Expenditures, and the participation of representatives from civil society in the budget process. The same policy shall apply to its constituent local government units, as may be provided in the Bangsamoro Local Government Code to be enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>Section 41. Full Disclosure Policy. – The Bangsamoro Government hereby adopts a policy of full disclosure of its budget and finances, and bids and public offerings and shall provide protocols for the guidance of local authorities in the implementation of said policy, which shall include, among others, the posting of the Summary of Income and Expenditures, and the participation of representatives from civil society in the budget process. The same policy shall apply to its constituent local government units, as may be provided in the Bangsamoro Local Government Code to be enacted by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>
<p>Section 42. Additional Fiscal Powers. – The IGFPB may recommend the exercise by the Bangsamoro of additional fiscal powers in order to reach full fiscal autonomy. Such recommendations shall be proposed to Congress or</p>	<p>Section 42. Additional Fiscal Powers. – The IGFPB may recommend the exercise by the Bangsamoro of additional fiscal powers in order to reach full fiscal autonomy. Such recommendations shall be proposed to Congress or</p>	<p>Section 42. Additional Fiscal Powers. – The IGFPB may recommend the exercise by the Bangsamoro Government of additional fiscal powers in order to reach full fiscal autonomy. Such recommendations shall be proposed to</p>

the appropriate agency of the Central Government that has the power to effect such recommendations.	the appropriate agency of the Central National Government that has the power to effect such recommendations.	the Philippine Congress or the appropriate agency of the Central National Government that has the power to effect such recommendations.
Article XIII ECONOMY AND PATRIMONY	Article XIII ECONOMY AND PATRIMONY	ARTICLE XIII ECONOMY AND PATRIMONY
Section 1. Social Justice, and the Bangsamoro Economic System- The Bangsamoro shall establish an economic system based on the principle of social justice. Pursuant to this principle, the Bangsamoro Parliament shall legislate laws pertaining to the Bangsamoro economy and patrimony that are responsive to the needs of its people.	Section 1. Bangsamoro Social Justice and the Bangsamoro Economic System- The Bangsamoro shall establish an economic system based on the principle of social justice. Pursuant to this principle, the Bangsamoro Parliament shall legislate laws pertaining to the Bangsamoro economy and patrimony that are responsive to the needs of its people.	Section 1. Social Justice, and the Bangsamoro Economic System- The Bangsamoro shall establish an economic system based on the principle of social justice principles and state policies declared in the Constitution. Pursuant to this principle these principles , the Bangsamoro Parliament shall legislate laws pertaining to the Bangsamoro economy and patrimony that are responsive to the needs of its people.
<i>Sustainable Development</i>	<i>Sustainable Development</i>	<i>Sustainable Development</i>
Section 2. Equitable and Sustainable Development. – In order to protect and improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of the Bangsamoro, development in the Bangsamoro shall be carefully planned, taking into consideration the ecological balance and the natural resources that are available for its use and for the use of future generations. The Bangsamoro Government shall promote the effective use of economic resources and endeavor to attain economic development that shall facilitate growth and full employment, human development, and social justice. The Bangsamoro Government shall also provide equitable opportunities for the development of constituent local government units and shall strengthen governance systems to ensure people’s participation.	Section 2. Equitable and Sustainable Development. – In order to protect and improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of the Bangsamoro, development in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro shall be carefully planned, taking into consideration the ecological balance and the natural resources that are available for its use and for the use of future generations. The Bangsamoro Government shall promote the effective use of economic resources and endeavor to attain economic development that shall facilitate growth and full employment, human development, and social justice. The Bangsamoro Government shall also provide equitable opportunities for the development of constituent local government units and shall strengthen governance systems to ensure people’s participation.	Section 2. Equitable and Sustainable Development. – In order to protect and improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro, development in the Bangsamoro shall be carefully planned, taking into consideration the ecological balance and the natural resources that are available for its use and for the use of future generations. The Bangsamoro Government shall promote the effective use of economic resources and endeavor to attain economic development that shall facilitate growth and full employment, human development, and social justice. The Bangsamoro Government shall also provide equitable opportunities for the development of constituent local government units and shall strengthen governance systems to ensure people’s participation.
Section 3. Comprehensive Framework for Sustainable Development. – The Bangsamoro Government shall develop a comprehensive framework for sustainable development through the proper conservation, utilization, and development of natural resources. Such framework shall guide the Bangsamoro Government in adopting programs and policies and establishing mechanisms that focus on the environment dimensions of social and economic interventions. It shall include measures for environmental justice and governance, as well as, for the reduction of vulnerability of women and marginalized groups to climate change and variability.	Section 3. Comprehensive Framework for Sustainable Development. – The Bangsamoro Government shall develop a comprehensive framework for sustainable development through the proper conservation, utilization, and development of natural resources. Such framework shall guide the Bangsamoro Government in adopting programs and policies and establishing mechanisms that focus on the environment dimensions of social and economic interventions. It shall include measures for environmental justice and governance, as well as, for the reduction of vulnerability of women and marginalized groups to climate change and variability.	Section 3. Comprehensive Framework for Sustainable Development. – The Bangsamoro Government shall develop a comprehensive framework for sustainable development through the proper conservation, utilization, and development of natural resources. Such framework shall guide the Bangsamoro Government in adopting programs and policies and establishing mechanisms that focus on the environment dimensions of social and economic interventions. It shall include measures for environmental justice and governance, as well as, for the reduction of vulnerability of women and marginalized groups to climate change and variability.
Section 4. Bangsamoro Sustainable Development Board. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall create a Bangsamoro Sustainable Development Board	Section 4. Bangsamoro Sustainable Development Board. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall create a Bangsamoro Sustainable Development Board	Section 4. Funding Support for the Bangsamoro Sustainable Development Board. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall create a Bangsamoro Sustainable

<p>(BSDB), an intergovernmental body composed of representatives from the Bangsamoro Government and the Central Government. The Board shall ensure the harmonization of environmental and developmental plans, as well as, formulate common environmental objectives.</p> <p>Funding support for the Board shall be included in the annual budget of the Bangsamoro Government. However, if there are revenues collected from the exploration, development, and utilization of all natural resources within the Bangsamoro, a certain percentage of such revenues shall be allocated for the operation of the Board, as may be provided in a law to be passed by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>(BSDB), an intergovernmental body composed of representatives from the Bangsamoro Government and the Central National Government. The Board shall ensure the harmonization of environmental and developmental plans, as well as, formulate common environmental objectives.</p> <p>Funding support for the Board shall be included in the annual budget of the Bangsamoro Government. However, if there are revenues collected from the exploration, development, and utilization of all natural resources within the Bangsamoro, a certain percentage of such revenues shall be allocated for the operation of the Board, as may be provided in a law to be passed by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>Development Board (BSDB), an intergovernmental body composed of representatives from the Bangsamoro Government and the Central Government. The Board shall ensure the harmonization of environmental and developmental plans, as well as, formulate common environmental objectives.</p> <p>Funding support for the Board shall be included in the annual budget of the Bangsamoro Government. However, if there are revenues collected from the exploration, development, and utilization of all natural resources within the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro, a certain percentage of such revenues shall be allocated for the operation of the Board, as may be provided in a law to be passed by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>
<p>Section 5. Bangsamoro Development Plan. – The Bangsamoro Government shall formulate its development plans taking into consideration the Bangsamoro people’s unique needs and aspirations and consistent with national development goals. The Plan shall also consider the revenue generation efforts needed for the post-conflict rehabilitation, reconstruction, and development of its territory.</p> <p>The Plan shall include the promotion of growth and full employment, human development, and address social and economic inequities that have resulted from decades of neglect, historical injustice, poverty, and inequality.</p> <p>For this purpose, the Bangsamoro Parliament shall create a Bangsamoro economic planning, research, and development office.</p>	<p>Section 5. Bangsamoro Development Plan. – In consonance with the policies, projects and programs of the National Development Plan, the Bangsamoro Government shall formulate its development plans taking into consideration the Bangsamoro people’s unique needs and aspirations and consistent with national development goals. The Bangsamoro Development Plan shall also consider the revenue generation efforts needed for the post-conflict rehabilitation, reconstruction, and development of its territory. the region.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Developemnt Plan shall include the promotion of growth and full employment, human development, and address social and economic inequities that have resulted from decades of neglect, historical injustice, poverty, and inequality.</p> <p>For this purpose, the Bangsamoro Parliament shall create a Bangsamoro economic planning, research, and development office.</p>	<p>Section 5. Bangsamoro Development Plan. – The Bangsamoro Government shall formulate its development plans taking into consideration the Bangsamoro people’s unique needs and aspirations and consistent with national development goals. The Plan shall also consider the revenue generation efforts needed for the post-conflict rehabilitation, reconstruction, and development of its territory.</p> <p>The Plan shall include the promotion of growth and full employment, human development, and address social and economic inequities that have resulted from decades of neglect, historical injustice, poverty, and inequality.</p> <p>For this purpose, the Bangsamoro Parliament shall create a Bangsamoro economic planning, research, and development office.</p> <p>Section 5. Bangsamoro Development Plan. – The Bangsamoro Economic Development Council shall be created and shall serve as the planning, monitoring and coordinating agency for all development plans, programs and projects intended for the Bangsamoro Government. It shall evaluate and recommend, short, medium and long-term comprehensive development programs for the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro for approval by the Parliament. The aforesaid comprehensive plans and programs shall take into account the development plans of the provinces, cities, municipalities and barangays as approved by their respective local development councils.</p>
<p>Section 6. Gender and Development. – The Bangsamoro Government recognizes the role of women in governance and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men. It shall guarantee full and direct participation of women in governance and in the development</p>	<p>Section 6. Gender and Development. – The Bangsamoro Government recognizes the role of women in governance and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men. It shall guarantee full and direct participation of women in governance and in the development</p>	<p>Section 6. Gender and Development. – The Bangsamoro Government recognizes the role of women in governance and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men. It shall guarantee full and direct participation of women in governance and in the development</p>

<p>process and shall, further, ensure that women benefit equally in the implementation of development programs and projects.</p> <p>In the utilization of public funds, the Bangsamoro Government shall ensure that the needs of women and men are adequately addressed. For this purpose, at least five percent (5%) of the total budget appropriation of each ministry, office, and constituent local government unit of the Bangsamoro shall be set aside for gender-responsive programs, in accordance with a gender and development (GAD) plan. In the same manner, at least five percent (5%) up to thirty percent (30%) of the official development funds received by the Bangsamoro shall be set aside to complement said GAD budget allocation.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall establish a mechanism for consultation with women and local communities to further ensure the allocation and proper utilization of said funds. It shall identify and implement special development programs and laws for women.</p>	<p>process and shall, further, ensure that women benefit equally in the implementation of development programs and projects.</p> <p>In the utilization of public funds, the Bangsamoro Government shall ensure that the needs of women and men are adequately addressed. For this purpose, at least five percent (5%) of the total budget appropriation of each ministry, office, and constituent local government unit of the Bangsamoro shall be set aside for gender-responsive programs, in accordance with a gender and development (GAD) plan. In the same manner, at least five percent (5%) up to thirty percent (30%) of the official development funds received by the Bangsamoro shall be set aside to complement said GAD budget allocation.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall establish a mechanism for consultation with women and local communities to further ensure the allocation and proper utilization of said funds. It shall identify and implement special development programs and laws for women.</p>	<p>process and shall further ensure that women benefit equally in the implementation of development programs and projects.</p> <p>In the utilization of public funds, the Bangsamoro Government shall ensure that the needs of women and men are adequately addressed. For this purpose, at least five percent (5%) of the total budget appropriation of each ministry, office, and constituent local government unit of the Bangsamoro shall be set aside for gender-responsive programs, in accordance with a Gender and Development (GAD) plan. In the same manner, at least five percent (5%) up to thirty percent (30%) of the official development funds received by the Bangsamoro shall be set aside to complement said GAD budget allocation.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall establish a mechanism for consultation with women and local communities to further ensure the allocation and proper utilization of said funds. It shall identify and implement special development programs and laws for women.</p>
<p>Section 7. Participation of the Bangsamoro in National Development Planning. – The preceding section, notwithstanding, and in order to ensure that the Bangsamoro development plans are reflected in the national development plans, the Bangsamoro shall participate in national development planning. The Chief Minister shall be a full-fledged member of the Board of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), as well as, other related agencies. The Chief Minister or his duly-appointed representative shall participate in the said offices.</p>	<p>Section 7. Participation of the Bangsamoro in National Development Planning. – Notwithstanding the preceding section, notwithstanding, and in order to ensure that the Bangsamoro development plans are reflected in the national development plans, the Bangsamoro shall participate in national development planning. The Chief Minister shall be a full-fledged member of the Board of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), as well as, other related agencies. The Chief Minister or his duly-appointed representative shall participate in the said offices;</p>	<p>Section 7. Participation of the Bangsamoro in National Development Planning. – The preceding section notwithstanding, and in order to ensure that the Bangsamoro development plans are reflected in the national development plans, the Bangsamoro Government shall sit as member of a National Development Plan Steering Committee or its equivalent and shall participate in relevant planning activities of the participate in national development planning. The Chief Minister shall be a full-fledged member of the Board of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), as well as, other related agencies. The Chief Minister or his duly-appointed representative shall participate in the said offices.</p>
<p><i>Natural Resources</i></p>	<p><i>Natural Resources</i></p>	<p><i>Natural Resources</i></p>
<p>Section 8. Natural Resources, Nature Reserves, and Protected Areas. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the power, authority, and right to explore, develop, and utilize the natural resources, including surface and sub-surface rights, inland waters, coastal waters, and renewable and non-renewable resources in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The protection, conservation, rehabilitation, and development of forests, coastal, and marine resources, including the adoption of programs and projects to ensure the maintenance of ecological balance and biodiversity, shall be given priority.</p>	<p>Section 8. Natural Resources, Nature Reserves, and Protected Areas. – Subject to the limitations provided in the Constitution, the Bangsamoro Government shall have the power, authority, and right to explore, develop, and utilize the natural resources, including surface and sub-surface rights, inland waters, coastal waters, and renewable and non-renewable resources in the Autonomous Regions in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The protection, conservation, rehabilitation, and development of forests, coastal, and marine resources, including the adoption of programs and projects to ensure the maintenance of ecological balance and biodiversity, shall be given priority.</p>	<p>Section 8. Natural Resources, Nature Reserves, and Protected Areas. – Subject to the provisions of the 1987 Constitution, the Bangsamoro Government shall have the power, authority, and right to explore, develop, and utilize the natural resources, including surface and sub-surface rights, inland waters, coastal waters, and renewable and non-renewable resources in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The protection, conservation, rehabilitation, and development of forests, coastal, and marine resources, including the adoption of programs and projects to ensure the maintenance of ecological balance and biodiversity, shall be given priority.</p>

<p>The Bangsamoro Government shall also have the power to declare nature reserves and aquatic parks, forests, watershed reservations, and other protected areas in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass a law on protected areas, regarding the procedure for the declaration, and the management of those that are so declared, and the role of the Bangsamoro Government and other stakeholders in the process.</p>	<p>The Bangsamoro Government shall also have the power to declare nature reserves and aquatic parks, forests, watershed reservations, and other protected areas in the Autonomous Regions in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall, consistent with national laws, pass a law on protected areas, regarding the procedure for the declaration, and the management of those that are so declared protected areas, and the role of the Bangsamoro Government and other stakeholders in the process.</p>	<p>The Bangsamoro Government shall also have the power to declare nature reserves and aquatic parks, forests, watershed reservations, and other protected areas in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament shall pass a law on protected areas, regarding the procedure for the declaration, and the management of those that are so declared, and the role of the Bangsamoro Government and other stakeholders in the process. Pending the enactment of such law, the declaration and management of protected areas shall be governed by existing laws, rules and regulations. Existing nature reserves and protected areas shall remain as such. These, including those to be declared, shall be managed in accordance with sustainable development and biodiversity conservation policies and principles as contained in international conventions and treaties to which the Philippines is a party.</p>
<p>Section 9. Transfer of Existing Nature Reserves and Protected Areas. – The management and protection of nature reserves and aquatic parks, forests, watershed reservations, and other protected areas in the Bangsamoro territory that have already been defined by and under the authority of the Central Government shall be transferred to the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>Within three months from the establishment of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority, the Bangsamoro Government and Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), as well as, other relevant government agencies shall start the process of transferring these areas, including the conduct of surveys of all affected areas and the planning and transition for each and every protected area. Such process shall be completed within a period not exceeding two (2) years.</p>	<p>Section 9. Transfer of Existing Nature Reserves and Protected Areas. – The management and protection of nature reserves and aquatic parks, forests, watershed reservations, and other protected areas in the Bangsamoro territory geographical area that have already been defined by and under the authority of the Central National Government shall be transferred to the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>Within three months from the establishment of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority, the Bangsamoro Government and Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), as well as, other relevant government agencies shall start the process of transferring these areas, including the conduct of surveys of all affected areas and the planning and transition for each and every protected area. Such process shall be completed within a period not exceeding two (2) years.</p>	<p>Section 9. Transfer of Existing Nature Reserves and Protected Areas. – The management and protection of nature reserves and aquatic parks, forests, watershed reservations, and other protected areas in the Bangsamoro territory that have already been defined by and under the authority of the Central National Government shall be transferred to the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>Within three months from the establishment of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority BTA, the Bangsamoro Government and Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), as well as, other relevant government agencies shall start the process of transferring these areas, including the conduct of surveys of all affected areas and the planning and transition for each and every protected area. Such process shall be completed within a period not exceeding two (2) years.</p>
<p>Section 10. Exploration, Development, and Utilization of Fossil Fuels and Uranium. - The Bangsamoro Government and the Central Government shall jointly exercise the power to grant rights, privileges, and concessions over the exploration, development, and utilization of fossil fuels (petroleum, natural gas, and coal) and uranium in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Central Government, through the Department of Energy (DOE), and the Bangsamoro Government shall adopt a competitive and transparent process for the grant of rights, privileges, and concessions in the exploration, development, and utilization of fossil fuels and uranium.</p>	<p>Section 10. Exploration, Development, and Utilization of Fossil Fuels and Uranium. - The Bangsamoro Government and the Central National Government shall jointly exercise the power to grant rights, privileges, and concessions over the exploration, development, and utilization of fossil fuels (petroleum, natural gas, and coal) and uranium in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Central National Government, through the Department of Energy (DOE), and the Bangsamoro Government shall adopt a competitive and transparent process for the grant of rights, privileges, and concessions in the exploration, development, and utilization of fossil fuels and uranium.</p>	<p>Section 10. Exploration, Development, and Utilization of Fossil Fuels and Uranium. - Subject to the provisions of the 1987 Constitution and national laws, the Bangsamoro Government and the Central National Government shall jointly exercise the power to grant rights, privileges, and concessions over the exploration, development, and utilization of fossil fuels (petroleum, natural gas, and coal) and uranium in the territorial jurisdiction of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro. The use of fossil fuels for power generation, however, shall be reduced to achieve sustainable development goals and promote low carbon sustainable energy generation policies as provided in Section 2, Article V.</p>

