



## THE BANGSAMORO STATE CONSTITUTION

THE ALL MORO CONVENTION IS AN ALL  
INCLUSIVE PLATFORM OF CONVERGENCE  
FOR THE FULL ENGAGEMENT OF THE  
BANGSAMORO IN THE NATIONAL  
DISCOURSE ON THE SYSTEMIC SHIFT TO  
A FEDERAL PARLIAMENTARY FORM OF  
GOVERNMENT



## **The Bangsamoro State Constitution**

### **Preamble**

We, the Bangsamoro, grateful to God Almighty for the blessings of freedom and justice, in order to secure the advantages of a state government;

Conscious of our responsibilities towards the Bangsamoro people and country to restore their political status and address their legitimate grievances against historical injustices;

To the end that just peace be established in the life of the nation, and a federal union perpetuated, do ordain and establish this Bangsamoro State Constitution.

### **Title I: Basic Principles**

#### **Art. 1- Constitutional Order**

- (1)The constitutional order establishes the asymmetric relationship relation between the Federal Government and the Bangsamoro State.
- (2)The purpose of asymmetric federation, with due regard to other provisions, is to recognize the exclusive legislative power of Bangsamoro to enact Assembly measures forming part of the law of the land.
- (3)No amendment or revision of this State Constitution or statutes enacted by the Bangsamoro Assembly shall be made by the Federal Government.
- (4)The institutions of Bangsamoro are entrenched in the constitutional order of Federation. Unless it is necessary for the improvement of living conditions and human security, Congress shall not normally legislate with regard to exclusively mandated matters without the prior consent of the State Assembly.

#### **Art. 2 - Federal Guarantees**

- (1)The Federal Government shall guarantee the power of the constituents in the Bangsamoro to exercise their power to initiate propositions and conduct referendum on proposed amendments of the State Constitution and statutes enacted by the State Assembly on the basis of a popular initiative.
- (2)The Federal Government shall guarantee the territorial integrity of the Bangsamoro government. Any modifications of the territorial political subdivisions of the Bangsamoro or their status are subject to the consent of the population concerned through a referendum.

(3) Federal agencies shall exercise their authorized powers and duties in a manner consistent with the intergovernmental relations provisions of this State Constitution.

## **Title II: State of Bangsamoro**

### **Art 3 – Foundations of the State**

(1) The Bangsamoro as a nation within the Federal union exercises its inherent right to self-determination in accordance with the Federal Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines and the Bangsamoro State Constitution.

(2) The self-government of Bangsamoro State founded on their historical rights and instituted by constitutional power sharing arrangements as well as recognized in institutional accords with a Bangsamoro identity dimension has its political and geographical space of reference in the life of the Filipino people.

(3) The public authorities of Bangsamoro within the terms established by general law or statutes, social, economic, and cultural links with Moro communities outside of Bangsamoro boundaries shall provide them with any necessary assistance. To this end, the Bangsamoro State Assembly, where appropriate, may establish cooperation agreements with public and private institutions in the territories where these Moro communities exist.

### **Art. 4 -Territory of the Bangsamoro State**

(1) The Bangsamoro territory shall consist of the autonomous region in Muslim Mindanao and geographical areas sharing common and distinctive historical and cultural heritage, economic and social structures, and other relevant characteristics. It shall comprise of the geographic land base and internal waters with its attributes of mainland provinces in Mindanao and island provinces in the Sulu archipelago, including all the cities therein.

1. Mainland provinces comprise: Lanao, Maguindanao, Cotabato and other geographic areas.

2. Island provinces comprise: Sulu Archipelago and other geographic areas.

3. The predominantly Moro inhabited barangays of Zamboanga Peninsula, Cotabato, Sarangani, Davao Oriental, South Cotabato, North Cotabato, Palawan, including the predominantly Moro inhabited barangays of Iligan City, and all traditional Moro territories.

(2) The geographical region sharing common linguistic heritage have its political and provincial space of reference in this Act. This section shall

apply to geographic areas sharing common and distinctive historical and cultural heritage, economic and social structures and other relevant characteristics which may be merged with option to join the adjacent core territory of Bangsamoro as constituent units.

(3) A State law is required, if it is found necessary, to change or correct contiguous boundaries or further divide the territory to create more provinces or constituencies. The referendum becomes operative by a majority of votes cast in each area opting for merger: Provided that the total number of votes in favor that are cast in the merged areas is at least majority of the overall votes cast.

## **Art. 5 - Voting, Consent to Enabling Act**

(1) The people reserve to themselves in the Constitution the initiative power, which is to submit proposed amendments to the Constitution, and to adopt or reject them.

(2) Government is instituted for people's protection, security, and welfare, and they have the right to alter or reform it when public good require. Public accountability for good governance performs a function on which assertion of the people's right by the ombudsman finds expression on the right to initiatives and referendum.

## **Art. 6 - Popular Initiative**

(1) A popular initiative statute may be proposed only through a petition signed by eight percent of the total number of votes cast in the immediate preceding election for all candidates for Governor of a constituent province comprising the Bangsamoro State.

(2) An initiative petition shall include the full text of the clause in a formulated draft. It shall be filed not less than four months before the election at which the proposed statute is to be voted upon.

(3) A proposed statute or amendment to an act shall embrace one subject only and matters properly connected therewith. If the state Assembly approves the proposal, it shall formulate a corresponding version, or it may submit its own counter draft.

(4) All elections on popular initiatives and referendum measures shall be held at the regular general elections, unless otherwise ordered by the State Assembly. This initiative shall be submitted to the vote of the people for their approval. The initiative shall become a law if voted by a majority of the total votes cast in the whole State.