<p>The DOE and the Bangsamoro Government will identify and select prospective contract areas to be offered for exploration and development. A qualified Filipino citizen who is a <i>bona fide</i> resident of the Bangsamoro will receive a rating higher than other proponents during the evaluation process. The award of the service contract shall be made jointly by the DOE and the Bangsamoro Government.</p>	<p>The DOE and the Bangsamoro Government will shall identify and select prospective contract areas to be offered for exploration and development. A qualified Filipino citizen who is a <i>bona fide</i> resident of the Bangsamoro will receive a rating higher than other proponents during the evaluation process. The award of the service contract shall be made jointly by the DOE and the Bangsamoro Government.</p>	<p>The Central National Government, through with the Department of Energy (DOE), and the Bangsamoro Government shall adopt a competitive and transparent process for the grant of rights, privileges, and concessions in the exploration, development, and utilization of fossil fuels and uranium.</p> <p>The DOE and the Bangsamoro Government will identify and select prospective contract areas to be offered for exploration and development. The advantages of renewable energy resources for energy generation and local ownership and participation shall be harnessed to allow economic, social and environmental benefits to be enjoyed by the people in the communities. As such, A qualified Filipino citizens who is are a <i>bona fide</i> residents of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro will receive a rating higher than other proponents during the evaluation process. The award of the service contract shall be made jointly by the DOE and the Bangsamoro Government.</p>
<p>Section 11. Preferential Rights of Bona Fide Inhabitants of the Bangsamoro. – Qualified citizens who are <i>bona fide</i> inhabitants of the Bangsamoro shall have preferential rights over the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources, including fossil fuels (petroleum, natural gas, and coal) and uranium, within the Bangsamoro territory. Existing rights over the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources shall be respected until the expiration of the corresponding leases, permits, franchises, or concessions, unless legally terminated.</p>	<p>Section 11. Preferential Rights of Bona Fide Inhabitants of the Bangsamoro. – Qualified citizens who are <i>bona fide</i> inhabitants of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro shall have preferential rights over the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources, including excluding fossil fuels (petroleum, natural gas, and coal) and uranium, within the Bangsamoro territory. Existing rights over the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources shall be respected until the expiration of the corresponding leases, permits, franchises, or concessions, unless legally terminated.</p>	<p>Section 11. Preferential Rights of Bona Fide Inhabitants of the Bangsamoro. – Qualified citizens who are <i>bona fide</i> inhabitants of the Bangsamoro, all other conditions being equal, shall have preferential rights over the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources, including fossil fuels (petroleum, natural gas, and coal) and uranium, within the Bangsamoro territory. Existing rights over the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources shall be respected until the expiration of the corresponding leases, permits, franchises, or concessions, unless legally terminated.</p>
<p>Section 12. Rights of Indigenous Peoples Over Natural Resources. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact a law recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro in relation to natural resources within the territories covered by a native title, including their share in revenues, as provided in this Basic Law, and preferential rights in the exploration, development and utilization of such natural resources within their area.</p> <p>The right of indigenous peoples to free and prior informed consent in relation to development initiatives shall be respected.</p>	<p>Section 12. Rights of Indigenous Peoples Over Natural Resources. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact a law recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro in relation to natural resources within the territories covered by a native title, including their share in revenues, as provided in this Basic Law, and preferential rights in the exploration, development and utilization of such natural resources within their area.</p> <p>The right of indigenous peoples to free and prior informed consent in relation to development initiatives shall be respected.</p>	<p>Section 12. Rights of Indigenous Peoples Over Natural Resources. – The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact a law recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro in relation to natural resources within the territories covered by a native title, including their share in revenues, as provided in this Basic Law, and preferential rights priority rights in the exploration, development and utilization of such natural resources within their area.</p> <p>The right of indigenous peoples to free, and prior and informed consent in relation to development initiatives and the exploration, development and utilization of the natural resources within ancestral domains covered by certificate of ancestral domain title (CADT) shall be respected.</p>
<p>Section 13. Mines and Mineral Resources. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have authority and jurisdiction over the exploration, development, and utilization of mines and minerals in its territory, taking into consideration</p>	<p>Section 13. Mines and Mineral Resources. – Subject to the limitations provided in the Constitution, the Bangsamoro Government shall have authority and jurisdiction over the exploration, development, and utilization</p>	<p>Section 13. Mines and Mineral Resources. – Subject to the provisions of the 1987 Constitution and national laws, the Bangsamoro Government shall have authority and jurisdiction over the exploration, development, and</p>

environmental protection and ecological balance. Permits and licenses and the granting of contracts for this purpose shall be within the powers of the Bangsamoro Government.	of mines and minerals in its territory the autonomous region , taking into consideration environmental protection and ecological balance. Permits and licenses and the granting of contracts for this purpose shall be within the powers of the Bangsamoro Government.	utilization of mines and minerals in its territory, taking into consideration environmental protection and ecological balance. Permits and licenses and the granting of contracts for this purpose shall be within the powers of the Bangsamoro Government.
<p>Section 14. Financial and Technical Assistance Agreements. – The applications for financial and technical assistance agreements (FTAAs) covering mineral resources within the Bangsamoro shall be commenced at and recommended by the Bangsamoro Government to the President.</p> <p>The manner by which the Bangsamoro Government shall make the recommendation shall be in accordance with the mining policy that shall be adopted by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>Section 14. Financial and Technical Assistance Agreements. – The applications for financial and technical assistance agreements (FTAAs) covering mineral resources within the Bangsamoro shall be commenced at and recommended by the Bangsamoro Government to the President.</p> <p>The manner by which the Bangsamoro Government shall make the recommendation shall be in accordance with the mining policy that shall be adopted by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>Section 14. Financial and Technical Assistance Agreements. – The applications for financial and technical assistance agreements (FTAAs) covering mineral resources within the Bangsamoro shall be commenced at and recommended by the Bangsamoro Government to the President. The Bangsamoro Government may endorse to the President financial and technical agreements covering mineral resources in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The manner by which the Bangsamoro Government shall make the recommendation shall be in accordance with the mining policy that shall be adopted by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>
<p>Section 15. Regulation of Small-Scale Mining. – Small-scale mining shall be regulated by the Bangsamoro Government to the end that the ecological balance, safety and health, and the interests of the affected communities, the miners, the indigenous peoples, and the local government units of the place where such operations are conducted are duly protected and safeguarded.</p>	<p>Section 15. Regulation of Small-Scale Mining. – Small-scale mining shall be regulated by the Bangsamoro Government to the end that the ecological balance, safety and health, and the interests of the affected communities, the miners, the indigenous peoples, and the local government units of the place where such operations are conducted are duly protected and safeguarded.</p>	<p>Section 15. Regulation of Small-Scale Mining. – Small-scale mining shall be regulated by the Bangsamoro Government to the end that the ecological balance, safety and health, and the interests of the affected communities, the miners, the indigenous peoples, and the local government units of the place where such operations are conducted are duly protected and safeguarded. <i>Provided, That all gold produced by small-scale miners in the mineral area shall be sold to the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, or its duly authorized representatives, who shall buy the same at prices competitive with those prevailing in the world market, regardless of volume or weight.</i></p>
<p>Section 16. Legislating Benefits, Compensation for Victims and Communities Adversely Affected by Mining and Other Activities that Harness Natural Resources. - The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws for the benefit and welfare of the inhabitants injured, harmed or adversely affected by the harnessing of natural and mineral resources in the Bangsamoro. Such laws may include payment of just compensation to and relocation of the people and rehabilitation of the areas adversely affected by the harnessing of natural and mineral resources mentioned above.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament may, by law, require the persons, natural or juridical, responsible for causing the harm or injury mentioned above to bear the costs of compensation, relocation, and rehabilitation mentioned above wholly or partially.</p>	<p>Section 16. Legislating Benefits, Compensation for Victims and Communities Adversely Affected by Mining and Other Activities that Harness Natural Resources. - The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws for the benefit and welfare of the inhabitants injured, harmed or adversely affected by the harnessing of natural and mineral resources in the Bangsamoro. Such laws may include payment of just compensation to and relocation of the people and rehabilitation of the areas adversely affected by the harnessing of natural and mineral resources mentioned above.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament may, by law, require the persons, natural or juridical, responsible for causing the harm or injury mentioned above to bear the costs of compensation, relocation, and rehabilitation mentioned above wholly or partially.</p>	<p>Section 16. Legislating Benefits, Compensation for Victims and Communities Adversely Affected by Mining and Other Activities that Harness Natural Resources. - The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws for the benefit and welfare of the inhabitants injured, harmed or adversely affected by the harnessing of natural and mineral resources in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro. Such laws may include payment of just compensation to and relocation of the people and rehabilitation of the areas adversely affected by the harnessing of natural and mineral resources mentioned above.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Parliament may, by law, require the persons, natural or juridical, responsible for causing the harm or injury mentioned above to bear the costs of compensation, relocation, and rehabilitation mentioned above wholly or partially.</p>

<p>Section 17. Bangsamoro Mining Policy. - Policies on mining and other extractive industries shall be drawn up by the Bangsamoro Parliament in accordance with its Comprehensive Sustainable Development Plan, as well as, its over-all medium-term and long-term Bangsamoro Development Plan.</p>	<p>Section 17. Bangsamoro Mining Policy. - Policies on mining and other extractive industries shall be drawn up by the Bangsamoro Parliament in accordance with its Comprehensive Sustainable Development Plan, as well as, its over-all medium-term and long-term Bangsamoro Development Plan.</p>	<p>Section 17. Bangsamoro Mining Policy.—Policies on mining and other extractive industries shall be drawn up by the Bangsamoro Parliament in accordance with its Comprehensive Sustainable Development Plan, as well as, its over-all medium-term and long-term Bangsamoro Development Plan.</p>
	<p>Section 18. Land management, land distribution, and agricultural land use reclassification. – The classification of public lands in the Autonomous Region io the Bangsamoro into alienable and disposable lands shall be initiated and recommended by the Bangsamoro Government to the President for the timely implementation of Bangsamoro development plans and targets.</p>	
<p>Section 18. Land Tenure And Conflicting Claims. – In order to address conflicting land claims, the Bangsamoro shall develop a land tenure improvement program to be designed and implemented by the concerned ministries of the Bangsamoro. Measures shall be undertaken to facilitate the identification of land ownership and the generation of land titles. The plan may include measures that would provide the necessary titling assistance for legitimate landowners and abbreviated procedures for the registration of lands. For this purpose, the Bangsamoro Parliament may enact a law and create the necessary office.</p>	<p>Section 18. 19. Land Tenure And Conflicting Claims. – In order to address conflicting land claims, the Bangsamoro Government shall develop a land tenure improvement program to be designed and implemented by the concerned ministries of the Bangsamoro. Measures shall be undertaken to facilitate the identification of land ownership and the generation of land titles. The plan may include measures that would provide the necessary titling assistance for legitimate landowners and abbreviated procedures for the registration of lands. For this purpose, the Bangsamoro Parliament may enact a law and create the necessary office.</p>	<p>Section 18.—Land Tenure And Conflicting Claims.—In order to address conflicting land claims, the Bangsamoro shall develop a land tenure improvement program to be designed and implemented by the concerned ministries of the Bangsamoro. Measures shall be undertaken to facilitate the identification of land ownership and the generation of land titles. The plan may include measures that would provide the necessary titling assistance for legitimate landowners and abbreviated procedures for the registration of lands. For this purpose, the Bangsamoro Parliament may enact a law and create the necessary office.</p>
<p>Section 19. Zones of Joint Cooperation. – Zones of Joint Cooperation in the Sulu Sea and the Moro Gulf are hereby created, the coordinates of which shall be defined by an <i>ad hoc</i> joint body composed of representatives from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) and an equal number of representatives from appropriate agencies of the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>The Joint Body shall be convened within thirty (30) days after the ratification of this Basic Law and shall cease to exist after it has established the coordinates of the Bangsamoro territory, including the Bangsamoro Waters and the Zones of Joint Cooperation. However, the said joint body shall be reconvened within thirty (30) days after the conduct of a plebiscite for the inclusion of other territories as provided in the Basic Law.</p>	<p>Section 19. 20. Zones of Joint Cooperation. – Zones of Joint Cooperation in the Sulu Sea and the Moro Gulf are hereby created, the coordinates of which shall be defined by an <i>ad hoc</i> joint body composed of representatives from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) and an equal number of representatives from appropriate agencies of the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>The Joint Body shall be convened within thirty (30) days after the ratification of this Basic Law and shall cease to exist after it has established the coordinates of the Bangsamoro territory geographical area, including the Bangsamoro Waters and the Zones of Joint Cooperation. However, the said joint body shall be reconvened within thirty (30) days after the conduct of a plebiscite for the inclusion of other territories as provided in the Basic Law.</p>	<p>Section 19 17. Zones of Joint Cooperation. – Zones of Joint Cooperation in the Sulu Sea and the Moro Gulf are hereby created, the coordinates of which shall be defined by an <i>ad hoc</i> joint body composed of representatives from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) and an equal number of representatives from appropriate agencies of the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>The Joint Body shall be convened within thirty (30) days after the ratification of this Basic Law and shall cease to exist after it has established the coordinates of the Bangsamoro territory, including the Bangsamoro Waters and the Zones of Joint Cooperation. However, the said joint body shall be reconvened within thirty (30) days after the conduct of a plebiscite for the inclusion of other territories as provided in the Basic Law.</p>
<p>Section 20. Joint Body for the Zones of Joint Cooperation. – There shall be created a Joint Body for the Zones of Joint Cooperation composed of a Bangsamoro Minister as Chair, at least one (1) representative of a constituent local government unit of the Bangsamoro adjacent to the Sulu Sea, at least one (1) representative of a constituent local government unit of</p>	<p>Section 20 21. Joint Body for the Zones of Joint Cooperation. – There shall be created a Joint Body for the Zones of Joint Cooperation composed of the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture (DA) and a Bangsamoro Minister as co-Chairs, at least one (1) representative of a constituent local government unit of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro adjacent to</p>	<p>Section 20. Joint Body for the Zones of Joint Cooperation. – There shall be created a Joint Body for the Zones of Joint Cooperation composed of a Bangsamoro Minister as Chair, at least one (1) representative of a constituent local government unit province of the Bangsamoro adjacent to the Sulu Sea, at least one (1) representative of a constituent local</p>

<p>the Bangsamoro adjacent to the Moro Gulf, the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Transportation and Communication of the Central Government, or their authorized representatives, and their counterpart officials from the appropriate Bangsamoro offices and/or agencies. There shall be at least one (1) representative from an adjoining local government unit that is not part of the Bangsamoro, and adjacent to the Sulu Sea, and at least one (1) representative from an adjoining local government unit that is not part of the Bangsamoro, and adjacent to the Moro Gulf. The Joint Body shall be responsible for drawing up of policies mentioned in the preceding Section, as well as, those necessarily related thereto.</p> <p>The Joint Body may invite private sector representatives from the fishing and transportation industries whenever necessary.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government and the Central Government shall work together to regulate the waters that comprise the Zones of Joint Cooperation in the Sulu Sea and the Moro Gulf. Policies shall be jointly drawn up for the following purposes:</p> <div><div>a.</div><div>protection of the traditional fishing grounds;</div></div> <div><div>b.</div><div>benefitting from the resources therein;</div></div> <div><div>c.</div><div>ensuring the interconnectivity of the islands and mainland parts of the Bangsamoro so that they are parts of a cohesive Bangsamoro political entity; and</div></div> <div><div>d.</div><div>ensuring the exercise of the preferential rights of the Bangsamoro people, other indigenous peoples in the adjoining provinces, and the resident fishers in the Bangsamoro over fishery, aquamarine, and other living resources in the Zones of Joint Cooperation. The Joint Body shall promulgate rules and regulations as to the exercise of these preferential rights.</div></div> <p>The Bangsamoro Government and the Central Government shall ensure that there shall be free movement of vessels, goods, and people in these Zones of Joint Cooperation.</p>	<p>the Sulu Sea, at least one (1) representative of a constituent local government unit of the Bangsamoro adjacent to the Moro Gulf, the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Transportation and Communication of the Central National Government, or their authorized representatives, and their counterpart officials from the appropriate Bangsamoro offices and/or agencies. There shall be at least one (1) representative from an adjoining local government unit that is not part of the Bangsamoro, and adjacent to the Sulu Sea, and at least one (1) representative from an adjoining local government unit that is not part of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro, and adjacent to the Moro Gulf. The Joint Body shall be responsible for drawing up of policies mentioned in the preceding Section, as well as, those necessarily related thereto.</p> <p>The Joint Body may invite private sector representatives from the fishing and transportation industries whenever necessary.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government and the Central National Government shall work together to regulate the waters that comprise the Zones of Joint Cooperation in the Sulu Sea and the Moro Gulf. Policies shall be jointly drawn up for the following purposes:</p> <div><div>a.</div><div>Protection of the traditional fishing grounds;</div></div> <div><div>b.</div><div>Benefitting from the resources therein; and</div></div> <div><div>c.</div><div>Ensuring the interconnectivity of the islands and mainland parts of the Bangsamoro so that they are parts of a cohesive Bangsamoro political entity. and</div></div> <div><div>e.</div><div>ensuring the exercise of the preferential rights of the Bangsamoro people, other indigenous peoples in the adjoining provinces, and the resident fishers in the Bangsamoro over fishery, aquamarine, and other living resources in the Zones of Joint Cooperation. The Joint Body shall promulgate rules and regulations as to the exercise of these preferential rights.</div></div> <p>The Bangsamoro Government and the Central National Government shall ensure that there shall be free movement of vessels, goods, and people in these Zones of Joint Cooperation.</p>	<p>government unit province of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro adjacent to the Moro Gulf, the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of Information and Communication Technology of the Central National Government, or their authorized representatives, and their counterpart officials from the appropriate Bangsamoro offices and/or agencies. There shall be at least one (1) representative from an adjoining local government unit province that is not part of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro, and adjacent to the Sulu Sea, and at least one (1) representative from an adjoining local government unit province that is not part of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro and adjacent to the Moro Gulf. The Joint Body shall be responsible for drawing up of policies mentioned in the preceding Section, as well as, those necessarily related thereto.</p> <p>The Joint Body may invite private sector representatives from the fishing and transportation industries whenever necessary.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government and the Central National Government shall work together to regulate the waters that comprise the Zones of Joint Cooperation in the Sulu Sea and the Moro Gulf. Policies shall be jointly drawn up for the following purposes:</p> <div><div>a.</div><div>Protection of the traditional fishing grounds;</div></div> <div><div>b.</div><div>Benefitting from the resources therein;</div></div> <div><div>c.</div><div>Ensuring the interconnectivity of the islands and mainland parts of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro so that they are parts of a cohesive Bangsamoro political entity; and</div></div> <div><div>d.</div><div>Ensuring the exercise of the preferential rights of the Bangsamoro people, other indigenous peoples in the adjoining provinces, and the resident fishers in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro over fishery, aquamarine, and other living resources in the Zones of Joint Cooperation. The Joint Body shall promulgate rules and regulations as to the exercise of these preferential rights.</div></div> <p>The Bangsamoro Government and the Central National Government shall ensure that there shall be free movement of vessels, goods, and people in these Zones of Joint Cooperation.</p>
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<p>Section 21. Exploration, Development, and Utilization of Non-living Resources in the Zones of Joint Cooperation. The Joint Body for the Zones of Joint Cooperation shall ensure the cooperation and coordination between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government on the exploration, development, and utilization of non-living resources in the Zones of Joint Cooperation and determine the sharing of income and revenues derived therefrom.</p>	<p>Section 21. Exploration, Development, and Utilization of Non-living Resources in the Zones of Joint Cooperation. Subject to the limitations provided in the Constitution, the Joint Body for the Zones of Joint Cooperation shall ensure the cooperation and coordination between the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government on the exploration, development, and utilization of non-living resources in the Zones of Joint Cooperation, and determine the sharing of income and revenues derived therefrom.</p>	<p>Section 21. Exploration, Development, and Utilization of Non-living Resources in the Zones of Joint Cooperation. The Joint Body for the Zones of Joint Cooperation shall ensure the cooperation and coordination between the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government on the exploration, development, and utilization of fossil fuels and other non-living resources in the Zones of Joint Cooperation and determine the sharing of income and revenues derived therefrom.</p>
<p>Section 22. Transportation in the Zones of Joint Cooperation. Transportation plying direct routes connecting the islands in Sulu, Basilan, Tawi-Tawi, and/or the mainland parts of the Bangsamoro and passing through the Zones of Joint Cooperation shall be considered intra-regional routes.</p>	<p>Section 22 23. Transportation in the Zones of Joint Cooperation. Direct transportation plying direct routes connecting the islands in Sulu, Basilan, Tawi-Tawi, and/or the mainland parts of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro and passing through the Zones of Joint Cooperation shall be considered intra-regional routes.</p>	<p>Section 22. Transportation in the Zones of Joint Cooperation. Transportation plying direct routes connecting the islands in Sulu, Basilan, Tawi-Tawi, and/or the mainland parts of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro and passing through the Zones of Joint Cooperation shall be considered intra-regional routes.</p>
<p>Section 23. Inland Waters. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have exclusive powers over inland water, including, but not limited to lakes, marshes, rivers, and tributaries. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws on the regulation, conservation, management, and protection of these resources, and may classify inland waters in the Bangsamoro. It shall create a Bangsamoro office and authorities for specific inland bodies of water that shall exercise management and regulation powers over these bodies of water.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure that the utilization of these waters shall primarily be for the benefit of the people in the Bangsamoro and shall ensure that host communities shall be given equitable share from the revenues generated from such utilization.</p>	<p>Section 23: 24. Inland Waters. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have exclusive powers over inland waters, including, but not limited to lakes, marshes, rivers, and tributaries, except those that provide energy to power generating plants. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws on the regulation, conservation, management, and protection of these resources, and may classify inland waters in the Bangsamoro. It shall create a Bangsamoro office and authorities for specific inland bodies of water that shall exercise management and regulation powers over these bodies of water.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure that the utilization of these waters shall primarily be for the benefit of the people in the Bangsamoro and shall ensure that host communities shall be given equitable share from the revenues generated from such utilization.</p>	<p>Section 23 21. Inland Waters. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have exclusive powers over inland water, including, but not limited to lakes, marshes, rivers, and tributaries. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws on the regulation, conservation, management, and protection of these inland water resources, and may classify inland waters in the Bangsamoro. It shall create a Bangsamoro office and authorities for specific inland bodies of water that shall exercise management and regulation powers over these bodies of water.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure that the utilization of these waters shall primarily be for the benefit of the people in the Bangsamoro and shall ensure that host communities shall be given equitable share from the revenues generated from such utilization.</p>
<p>Section 24. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Aquatic Resources. – The Bangsamoro Government’s policies and laws on agriculture, fisheries, and aquatic resources shall advance agriculture as a key development strategy, promote productivity measures, and provide support for farmers and fishers especially small landholders and marginal fishers.</p>	<p>Section 24 25. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Aquatic Resources. – The Bangsamoro Government’s policies and laws on agriculture, fisheries, and aquatic resources shall advance agriculture as a key development strategy, promote productivity measures, and provide support for farmers and fishers especially small landholders and marginal fishers.</p>	<p>Section 24 22. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Aquatic Resources. – The Bangsamoro Government’s policies and laws on agriculture, fisheries, and aquatic resources shall advance agriculture as a key development strategy, promote productivity measures, and provide support for farmers and fishers fisherfolks especially small landholders and marginal fishers fisherfolks: Provided, That in the Bangsamoro Regional Waters and Waters in the Zones of Joint Cooperation, the Bangsamoro people, indigenous peoples, and resident small fisherfolks shall have preferential rights to fish in those waters, without prejudice to the rights of citizens of the Philippines, whether residents or non-residents of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro, to fish in those waters.</p>

<i>Trade and Industry</i>	<i>Trade and Industry</i>	<i>Trade and Industry</i>
<p>Section 25. Trade and Industry in the Bangsamoro. –The Bangsamoro Government recognizes the private sector as a mover of trade, commerce, and industry. To achieve equity, social justice, and economic development, it shall encourage and support the building up of entrepreneurial capability in the Bangsamoro and shall recognize, promote, protect, and support the development of cooperatives and other medium, small and micro enterprises. It shall adopt and implement cooperative development policies and programs through the enactment of a Bangsamoro Cooperative Code.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall promote trade and industry in the Bangsamoro by providing avenues through which other countries can learn about its unique industries, economic opportunities and culture through participation in trade missions, trade fairs, and other promotional activities. It can also organize trade missions to other countries observing the necessary coordination with the relevant government agencies.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall also promote domestic trade preference for goods produced and materials sourced from within the Bangsamoro and adopt measures to increase their competitiveness. The Bangsamoro Government shall also ensure that Bangsamoro products and services gain considerable access to the markets of its trading partners, and particular attention should also be given to the markets of its trading partners who have historic and cultural ties to the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall provide technical and skills training programs, create livelihood and job opportunities, and allocate equitable preferential rights to its inhabitants. In this regard, the Bangsamoro Parliament may adopt laws that will safeguard the rights of workers.</p>	<p>Section 25- 26. Trade and Industry in the Bangsamoro. –The Bangsamoro Government recognizes the private sector as a mover of trade, commerce, and industry. To achieve equity, social justice, and economic development, it shall encourage and support the building up of entrepreneurial capability in the Bangsamoro and shall recognize, promote, protect, and support the development of cooperatives and other medium, small and micro enterprises. It shall adopt and implement cooperative development policies and programs through the enactment of a Bangsamoro Cooperative Code.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall promote trade and industry in the Bangsamoro by providing avenues through which other countries can learn about its unique industries, economic opportunities and culture through participation in trade missions, trade fairs, and other promotional activities. It can also organize trade missions to other countries observing the necessary coordination with the relevant government agencies.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall also promote domestic trade preference for goods produced and materials sourced from within the Bangsamoro and adopt measures to increase their competitiveness. The Bangsamoro Government shall also ensure that Bangsamoro products and services gain considerable access to the markets of its trading partners, and particular attention should also be given to the markets of its trading partners who have historic and cultural ties to the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall provide technical and skills training programs, create livelihood and job opportunities, and allocate equitable preferential rights to its inhabitants. In this regard, the Bangsamoro Parliament may adopt laws that will safeguard the rights of workers.</p>	<p>Section 25 23. Trade and Industry in the Bangsamoro. –The Bangsamoro Government recognizes the private sector as a mover of trade, commerce, and industry. To achieve equity, social justice, and economic development, it shall encourage and support the building up of entrepreneurial capability in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro and shall recognize, promote, protect, and support the development of cooperatives and other medium, small and micro enterprises. It shall adopt and implement cooperative development policies and programs through the enactment of a Bangsamoro Cooperative Code.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall promote trade and industry in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro by providing avenues through which other countries can learn about its unique industries, economic opportunities and culture through participation in trade missions, trade fairs, and other promotional activities. It can also organize trade missions to other countries observing the necessary coordination with the relevant government agencies.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall also promote domestic trade preference for goods produced and materials sourced from within the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro and adopt measures to increase their competitiveness. The Bangsamoro Government shall also ensure that Bangsamoro products and services gain considerable access to the markets of its trading partners, and particular attention should also be given to the markets of its trading partners who have historic and cultural ties to the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government shall provide technical and skills training programs, create livelihood and job opportunities, and allocate equitable preferential rights to its inhabitants. In this regard, the Bangsamoro Parliament may adopt laws that will safeguard the rights of workers.</p>
<p>Section 26. Barter Trade and Countertrade with ASEAN Countries. – The Bangsamoro Government shall regulate traditional barter trade and counter-trade with ASEAN countries. The goods or items that are traded with the said countries shall not be sold elsewhere in the country without payment of appropriate customs or import duties.</p> <p>Traditional barter trade and counter-trade refer to all cross-border trade of all goods not otherwise considered illicit since time immemorial between the</p>	<p>Section 26 27. Barter Trade and Countertrade with ASEAN Countries. – The Bangsamoro Government shall, in coordination with the National Government, regulate traditional barter trade with the Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippine East-Asia growth area (BIMP-EAGA) member states, and counter-trade with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) member countries. The goods or items that are traded with the said countries shall not be sold elsewhere in the country without payment of appropriate customs or import duties.</p>	<p>Section 26. Barter Trade and Countertrade with ASEAN Countries. – The Bangsamoro Government shall regulate traditional barter trade and counter-trade with ASEAN member countries. The goods or items that are traded with the said countries shall not be sold elsewhere in the country without payment of appropriate customs or import duties.</p> <p>Traditional barter trade and counter-trade refer to all cross-border trade of all goods not otherwise considered illicit since time immemorial between the</p>

<p>Bangsamoro areas with ASEAN countries. The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure compliance with national standards and safety product standards requirements. Any dispute in relation to compliance or non-compliance shall be brought to the intergovernmental relations mechanism.</p>	<p>Traditional barter trade and counter-trade refer to all cross-border trade of all goods not otherwise considered illicit since time immemorial between the Bangsamoro areas with the BIMP-EAGA and ASEAN member countries. The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure compliance with national standards and safety product standards requirements. Any dispute in relation to compliance or non-compliance shall be brought to the intergovernmental relations mechanism.</p>	<p>Bangsamoro areas with ASEAN member countries. The Bangsamoro Government shall ensure compliance with national standards and safety product standards requirements. Any dispute in relation to compliance or non-compliance shall be brought to the intergovernmental relations mechanism.</p>
<p>Section 27. Economic Zones, Industrial Estates, and Free Ports. – The Bangsamoro Government may establish economic zones, industrial estates, and free ports in the Bangsamoro, this shall include the establishment of a Bangsamoro Economic Zone Authority which shall have similar powers as the Philippine Economic Zone Authority. The Bangsamoro Parliament may provide such additional powers and functions to the Bangsamoro Economic Zone Authority as may be necessary to meet the special circumstances of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>Once the Bangsamoro Economic Zone Authority is created by the Bangsamoro Parliament, the Philippine Export Zone Authority shall no longer authorize any other economic zone within the Bangsamoro. Any corporation, firm, or entity established within the Bangsamoro, by authority of the Philippine Export Zone Authority, shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro Economic Zone Authority and shall continue to enjoy the benefits granted to it by the Philippine Export Zone Authority.</p> <p>Through the intergovernmental relations mechanism, the Bangsamoro Government and the Central Government shall cooperate on customs, immigration, and quarantine service including the attendant international commitments thereto, to implement and make fully operational such economic zones, industrial estates, and free ports within one (1) year from their establishment. Business and other enterprises operating within the Bangsamoro economic zones, industrial estates, and free ports shall be entitled to the fiscal incentives and other benefits provided by the Central Government to special economic zones. The Bangsamoro Government shall implement the fiscal incentives and other benefits to investors in economic zones, industrial estates, and free ports. Bangsamoro free ports shall be contiguous/adjacent to a seaport or airport. The area of coverage of a free port may be so much as may be necessary of that portion of the constituent local government unit/s of the Bangsamoro, subject to such criteria as the Bangsamoro Parliament may provide in law for that purpose. Existing free</p>	<p>Section 27 28. Economic Zones, Industrial Estates, and Free Ports. – The Bangsamoro Government may establish economic zones, industrial estates, and free ports in the Bangsamoro, this shall include the establishment of a Bangsamoro Economic Zone Authority which shall have similar powers as the Philippine Economic Zone Authority. The Bangsamoro Parliament may provide such additional powers and functions to the Bangsamoro Economic Zone Authority as may be necessary to meet the special circumstances of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>Once the Bangsamoro Economic Zone Authority is created by the Bangsamoro Parliament, the Philippine Export Zone Authority shall no longer authorize any other economic zone within the Bangsamoro. Any corporation, firm, or entity established within the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro, by authority of the Philippine Export Zone Authority, shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro Economic Zone Authority and shall continue to enjoy the benefits granted to it by the Philippine Export Zone Authority.</p> <p>Through the intergovernmental relations mechanism, the Bangsamoro Government and the Central National Government shall cooperate on customs, immigration, and quarantine service including the attendant international commitments thereto, to implement and make fully operational such economic zones, industrial estates, and free ports within one (1) year from their establishment. Business and other enterprises operating within the Bangsamoro economic zones, industrial estates, and free ports shall be entitled to the fiscal incentives and other benefits provided by the Central National Government to special economic zones. The Bangsamoro Government shall implement the fiscal incentives and other benefits to investors in economic zones, industrial estates, and free ports. Bangsamoro free ports shall be contiguous/adjacent to a seaport or airport. The area of coverage of a free port may be so much as may be necessary of that portion of the constituent local government unit/s of the Bangsamoro, subject to such criteria as the Bangsamoro Parliament may</p>	<p>Section 27 25. Economic Zones, Industrial Estates, and Free Ports. – The Bangsamoro Government may establish economic zones, industrial estates, and free ports in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro. , this shall include the They may also establishment of a Bangsamoro Economic Zone Authority which shall have similar powers as the Philippine Economic Zone Authority. The Bangsamoro Parliament may provide such additional powers and functions to the Bangsamoro Economic Zone Authority as may be necessary to meet the special circumstances of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>Once the Bangsamoro Economic Zone Authority is created by the Bangsamoro Parliament, the Philippine Export Zone Authority shall no longer authorize any other economic zone within the Bangsamoro. Any corporation, firm, or entity established within the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro, by authority of the Philippine Export Zone Authority, shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro Economic Zone Authority and shall continue to enjoy the benefits granted to it by the Philippine Export Zone Authority.</p> <p>Through the intergovernmental relations mechanism, the Bangsamoro Government and the Central National Government shall cooperate on customs, immigration, and quarantine service including the attendant international commitments thereto, in order to implement and make fully operational such economic zones, industrial estates, and free ports within one (1) year from their establishment. Business and other enterprises operating within the Bangsamoro economic zones, industrial estates, and free ports shall be entitled to the fiscal incentives and other benefits provided by the Central National Government to special economic zones. The Bangsamoro Government shall implement the fiscal incentives and other benefits to investors in economic zones, industrial estates, and free ports.</p>

ports in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao are hereby transferred to the Bangsamoro Government.	provide in law for that purpose. Existing free ports in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao are hereby transferred to the Bangsamoro Government.	Bangsamoro free ports shall be contiguous / or adjacent to a seaport or airport. The area of coverage of a free port may be so much as may be necessary of that portion of the constituent local government unit/s units of the Bangsamoro, subject to such criteria as the Bangsamoro Parliament may provide in law for that purpose. Existing free ports in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM are hereby transferred to the Bangsamoro Government.
Section 28. Prohibition Against Toxic or Hazardous Substances. – The Bangsamoro Government shall regulate, restrict, or prohibit the use, importation, transit, transport, deposit, disposal, and dumping of toxic or hazardous substances within the Bangsamoro. It shall, in the same manner, regulate activities that may adversely impact the environment and may be harmful to health, safety, and welfare of the Bangsamoro.	Section 28 29. Prohibition Against Toxic or Hazardous Substances. – The Bangsamoro Government shall, in accordance with national laws , regulate, restrict, or prohibit the use, importation, transit, transport, deposit, disposal, and dumping of toxic or hazardous substances within the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro. It shall, in the same manner, regulate activities that may adversely impact the environment and may be harmful to health, safety, and welfare of the Bangsamoro.	Section 28. Prohibition Against Toxic or Hazardous Substances. – The Bangsamoro Government shall regulate, restrict, or prohibit the use, importation, transit, transport, deposit, disposal, and dumping of toxic or hazardous substances within the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro. It shall, in the same manner, regulate activities that may adversely impact the environment and may be harmful to health, safety, and welfare of the Bangsamoro.
Section 29. Halal Program. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the power to accredit <i>halal</i> -certifying bodies in the Bangsamoro. It shall promote awareness through the development and implementation of a halal campaign program. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws to further strengthen its policy and programs on halal development.	Section 29 30 Halal Program. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the power to accredit <i>halal</i> -certifying bodies in the Bangsamoro. It shall promote awareness through the development and implementation of a <i>halal</i> campaign program. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws to further strengthen its policy and programs on <i>halal</i> development.	Section 29. Halal Program. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the power to accredit <i>halal</i> -certifying bodies in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro. It shall promote awareness through the development and implementation of a <i>halal</i> campaign program. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws to further strengthen its policy and programs on <i>halal</i> development.
Banking and Finance	Banking and Finance	Banking and Finance
Section 30. Banks and Financial Institutions. – The Bangsamoro Government shall encourage the establishment of: a. banks and financial institutions and their branches; and b. off-shore banking units of foreign banks within the Bangsamoro, and in accordance with the principles of the Islamic banking system. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws on Islamic finance.	Section 30. Banks and Financial Institutions. – The Bangsamoro Government shall, in accordance with the principles of Islamic Banking System, and in consonance with the policies, rules and regulations of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas , encourage the establishment of: a. Banks and financial institutions and their branches; and b. Off-shore banking units of foreign banks within the Bangsamoro, and in accordance with the principles of the Islamic banking system. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws on Islamic finance.	Section 30. Banks and Financial Institutions. – The Bangsamoro Government shall encourage the establishment of: a. Banks and financial institutions and their branches including Islamic window of domestic and foreign conventional banks ; and b. Off-shore banking units of foreign banks within the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro, and in accordance with the principles of the Islamic banking system. The Bangsamoro Parliament shall enact laws on Islamic finance. that promote the growth of Islamic finance such as those that promote tax incentives and ensure tax neutrality of Islamic finance transaction in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro.