## **Art. 7 - Referendum Measures**

(1) The people reserve to themselves the referendum power, which is to approve or reject at an election any amendment to the statute, or part

thereof, of the State Assembly provided that no such referendum may be held after 90 days after the effectivity of the statute.

(2)A referendum on an Act or part thereof may be ordered by a petition signed by eight percent of the total number of votes cast in the immediate preceding election for all candidates for Governor of a constituent province of the Bangsamoro State immediately preceding the filing of the petition.

(3)The State Assembly shall provide by ordinance the manner in which a petition shall be filed with the required number of signatures of qualified voters. The verification process shall take place within 30 days after the last day on which the petition may be filed, but not less than 90 days before the regular election at which the proposed statute or amendment to the Act is to be voted upon.

### **Title III: Basic Rights**

#### **Art. 8 - Basic rights of People**

(1)In addition to the basic rights already enjoyed by the citizens residing in Bangsamoro, the state shall guarantee the following enumerated rights:

1. Right to life and to inviolability of one's person and dignity;
2. Right to freedom and expression of religion and beliefs;
3. Right to privacy;
4. Right to freedom of speech;
5. Right to express political opinion and pursue democratically political aspiration;
6. Right to seek constitutional change by peaceful and legitimate means;
7. Right of women to meaningful political participation and protection from all forms of violence;
8. Right to freely choose one's place of residence and the inviolability of the home;
9. Right to equal opportunity and non-discrimination in social and economic and the public service, regardless of class, creed, disability, gender and ethnicity;
10. Right to form cultural and religious associations;
11. Right to freedom from religious, ethnic, and sectarian harassment;
12. Right to redress of grievances and due process of law; and
13. Right to free public basic education, tertiary education, and madrasah education.

(2)Rights guaranteed by this State Constitution are not dependent on those guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

#### **Art. 9 - Vested Property Rights**

(1)The legitimate grievances of the Bangsamoro people arising from any unjust dispossession of their territorial and propriety rights, customary

land tenure, or their territorial marginalization shall be duly acknowledged and given due course as provided in statutes or any other forms; Provided, that vested property rights shall be recognized and respected. Whenever restoration is no longer possible, the Federal Government and the Government of Bangsamoro 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 as joint tasks for improvement of economic living conditions. Subvention in money or full cash value to the state or a local government may be used for improvement of the agrarian structures and of coastal preservation and for such other purposes as may be determined by the State Assembly.

## **Art. 10 - Indigenous Peoples' Rights**

**(1)** It shall be the policy of the Bangsamoro State to recognize, protect, and guarantee the rights of the Indigenous peoples to their identity, culture, institutions, and native titles to ancestral land including traditional settlement areas. Customary law, rights and traditions shall be entrenched in the legal system.

**(2)** No province, city, municipality, and associations of these political subdivisions within of the Bangsamoro State, shall default or discriminate in the realization of this rights, in particular, effective participation in the political and economic life of the State in accordance with their own customary laws and practices.

**(3)** The Bangsamoro may, by subvention, support and work towards safeguarding the cultural autonomy of the Indigenous peoples and associational communities beyond the border of the Bangsamoro state.

## **Title IV: Structure of the Bangsamoro State**

### **Art. 11 – The Bangsamoro State**

(1) The Bangsamoro State comprises of three Negeri: the Negeri Magindanaw, the Negeri Maranaw, and Negeri Suluk, as provided in this Constitution.

(2) Bangsamoro State adopts a parliamentary form government adheres to federal principles. Government authority emanates from the people who express their will through elections.

(3) The executive power shall be vested in the State Government consisting of the Chief Minister and Cabinet Ministers which shall be formed from a working majority of the party in the State Assembly. It shall take its decisions as a collective body and shall direct matters within the legislative power to effectively fulfill its administrative tasks.

(4)The legislative power shall be vested in the State Assembly. Each member thereof shall be elected from single-member district except party list system based on proportionate representation.

(5)The judicial power shall be exercised by an independent judiciary.

(6)A State Governor to be nominated by the State Assembly shall be appointed by the President of Republic of the Philippines to represent the Federal Government of the Philippines in Bangsamoro in the manner prescribed in this Constitution.

## **Art. 12 - The State Assembly**

(1)The Bangsamoro State Assembly shall be the elected representatives of the people for a period of five years. It shall convene not later than 30 days after its election.

(2)The electoral term shall commence with its opening session and ends with the convening of the next state assembly. No parliamentary election shall be held sooner than one year from the immediately preceding election nor later than one year from the next succeeding elections.

(3)The sessions of the Bangsamoro State Assembly shall be opened and closed by the State Governor who shall present the proposals and message of the President to the State Assembly.

(4)Every member of the Assembly shall take this oath of office:

I .....do hereby solemnly swear [or affirm] that as a member of the Bangsamoro State Assembly, I will conduct myself as a faithful representative of the people, according to the best of my judgment and abilities, protect the constitutional rights and privileges of the people, and dedicate myself to the service of the nation without mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God.

(5)The newly elected State Assembly shall elect the Chief Minister, at the latest within one week after its convening, by a majority of its members. The Chief Minister appoints and dismisses the state ministers and state secretaries.

(6)Members of the state Assembly shall enjoy parliamentary immunity. Freedom of speech, debate, voting and proceedings in the Assembly shall not be infringed or breached. No member may be subjected to court proceedings or disciplinary action or otherwise called to account outside the Assembly for a vote cast or for any speech or debate, in any of its committees or in a parliamentary group. This shall not apply to defamatory or personal insults.