<p>Section 31. Islamic Banking and Finance. – The Bangsamoro Government, the <i>Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas</i> (BSP), the Department of Finance (DOF), and the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF) shall jointly promote the development of an Islamic banking and finance system, to include, among others, the establishment of a <i>Shari’ah</i> Supervisory Board and the promotion and development of <i>Shari’ah</i> compliant financial institutions.</p> <p>To facilitate the establishment of an Islamic banking and finance system, the Bangsamoro Government and the Central Government shall review existing market environment and policies and adopt measures to enhance the competitiveness of Islamic finance products and ensure that Islamic financial players are not inhibited from introducing Islamic finance products. It shall further promote investor awareness and acceptance in order to build a broader customer and asset base.</p>	<p>Section 31 32. Islamic Banking and Finance. – The Bangsamoro Government, the <i>Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas</i> (BSP), the Department of Finance (DOF), and the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF) shall jointly promote the development of an Islamic banking and finance system, to include, among others, the establishment of a <i>Shari’ah</i> Supervisory Board and the promotion and development of <i>Shari’ah</i>-compliant financial institutions.</p> <p>To facilitate the establishment of an Islamic banking and finance system, the Bangsamoro Government and the Central National Government shall review existing market environment and policies and adopt measures to enhance the competitiveness of Islamic finance products and ensure that Islamic financial players are not inhibited from introducing Islamic finance products. It shall further promote investor awareness and acceptance in order to build a broader customer and asset base.</p>	<p>Section 31. Islamic Banking and Finance. – The Bangsamoro Government, the <i>Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas</i> (BSP), the Department of Finance (DOF), and the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF) shall jointly promote the development of an Islamic banking and finance system, to include, among others, the establishment of a <i>Shari’ah</i> Supervisory Board and the promotion and development of <i>Shari’ah</i> compliant financial institutions. The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas shall determine the type of organizational structure to be created and its composition.</p> <p>To facilitate the establishment of an Islamic banking and finance system, the Bangsamoro Government and the Central National Government shall review existing market environment and policies and adopt measures to enhance the competitiveness of Islamic finance products and ensure that Islamic financial players are not inhibited from introducing Islamic finance products. It shall further promote investor awareness and acceptance in order to build a broader customer and asset base.</p>
<p>Section 32. Islamic Banking Unit in the <i>Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas</i>. - An Islamic Banking Unit shall be established in the <i>Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas</i> which shall be headed and staffed by qualified Islamic Banking experts, recommended by the Chief Minister of the Bangsamoro Government. The head of the Islamic Banking Unit shall be chosen from among the three (3) recommended as of by the Chief Minister.</p> <p>The Chief Minister shall nominate at least three (3) qualified persons from the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 32 33. Islamic Banking Unit in the <i>Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas</i>. - An Islamic Banking Unit shall be established in the <i>Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas</i> which shall be headed and staffed by qualified Islamic Banking experts, recommended by the Chief Minister of the Bangsamoro Government. The head of the Islamic Banking Unit shall be chosen from among the three (3) recommended as nominees of by the Chief Minister.</p> <p>The Chief Minister shall nominate at least three (3) qualified persons from the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 32 30. Islamic Banking Unit in the <i>Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas</i>. - An Islamic Banking Unit shall be established in the <i>Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas</i> BSP which shall be headed and staffed by qualified Islamic Banking experts. -, recommended by the Chief Minister of the Bangsamoro Government. The head of the Islamic Banking Unit shall be chosen from among the three (3) recommended as of by the Chief Minister.</p> <p>The Chief Minister shall nominate at least three (3) qualified persons from the Bangsamoro.</p>
<p>Section 33. Functions of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Supervisory Board And Qualifications of its Members. - _Without prejudice to the crafting of the Bangsamoro Islamic banking and finance framework by the Bangsamoro Parliament, the following are the functions and qualifications of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Supervisory Board:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. <i>Functions.</i> – The <i>Shariah</i> Supervisory Board shall be responsible for monitoring the compliance of <i>Shari’ah</i> rules in banking and finance transactions and issuance of <i>Shari’ah</i> products. Furthermore, as a representative of the various <i>ulama</i>, it shall have the authority to issue <i>fatwas</i> regarding the products and practices employed by banks and other institutions.</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. <i>Qualifications.</i> – Subject to other qualifications that the Parliament may enact, the members of the Board shall have the necessary</p>	<p>Section 33 34. Functions of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Supervisory Board And Qualifications of its Members. - _Without prejudice to the crafting of the Bangsamoro Islamic banking and finance framework by the Bangsamoro Parliament, the following are the functions and qualifications of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Supervisory Board:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. <i>Functions.</i> – The <i>Shariah</i> Supervisory Board shall be responsible for monitoring the compliance of <i>Shari’ah</i> rules in banking and finance transactions and issuance of <i>Shari’ah</i> products. Furthermore, as a representative of the various <i>ulama</i>, it shall have the authority to issue <i>fatwas</i> regarding the products and practices employed by banks and other institutions.</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. <i>Qualifications.</i> – Subject to other qualifications that the Bangsamoro Parliament may enact, the members of the Board shall have the</p>	<p>Section 33 31. Functions of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Supervisory Board And Qualifications of its Members. - _Without prejudice to the crafting of the Bangsamoro Islamic banking and finance framework by the Bangsamoro Parliament, the following are the functions and qualifications of the <i>Shari’ah</i> Supervisory Board:</p> <p class="list-item-l1">a. <i>Functions.</i> – The <i>Shariah</i> Supervisory Board shall be responsible for monitoring the compliance of <i>Shari’ah</i> rules in banking and finance transactions and issuance of <i>Shari’ah</i> products. Furthermore, as a representative of the various Ulama, it shall have the authority to issue <i>fatwas</i> regarding the products and practices employed by banks and other institutions.</p> <p class="list-item-l1">b. <i>Qualifications.</i> – Subject to other qualifications that the Bangsamoro Parliament may enact, the members of the Board shall have the</p>

knowledge of both Islamic jurisprudence and conventional banking and finance.	necessary knowledge of both Islamic jurisprudence and conventional banking and finance.	necessary knowledge of both Islamic jurisprudence and conventional banking and finance.
<i>Public Utilities And Infrastructure</i>	<i>Public Utilities And Infrastructure</i>	<i>Public Utilities and Infrastructure</i>
<p>Section 34. Energy and Power Generation._– The Bangsamoro Government shall have authority to regulate power generation, transmission, and distribution operating exclusively in the Bangsamoro through a Ministry of Energy which it shall create. It may likewise create its own public utilities in the Bangsamoro, including power generation utilities.</p> <p>It shall promote investments, domestic and international, in the power sector industry in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>Power plants and distribution networks in the Bangsamoro shall be able to interconnect and sell power over the National Transmission Grid to electric consumers. When power generation, transmission, and distribution facilities are connected to the National Transmission Grid, the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government may assist electric cooperatives to ensure their financial and operational viability. Assistance may be in the form of restructuring of debts, with rehabilitation and efficiency improvement measures based on a set of clear time-bound operational reform programs. Other measures may be brought to the Intergovernmental Relations Mechanism Body.</p> <p>In the event of the privatization of the PSALM/Mindanao Generator <i>Agus</i> Grid Hydroelectric Plants, such as <i>Agus</i> 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7, the Bangsamoro Government shall have the preferential rights to acquire the said hydroelectric plants situated within its territory.</p> <p>This is without prejudice to the payment of the obligation of NAPOCOR/PSALM to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao which now accrues to the Bangsamoro Government.</p>	<p>Section 34 35. Energy and Power Generation. – Subject to the regulatory power of the National Government, the Bangsamoro Government shall have authority to regulate power generation, transmission, and distribution operating exclusively in the Bangsamoro through a Ministry of Energy which it shall create. It may likewise create its own public utilities in the Bangsamoro, including power generation utilities. may own or operate entitites engaged in the business of power transmission, distribution, and generation.</p> <p>It shall promote investments, domestic and international, in the power sector industry in the Autonomous Reigon in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>Power plants and distribution networks in the Bangsamoro shall be able to interconnect and sell power over the National Transmission Grid to electric consumers. When power generation, transmission, and distribution facilities are connected to the National Transmission Grid, the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism.</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Government may assist electric cooperatives to ensure their financial and operational viability. Assistance may be in the form of restructuring of debts, with rehabilitation and efficiency improvement measures based on a set of clear time-bound operational reform programs. Other measures may be brought to the Intergovernmental Relations Mechanism Body.</p> <p>In the event of the privatization of the Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management (PSALM) or Mindanao Generator <i>Agus</i> Grid Hydroelectric Plants, such as <i>Agus</i> 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7, the Bangsamoro Government shall have the preferential rights to acquire the said hydroelectric plants situated within its territory the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>This is without prejudice to the payment of the obligation of the national Power Corporation (NAPOCOR) or PSALM to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao which now accrues to the Bangsamoro Government.</p>	<p>Section 34. Energy and Power Generation._– The Bangsamoro Government shall have authority to regulate power generation, transmission, and distribution operating exclusively in the Bangsamoro through a Ministry of Energy which it shall create. It may likewise create its own public utilities in the Bangsamoro, including power generation utilities.</p> <p>‡ The Bangsamoro Government shall promote investments, domestic and international, in the power sector industry low carbon sustainable power generation in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro consistent with sustainable development goals and sustainable power general policies provided in Section 2 of Article V: <i>Provided, That the Bangsamoro Government shall notify the National Government insofar as power generation investments are concerned.</i></p> <p>Power plants and distribution networks in the Bangsamoro shall be able to interconnect and sell power over the National Transmission Grid to electric consumers. When power generation, transmission, and distribution facilities are connected to the National Transmission Grid, the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism.</p> <p>a. Power generation, and distribution operating exclusively in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the authority to build power generation facilities and distribution facilities, operating exclusively in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro through the Ministry of Energy it shall create: <i>Provided, That the Bangsamoro Government shall divest its ownership of the said utilities after twenty-five (25) years from the creation of the said utilities. It shall promote investments, domestic and international, in the power sector industry in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro. Consistent with sustainable development goals and low carbon sustainable power generation policies to reduce costs associated with transmission, including line losses and network investment, distributed power generation shall be aggressively promoted as part of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro’s Power Development Plan. Power generation plants and distribution utilities operating exclusively in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro shall be able to interconect, sell, and buy power over the</i></p>

		<p>National Transmission Grid. In the same way, transmission lines operating exclusively in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro shall be able to connect to the National Transmission Grid. The Bangsamoro Government may assist electric cooperatives operating exclusively in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro in accessing funds and technology to ensure their financial and operational viability. Assistance may be in the form of restructuring of debts, with rehabilitation and efficiency improvement measures based on a set of clear time-bound operational reform programs. Other measures may be brought to the Intergovernmental Relations Mechanism Body.</p> <p>b. Agus Hydropower Complex - In the event of the privatization of the PSALM/Mindanao Generator <i>Agus Grid Hydroelectric Plants</i> Hydropower Complex, such as Agus 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7, the Bangsamoro Government shall have the preferential rights to acquire the said hydroelectric plants situated within its territory. Nevertheless, the National Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate through the Intergovernmental Energy Board insofar as the utilization of water from Lake Lanao for the Agus Hydropower Complex is concerned, subject to fees that may be imposed by the Bangsamoro Government for such utilization: <i>Provided, That this is without prejudice to the payment of user fees to the Bangsamoro Government.</i> This is without prejudice to the payment of the obligation of NAPOCOR/PSALM to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM which now accrues to the Bangsamoro Government.</p>
<p>Section 35. Roads, Bridges, And Irrigation. – The Bangsamoro Government shall be responsible for the public works in the Bangsamoro. However, the Central Government shall continue to fund the construction and maintenance of national roads and bridges and national irrigation systems in the Bangsamoro. Central Government shall include in the national Road Network Information System all national roads and bridges in the Bangsamoro. Funding for national roads, bridges, and irrigation systems shall be automatically provided and regularly released by the central government.</p>	<p>Section 35. Roads, Bridges, And Irrigation.—The Bangsamoro Government shall be responsible for the public works in the Bangsamoro. However, the Central Government shall continue to fund the construction and maintenance of national roads and bridges and national irrigation systems in the Bangsamoro. Central Government shall include in the national Road Network Information System all national roads and bridges in the Bangsamoro. Funding for national roads, bridges, and irrigation systems shall be automatically provided and regularly released by the central government.</p>	<p>Section 33. Roads, Bridges, And Irrigation. – The Bangsamoro Government shall be responsible for the public works in the Bangsamoro. However, the Central National Government shall continue to fund the construction and maintenance of national roads and bridges and national irrigation systems in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro. Central National Government shall include in the national Road Network Information System all national roads and bridges in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro. Funding for national roads, bridges, and irrigation systems shall be automatically provided and regularly released by the Central National Government.</p>
<p><i>Transportation and Communications</i></p>	<p><i>Transportation and Communications</i></p>	<p><i>Transportation and Communications</i></p>
<p>Section 36. Reserved, Concurrent, And Exclusive Powers. – The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall have reserved, concurrent, and exclusive powers, based on the principles of subsidiarity, technical and financial viability, harmonization, compliance with</p>	<p>Section 36. Reserved, Concurrent, And Exclusive Powers.—The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall have reserved, concurrent, and exclusive powers, based on the principles of subsidiarity, technical and financial viability, harmonization, compliance with</p>	<p>Section 36. Reserved, Concurrent, And Exclusive Powers.—The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall have reserved, concurrent, and exclusive powers, based on the principles of subsidiarity, technical and financial viability, harmonization, compliance with</p>

international standards, treaties and conventions, mutual respect and recognition, and recognition of the aspiration of the Bangsamoro to assume further powers as may be practically operational as its capacity develops. The intergovernmental mechanism shall harmonize policies, programs, regulations and standards, and resolve problems of implementation between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government.	international standards, treaties and conventions, mutual respect and recognition, and recognition of the aspiration of the Bangsamoro to assume further powers as may be practically operational as its capacity develops. The intergovernmental mechanism shall harmonize policies, programs, regulations and standards, and resolve problems of implementation between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government.	international standards, treaties and conventions, mutual respect and recognition, and recognition of the aspiration of the Bangsamoro to assume further powers as may be practically operational as its capacity develops. The intergovernmental mechanism shall harmonize policies, programs, regulations and standards, and resolve problems of implementation between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government.
Section 37. Reserved powers. – The Central Government shall exercise reserved powers over the airside operation of all existing airports within the Bangsamoro.	Section 37. Reserved powers. – The Central Government shall exercise reserved powers over the airside operation of all existing airports within the Bangsamoro.	Section 37. Reserved powers. – The Central Government shall exercise reserved powers over the airside operation of all existing airports within the Bangsamoro.
<p>Section 38. Concurrent Powers. – The Central Government and Bangsamoro Government shall have concurrent powers over the following:</p> <p>a. The Bangsamoro Government and the Central Government shall exercise concurrent powers in transportation and communications in the Zones of Joint Cooperation;</p> <p>b. The issuance of franchises, permits, provisional authorities for inter-regional operation of land, air, and water transportation, as well as, telecommunications facilities for non-Bangsamoro residents shall pertain to the Central Government while the issuance of the same for Bangsamoro residents shall be the authority of the Bangsamoro Government;</p> <p>c. Establishment and regulation of inter-regional routes, zones or areas of operation that pass through, include or involve the territory of the bangsamoro; provided, that when the origin and the destination of a route are within the bangsamoro territory and it passes through the zones of joint cooperation, it shall be considered an intra-regional route;</p> <p>d. Designation and establishment of inter-regional airways; and</p> <p>e. Promulgation of rules and regulations to promote safety and security in the airside operation of civil aviation in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 38. 36. Concurrent Powers Transportation. – The National Government shall regulate the airside operations of all existing airports. The Central National Government and Bangsamoro Government shall have concurrent powers coordinate over the following:</p> <p>a. The Bangsamoro Government and the Central Government shall exercise concurrent powers in transportation and communications The regulation of transportation in the Zones of Joint Cooperation;</p> <p>b. The issuance of local franchises, permits, provisional authorities for inter-regional and intra-regional operation of land, air, and water transportation, as well as, telecommunications facilities for non-Bangsamoro residents shall pertain to the Central Government while the issuance of the same for Bangsamoro residents shall be the authority of the Bangsamoro Government;</p> <p>c. Establishment and regulation of inter-regional routes, zones or areas of operation that pass through, include or involve the territory territorial jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro; <i>Provided</i>, That when the origin and the destination of a route are within the Bangsamoro territory geographical area, and it passes through the zones of joint cooperation, it shall be considered an intra-regional route;</p> <p>d. Designation and establishment of inter regional airways; and</p> <p>e. Promulgation of rules and regulations to promote safety and security in the airside operation of civil aviation in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>d. Registration of land and water transportation operating exclusively within the region; and</p>	<p>Section 38. Concurrent Powers. – The Central Government and Bangsamoro Government shall have concurrent powers over the following:</p> <p>a. The Bangsamoro Government and the Central Government shall exercise concurrent powers in transportation and communications in the Zones of Joint Cooperation;</p> <p>b. The issuance of franchises, permits, provisional authorities for inter-regional operation of land, air, and water transportation, as well as, telecommunications facilities for non-Bangsamoro residents shall pertain to the Central Government while the issuance of the same for Bangsamoro residents shall be the authority of the Bangsamoro Government;</p> <p>c. Establishment and regulation of inter regional routes, zones or areas of operation that pass through, include or involve the territory of the bangsamoro; provided, that when the origin and the destination of a route are within the bangsamoro territory and it passes through the zones of joint cooperation, it shall be considered an intra-regional route;</p> <p>d. Designation and establishment of inter regional airways; and</p> <p>e. Promulgation of rules and regulations to promote safety and security in the airside operation of civil aviation in the Bangsamoro.</p>