(7)The Assembly is vested with authority and jurisdiction to judge the election and qualification of its members. No member shall be expelled for gross misbehavior except by concurrence of two-thirds votes of the

Assembly after thorough independent investigation by a Committee of Inquiry pursuant to its Standing Orders or procedures.

(8)Members of the State Assembly and its select committees can call for attendance of the Chief Minister or invite response to the question hour by each of the State ministers and State secretaries.

(9)The State Assembly shall have the right and, on a motion of one fifth of its members, the duty to set up inquiry or investigation committees. The chair shall rotate between the parliamentary groups.

(10)The State Government members and their deputies shall have access to the sessions of the State Assembly and the meetings of its committees. They are subject to the administrative power of the Speaker or of the Chairman and are entitled to be heard during the discussion, even for items that are not on the agenda.

### **Art. 13 - Composition of the State Assembly**

(1)The State Assembly for Bangsamoro shall be composed of at least 80 parliamentary members. Fifty percent of all members are elected by direct vote and the remaining members are voted in conformance to standards of the party list system of proportional representation, as may be provided by law.

(2)Each member shall be elected under a singular majority voting system at an election held in the constituency corresponding to a single-member legislative district of the province or city.

(3)Members voted on the second ballot under party lists system of proportional representation at statewide election are allocated additional balance seats if a party has won more by first vote than the total number of second votes would normally permit for distribution of seats. The balance to be returned between the parties based on the number of second votes is established on the principle of equality of franchise.

(4)Additional reserved seats and party list representatives are regulated by legislation. It is possible to vote for different parties: Provided that the number of seats each party is to receive via proportional representation shall never exceed thirty members, ten percent of which are reserved seats, to include two members belonging to the non-Moro sectors.

(5)The validity of any proceedings of the State Assembly is not affected by any vacancy in its membership. Provision shall be made for all vacancies arising in the Assembly owing to death, incapacity, resignation or removal of any member to be filled within 90 days, unless a general election is due during this time.

### **Art. 14 - Qualifications of Members of the State Assembly**



- (1) No person shall be elected member of the State Assembly unless he is a natural born citizen of the Philippines and, on the day of the election, at least twenty-five (25) years of age, a college degree holder or its equivalent as certified by competent authority.
- (2) A district representative shall be a registered voter of the district wherein he or she shall be voted for, and a resident thereof for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the day of the election.
- (3) The party list representative shall be a registered voter of the Bangsamoro State, and a resident thereof for a period of three years immediately preceding the day of the election.

### **Art. 15 - Apportionment of seats**

- (1) The territory of the Bangsamoro State shall be divided into Negeri which is based on existing historical and geographical boundaries. Each part of the Negeri is allocated to a district constituency for election of Members of the State Assembly, and each constituency shall return a number of members, to be determined by general law or statute in proportion to the number of registered resident voters therein.
- (2) The Bangsamoro State shall be divided into Assembly districts and Congressional districts. The Bangsamoro State shall be represented by two Senators in the Senate of the Federal Republic.
- (3) A legislative district must have a population of at least one hundred thousand to form a constituency which shall be contiguous, compact and adjacent to each other. Provided, however, that provision may be made by general law or statute to abolish provincial boards; and provided further, that a number of districts apportioned among the provinces and chartered cities to which the State Assembly otherwise would be entitled parliamentary seats in the Federal State shall form its federal legislative constituency.
- (4) There shall be an independent nonpartisan State Boundaries Commission established by general law or statute to conduct a review of the constituencies after each decade population census. The Commission shall advise the State Assembly following the decennial survey on the reapportionment of seats between constituencies, and on the alteration of boundaries.

### **Art. 16 - Executive Ministerial Function**

- (1) The Chief Minister performs his duty as leader of the state council of Ministers to formulate the guidelines for government policy and is responsible for this to the State Assembly. In keeping with this scrutiny rule, every Minister shall head the portfolio entrusted to him or her

independently and under the responsibility to be accountable to the Assembly.

(2)The Chief Minister is the Head of the Bangsamoro Government and exercises the powers inherent thereto including services transferred in the office. The State Assembly shall assign no administrative duties, excepting such as may be incidental to the performance of these functions, any other provision of the constitution notwithstanding.

(3)The Chief Minister shall be in control of the revenue and expenditure of the State administration within the limits of the budget, as approved by the State Assembly.

(4)With due regard to other provisions, the Chief Minister shall exercise internal authority inherent to the position and the internal security within the assembly buildings and premises.

### **Art. 17 -The Secretary of State, Comptroller**

(1)At the time of the election of the Chief Minister, the Bangsamoro State Secretary and the State Comptroller shall be nominated and elected by the Assembly and shall severally hold their offices for the term of five years. No person shall be eligible to either of said office more than ten years.

(2)The State Secretary shall keep a fair and accurate record of the official acts, and all other matters relative thereto, of the Bangsamoro Government, and shall when required lay the same before the State Assembly upon instruction of the Chief Minister and Cabinet as appropriate.

(3)The State Secretary is directly under the supervision of the Office of Chief Minister, and by virtue of holding the office, shall conduct financial compliance and performance audit of all public accounts. He shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to this office by statute.

(4)The State Assembly shall define the powers and duties pertaining to supervision of the accounts of any political subdivision of the state or connected with the assessment and taxation of real estate to the full valuation thereof, but not including any of those powers and duties reserved to officers of a province, city or municipality by other provisions of this constitution.

(5)The State Comptroller shall oversee all aspects of public accounting and shall make recommendations to the Assembly for improving the economy and efficiency of public spending, and for eliminating wastage and corruption. In particular, he or she shall discharge their duties related to these functions to accruals and collection of all revenues and receipts and shall be required to monitor the payment of any money of the state, or of

any money under its control, or the refund of any money paid to the state as may be vested in them.

(6) All accounts of public corporation in the Bangsamoro State shall be subject to the supervision of the State Comptroller provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to such corporation created pursuant to agreement of interstate compact or with foreign companies.

(7) The registry of public corporations and its corporate records in the State shall be kept with the State Secretary.

### **Art. 18 – State Treasurer**

(1) The State Treasurer shall be the chief custodian of state funds and shall be responsible for instituting a check and balance in the state cash flow system. It shall assume the banking functions of the State Government and shall be in charge of all receipts of all funds and legal disbursements.

(2) The powers and duties of the State Treasurer shall be such as may be prescribed by general law or statute.

### **Art. 19 – State Auditor General**

(1) There shall be an independent State Auditor General who shall serve for a term of seven years, unless removed for cause, and appointed by the State Assembly.

(2) The State Auditor General shall keep the general accounts of the government, examine, audit and settle all public accounts. It shall promulgate auditing rules and regulations.

### **Art. 20 - Attorney General, Ombudsman**

(1) The State Assembly on the nomination of the Parliamentary Bureau, and by a majority vote of its members, appoints the Attorney General. He or she shall serve for a term of five years renewable for another five years during which they enjoy security of tenure for good behavior and accountability to the public.

(2) The Attorney General shall be the chief legal counsel of the state and shall work under the supervision of the Chief Minister. He or she shall have authority to institute, prosecute, or intervene in any civil action, or in any constitutional proceedings; defend on the part of the state all cases against the state or on which the state may be interested. The Attorney General may give his opinion in writing whenever requested by the Assembly on any legal matter or subject. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to investigate also allegations of fraud or other violations of securities law at state level.

(3)The State Assembly on the nomination of the Parliamentary Bureau, and by a majority vote of all its members, appoints the Ombudsman. He or she shall serve for a term of seven years, unless removed for cause.

(4)The Ombudsman shall examine, investigate and prosecute complaints of maladministration, injustice, neglect of duty, incompetence, delay, or mistake, alleged to have been omitted by, or to have been caused by the negligence or mistake, or graft and corrupt practices of Ministers or any State public officers, or other public authorities including private corporations imbued with public interest.

(5)The Attorney General and Ombudsman shall have such powers, related to these said functions, as may be vested to them by general law or statute. In this respect, they shall possess full powers of investigation, including access to all records and correspondence or unclassified official communications, and the right to summon witnesses and hear evidence under oath. They may bring to court any matter requiring legal judgment, and may advise authorities to take disciplinary action or other remedial action.

## **Art. 21 - Legal Status as Public Servant**

(1)The members of the State Government and elected public servants belong to the unclassified civil service. They exercise public authority and are entitled to salaries and emoluments. Their income is regulated by legislation. No increase in said compensation and other emoluments shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of the members of the Assembly approving such.

(2)All members of the State Assembly shall, upon assumption of office, make a full disclosure of their financial and business interest. They shall notify the Assembly of a potential conflict of interest that may arise from the filing of a proposed legislation of which they are authors. Members cannot engage in any practice of other paid office, trade or profession, nor to belong either to the management or to the board of directors of a private company.

## **Art. 22 - Vote of Confidence**

(1)In cases of voluntary resignation, death or incapacity of the Chief Minister, the successor shall be elected by a majority of the members of the Assembly without dissolving the Assembly to serve the unexpired term.

(2)In all other cases where a vote of no confidence is obtained, the Assembly is dissolved and a new election is called for. The debate on the motion in the State Assembly and the vote for the Chief Minister shall be resolved within seventy-two hours.

(3) Within forty-eight hours the assembly shall transmit the vote of no confidence to the State Governor who shall immediately declare the Assembly as dissolved and in turn set the schedule of the election within sixty days from notice of the vote of no confidence.

## **Art. 23 - Political Parties, Opposition**

(1) The Bangsamoro State shall promote a strong party system through political parties duly accredited with clear set of principles, vision and program of government. No elected member of any political party shall, during his term of office, change or transfer, nor create another political party without losing his seat or office.

(2) A member of the State Assembly vacates his seat if he ceases to be a member of, or is expelled or resigns from, the political party of which that person was officially nominated candidate at the time of election and the party shall replace him. If a person leaves the political party with which he was elected to defect and join another party, he shall forfeit his seat, which shall be filled by the party who first nominated him. In such event the political party concerned, by written notice to the Parliamentary Bureau, declares that he has ceased to represent its interests in the Assembly.

(3) If a proportionally Party List elected member defects to become independent before the expiration of the term for the Assembly, he shall forfeit automatically his seat and cease to be a member thereof. The political party nominates another person from its Party List to replace that person as member and notifies in writing the Parliamentary Bureau of the new nomination.

(4) A parliamentary opposition shall be a basic component of parliamentary democracy. The parliamentary groups or independent members of the State Assembly who do not support the State Government shall have the right to equal opportunities in parliament and in public for performing their special functions.

(5) Members of the Assembly can combine to form parliamentary groups or political coalitions in accordance with its Standing Orders and the procedural rules. No compulsory voting on party lines shall be permitted, except to prohibit party switching or defection that is incompatible with a political party's function in a representative government.