	<p>e. Exercise quasi-judicial powers over the operation of land and water transportation in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro in accordance with the rules of procedure established by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>The National Government shall continue to fund the construction and maintenance of airports and seaports.</p>	
<p>Section 39. Exclusive Powers. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the following exclusive powers:</p> <p>a. Exercise of the powers granted under RA 6734 and RA 9054 on transportation and communications;</p> <p>b. Regulate the operation of land, air, and water transportation, as well as, telecommunication facilities in the Bangsamoro, provided, that the Central Government shall continue to fund the construction and maintenance of airports and wharves;</p> <p>c. Issuance of licenses, Certificates Of Public Convenience (CPCS), special permits (SP) and provisional authority (PA) to operate land, air, and water transportation and telecommunication companies in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>d. Registration of land, air, and water transportation of all kinds and telecommunication companies in the Bangsamoro; and</p> <p>e. Exercise quasi-judicial powers over the operation of land, air, and water transportation and telecommunication companies in the Bangsamoro in accordance with the rules of procedure established by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>Section 39 37. Exclusive Powers. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the following exclusive powers: Telecommunications. – Subject to the limitations provided in the Constitution and national laws, the Bangsmaoro Government shall have monitoring powers over telecommunication facilities in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro. It shall, in coordination with the relevant national agencies, exercise quasi-judicial powers over telecommunication companites and have jurisdiction over the following:</p> <p>a. Exercise of the powers granted under RA 6734 and RA 9054 on transportation and communications;</p> <p>b. Regulate the operation of land, air, and water transportation, as well as, telecommunication facilities in the Bangsamoro, provided, that the Central Government shall continue to fund the construction and maintenance of airports and wharves;</p> <p>e a. Issuance of local licenses, Certificates Of Public Convenience (CPCS), special permits (SP) and provisional authority (PA) to operate land, air, and water transportation and telecommunication companies in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>d b. Registration of land, air, and water transportation of all kinds and telecommunication companies in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region; and</p> <p>e c. Exercise quasi-judicial powers over the operation of land, air, and water transportation and telecommunication companies in the Bangsamoro in accordance with the rules of procedure established by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>Section 39. Exclusive Powers. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the following exclusive powers:</p> <p>a. Exercise of the powers granted under RA 6734 and RA 9054 on transportation and communications;</p> <p>b. Regulate the operation of land, air, and water transportation, as well as, telecommunication facilities in the Bangsamoro, provided, that the Central Government shall continue to fund the construction and maintenance of airports and wharves;</p> <p>c. Issuance of licenses, Certificates Of Public Convenience (CPCS), special permits (SP) and provisional authority (PA) to operate land, air, and water transportation and telecommunication companies in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>d. Registration of land, air, and water transportation of all kinds and telecommunication companies in the Bangsamoro; and</p> <p>e. Exercise quasi-judicial powers over the operation of land, air, and water transportation and telecommunication companies in the Bangsamoro in accordance with the rules of procedure established by the Bangsamoro Parliament.</p> <p>Section 34. Power to Grant Franchises. – The Bangsamoro Government shall have the authority to grant franchises, licenses and permits to land, sea and air transportation flying routed in the provinces or cities within the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro and communication facilities whose frequencies are confined to and whose main offices are located within the said Autonomous Region.</p>
<p>Section 40. Intergovernmental Relations Mechanism. – The intergovernmental relations mechanism may harmonize policies, programs,</p>	<p>Section 40. Intergovernmental Relations Mechanism. – The intergovernmental relations mechanism may shall harmonize policies, programs, regulations and standards, and resolve problems of</p>	<p>Section 40 35. Intergovernmental Relations Mechanism. – The intergovernmental relations mechanism may harmonize policies, programs, regulations and standards, and resolve problems of implementation</p>

regulations and standards, and resolve problems of implementation between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government.	implementation between the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government.	between the Central National Government and the Bangsamoro Government.
Article XIV REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT	Article XIV REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT	ARTICLE XIV REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT
Section 1. Rehabilitation and Development. –The Bangsamoro Government, with funding support from the Central Government, shall intensify development efforts for the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and development of the Bangsamoro as part of the normalization process. It shall formulate and implement a program for rehabilitation and development that will address the needs of Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)/Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Force (BIAF) members and its decommissioned women auxiliary force, Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)/Bangsamoro Armed Forces (BAF) members, and address the needs of internally displaced persons, widows and orphans, and poverty-stricken communities.	Section 1. Rehabilitation and Development. –The Bangsamoro Government, with funding support from the Central National Government, shall intensify development efforts for the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and development of the Bangsamoro as part of the normalization process. It shall formulate and implement a program for rehabilitation and development that will address the needs of Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Force (BIAF) members and its decommissioned women auxiliary force, Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and Bangsamoro Armed Forces (BAF) members, and address the needs of internally displaced persons, widows and orphans, and poverty-stricken communities.	Section 1. Normalization, Rehabilitation and Development. –The Bangsamoro Government, with funding support from the Central National Government, shall intensify development efforts for the rehabilitation, reconstruction, and development of the Bangsamoro as part of the normalization process. It shall formulate and implement a program for rehabilitation and development that will address the needs of Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)/Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Force (BIAF) members and its decommissioned women auxiliary force, Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)/Bangsamoro Armed Forces (BAF) members, and address the needs of internally displaced persons, widows and orphans, and poverty-stricken communities. It shall promote and ensure gender-responsive approach in all aspects of security and peace building, including the participation of women in decision-making.
Section 2. Special Development Fund. – In order for the Bangsamoro to rebuild its conflict-affected communities and catch up with the rest of the country, the Central Government shall provide for a Special Development Fund to the Bangsamoro for the rehabilitation and development of its conflict-affected communities. The amount equivalent to One Hundred Billion Pesos (P100B) shall be allocated for this purpose to be utilized by the Bangsamoro Government for twenty (20) years from the ratification of this Basic Law. For the first year following the ratification of this Basic Law, the amount of Ten Billion Pesos (P10B) shall be given to the Bangsamoro Government. From the second to the fifth year, the amount shall be Eight Billion Pesos (P8B) each year, and Six Billion Pesos (P6B) for each year from the sixth to the tenth year. Henceforth up to the twentieth year, the amount shall be Two point Two Billion Pesos (P2.2B) annually. Such amount shall be released at the beginning of each fiscal year to the Bangsamoro Government. The utilization of the funds shall be in accordance with the Bangsamoro Development Plan to be adopted by the Bangsamoro Government, as provided in Article XIII, Section 5 of this law.	Section 2. Special Development Fund. – In order for the Bangsamoro to rebuild its conflict-affected communities and catch up with the rest of the country, the Central National Government shall provide for a Special Development Fund to the Bangsamoro for the rehabilitation and development of its conflict-affected communities. The amount equivalent to One Hundred Fifty Billion Pesos (P100B) (Ph50B), at Five Billion Pesos (Ph5B) per year, shall be allocated for this purpose to be utilized by the Bangsamoro Government for twenty (20) for a period of ten (10) years from the ratification of this Basic Law, shall be allocated for this purpose. For the first year following the ratification of this Basic Law, the amount of Ten Billion Pesos (P10B) shall be given to the Bangsamoro Government. From the second to the fifth year, the amount shall be Eight Billion Pesos (P8B) each year, and Six Billion Pesos (P6B) for each year from the sixth to the tenth year. Henceforth up to the twentieth year, the amount shall be Two point Two Billion Pesos (P2.2B) annually. Such amount shall be released at the beginning of each fiscal year to the Bangsamoro Government. The utilization of the funds shall be in accordance with the Bangsamoro Development Plan to be adopted by the Bangsamoro Government, as provided in Article XIII, Section 5 of this law.	Section 2. Special Development Fund. – In order for the Bangsamoro to rebuild its conflict-affected communities and catch up with the rest of the country, the Central National Government shall provide for a Special Development Fund to the Bangsamoro for the rehabilitation and development of its conflict-affected communities. The amount equivalent to One Hundred Fifty Billion Pesos (P100B) P50,000,000,000.00 shall be allocated for this purpose to be utilized by the Bangsamoro Government for twenty ten (20 10) years from the ratification of this Basic Law. For the first year following the ratification of this Basic Law, the amount of Ten Billion Pesos (P10B) shall be given to the Bangsamoro Government. From the second to the fifth year, the amount shall be Eight Billion Pesos (P8B) each year, and Six Billion Pesos (P6B) for each year from the sixth to the tenth year. Henceforth up to the twentieth year, the amount shall be Two point Two Billion Pesos (P2.2B) annually. It shall be given to the Bangsamoro Govenment in the amount of Five Billion Pesos (P5,000,000,000.00) annually. Such amount shall be released at the beginning of each fiscal year to the Bangsamoro Government. The utilization of the funds shall be in accordance with the Bangsamoro Development Plan to be adopted by the Bangsamoro Government, as provided in Section 5 , Article XIII, Section 5 of this law.

Article XV PLEBISCITE	Article XV PLEBISCITE	ARTICLE XV PLEBISCITE
<p>Section 1. Establishment of the Bangsamoro. – (1) The establishment of the Bangsamoro and the determination of the Bangsamoro territory shall take effect upon ratification of this Basic Law by majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite in the following:</p> <p>a. The present geographical area of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao;</p> <p>b. The Municipalities of Baloi, Munai, Nunungan, Pantar, Tagoloan, and Tangkal in the province of Lanao del Norte;</p> <p>c. The following thirty nine (39) Barangays in the Municipalities of Kabacan, Carmen, Aleosan, Pigkawayan, Pikit, and Midsayap in North Cotabato that voted for inclusion in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao during the 2001 plebiscite under Republic Act No. 9054:</p> <p> i. Dunguan, Lower Mingading, and Tapodoc in the municipality of Aleosan (3);</p> <p> ii. Manarapan and Nasapian in the municipality of Carmen (2);</p> <p> iii. Nanga-an, Simbuhay, and Sanggadong in the municipality of Kabacan (3);</p> <p> iv. Damatulan, Kadigasan, Kadingilan, Kapinpilan, Kudarangan, Central Labas, Malingao, Mudseng, Nabalawag, Olandang, Sambulawan, and Tugal in the municipality of Midsayap (12);</p> <p> v. Lower Baguer, Balacayon, Buricain, Datu Binasing, Kadingilan, Matilac, Patot, and Lower Pangangkalan in the municipality of Pigkawayan (8);</p> <p> vi. Bagoinged, Balatican, S. Balong, S. Balongis, Batulawan, Buliok, Gokotan, Kabasalan, Lagunde, Macabual, and Macasendeg, in the municipality of Pikit (11)</p> <p>d. The Cities of Cotabato and Isabela; and</p>	<p>Section 1. Establishment of the Bangsamoro. – (1) The establishment of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro and the determination of the Bangsamoro territory its geographical area shall take effect upon ratification of this Basic Law by majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite in the following:</p> <p>a. The present geographical area of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao;</p> <p>b. The Municipalities of Baloi, Munai, Nunungan, Pantar, Tagoloan, and Tangkal in the province of Lanao del Norte;</p> <p>c. The following thirty nine (39) Barangays in the Municipalities of Kabacan, Carmen, Aleosan, Pigkawayan, Pikit, and Midsayap in North Cotabato that voted for inclusion in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao during the 2001 plebiscite under Republic Act No. 9054:</p> <p> i. Dunguan, Lower Mingading, and Tapodoc in the municipality of Aleosan (3);</p> <p> ii. Manarapan and Nasapian in the municipality of Carmen (2);</p> <p> iii. Nanga-an, Simbuhay, and Sanggadong in the municipality of Kabacan (3);</p> <p> iv. Damatulan, Kadigasan, Kadingilan, Kapinpilan, Kudarangan, Central Labas, Malingao, Mudseng, Nabalawag, Olandang, Sambulawan, and Tugal in the municipality of Midsayap (12);</p> <p> v. Lower Baguer, Balacayon, Buricain, Datu Binasing, Kadingilan, Matilac, Patot, and Lower Pangangkalan in the municipality of Pigkawayan (8);</p> <p> vi. Bagoinged, Balatican, S. Balong, S. Balongis, Batulawan, Buliok, Gokotan, Kabasalan, Lagunde, Macabual, and Macasendeg, in the municipality of Pikit (11)</p> <p>d. The Cities of Cotabato and Isabela; and</p>	<p>Section 1. Establishment of the Bangsamoro. – (1) The establishment of the Bangsamoro and the determination of the Bangsamoro territory territorial jurisdiction shall take effect upon ratification of this Basic Law by majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite in the following:</p> <p>a. The present geographical area of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM;</p> <p>b. The municipalities of Baloi, Munai, Nunungan, Pantar, Tagoloan, and Tangkal in the province of Lanao del Norte that voted for inclusion in the ARMM during the 2001 plebiscite under Republic Act No. 9054;</p> <p>c. The following thirty nine (39) Barangays in the Municipalities of Kabacan, Carmen, Aleosan, Pigkawayan, Pikit, and Midsayap in North Cotabato that voted for inclusion in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM during the 2001 plebiscite under Republic Act No. 9054:</p> <p> i. Dunguan, Lower Mingading, and Tapodoc in the municipality of Aleosan (3);</p> <p> ii. Manarapan and Nasapian in the municipality of Carmen (2);</p> <p> iii. Nanga-an, Simbuhay, and Sanggadong in the municipality of Kabacan (3);</p> <p> iv. Damatulan, Kadigasan, Kadingilan, Kapinpilan, Kudarangan, Central Labas, Malingao, Mudseng, Nabalawag, Olandang, Sambulawan, and Tugal in the municipality of Midsayap (12);</p> <p> v. Lower Baguer, Balacayon, Buricain, Datu Binasing, Kadingilan, Matilac, Patot, and Lower Pangangkalan in the municipality of Pigkawayan (8);</p> <p> vi. Bagoinged, Balatican, S. Balong, S. Balongis, Batulawan, Buliok, Gokotan, Kabasalan, Lagunde, Macabual, and Macasendeg, in the municipality of Pikit (11)</p>

<p>e. Those qualified for inclusion in the plebiscite, by way of resolution or petition.</p>	<p>e. Those qualified for inclusion in the plebiscite, by way of resolution or petition.</p>	<p>d. The Cities of Cotabato and Isabela; and</p> <p>e. Those qualified for inclusion in the plebiscite, by way of resolution or petition.</p>
<p>Section 2. Territorial Jurisdiction. – The plebiscite herein mentioned shall be conducted, not earlier than 90 days or later than one hundred twenty (120) days after the effectivity of this Basic Law.</p> <p>For this purpose, the COMELEC shall undertake the necessary steps to enable the holding of the plebiscite within the said period.</p>	<p>Section 2. Territorial Jurisdiction Conduct of Plebiscite. – The plebiscite herein mentioned shall be conducted, not earlier than 90 days or later than one hundred twenty (120) days after the effectivity of this Basic Law.</p> <p>For this purpose, the COMELEC shall undertake the necessary steps to enable the holding of the plebiscite within the said period.</p>	<p>Section 2. Territorial Jurisdiction Period for Plebiscite. – The plebiscite herein mentioned shall be conducted, not earlier than 90 days or later than one hundred twenty (120) one hundred fifty (150) days after the effectivity of this Basic Law.</p> <p>For this purpose, the COMELEC shall undertake the necessary steps to enable the holding of the plebiscite within the said period.</p>
<p>Section 3. Results of the Plebiscite. –</p> <p>(a) For the present geographic area of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao: If the majority of the votes cast in the entirety of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao voted in favor of the approval of this Basic Law, the Bangsamoro is hereby established and all the provinces and cities of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao shall be part of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>(b) For the municipalities of Baloi, Munai, Nunungan, Pantar, Tagoloan, and Tangkal in the Province of Lanao del Norte: If the majority of the votes cast in each of these municipalities vote in favor of their inclusion in the Bangsamoro, the respective municipalities shall be included in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>(c) For other barangays in the municipalities of Kabacan, Carmen, Aleosan, Pigcawayan, Pikit, and Midsayap as enumerated in Article XV Section 1 (c) that voted for inclusion in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao during the 2001 plebiscite: If the majority of the votes cast in each of these barangays vote in favor of their inclusion in the Bangsamoro, the respective barangays shall be included in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>(d) For the cities of Cotabato and Isabela: If the majority of the votes cast in each of these cities vote in favor of their inclusion in the Bangsamoro, the respective cities shall be included in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 3. Results of the Plebiscite. –</p> <p>(a) For the present geographic area The Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro shall be established and all the provinces and cities of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao shall form part of the Bangsamoro If the majority of the votes cast in the entirety of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao voted is in favor of the approval of this Basic Law, the Bangsamoro is hereby established and all the provinces and cities of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao shall be part of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>(b) For Any of the municipalities of Baloi, Munai, Nunungan, Pantar, Tagoloan, and Tangkal in the Province of Lanao del Norte that votes favorably for its inclusion in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro shall form part of the autonomous region: # Provided, That the majority of the votes cast in each of these municipalities vote the Province of Lanao del Norte is in favor of their the inclusion of the municipality in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro, the respective municipalities shall be included in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>(c) For other Any of the barangays in the municipalities of Kabacan, Carmen, Aleosan, Pigcawayan, Pikit, and Midsayap as enumerated in Article XV Section 1 (c) that voted for inclusion in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao during the 2001 plebiscite: If the majority of the votes cast in each of these barangays vote in favor of their votes favorably for its inclusion in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro, the respective barangays shall be included in the Bangsamoro form part of the autonomous region: Provided, That the majority of the votes cast in the municipality to which the</p>	<p>Section 3. Results of the Plebiscite. –</p> <p>(a) For the present geographic area of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM: If the majority of the votes cast in the entirety of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM voted in favor of the approval of this Basic Law, the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro is hereby established and all the provinces and cities of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM shall be part of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>(b) For the municipalities of Baloi, Munai, Nunungan, Pantar, Tagoloan, and Tangkal in the Province of Lanao del Norte: If the majority of the votes cast in each of these municipalities vote in favor of their inclusion in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro, the respective municipalities shall be included in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>(c) For other barangays in the municipalities of Kabacan, Carmen, Aleosan, Pigcawayan, Pikit, and Midsayap in the province of North Cotabato as enumerated in Article XV Section 1 (c) that voted for inclusion in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM during the 2001 plebiscite: If the majority of the votes cast in each of these barangays vote in favor of their inclusion in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro, the respective barangays shall be included in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>(d) For the cities of Cotabato and Isabela: If the majority of the votes cast in each of these cities vote in favor of their inclusion in the</p>

<p>(e) For all other contiguous areas where there is a resolution of the local government unit or a petition of at least ten percent (10%) of the registered voters in the geographic area asking for their inclusion at least two months prior to the conduct of the ratification of the Basic Law: If the majority of the votes cast in each of these local government units vote in favor of their inclusion in the Bangsamoro, the respective local government units shall be included in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>barangay belongs is in favor of the inclusion of the barangay in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>For the cities of Cotabato and Isabela: If the majority of the votes cast in each of these cities vote in favor of their inclusion in the Bangsamoro, the respective cities shall be included in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>(d) The City of Cotabato shall form part of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro if the majority of votes cast in the city is in favor of its inclusion.</p> <p>(e) The City of Isabela shall form part of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro if the majority of votes cast in the city is in favor of its inclusion in the autonomous region: Provided, That the majority of the votes cast in the Province of Basilan is in favor of the inclusion of the City of Isabela in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>(f) For all Any other contiguous areas area where there is a resolution of the local government unit or a petition of at least ten percent (10%) of the registered voters in the geographic area local government unit asking for their its inclusion at least two months prior to the conduct of the ratification of the Basic Law shall form part of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro if the majority of the votes cast in each of these local government units the political units directly affected is vote in favor of their the inclusion of the petitioning local government unit in the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro,the respective local government units shall be included in the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro, the respective cities shall be included in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>(e) For all other contiguous areas where there is a resolution of the local government unit or a petition of at least ten twenty percent (10% 20%) of the registered voters in the geographic area asking for their inclusion at least two months prior to the conduct of the ratification of the this Basic Law and the process of delimitation of the Bangsamoro territorial jurisdiction: If the majority of the votes cast in each of these local government units the mother province or city to which they belong votes in favor of their inclusion in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro, the respective local government units shall be included in the Bangsamoro. In cases where Congress has identified and declared the concerned local government unit as a geographic area, only a majority of the votes cast in such geographic area is necessary for its inclusion in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro.</p>
<p>Section 4. Delimitation of the Bangsamoro; Periodic Plebiscite. - Five years after the ratification of this Basic Law and every five years thereafter for a period of 25 years, a plebiscite shall be held in the cities, municipalities, and other geographic areas which were not able to join the Bangsamoro as a result of the plebiscite mentioned in the three preceding sections, to determine whether or not they desire to join the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The contiguous provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays, and other geographic areas particularly mentioned in the 1976 Tripoli Agreement and 1996 Final Peace Agreement, other than those mentioned in the preceding three sections, may opt to join the Bangsamoro through the periodic plebiscite mentioned in the preceding paragraph, provided, that a petition</p>	<p>Section 4. Delimitation of the Bangsamoro; Periodic Plebiscite.—Five years after the ratification of this Basic Law and every five years thereafter for a period of 25 years, a plebiscite shall be held in the cities, municipalities, and other geographic areas which were not able to join the Bangsamoro as a result of the plebiscite mentioned in the three preceding sections, to determine whether or not they desire to join the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The contiguous provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays, and other geographic areas particularly mentioned in the 1976 Tripoli Agreement and 1996 Final Peace Agreement, other than those mentioned in the preceding three sections, may opt to join the Bangsamoro through the periodic plebiscite mentioned in the preceding paragraph, provided, that a petition</p>	<p>Section 4. Delimitation of the Bangsamoro; Periodic Plebiscite.—Five years after the ratification of this Basic Law and every five years thereafter for a period of 25 years, a plebiscite shall be held in the cities, municipalities, and other geographic areas which were not able to join the Bangsamoro as a result of the plebiscite mentioned in the three preceding sections, to determine whether or not they desire to join the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The contiguous provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays, and other geographic areas particularly mentioned in the 1976 Tripoli Agreement and 1996 Final Peace Agreement, other than those mentioned in the preceding three sections, may opt to join the Bangsamoro through the periodic plebiscite mentioned in the preceding paragraph, provided, that a petition</p>

<p>signed by 10 percent of the registered voters or a resolution of the local government units of each province, city, municipality or other contiguous geographic area opting to join is submitted to their respective election offices at least one (1) year prior to the scheduled plebiscite.</p> <p>If the majority of the votes cast in each of the provinces, cities, municipalities, and other contiguous areas participating in the periodic plebiscite voted in favor of joining the Bangsamoro, they shall form part of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>At the end of the 25th year, the Bangsamoro shall have been delineated and delimited, no other plebiscite for expansion shall be held, except those allowed under expressed provision of law or by command of the Constitution.</p>	<p>signed by 10 percent of the registered voters or a resolution of the local government units of each province, city, municipality or other contiguous geographic area opting to join is submitted to their respective election offices at least one (1) year prior to the scheduled plebiscite.</p> <p>If the majority of the votes cast in each of the provinces, cities, municipalities, and other contiguous areas participating in the periodic plebiscite voted in favor of joining the Bangsamoro, they shall form part of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>At the end of the 25th year, the Bangsamoro shall have been delineated and delimited, no other plebiscite for expansion shall be held, except those allowed under expressed provision of law or by command of the Constitution.</p>	<p>signed by 10 percent of the registered voters or a resolution of the local government units of each province, city, municipality or other contiguous geographic area opting to join is submitted to their respective election offices at least one (1) year prior to the scheduled plebiscite.</p> <p>If the majority of the votes cast in each of the provinces, cities, municipalities, and other contiguous areas participating in the periodic plebiscite voted in favor of joining the Bangsamoro, they shall form part of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>At the end of the 25th year, the Bangsamoro shall have been delineated and delimited, no other plebiscite for expansion shall be held, except those allowed under expressed provision of law or by command of the Constitution.</p>
<p>Section 5. Reconstitution of Local Government Units. – The Bangsamoro Parliament, may, by law, provide for the constitution of geographic areas in the Bangsamoro into appropriate territorial or political subdivisions depending on the results of any of the plebiscites herein. Nothing herein shall be construed to allow the Bangsamoro Parliament to create congressional districts.</p>	<p>Section 4. Reconstitution of Local Government Units. – The Bangsamoro Parliament, may, by law, provide for the constitution of geographic areas in the Bangsamoro into appropriate territorial or political subdivisions depending on the results of any of the plebiscites herein. Nothing herein shall be construed to allow the Bangsamoro Parliament to create congressional districts.</p>	<p>Section 5 4. Reconstitution of Local Government Units. – The Bangsamoro Philippine Congress, may, by law, provide for the constitution of geographic areas in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro into appropriate territorial or political subdivisions depending on the results of any of the plebiscites herein. Nothing herein shall be construed to allow the Bangsamoro Parliament to create congressional districts.</p>
<p>Section 6. Plebiscite Questions. The questions to be asked of the voters in the plebiscite shall be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. For the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao: Do you approve of the Bangsamoro Basic Law?2. For the areas mentioned in (b), (c), (d), and (e) of Article XV, Section 3: Do you vote for the inclusion of your city, municipality or barangay in the Bangsamoro territory? <p>Aside from English and Filipino, these questions shall be in the dominant languages of the people in the areas which shall be covered by the plebiscite.</p>	<p>Section 5. Plebiscite Questions. The questions to be asked of the voters in the plebiscite shall be determined by the COMELEC. as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. For the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao: Do you approve of the Bangsamoro Basic Law?2. For the areas mentioned in (b), (c), (d), and (e) of Article XV, Section 3: Do you vote for the inclusion of your city, municipality or barangay in the Bangsamoro territory? <p>Aside from English and Filipino, these questions shall be in the dominant languages of the people in the areas which shall be covered by the plebiscite.</p>	<p>Section 6 5. Plebiscite Questions. The questions to be asked of the voters in the plebiscite shall be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. a. For the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM: Do you approve of the Bangsamoro Basic Law?2. b. For the areas mentioned in (b) and (c), (d), and (e) of Section 3, Article XV, Section 3: Do you vote for the inclusion of your city, municipality or barangay in the Bangsamoro territory territorial jurisdiction?c. For the areas mentioned in (d) of Section 3, Article XV: Do you vote for the inclusion of your city in the Bangsamoro territorial jurisdiction?d. For the mother province or city under letter (e) of Section 3, Article XV: Do you approve of the inclusion of the petitioning municipality/barangay in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro? <p>Aside from English and Filipino, these questions shall be in the dominant languages of the people in the areas which shall be covered by the plebiscite.</p>

<p>Section 7. Plebiscite Monitoring. – The COMELEC shall also provide for the accreditation of plebiscite monitors, including the international-domestic monitoring body created by the GPH and the MILF peace panels, in accordance with established international standards on election monitoring. The monitoring body will have access to all operations related to the conduct of the plebiscite and be able to conduct regular and random checks. The reports of the international-domestic monitoring body shall be made available to the Panels for their disposition.</p>	<p>Section 7. Plebiscite Monitoring. – The COMELEC shall also provide for the accreditation of plebiscite monitors, including the international-domestic monitoring body created by the GPH and the MILF peace panels, in accordance with established international standards on election monitoring. The monitoring body will have access to all operations related to the conduct of the plebiscite and be able to conduct regular and random checks. The reports of the international-domestic monitoring body shall be made available to the Panels for their disposition.</p>	<p>Section 7 6. Plebiscite Monitoring. – The COMELEC shall also provide for the accreditation of plebiscite monitors, including the international-domestic monitoring body created by the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the MILF Peace Panels, in accordance with established international standards on election monitoring. The monitoring body will have access to all operations related to the conduct of the plebiscite and be able to conduct regular and random checks. The reports of the international-domestic monitoring body shall be made available to the Panels for their disposition.</p>
<p>Section 8. Qualified Voters. – All registered voters in the provinces, cities, and geographical areas mentioned under Article XV, Section 1, shall be qualified to participate in the plebiscite on the establishment of the Bangsamoro. Notwithstanding existing laws, rules, and regulations on overseas and local absentee voters, the COMELEC shall ensure that qualified voters for the plebiscite who are located outside the Bangsamoro on the date of the plebiscite shall be given the opportunity to vote, and that voters who are currently registered outside the areas specified but are otherwise qualified to be registered voters of the areas, complying with residency requirements under the law, shall be given the opportunity to transfer their registration accordingly, in time for the conduct of the plebiscite.</p>	<p>Section 8. Qualified Voters. – All registered voters in the provinces, cities, and geographical areas municipalities and barangays mentioned under Article XV, Section 1, shall be qualified to participate in the plebiscite on the establishment of the Autonomous Region in the Bangsamoro. Notwithstanding existing laws, rules, and regulations on overseas and local absentee voters, the COMELEC shall ensure that qualified voters for the plebiscite who are located outside the Bangsamoro on the date of the plebiscite shall be given the opportunity to vote, and that voters who are currently registered outside the areas specified but are otherwise qualified to be registered voters of the areas, complying with residency requirements under the law, shall be given the opportunity to transfer their registration accordingly, in time for the conduct of the plebiscite.</p>	<p>Section 8 7. Qualified Voters. – All registered voters in the provinces, cities, and geographical areas mentioned under Section 1, Article XV, Section 1, of this Basic Law shall be qualified to participate in the plebiscite on the establishment of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro. Notwithstanding existing laws, rules, and regulations on overseas and local absentee voters, the COMELEC shall ensure that qualified voters for the plebiscite who are located outside the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro on the date of the plebiscite shall be given the opportunity to vote, and that voters who are currently registered outside the areas specified but are otherwise qualified to be registered voters of the areas, complying with residency requirements under the law, shall be given the opportunity to transfer their registration accordingly, in time for the conduct of the plebiscite.</p>
<p>Section 9. Special Registration. – The COMELEC shall conduct a special registration before the date of the plebiscite on the Bangsamoro Basic Law.</p>	<p>Section 9. Special Registration. – The COMELEC shall conduct a special registration before the date of the plebiscite on the Bangsamoro Basic Law.</p>	<p>Section 9 8. Special Registration. – The COMELEC shall conduct a special registration before the date of the plebiscite on the Bangsamoro Basic Law.</p>
<p>Section 10. Promulgation of Rules for the Conduct of Plebiscite. – The COMELEC shall promulgate rules necessary for the conduct of plebiscite, including those for the accreditation of plebiscite monitors, voluntary inclusion in the plebiscite, and the special registration of voters as provided herein, within fifteen (15) days from the effectivity of this Basic Law, with the primary objective of optimizing the opportunity for participation in the plebiscite of qualified voters in the areas specified for the establishment of the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 10. Promulgation of Rules for the Conduct of Plebiscite. – The COMELEC shall promulgate rules necessary for the conduct of plebiscite, including those for the accreditation of plebiscite monitors, voluntary inclusion in the plebiscite, and the special registration of voters as provided herein, within fifteen (15) days from the effectivity of this Basic Law, with the primary objective of optimizing the opportunity for participation in the plebiscite of qualified voters in the areas specified for the establishment of the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>Section 10 9. Promulgation of Rules for the Conduct of Plebiscite. – The COMELEC shall promulgate rules necessary for the conduct of plebiscite, including those for the accreditation of plebiscite monitors, voluntary inclusion in the plebiscite, and the special registration of voters as provided herein, within fifteen (15) days from the effectivity of this Basic Law, with the primary objective of optimizing the opportunity for participation in the plebiscite of qualified voters in the areas specified for the establishment of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro.</p>
<p>Section 11. Information Campaigns. – The Commission on Elections, shall supervise the conduct of information campaigns on the plebiscite, including sectoral campaigns for indigenous communities, women, youth, religious, professionals and public and private sector employees, in every barangay, municipality, city, and province where the plebiscite is to be conducted.</p>	<p>Section 11. Information Campaigns. – The Commission on Elections, shall supervise the conduct of information campaigns on the plebiscite, including sectoral campaigns for indigenous communities, women, youth, religious, professionals and public and private sector employees, in every barangay, municipality, city, and province where the plebiscite is to be conducted.</p>	<p>Section 11 10. Information Campaigns. – The Commission on Elections, COMELEC shall supervise the conduct of information campaigns on the plebiscite, including sectoral campaigns for indigenous communities, women, youth, religious, professionals and public and private sector employees, in every barangay, municipality, city, and province where the plebiscite is to be conducted.</p>

<p>Public conferences, assemblies, or meetings on dates before the plebiscite day itself shall be held to inform the residents thereof regarding the significance and meaning of the plebiscite and to help them to cast their votes intelligently. Free, full, and constructive discussion and exchange of views on the issues shall be encouraged.</p> <p>For this purpose, the BTC shall assist in the information dissemination campaign. Likewise the assistance of persons of known probity and knowledge may be enlisted by the Commission on Elections, the local government units or interested parties to act as speakers or resource persons.</p> <p>Such campaign will be without prejudice to other information dissemination and public advocacy initiatives by the other government or non-government groups or individuals.</p> <p>For information campaigns and other public advocacy initiatives with indigenous communities, local leaders shall be engaged to lead discussions in their respective communities.</p> <p>Public advocacy initiatives shall be conducted within the framework of solidarity, cooperation, and unity among Bangsamoro, non-Moro indigenous peoples, and settler communities. Consultations shall give due respect to the roles of non-Moro indigenous and Moro women, and encourage their active participation.</p>	<p>Public conferences, assemblies, or meetings on dates before the plebiscite day itself shall be held to inform the residents thereof regarding the significance and meaning of the plebiscite and to help them to cast their votes intelligently. Free, full, and constructive discussion and exchange of views on the issues shall be encouraged.</p> <p>For this purpose, the BTC shall assist in the information dissemination campaign. Likewise the assistance of persons of known probity and knowledge may be enlisted by the Commission on Elections, the local government units or interested parties to act as speakers or resource persons.</p> <p>Such campaign will be without prejudice to other information dissemination and public advocacy initiatives by the other government or non-government groups or individuals.</p> <p>For information campaigns and other public advocacy initiatives with indigenous communities, local leaders shall be engaged to lead discussions in their respective communities.</p> <p>Public advocacy initiatives shall be conducted within the framework of solidarity, cooperation, and unity among Bangsamoro, non-Moro indigenous peoples, and settler communities. Consultations shall give due respect to the roles of non-Moro indigenous and Moro women, and encourage their active participation.</p>	<p>Public conferences, assemblies, or meetings on dates before the plebiscite day itself shall be held to inform the residents thereof regarding the significance and meaning of the plebiscite and to help them to cast their votes intelligently. Free, full, and constructive discussion and exchange of views on the issues shall be encouraged.</p> <p>For this purpose, the BTC shall assist in the information dissemination campaign. Likewise the assistance of persons of known probity and knowledge may be enlisted by the Commission on Elections COMELEC, the local government units or interested parties to act as speakers or resource persons.</p> <p>Such campaign will be without prejudice to other information dissemination and public advocacy initiatives by the other government or non-government groups or individuals.</p> <p>For information campaigns and other public advocacy initiatives with indigenous communities, local leaders shall be engaged to lead discussions in their respective communities.</p> <p>Public advocacy initiatives shall be conducted within the framework of solidarity, cooperation, and unity among Bangsamoro, non-Moro indigenous peoples, and settler communities. Consultations shall give due respect to the roles of non-Moro indigenous and Moro women, and encourage their active participation.</p>
<p>Section 12. Appropriation. – A sufficient amount is hereby appropriated for the requirements of the conduct of the plebiscite, including the monitoring, information campaign and the registration of voters; provided, that the Commission on Elections shall determine the manner of campaigning and the deputization of government and non-government agencies for the purpose.</p>	<p>Section 12. Appropriation. – A sufficient amount is hereby appropriated The amount necessary for the requirements of the conduct of the plebiscite, including the monitoring, information campaign and the registration of voters is hereby apporpriated; <i>Provided</i>, That the Commission on Elections shall determine the manner of campaigning and the deputization of government and non-government agencies for the purpose.</p>	<p>Section 12 11. Appropriation. – A sufficient amount is hereby appropriated for the requirements of the conduct of the plebiscite, including the monitoring, information campaign and the registration of voters; <i>Provided</i>, That the Commission on Elections COMELEC shall determine the manner of campaigning and the deputization of government and non-government agencies for the purpose.</p>
<p>Article XVI BANGSAMORO TRANSITION AUTHORITY</p>	<p>Article XVI BANGSAMORO TRANSITION AUTHORITY</p>	<p>ARTICLE XVI BANGSAMORO TRANSITION AUTHORITY</p>
<p>Section 1. Transition Period. – The transition or interim period for the establishment of the Bangsamoro shall commence upon ratification of this Basic Law.</p> <p>The law shall be deemed ratified when approved by a majority votes cast in a plebiscite as proclaimed by the Commission on Election, or its duly</p>	<p>Section 1. Transition Period. – The transition or interim period for the establishment of the Bangsamoro shall commence upon ratification of this Basic Law.</p> <p>The law shall be deemed ratified when approved by a majority votes cast in a plebiscite as proclaimed by the Commission on Election, or its duly</p>	<p>Section 1. Transition Period. – The transition or interim period for the establishment of the Bangsamoro shall commence upon ratification of this Basic Law.</p> <p>The This Basic Law shall be deemed ratified when approved by a majority votes cast in a plebiscite as proclaimed by the Commission on Election,</p>

<p>authorized officers, that a majority of the votes cast in the plebiscite in the constituent units are in favor of the establishment of the Bangsamoro. The fact of ratification shall be confirmed by the GPH and MILF peace panels.</p> <p>Transition period shall end upon the dissolution of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority, as provided in this Basic Law.</p> <p>The period of transition herein defined shall be without prejudice to the initiation or continuation of other measures that may be required by post-conflict transition and normalization even beyond the term of the BTA.</p>	<p>authorized officers, that a majority of the votes cast in the plebiscite in the constituent units are in favor of the establishment of the Bangsamoro. The fact of ratification shall be confirmed by the GPH and MILF peace panels.</p> <p>Transition period shall end upon the dissolution of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority, as provided in this Basic Law.</p> <p>The period of transition herein defined shall be without prejudice to the initiation or continuation of other measures that may be required by post-conflict transition and normalization even beyond the term of the BTA.</p>	<p>COMELEC or its duly authorized officers, that a majority of the votes cast in the plebiscite in the constituent units are in favor of the establishment of the Bangsamoro. The fact of ratification shall be confirmed by the GPH and MILF peace panels.</p> <p>The t transition period shall end upon the dissolution of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority BTA, as provided in this Basic Law.</p> <p>The period of transition herein defined shall be without prejudice to the initiation or continuation of other measures that may be required by post-conflict transition and normalization even beyond the term of the BTA.</p>
<p>Section 2. Bangsamoro Transition Authority. – There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) which shall be the interim government or the governing body in the Bangsamoro during the transition period. The Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), being the principal party to the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro, shall lead the BTA, in its leadership and membership.</p> <p>The BTA shall be composed of eighty (80) members, all of whom shall be appointed by the President; Provided that, non-Moro indigenous communities, youth, women, settler communities, traditional leaders, and other sectors shall have representatives in the BTA. Nominations may be submitted to the office of the President for this purpose.</p> <p>The Council of Leaders as provided in Article VI, Section 5, shall also be organized during the transition period.</p>	<p>Section 2. Bangsamoro Transition Authority. – There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) which shall be the interim government or the governing body in the Bangsamoro during the transition period. The Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), being the principal party to the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro, shall lead the BTA, in its leadership and membership.</p> <p>The BTA shall be composed of eighty (80) members, all of whom shall be appointed by the President; Provided that, non-Moro indigenous communities, youth, women, settler communities, traditional leaders, and other sectors shall have representatives in the BTA, without prejudice to the participation of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and other sectors in its leadership and membership.</p> <p>Nominations may be submitted to the office of the President for this purpose.</p> <p>The Council of Leaders as provided in Article VI, Section 5, shall also be organized during the transition period.</p>	<p>Section 2. Bangsamoro Transition Authority. – There is hereby created a Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) which shall be the interim government or the governing body in the Bangsamoro during the transition period. The Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), being the principal party to the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro, shall lead the BTA, in its leadership and membership.</p> <p>The BTA shall be composed of eighty (80) members, all of whom shall be appointed by the President; <i>Provided</i>, That, non-Moro indigenous communities, youth, women, settler communities, traditional leaders, and other sectors shall have representatives in the BTA. Nominations may be submitted to the Office of the President for this purpose.</p> <p>The Council of Leaders as provided in Section 10, Article VI, Section 5, shall also be organized during the transition period.</p>
<p>Section 3. Powers and Authorities. – Legislative and executive powers in the Bangsamoro during transition shall be vested in the BTA. During the transition period, executive authority shall be exercised by the interim Chief Minister, who shall be appointed by the President as such, while legislative authority shall be exercised by the BTA.</p> <p>All powers and functions of the Bangsamoro Government as provided in this law is vested in the BTA during the transition period.</p>	<p>Section 3. Powers and Authorities. – Legislative and executive powers in the Bangsamoro during transition shall be vested in the BTA. During the transition period, executive authority shall be exercised by the interim Chief Minister, who shall be appointed by the President as such, while legislative authority shall be exercised by the BTA.</p> <p>All powers and functions of the Bangsamoro Government as provided in this law is vested in the BTA during the transition period.</p>	<p>Section 3. Powers and Authorities. – Legislative and executive powers in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro during transition shall be vested in the BTA. During the transition period, executive authority shall be exercised by the interim Chief Minister, who shall be appointed by the President as such, while legislative authority shall be exercised by the BTA.</p> <p>All powers and functions of the Bangsamoro Government as provided in this law is vested in the BTA during the transition period.</p>