(6) State support for political parties may be provided by general law or statute limited to reasonable contributions. All parties represented in the State Assembly are entitled to qualify in the electoral funding system. Public funding for the party and its political institutes are allocated on the basis of their eligibility for subsidy.

(7) Eligibility for party subsidy shall be determined on the basis of the scrutiny of reimbursement of proven expenditures and established track

record of having obtained four percent of the total votes cast in the preceding general elections.

## **Art. 24 – Speaker, Parliamentary Bureau**

- (1)The State Assembly elects from among its members a Speaker and the deputy presiding officers who shall summon and preside over the assembly as well as ensure that its Standing Orders are upheld. Until the new speaker is elected, the incumbent parliamentary bureau shall continue its business.
- (2)The State Assembly shall form a Parliamentary Bureau chaired by the Speaker to determine its schedule, prepare its agenda and order of business, and to advise on matters of parliamentary procedure and conduct.
- (3)The State Assembly’s confirmation is required for the formation of party coalitions and parliamentary groups after its formal convening. The political parties must be represented in the parliamentary bureau depending on their relative strength provided that the minority bloc and the independent members shall each have at least one representation thereof.
- (4)The Speaker of the State Assembly shall be its presiding officer and administrative head. He or she makes important personnel decisions in consultation with the parliamentary bureau as provided for in the Rules of the Assembly.
- (5)The Speaker heads his own internal organization, and in the exercise of such official functions, is bound only to the law. The State Assembly shall likewise establish a body corporate to manage its buildings, facilities, Library and Archives, and to make important decisions affecting personnel and staff in consultation with the parliamentary bureau.
- (6)The State Assembly shall establish select committees as appropriate but members who hold a Ministerial office may not be elected to select committees. Members of the State Assembly and its select committees can call for attendance of the Chief Minister or invite response to the question hour by each of the state ministers and state secretaries.
- (7)The State Government members and their representatives shall have access to the sessions of the State Assembly and the meetings of its committees. They are subject to the administrative power of the Speaker or of the Chairmen of the committees and may be heard or excluded during the discussion.
- (8)The State Assembly as a matter of right and upon motion of one fifth of its members, may set up an inquiry or investigation committees.

## **Art. 25 - Procedural Rules**

- (1)The State Assembly shall adopt its own procedural rules which shall be published. There is a quorum when a simple majority of all its members are present during the roll call.
- (2)The elected members of the State Assembly shall convene within seven days following their election for purposes of electing the Speaker and other officers including the organization of different committees.
- (3)The State Assembly shall conduct its business in public. The general public can be excluded by agreement of two-thirds of members of the assembly present. The decision on the motion is made at a non-public session.
- (4)The State Assembly shall keep and publish a journal of its proceedings. The roll-call vote of the members on a question shall be taken and entered in the journal.

### **Art. 26 - Urgency statutes, Public safety**

- (1)Where emergency exists, during the period between sittings and after dissolution of the State Government, until the new parliament assembles, the State Governor shall be authorized to spend funds in order to carry on an activity required by emergency measures.
- (2)Where the state Assembly is prevented by force majeure from meeting freely and if this is recorded by the Speaker, the State Government can pass urgency statutes with legal force which are not in conflict with the Constitution for the purpose of maintaining public safety.
- (3)Urgency statutes are those necessary for immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety.
- (4)The ordinances or measures must be submitted without delay to the State Assembly, which can revoke them.

### **Title V: Authority of Bangsamoro**

#### **Art. 27 - State Legislation**

- (1)The State Assembly may make no law except by statute and may enact no statute except by bill. Every Act shall be plainly worded avoiding as far as practicable the use of technical terms. No public business may be decided in assembly except at a duly summoned meeting at which a majority of the members of the Assembly are present to constitute a quorum.
- (2)An Act of the state Assembly on which rights or duties are founded, changed or revoked shall be introduced in the form of a draft bill or resolution in the exercise of the people's right to initiative and referendum.

- (3) Money Bills shall be proposed always by a responsible Minister strictly limited to taxation, expenditures and financial matters only. The question of whether or not a bill is a Money Bill shall be decided by the presiding officer, subject to appeal by the bill's sponsor to the parliamentary bureau.
- (4) Every bill passed by the State Assembly shall be laid before it for ten working days, except for Money Bills and bills declared to be urgent measures in accordance with Article 22 of this Constitution before being presented for assent by the presiding officer.
- (5) No bill may be enacted unless it has been approved upon three readings, on three separate days by majority of the State Assembly members present and voting. Unless certified as urgent, it shall be referred to an appropriate committee. Whenever necessary, the State Assembly may solicit advice by consultation (*shura*) from the Convocation of Leaders before being finally voted on by the State Assembly.
- (6) Acts passed must be enrolled by the Speaker and becomes a statute upon signing by the Chief Minister and publication in the Gazette of Statutes and Ordinances. Each statute and each ordinance shall fix the date of its effectivity. In the absence such a provision, they come into force after fifteen days from its publication in the Official Gazette including its online publication.

## **Art. 28 - Validity and Legal Competence**

- (1) The Bangsamoro State Assembly shall exercise sovereign powers as herein provided except to the extent that are expressly granted to the Federal Government.
- (2) An Act of the Bangsamoro Assembly is not law insofar as any provision of the Act is outside the Assembly's legislative competence.
- (3) The following powers shall be exercised by the Federal Government:
1. Defense and external security
  2. Foreign policy
  3. Coinage and Monetary policy
  4. Postal service
  5. Citizenship and naturalization
  6. Immigration
  7. Intellectual property rights.