<p>For purposes of mechanisms for intergovernmental relations with the Central Government and local governments units in the Bangsamoro, the BTA shall be deemed as the Bangsamoro Government for the duration of the transition period.</p>	<p>For purposes of mechanisms for intergovernmental relations with the Central National Government and local governments units in the Bangsamoro, the BTA shall be deemed as the Bangsamoro Government for the duration of the transition period.</p>	<p>For purposes of mechanisms for intergovernmental relations with the Central National Government and local governments units in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro, the BTA shall be deemed as the Bangsamoro Government for the duration of the transition period.</p>
<p>Section 4. Functions and Priorities –The BTA shall ensure the accomplishment of the following priorities during the transition period:</p> <p>a. Enactment of priority legislations such as the Bangsamoro Administrative Code, the Bangsamoro Revenue Code, the Bangsamoro Electoral Code, Bangsamoro Local Government Code, and Bangsamoro Education Code consistent with powers and prerogatives vested in the Bangsamoro Government by this Basic Law; Provided that, until the abovementioned laws are enacted for the Bangsamoro, Muslim Mindanao Autonomy Act No. 25 or the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao Local Government Code, and subsisting laws on elections and other electoral matters shall apply in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The BTA may also enact a Bangsamoro Civil Service Code, as provided in this Basic Law. In the absence of the latter, national civil service laws and regulations are primarily applicable in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>The BTA shall have the power to enact a law to recognize, protect, promote, and preserve the rights of the indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro. Until such law is enacted and passed, subsisting laws on indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro shall be operational.</p> <p>These rights shall be promoted, protected, and enforced by the Ministry of Indigenous People’s Affairs, as provided under Article XVI, Section 8.</p> <p>b. Organization of the bureaucracy of the Bangsamoro Government during transition, including the approval and implementation of a transition plan, and the institution of a placement process for hiring of personnel during transition. This shall also include the setting up of offices and other institutions necessary for the continued functioning of government and delivery of social services in the region, as well as, those necessary for the smooth operations of the first elected Bangsamoro Government in 2022;</p>	<p>Section 4. Functions and Priorities –The BTA shall ensure the accomplishment of the following priorities during the transition period:</p> <p>a. Enactment of priority legislations such as the Bangsamoro Administrative Code, the Bangsamoro Revenue Code, the Bangsamoro Electoral Code, Bangsamoro Local Government Code, and Bangsamoro Education Code consistent with powers and prerogatives vested in the Bangsamoro Government by this Basic Law; Provided that, until the abovementioned laws are enacted for the Bangsamoro, Muslim Mindanao Autonomy Act No. 25 or the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao Local Government Code, and subsisting laws on elections and other electoral matters shall apply in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The BTA may also enact a Bangsamoro Civil Service Code, as provided in this Basic Law. In the absence of the latter, national civil service laws and regulations are primarily applicable in the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>The BTA shall have the power to enact a law to recognize, protect, promote, and preserve the rights of the indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro. Until such law is enacted and passed, subsisting laws on indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro shall be operational.</p> <p>These rights shall be promoted, protected, and enforced by the Ministry of Indigenous People’s Affairs, as provided under Article XVI, Section 8.</p> <p>b. Organization of the bureaucracy of the Bangsamoro Government during transition, including the approval and implementation of a transition plan, and the institution of a placement process for hiring of personnel during transition. This shall also include the setting up of offices and other institutions necessary for the continued functioning of government and delivery of social services in the region, as well as, those necessary for the smooth operations of the first elected Bangsamoro Government in 2022;</p>	<p>Section 4. Functions and Priorities –The BTA shall ensure the accomplishment of the following priorities during the transition period:</p> <p>a. Enactment of priority legislations such as the Bangsamoro Administrative Code, the Bangsamoro Tax and Revenue Code, the Bangsamoro Electoral Code, Bangsamoro Local Government Code, and Bangsamoro Education Code consistent with powers and prerogatives vested in the Bangsamoro Government by this Basic Law; <i>Provided,</i> That, until the abovementioned laws are enacted for the Autonomous Region of the the Bangsamoro, Muslim Mindanao Autonomy Act No. 25 or the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM Local Government Code, and subsisting laws on elections and other electoral matters shall apply in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>The BTA may also enact a Bangsamoro Civil Service Code, as provided in this Basic Law. In the absence of the latter, national civil service laws and regulations are primarily applicable in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro;</p> <p>The BTA shall have the power to enact a law to recognize, protect, promote, and preserve the rights of the indigenous peoples in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro. Until such law is enacted and passed, subsisting laws on indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro shall be operational.</p> <p>These rights shall be promoted, protected, and enforced by the Ministry of Indigenous People’s Affairs, as provided under Article XVI, Section 8.</p> <p>b. Organization of the bureaucracy of the Bangsamoro Government during transition, including the approval and implementation of a transition plan, and the institution of a placement process for hiring of personnel during transition. This shall also include the setting up of offices and other institutions necessary for the continued functioning of government and delivery of social services in the region, as well as, those necessary for the smooth operations of the first elected Bangsamoro Government in 2022;</p>

<p>c. Full transfer of powers and properties of the ARMM Regional Government to the Bangsamoro Government, and the disposition of personnel, as provided in this Basic Law;</p> <p>d. Transition from the ARMM Regional Government to the Bangsamoro Government, as provided in this Basic Law; and</p> <p>e. Other matters that may be necessary for the protection and promotion of general welfare of the constituents of the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>c. Full transfer of powers and properties of the ARMM Regional Government to the Bangsamoro Government, except those properties, land, and structures located outside of the ARMM, and the disposition of personnel, as provided in this Basic Law;</p> <p>d. Transition from the ARMM Regional Government to the Bangsamoro Government, as provided in this Basic Law; and</p> <p>e. Other matters that may be necessary for the protection and promotion of general welfare of the constituents of the Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>c. Full transfer of powers and properties of the ARMM Regional Government to the Bangsamoro Government, and the disposition of personnel as provided in this Basic Law;</p> <p>d. Transition from the ARMM Regional Government to the Bangsamoro Government as provided in this Basic Law; and</p> <p>e. Other matters that may be necessary for the protection and promotion of general welfare of the constituents of the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro.</p>
<p>Section 5. Continuity of Government – To foreclose any political interregnum in the governance of the region, the Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC), an independent body created by E.O. 08, shall continue to exist to wind up and caretake the administration of the region until the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) is constituted.</p>	<p>Section 5. Continuity of Government – To foreclose any political interregnum in the governance of the region, the Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC), an independent body created by E.O. 08, shall continue to exist to wind up and caretake act as caretakers of the administration of the region until the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) is constituted.</p>	<p>Section 5. Continuity of Government – To foreclose any political interregnum in the governance of the region, the Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC), an independent body created by E.O. 08, shall continue to exist to wind up and caretake the administration of the region until the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) is constituted.</p>
<p>Section 6. Transition Plan. – Within the first sixty (60) days of the transition period, the interim Chief Minister shall submit to the BTA a transition plan that shall contain the proposed organizational plan, as well as, the schedule for implementation therefor. The BTA shall, by a majority vote of all its members, approve or otherwise act on the proposed transition plan within ten (10) days upon submission by the interim Chief Minister. If the plan is not acted within 60 days, the plan shall be deemed approved. It shall be implemented within fifteen (15) days from its approval.</p>	<p>Section 6. Transition Plan. – Within the first sixty (60) days of the transition period, the interim Chief Minister shall submit to the BTA a transition plan that shall contain the proposed organizational plan, as well as, the schedule for implementation therefor. The BTA shall, by a majority vote of all its members, approve or otherwise act on the proposed transition plan within ten (10) days upon submission by the interim Chief Minister. If the plan is not acted within 60 days, the plan shall be deemed approved. It shall be implemented within fifteen (15) days from its approval.</p>	<p>Section 6. Transition Plan. – Within the first sixty (60) days of the transition period, the interim Chief Minister shall submit to the BTA a transition plan that shall contain the proposed organizational plan, as well as the schedule for implementation therefor. The BTA shall, by a majority vote of all its members, approve or otherwise act on the proposed transition plan within ten (10) days upon submission by the interim Chief Minister. If the plan is not acted within sixty (60) days, the plan shall be deemed approved. It shall be implemented within fifteen (15) days from its approval.</p>
<p>Section 7. Interim Officers. – The interim Chief Minister shall organize the interim Cabinet and shall appoint two interim Deputy Chief Ministers, who shall also be members of the BTA. The interim Chief Minister shall also appoint such other ministers as may be necessary to perform the functions of government during transition, a majority of whom shall be from among members of the BTA.</p> <p>Members of the BTA who are appointed to cabinet positions shall serve their offices concurrently; Provided that, no member of the BTA may be appointed, elected or otherwise hold more than two (2) positions at the same time.</p>	<p>Section 7. Interim Officers. – The interim Chief Minister shall organize the interim Cabinet and shall appoint two interim Deputy Chief Ministers, who shall also be members of the BTA. The interim Chief Minister shall also appoint such other ministers as may be necessary to perform the functions of government during transition, a majority of whom shall be from among members of the BTA.</p> <p>Members of the BTA who are appointed to cabinet positions shall serve their offices concurrently; Provided that, no member of the BTA may be appointed, elected or otherwise hold more than two (2) positions at the same time.</p>	<p>Section 7. Interim Officers. – The interim Chief Minister shall organize the interim Cabinet and shall appoint two interim Deputy Chief Ministers, who shall also be members of the BTA. The interim Chief Minister shall also appoint such other ministers as may be necessary to perform the functions of government during transition, a majority of whom shall be from among members of the BTA.</p> <p>Members of the BTA who are appointed to cabinet positions shall serve their offices concurrently; <i>Provided, That</i>, no member of the BTA may be appointed, elected or otherwise hold more than two (2) positions at the same time.</p>
<p>Section 8. Interim Cabinet. - The Interim Cabinet shall be composed of fifteen (15) primary ministries with sub-offices, namely:</p>	<p>Section 8. Interim Cabinet. - The Interim Cabinet shall be composed of fifteen (15) primary ministries with sub-offices, namely:</p>	<p>Section 8. Interim Cabinet. - The Interim Cabinet shall be composed of fifteen (15) primary ministries with sub-offices, namely:</p>

<div><div><div>a. Finance, and Budget and Management;</div><div>b. Social Services;</div><div>c. Trade, Investments, and Tourism;</div><div>d. Labor and Employment;</div><div>e. Transportation and Communication [including Information and Communications Technology (ICT)];</div><div>f. Education, Commission on Higher Education (CHED), and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA);</div><div>g. Indigenous Peoples’ Affairs;</div><div>h. Health;</div><div>i. Public Works;</div><div>j. Local Government;</div><div>k. Environment, Natural Resources, and Energy;</div><div>l. Human Settlements and Development;</div><div>m. Science and Technology;</div><div>n. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agrarian Reform; and</div><div>o. Public Order and Safety.</div></div><div>Other offices on youth, women, settler communities, disaster risk reduction and management, and planning and development, among others, may be created by the Bangsamoro Transition Authority.</div><div>The Attorney General’s Office, under the Office of the Chief Minister, shall likewise be created by the BTA.</div></div>	<div><div><div>a. Finance, and Budget and Management;</div><div>b. Social Services;</div><div>c. Trade, Investments, and Tourism;</div><div>d. Labor and Employment;</div><div>e. Transportation and Communication [including Information and Communications Technology (ICT)];</div><div>f. Education, Commission on Higher Education (CHED), and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA);</div><div>g. Indigenous Peoples’ Affairs;</div><div>h. Health;</div><div>i. Public Works;</div><div>j. Local Government;</div><div>k. Environment, Natural Resources, and Energy;</div><div>l. Human Settlements and Development;</div><div>m. Science and Technology;</div><div>n. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agrarian Reform; and</div><div>o. Public Order and Safety.</div></div><div>Other offices on youth, women, settler communities, disaster risk reduction and management, and planning and development, among others, may be created by the Bangsamoro Transition Authority.</div><div>The Attorney General’s Office, under the Office of the Chief Minister, shall likewise be created by the BTA.</div></div>	<div><div><div>a. Finance, and Budget and Management;</div><div>b. Social Services;</div><div>c. Trade, Investments, and Tourism;</div><div>d. Labor and Employment;</div><div>e. Transportation and Communication [including Information and Communications Technology (ICT)];</div><div>f. Education, Commission on Higher Education (CHED), and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA);</div><div>g. Indigenous Peoples’ Affairs;</div><div>h. Health;</div><div>i. Public Works;</div><div>j. Local Government;</div><div>k. Environment, Natural Resources, and Energy;</div><div>l. Human Settlements and Development;</div><div>m. Science and Technology;</div><div>n. Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agrarian Reform; and</div><div>o. Public Order and Safety.</div></div><div>Other offices on youth, women, settler communities, disaster risk reduction and management, and planning and development, among others, may be created by the Bangsamoro Transition Authority BTA.</div><div>The Attorney General’s Office, under the Office of the Chief Minister, shall likewise be created by the BTA.</div></div>
Section 9. Organization of the Bureaucracy. – The authority of the BTA to create offices and organize the bureaucracy during transition is without	Section 9. Organization of the Bureaucracy. – The authority of the BTA to create offices and organize the bureaucracy during transition is without	Section 9. Organization of the Bureaucracy. – The authority of the BTA to create offices and organize the bureaucracy during transition is without

<p>prejudice to the authority of the Bangsamoro Government to reorganize the bureaucracy upon its constitution, or any time thereafter. In the exercise of this authority, the BTA shall ensure the least possible disruption to the functioning of government and the delivery of services in the region.</p> <p>All offices and institutions created by laws enacted by the Regional Legislative Assembly of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao shall be deemed part of the ARMM Regional Government and shall be subject to the phase out plan that will be adopted by the BTA.</p>	<p>prejudice to the authority of the Bangsamoro Government to reorganize the bureaucracy upon its constitution, or any time thereafter. In the exercise of this authority, the BTA shall ensure the least possible disruption to the functioning of government and the delivery of services in the region.</p> <p>All offices and institutions created by laws enacted by the Regional Legislative Assembly of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao shall be deemed part of the ARMM Regional Government and shall be subject to the phase out plan that will be adopted by the BTA.</p>	<p>prejudice to the authority of the Bangsamoro Government to reorganize the bureaucracy upon its constitution, or any time thereafter. In the exercise of this authority, the BTA shall ensure the least possible disruption to the functioning of government and the delivery of services in the region.</p> <p>All offices and institutions created by laws enacted by the ARMM Regional Legislative Assembly of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao shall be deemed part of the ARMM Regional Government and shall be subject to the phase out plan that will be adopted by the BTA.</p>
<p>Section 10. Transfer of Powers and Properties and Disposition of Personnel. – All powers, functions, assets, capital, records, funds, receivables, equipment, and facilities of the ARMM Regional Government at the time of the ratification of this Basic Law shall be transferred to the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>The BTA shall schedule the gradual phasing out of offices of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, which are deemed abolished upon the ratification of this Basic Law. In consideration of public interest and the delivery of services, officials holding appointive positions shall continue to perform their functions in accordance with the schedule.</p> <p>The Central Government shall provide the necessary funds for the benefits and entitlements of affected employees in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.</p> <p>An inventory will be conducted by an inter-agency headed by the Office of the President, Department of Budget and Management, Commission on Audit, and Civil Service Commission, to ensure that the liabilities of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under law, contracts or others will be settled by the Central Government prior to the turnover to the BTA.</p> <p>For this purpose, the Office of the Regional Governor of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao shall turnover to the BTA, upon the latter's constitution, a summary report on the status of the Regional Government as of the date of the ratification of this Basic Law, including information on the status of devolution, personnel, properties, and assets of the Regional Government.</p> <p>Employees separated from the service as a result of the abolition of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under the provisions of this Act shall within two (2) months from the date of their separation, receive</p>	<p>Section 10. Transfer of Powers and Properties and Disposition of Personnel. – All powers, functions, assets, capital, records, funds, receivables, equipment, and facilities of the ARMM Regional Government except those properties, land, and structures located outside the Autonomous Region in Muslim Midanano at the time of the ratification of this Basic Law shall be transferred to the Bangsamoro Government. Provided, That any disposition of the National government of ARMM propoerties located outside of the ARMM/Bangsamoro shall be subject to the Intergovernmental Relations Body or mechanism.</p> <p>The BTA shall schedule the gradual phasing out of offices of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, which are deemed abolished upon the ratification of this Basic Law. In consideration of public interest and the delivery of services, officials holding appointive positions shall continue to perform their functions in accordance with the schedule. All regular or permanent employees of the ARMM shall be absorbed or transferred to the Bangsamoro Government: <i>Provided, That they possess the necessary qualifications, and shall not suffer any loss of seniority or rank or decrease in emoluments.</i></p> <p>No officer or employee in the career service shall be removed except for a valid cause and after due notice and hearing. A valid cause for removal exists when, pursuant to a bonafide reorganization, a position has been abolished or rendered redundant or there is a need to merge, divide or consolidate positions in order to meet the exigencies of the service, or other lawful causes allowed by Civil Service laws.</p> <p>The Central Government shall provide the necessary funds for the benefits and entitlements of affected employees in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.</p>	<p>Section 10. Transfer of Powers and Properties and Disposition of Personnel. – All powers, functions, assets, capital, records, funds, receivables, equipment, and facilities of the ARMM Regional Government at the time of the ratification of this Basic Law shall be transferred to the Bangsamoro Government.</p> <p>The BTA shall schedule the gradual phasing out of offices of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, ARMM, which are deemed abolished upon the ratification of this Basic Law. In consideration of public interest and the delivery of services, officials holding appointive positions shall continue to perform their functions in accordance with the schedule.</p> <p>The Central National Government shall provide the necessary funds for the benefits and entitlements of affected employees in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM.</p> <p>An inventory will be conducted by an inter-agency headed by the Office of the President, Department of Budget and Management, Commission on Audit, and Civil Service Commission, to ensure that the liabilities of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM under law, contracts, or others will be settled by the Central National Government prior to the turnover to the BTA.</p> <p>For this purpose, the Office of the Regional Governor of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM shall turnover to the BTA, upon the latter's constitution, a summary report on the status of the Regional Government as of the date of the ratification of this Basic Law, including information on the status of devolution, personnel, properties, and assets of the Regional Government.</p> <p>Employees separated from the service as a result of the abolition of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under the provisions of this Act</p>

<p>separation pay equivalent to three (3) month’s salary per year of service. In addition, those who are qualified to retire from the service shall be entitled to the benefits provided under existing retirement laws.</p> <p>Qualified employees may reapply subject to qualification standard that may be set by the Bangsamoro Transition Authority and CSC rules and regulations.</p> <p>The BTA shall institute an independent, strictly merit-based and credible placement and hiring process for all offices, agencies, and institutions in the Bangsamoro, and shall consider gender and ethnic balance.</p>	<p>An inventory will be conducted by an inter-agency headed by the Office of the President, Department of Budget and Management, Commission on Audit, and Civil Service Commission, to ensure that the liabilities of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao under law, contracts or others will be settled by the Central Government prior to the turnover to the BTA.</p> <p>For this purpose, the Office of the Regional Governor of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao shall turnover to the BTA, upon the latter's constitution, a summary report on the status of the Regional Government as of the date of the ratification of this Basic Law, including information on the status of devolution, personnel, properties, and assets of the Regional Government.</p> <p>Employees separated or retired from the service as a result of the abolition of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM under the provision of this Act law shall, within two (2) three (3) months from the date of their separation, receive separation pay or retirement benefits equivalent to three (3) month’s salary per year of service. In addition, those who are qualified to retire from the service shall be entitled to the benefits provided under existing retirement laws. in accordance with existing laws, rules and regulations.</p> <p>Qualified employees may reapply subject to qualification standard that may be set by the Bangsamoro Transition Authority and CSC rules and regulations.</p> <p>Employees separated or retired from the ARMM shall not be eligible for reappointment to or employment with the Bangsamoro Government whether on a permanent, temporary, casual or contractual status within a period of five (5) years after separation or retirement.</p> <p>The BTA shall institute an independent, strictly merit-based and credible placement and hiring process for all offices, agencies, and institutions in the Bangsamoro; and shall consider ensure gender and ethnic balance.</p>	<p>shall within two (2) months from the date of their separation, receive separation pay equivalent to three (3) month’s salary per year of service. In addition, those who are qualified to retire from the service shall be entitled to the benefits provided under existing retirement laws.</p> <p>Qualified employees may reapply subject to qualification standard that may be set by the Bangsamoro Transition Authority and CSC rules and regulations.</p> <p>The creation of the different offices and their respective staffing compliment shall be consistent with the exisitng budgeting, organization, staffing, position classification and compensation policies, guidelines, and standards of the National Government.</p> <p>The affected personnel who will not be absorbed in the positions of the new staffing pattern of the different offices in the Bangsmaoro Govenrment, whether hired on a permanent, temporary, casual or contractual basis and with appointments attested by the Civil Service Commission, shall be entitled to applicable retirement separation benefits under existing laws.</p> <p>In addition to the said retirement/ separation benefits, the affected personnel who would opt to retire or be separated shall be entitled to the following applicable separation incentives.</p> <p>A. One hundred percent (100%) of the monthly basic salry for every year of government service computed starting from the first year for those who have rendered one (1) year to less than five (5) years of service.</p> <p>B. One hundred fifty percent (150%) of the actual monthly salary for every year of government service computed starting from the first year for those who have rendered five (5) years of service but less than ten (10) years.</p> <p>C. Two months of actual monthly basic salary for every year of government service computed starting from the first year for those who have rendered ten (10) years or more of service.</p> <p>Affected personnel who retired/ separated from the service shall not be re-employed in any agency of the Bangsamoro Government, as well as the National Government, including GOCCs for a period of five (5) years. The re-employment of the retired separated personnel with the prohibited</p>
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		<p>period shall cause the refund of separation incentives received by the subject personnel on a pro-rated basis.</p> <p>The BTA shall institute an independent, strictly merit-based and credible placement and hiring process for all offices, agencies, and institutions in the Bangsamoro, and shall consider gender and ethnic balance.</p>
<p>Section 11. Disposition of Personnel and Assets of Central Government Offices/Agencies. – The Central Government shall provide for the disposition of personnel of Central Government or National GOCCs whose mandate and functions are transferred to or now vested in the Bangsamoro Government by virtue of this Basic Law. Properties and assets shall be transferred to the Bangsamoro Government within three (3) months from the organization of the BTA. The transfer of properties and assets is without prejudice to the power of the BTA to organize the bureaucracy during transition.</p>	<p>Section 11. Disposition of Personnel and Assets of Central National Government Offices/Agencies. – The Central National Government shall provide for the disposition of personnel of Central National Government or National GOCCs whose mandate and functions are transferred to or now vested in the Bangsamoro Government by virtue of this Basic Law. Properties and assets shall be transferred to the Bangsamoro Government within three (3) months from the organization of the BTA. The transfer of properties and assets is without prejudice to the power of the BTA to organize the bureaucracy during transition.</p>	<p>Section 11. Disposition of Personnel and Assets of Central National Government Offices/Agencies. – The Central National Government shall provide for the disposition of personnel of Central National Government or national GOCCs whose mandate and functions are transferred to or now vested in the Bangsamoro Government by virtue of this Basic Law. Properties and assets shall be transferred to the Bangsamoro Government within three (3) months from the organization of the BTA. The transfer of properties and assets is without prejudice to the power of the BTA to organize the bureaucracy during transition.</p>
<p>Section 12. Dissolution of the BTA. – Immediately upon the qualification of the elected Chief Minister under the first Bangsamoro Parliament, the Bangsamoro Transition Authority shall be deemed dissolved.</p> <p>The BTA shall submit its final report and recommendations to the Bangsamoro Parliament, as well as, to the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Office of the President, on the status of government during the transition period within sixty (60) days from the assumption into office of all members of the first Parliament.</p>	<p>Section 12. Dissolution of the BTA. – Immediately upon the qualification of the elected Chief Minister under the first Bangsamoro Parliament, the Bangsamoro Transition Authority shall be deemed dissolved.</p> <p>The BTA shall submit its final report and recommendations to the Bangsamoro Parliament, as well as, to the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Office of the President, on the status of government during the transition period within sixty (60) days from the assumption into office of all members of the first Bangsamoro Parliament.</p>	<p>Section 12. Dissolution of the BTA Bangsamoro Transition Authority. – Immediately upon the qualification of the elected Chief Minister under the first Bangsamoro Parliament, the Bangsamoro Transition Authority BTA shall be deemed dissolved.</p> <p>The BTA shall submit its final report and recommendations to the Bangsamoro Parliament, as well as to the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Office of the President, on the status of government during the transition period within sixty (60) days from the assumption into office of all members of the first Parliament.</p>
<p>Section 13. Regular Elections. – The first regular elections for the Bangsamoro Government under this Basic Law shall be held on the first Monday of April 2022. It shall be governed by the Bangsamoro Electoral Code. The National Omnibus Election Code shall apply suppletorily, whenever appropriate. The Commission on Elections (COMELEC), through the Bangsamoro Electoral Office, shall promulgate rules and regulations, as may be necessary, for the conduct of said elections, and enforce and administer the same, consistent with this Basic Law and the Bangsamoro Electoral Code, as correlated with relevant national laws.</p>	<p>Section 13. Regular Elections. – The first regular elections for the Bangsamoro Government under this Basic Law shall be held on the first Monday of April 2022. It shall be governed by the Bangsamoro Electoral Code. The National Omnibus Election Code shall apply suppletorily, whenever appropriate. The Commission on Elections (COMELEC), through the Bangsamoro Electoral Office, shall promulgate rules and regulations, as may be necessary, for the conduct of said elections, and enforce and administer the same, consistent with this Basic Law and the Bangsamoro Electoral Code, as correlated with relevant national laws.</p>	<p>Section 13. First Regular Elections. – The first regular elections for the Bangsamoro Government under this Basic Law shall be held on the first Monday of April 2022 and synchronized with the next national elections following the ratification of this Basic Law. It shall be governed by the Bangsamoro Electoral Code. The National Omnibus Election Code shall apply suppletorily, whenever appropriate. The Commission on Elections (COMELEC), through the Bangsamoro Electoral Office, shall promulgate rules and regulations, as may be necessary, for the conduct of said elections, and enforce and administer the same, consistent with this Basic Law and the Bangsamoro Electoral Code, as correlated with relevant national laws.</p>
<p>Section 14. Initial Funding for Transition. – To carry out the requirements of transition, including the organizational activities of the BTA, organization of the bureaucracy, hiring of personnel, and the exercise of functions and</p>	<p>Section 14. Initial Funding for Transition. – To carry out the requirements of transition, including the organizational activities of the BTA, organization of the bureaucracy, hiring of personnel, and the exercise of functions and</p>	<p>Section 14. Initial Funding for Transition. – To carry out the requirements of transition, including the organizational activities of the BTA, organization of the bureaucracy, hiring of personnel, and the exercise of functions and</p>

<p>powers of the BTA, as provided in this Basic Law, the amount of One Billion Pesos (1,000,000,000.00) is hereby appropriated for the BTA, charged against the General Funds of the Central Government. In addition, the current year's appropriations for the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao shall also be transferred to the BTA for this purpose.</p> <p>This shall be without prejudice to any supplemental budget that may be appropriated by Congress to support the transition.</p> <p>Government functions falling within the reserved powers of the Central Government in the Bangsamoro shall continue to be financed by the Central Government funds.</p>	<p>powers of the BTA, as provided in this Basic Law, the amount of One Billion Pesos (1,000,000,000.00) is hereby appropriated for the BTA, charged against the General Funds of the Central National Government. In addition, the current year's appropriations for the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao shall also be transferred to the BTA for this purpose.</p> <p>This shall be without prejudice to any supplemental budget that may be appropriated by Congress to support the transition.</p> <p>Government functions falling within the reserved powers of the Central National Government in the Bangsamoro shall continue to be financed by the Central National Government funds.</p>	<p>powers of the BTA, as provided in this Basic Law, the amount of One Billion Pesos (1,000,000,000.00) is hereby appropriated for the BTA, charged against the General Funds of the Central National Government. In addition, the current year's appropriations for the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM shall also be transferred to the BTA for this purpose.</p> <p>This shall be without prejudice to any supplemental budget that may be appropriated by Congress to support the transition.</p> <p>Government functions falling within the reserved powers of the Central National Government in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro shall continue to be financed by the Central National Government funds.</p>
<p>Article XVII AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS</p>	<p>Article XVII AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS</p>	<p>ARTICLE XVII AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS</p>
<p>Section 1. Amendments and Revisions. – All proposals to amend or revise the provisions of this Basic Law shall be endorsed by the Bangsamoro Parliament to Congress for prior hearings and due enactment into law.</p> <p>Such amendment or revision, as enacted by Congress, shall become effective upon approval by a majority vote of qualified voters in the Bangsamoro cast in a plebiscite called for the purpose.</p> <p>The plebiscite shall be held not earlier than sixty (60) days or later than ninety days after the approval of such amendment or revision</p>	<p>Section 1. Amendments and Revisions. – All proposals to amend or revise the provisions of this Basic Law shall be endorsed by the Bangsamoro Parliament to Congress for prior hearings and due enactment into law.</p> <p>Any Member of Congress may propose amendments or revisions to this Basic Law. Such amendment or revision, as enacted by Congress, shall become effective upon approval by a majority vote of qualified voters in the Bangsamoro cast in a plebiscite called for the purpose.</p> <p>The plebiscite shall be held not earlier than sixty (60) days or later than ninety (90) days after the approval of such amendment or revision</p>	<p>Section 1. Amendments and Revisions. – All proposals to amend or revise the provisions of this Basic Law shall may be endorsed by the Bangsamoro Parliament to Congress for prior hearings and due enactment into law.</p> <p>Such amendment or revision, as enacted by Congress, shall become effective upon approval by a majority vote of qualified voters in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro. east in a plebiscite called for the purpose. In the case of amendment, the same shall become effective upon the enactment of Congress and approved by the President.</p> <p>The plebiscite shall be held not earlier than sixty (60) days or later than ninety days after the approval of such amendment or revision.</p>
<p>Article XVIII FINAL PROVISIONS</p>	<p>Article XVIII FINAL PROVISIONS</p>	<p>ARTICLE XVIII FINAL PROVISIONS</p>
		<p>Section 1. Non-Deregulation Clause. – The Bangsamoro Basic Law shall not in any manner diminish the rights and benefits of the non-Moro indigenous peoples in the Autonomous Region of the Bangsamoro under the 1987 Constitution, national laws, particularly Republic Act No. 8371 or the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act, international conventions and covenants, treaties, awards, customs, and traditional agreements, accords and sacred facts.</p>
<p>Section 1. Separability Clause. – The provisions of this Basic Law are deemed separate. If, for any reason, any section or provision of this Basic Law is</p>	<p>Section 1 2. Separability Clause. – The provisions of this Basic Law are deemed separate. If, for any reason, any section or provision of this Basic</p>	<p>Section 1 2. Separability Clause. – The provisions of this Basic Law are deemed separate. If, for any reason, any section or provision of this Basic</p>

declared unconstitutional, other sections or provisions, which are not affected by such declaration, shall continue to be in full force and effect.	Law is declared unconstitutional, other sections or provisions, which are not affected by such declaration, shall continue to be in full force and effect.	Law is declared unconstitutional, other sections or provisions, which are not affected by such declaration, shall continue to be in full force and effect.
Section 2. Repealing Clause. – All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with this Basic Law, are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.	Section 2 3. Repealing Clause. – Republic Act No. 6734, as amended, and Republic Act No. 9054, are hereby repealed. All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with this Basic Law, are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.	Section 2 3. Repealing Clause. – All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with this Basic Law, are hereby repealed or modified accordingly. Specifically, R.A. No. 6734 as amended by R.A. No. 9054 is hereby repealed in its entirety, upon ratification of this Basic Law by a majority of the votes cast in a plebscite.
Section 3. Subsisting Regional Laws. – All subsisting laws enacted by the Regional Legislative Assembly of the Autonomous Region Muslim Mindanao by virtue of authorities provided under Republic Act No. 6734, as amended by Republic Act No. 9054, shall be deemed in effect, unless inconsistent with this Basic Law or repealed by laws passed by the Bangsamoro.	Section 3 1. Subsisting Existing Regional Laws. – All subsisting laws enacted by the Regional Legislative Assembly of the Autonomous Region Muslim Mindanao by virtue of authorities provided under Republic Act No. 6734, as amended by Republic Act No. 9054, shall be deemed in effect, unless inconsistent with this Basic Law or repealed by laws passed by the Bangsamoro.	Section 3 4. Subsisting Regional Laws. –All subsisting laws enacted by the ARMM Regional Legislative Assembly of the Autonomous Region Muslim Mindanao by virtue of authorities provided under Republic Act R.A. No. 6734, as amended by Republic Act R.A. No. 9054, shall be deemed valid and in effect, unless inconsistent with this Basic Law or repealed by laws passed by the Bangsamoro Parliament .
		Section 5. Existing Local Government Units. – Existing municipalities previously created by the ARMM Legislative assembly that did not comply with the criteria provided in R.A. No. 7160 shall now be entitled to their share of the Internal Revenue Allotment derived from the allocation given to the original municipality or municipalities from which they were carved out.
Section 4. Effectivity Clause. – This Basic Law shall take effect fifteen (15) days following its complete publication in at least two (2) national newspapers of general circulation and one (1) local newspaper of general circulation in the autonomous region.	Section 4. Effectivity Clause. – This Basic Law shall take effect fifteen (15) days following its complete publication in at least two (2) national newspapers of general circulation and one (1) local newspaper of general circulation in the autonomous region.	Section 4 6. Effectivity Clause. – This Basic Law shall take effect fifteen (15) days following its complete publication in at least two (2) national newspapers of general circulation and one (1) local newspaper of general circulation in the autonomous region ARMM .
Section 5. Abolition of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. – The Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao created under Republic Act No. 6734 (Organic Act of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao), as expanded and strengthened by Republic Act No. 9054, is hereby abolished. All powers, duties, and rights vested by law and exercised by the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao is hereby transferred to the Bangsamoro. All assets, real and personal properties, funds, and revenues owned by or vested in the different offices of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao are transferred to the Bangsamoro.	Section 5. Abolition of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. – Upon ratification of this Basic Law, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, created under Republic Act No. 6734 or the Organic Act of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, as expanded and strengthened by Republic Act No. 9054, is hereby abolished. All powers, duties, and rights vested by law and exercised by the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao is hereby transferred to the Bangsamoro. All assets, real and personal properties, funds, and revenues owned by or vested in the different offices of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao are transferred to the Bangsamoro.	Section 5 7. Abolition of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. – The Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao created under Republic Act R.A. No. 6734 (Organic Act of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao), as expanded and strengthened amended by Republic Act R.A. No. 9054, is hereby abolished upon ratification of this Basic Law by a majority of the votes cast in a plebscite. All powers, duties, and rights vested by law and exercised by the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM is are hereby transferred to the Bangsamoro Government .

All contracts, records, and documents relating to the operations of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao are transferred to the Bangsamoro. Any real property owned by the national government or government-owned corporation or authority which is being used and utilized as office or facility by the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao shall be transferred and titled in favor of the Bangsamoro.	All contracts, records, and documents relating to the operations of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao are transferred to the Bangsamoro. Any real property owned by the national government or government-owned corporation or authority which is being used and utilized as office or facility by the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao shall be transferred and titled in favor of the Bangsamoro.	All assets, real and personal properties, funds, and revenues owned by or vested in the different offices of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM are transferred to the Bangsamoro Government . All contracts, records, and documents relating to the operations of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM are transferred to the Bangsamoro Government . Any real property owned by the National Government or government-owned corporation or authority which is being used and utilized as office or facility by the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao ARMM shall be transferred and titled in favor of the Bangsamoro Government .
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