## **Art. 29 - Shared Powers and Concurrent Competence**

- (1) Concurrent powers are powers that are shared by the State and the Federal Government. Concurrent legislative powers shall extend to the following matters:



1. Elections of officials in the Federal Government
2. Coastguard
3. Health safety and communicable disease
4. Civil Service
5. Social security and pension
6. Human rights and humanitarian protection
7. Inter-state roads, bridges; irrigation systems
8. Inter-state transport and public utilities operation
9. Pollution control and waste management
10. Disaster risk reduction and management

(2) The shared powers shall be exercised by the Bangsamoro Assembly, either by statute or joint task, with the other states of the Federation and the Federal Government.

### **Art. 30 - State Powers and Exclusive Competence**

(1) The State powers granted by this Constitution is vested in the State Assembly. The people reserve to themselves the powers of initiative and referendum as provided in Articles 5 and 6 of this State Constitution.

(2) The State Assembly shall exercise the following powers:

1. Ancestral domain and natural resources
2. Agriculture, aquamarine, livestock and food security
3. Cadastral land survey
4. Customs and tariff
5. Quarantine
6. Delta protection, marsh, wetlands and lakes system
7. Water rights and power sites
8. Internal security, public order and safety services
9. Penology and penitentiary
10. Labor and employment
11. Common market and global trade
12. Land ownership, management, land distribution, and agricultural land use classification
13. Forestry, environment, parks, forest management, wildlife, nature reserves and conservation
14. Internal waters; Inland waterways for navigation
15. Barter trade and countertrade with ASEAN countries
16. Free ports, economic zones and industrial centers
17. Economic and cultural exchange
18. Banking and finance specific to the operation of the Islamic financial services industry
19. Regulation and supervision of corporate sector, capital markets, securities and investments
20. Contract loans, foreign or domestic, issue bonds and debentures, and issue other instruments of indebtedness without impairing the

- ability of the State or any local government to meet its obligations with respect to existing or future bonded indebtedness.
21. Receive donations, grants and enter into financial and technical cooperation with other countries
  22. Expropriation and eminent domain
  23. Customary laws
  24. Culture and language
  25. Education and training
  26. Health, social services, social welfare and charities
  27. Regulation of games and amusement operations
  28. Sports and recreation
  29. Tourism;
  30. Libraries, museums, historical, cultural and archaeological sites
  31. Urban and rural development
  32. Science, Information and Technology
  33. Waste management
  34. Water supply and services, flood control
  35. Levy taxes and raise revenues
  36. Such other powers that are inherent, necessary, incidental or appropriate for the general welfare of the Bangsamoro.

## **Title VI: The Administration**

### **Art. 31 - Administrative bodies**

- (1) State officers of Bangsamoro shall govern within the competence of the Cabinet and other Ministers. The general organization of administrative agency and departmental bodies shall be subject to legislation or pursuant to regulation of subordinate authority.
- (2) As used in this section, "state officer" means the Chief Minister and the Cabinet, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Treasurer, member of the State Board of Equalization, and Members of the State Assembly.
- (3) The Executive Management Bureau is the general staff of the State Government regulated by statutory provisions. It shall plan, coordinate and implement its administrative tasks and the activities of the State. It shall inform the public timely of its activities unless overriding public interest requires its secrecy.
- (4) State secrets shall be accessible to those delegations of special commissions that are appointed as provided by statute. Data and statistical information for the use of Bangsamoro shall be collected and kept as archival resource with the state officials concerned.
- (5) It shall be the duty of the State Government to inform the State Assembly early and fully of the preparation of the measures and of fundamental issues of state planning and implementation of large-scale

projects. Questions must be answered promptly in the State Assembly and in its committees.

### **Art. 32 - Civil Service, Public Officers and Employees**

- (1) The classified civil service includes every public servant, officer and employee of the Bangsamoro except as otherwise provided in this State Constitution. All permanent appointments and promotions in the civil service shall be made under a general system based on merit ascertained by competitive examination and streamlined bureaucracy. Statute may exempt unclassified civil servant positions of a policy-making nature in state service.
- (2) The State Assembly shall pass no special act where a general act can be made applicable, except to create positions and define functions of the Directorate for the Ministries and Bureaus.
- (3) There shall be a Personnel Board of three members appointed by the Chief Minister to direct public officers and employees, and to improve performance, efficiency and effectiveness. They shall serve for a term of ten years until their successors are appointed and qualified. They shall annually elect one of its members as presiding officer. Appointment for a vacancy in the board shall only be for the unexpired term. A member may be removed by two-thirds vote of the State Assembly.
- (4) The Personnel Board shall enforce the civil service statutes and, by majority vote of all its members, shall prescribe classifications, adopt other rules authorized by statute, and review disciplinary actions. The board may, by special rule, permit any person in exempt position or its equivalence brought under civil service to qualify or continue in their positions.
- (5) The Board shall appoint and prescribe compensation for a State Personnel Director who shall be a member of the civil service but not a member of the board.

### **Art. 33 - Registry, Data Protection**

- (1) There shall be a Registry and Data Protection Staff to monitor compliance of public bodies and offices with data protection.
- (2) Civil registry of births, marriages, and death shall be the competence of the State. The State Assembly may, by statute, provide for cooperation with the federal authority for statistics.

### **Art. 34 - Autonomy of the Negeri and other subdivisions**

- (1) The Bangsamoro State shall respect the autonomy of the three Negeri. As a sub-state component of the Bangsamoro State, the Negeri is vested

with autonomous powers and authority to the extent that the same are limited by this Constitution.

(2) Each Negeri is subdivided into provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays, and other geographic areas. Classification, in proportion to population, of cities and towns shall be determined by statute.

(3) The State Assembly shall legislate a statute defining the powers, functions and relations of the political subdivisions provided herein and ensuring their economic development and viability.

## **Title VII: State Development Bodies**

### **Art. 35 - General Provisions**

(1) The State shall promote inclusive growth and sustainable development of the people with the end in view of promoting social justice, protecting the patrimony, geographical integrity, and ancestral domain of the Bangsamoro. For this purpose, it shall secure the equal living and working conditions in all rural and urban areas for human resource development.

(2) The State Assembly may, by statute, create commissions, boards, agencies or state development bodies which shall define the powers, and functions of said bodies.

(3) There is hereby created an independent electoral commission which shall be responsible for implementing the standards, rules and regulations for the conduct of free, fair and well-run elections, initiative and referendum. The electoral commission shall be independent of the State Government and answerable to the State Assembly. Details of this provision shall be provided in a statute by the State Assembly.

### **Art. 36 - State's Right of Eminent Domain**

(1) The Bangsamoro State may exercise the power of eminent domain. This power is hereby declared to exist in public trust in all frontages as well as on the navigable waters of Bangsamoro including tidelands within two nautical miles of any city, or municipality, in the State. The state Assembly shall enact such statutes as will give the most liberal construction to this provision so that access to the navigable waters of Bangsamoro shall be always attainable for the people thereof as well as public interest.

(2) Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

(3) It shall be competent for the State Assembly to enact a statute framed under authority given on account of the conditions prevailing in the Bangsamoro State that the general welfare requires the water resources

development and the beneficial use thereof be protected in the interest of the people.

(4) Consistent with principles for the protection of human and the natural environment, the Bangsamoro State shall serve to achieve an appropriate and rational use of the land and ordered inhabitation insofar as the legislation does not reserve this for the Federal Government.

(5) In fulfilling this task, the Government of Bangsamoro shall take the need of zoning into account within the limits of its powers.

### **Art. 37 - Public Utilities**

(1) The Bangsamoro State shall have the power to grant licenses, franchises, and regulate public utilities. Legislation may confer additional authority and jurisdiction upon the Bangsamoro State consistent with this Article to establish the manner with due process and scope of review of its action in a competent court and to enable it to fix compensation for the utility property taken by eminent domain.

(2) It shall be competent for the State Assembly to classify by law private corporations or other persons as public utilities. Every public utility, private company or common carrier organized or doing business in the Bangsamoro State shall report to the appropriate state agency when required by law or order of the court.

(3) The public utilities operation of a line, plant, or system such as in transportation, energy, information technology and communications, and other industries shall take into full consideration the benefit of the people. The production, transmission, communication, generation of heat, light, water, power, ports, storage or wharfage for the public, as well as, common carriers are imbued with public interest. Subject to statute and due process, the Bangsamoro State may require all public utilities and common carrier operating within the State to exchange business, or interconnect through physical connection, joint use, connected service, or otherwise.

### **Art. 38 – State Water Rights, Water Trust Fund**

(1) The Bangsamoro State shall recognize private communal rights over waters, aquamarine and fisheries resources. No public agency may utilize any eminent domain proceedings to acquire irrigation and water rights, which are held for uses within the Illana Bay, Sulu Sea, Moro Gulf, Lake Lanao, Agus-Pulangi River Basin, Liguasan Marsh system, or any contract rights for purposes of exporting such water from the Bangsamoro State unless the State Assembly enacts any required enabling legislation to implement the water, marine and fisheries code. In this Article all references to fisheries, marine and aquatic resources within Bangsamoro internal and territorial waters shall be as defined in State laws.

(2)The State Assembly shall regulate the exploration, development and utilization of waters in Illana Bay, Sulu Sea, Moro Gulf, Lake Lanao, Agus-Pulangi River Basin, Liguasan Marsh system which finds its historic roots in ancestral domain held in trust in perpetuity.

(3)The Bangsamoro State shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on the state and navigable rivers leading and carrying places between shall be common highway and free without any tax, impost or duty thereto.

(4)Legislation on water protection of water resources, on securing sufficient residual water, on the safety of dams, and on intervention to the water cycle shall fall on the State Assembly. Existing rights, interest in, and title to all water for use or development of the water power sites and electric energy within the Bangsamoro shall be held in perpetuity by the State, whether granted separately or in conjunction with the Federal Government of the Philippines.

(5)There shall be created a Water Trust Fund in the state Treasury as a special permanent fund dedicated to conserve and protect the water resources of the Bangsamoro and to ensure that its people have the water it needs for a strong and vibrant future. The fund shall consist of money appropriated, donated or otherwise accrued to the special fund.

(6)Strict accountability and oversight measures shall be prescribed by a state investment council to ensure appropriate safety of and return on investments. Earnings are credited to the fund and money shall not revert or be expended for any other purpose, but an annual distribution shall be made to water projects to preserve and protect the Bangsamoro water supply consistent with a state water plan. Details shall be provided by statutory provisions.

### **Art. 39 - Riparian rights, domestic fishery district**

(1)The State Assembly may, by statute, provide for zoning of Bangsamoro ancestral domain into riparian, fish and game districts, and may protect fishery and hunting of other wildlife resources within part of the domestic fishery districts or geographical areas as the State Assembly sees fit.

(2)State agencies shall exercise their authorized regulatory powers in a manner consistent with the protection of riparian rights. State agencies shall declare closed season and establish the aquatic and marine resources protection zone as provided for by statute. This provision is self-executing but does not preempt or supersede any other closures by state authorities to protect any other wildlife, including whales, and other shorebirds to preserve biodiversity of birds, fish and game.

(3)The Bangsamoro Game, Aquamarine and Wildlife Protection Fund is hereby established. It shall consist of revenue derived from bonuses,

rentals, delayed rentals, royalties, other revenues collected or reserved by the state under leases or sale contracts or federal game, aquamarine and wildlife protection funds. Any gifts, grants, bequests or *awqaf*, or assets from any source and other revenues received as authorized by law shall accrue to the fund. Details for implementation of this section shall be provided by statutory provisions.

#### **Art. 40 - Forestry, Flood protection authorities**

- (1) The Bangsamoro State shall protect and preserve the forest and wildlife. Forestry shall be practiced in the Bangsamoro State and the State Assembly may enact statutes for this purpose to protect watersheds within the established zone.
- (2) A conservation and recreation legacy fund is established, and the State Treasurer shall manage the investment of the legacy fund. The State Treasurer shall establish within this Fund restricted accounts as authorized by this section, and may establish additional accounts as authorized by statutes.
- (3) The State Assembly may, by statute, establish flood protection authorities. It shall provide for their jurisdiction, governing authority, powers and duties, and functions for the purpose of constructing and maintaining drainage, flood protection, soil erosion and typhoon protection.

#### **Art. 41 - Mines, Petroleum and Mineral Rights**

- (1) All rights over mining, mineral resources, and petroleum belong to the Bangsamoro State.
- (2) Discovery and appropriations as basis for establishing a right in those minerals, which upon the date of ratification of this State Constitution by the people of Bangsamoro, were subject to location under the previous mining laws, shall be respected.
- (3) Prior discovery, location, and filing, under locatable and leasable minerals rights acquired in previous mining laws shall establish a prior right to these minerals for their extraction. However, the continuation of these rights shall depend upon the contract servicing and performance of annual labor, or the payment of taxes, fees, charges, rents, or royalties, or upon other requirements as may be prescribed by the State Assembly in statute.

### **Title VIII: Federal Relations**

#### **Art. 42 – State Governor of Bangsamoro**

- (1) No person shall be appointed as a State Governor unless he is a natural born citizen of Bangsamoro ancestry, at least fifty years old, a resident of the Bangsamoro for at least three years immediately preceding his appointment, and of proven competence, integrity and commitment to the principles of good governance. No member of Congress or person holding any office civil or military under the Federal Government shall fill up the Office of State Governor.
- (2) The State Governor shall have a term of seven years with no reappointment.
- (3) The State Governor may be removed by the President upon recommendation of the State Assembly on the grounds of corruption, loss of confidence, and for a valid cause as may be determined by the State Assembly.

### **Art. 43 - Convocation of Leaders**

- (1) The State Governor shall call a formal biennial Convocation of Leaders drawn from a list of delegates of indigenous, traditional and religious persons of importance and prominence to deal with matters relating to transitional justice and social justice, culture, religion, and heritage. The Convocation shall be the representative body of the social, economic, cultural and religious interests of the Bangsamoro State.
- (2) The Convocation of Leaders shall consist of ninety members to be chosen from the ranks of the following: traditional leaders, indigenous peoples, chambers of commerce, professional associations, organized workers, farmers, fisherfolks, universities, voluntary societies, local authorities, the churches and the provincial governors by virtue of their office. The State Assembly shall allocate sufficient budget to be released timely through the Office of the State Governor.
- (3) Transitional and social justice are matters of statewide concern within the scope of communal competence to exercise customary rights applying traditions and practices. For this purpose, the Convocation of Leaders can work out propositions for corrective measures through popular initiative and referendum, among others.
- (4) Such measures shall encompass not just the principles of action but can be made adequately to alter circumstances or modify any discriminatory conditions relating to redress of injustice, relief from hardship or serious economic and social disruption of people's lives, or destitution resulting from unemployment or any other related causes.



(5)The Convocation of Leaders shall be the occasion to confer to outstanding persons State honors and awards. The basis of these honors and awards shall be provided by resolution of the State Assembly.

#### **Art. 44 - Intergovernmental Institutions**

(1)The Intergovernmental Institutions shall be established as joint organs of the Federal Government and the Bangsamoro State Government to carry out delivery of services in shared or overlapping powers. The composition, responsibilities and expenses are as provided by framework of agreements or administrative arrangements. Subject to statute and due process, these Intergovernmental Institutions may establish their own procedures.

(2)The Bangsamoro State Government may submit to the people Optional Referendum on matters beyond the scope of executive ministerial function for the issuance of directives or decrees. This section shall apply in respect of entry to international organizations.

(3)Federal matters involving constitutional or supra-regional competence issues, or control over multilateral harmonization of laws may also be submitted to a vote of the People by direct exercise of referendum as provided in this Constitution.

#### **Art. 45 - State Board of Education**

(1)The Bangsamoro State as its policy encourages all suitable means for the promotion of intellectual, scientific, technical, and moral improvement to increase general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence, being essential to total human development, and the preservation of the rights and freedom of the people. The State shall provide affordable and equal access to globally competitive education to children and young people to become useful and productive members of society.

(2)The State Assembly shall have power, by general statute, to provide for the incorporation and organization of school districts, basic education districts, community colleges, and every kind of technical, vocational, career and training schools.

(3)There shall be established a State Board of Education which shall manage and invest the State Education Trust Fund according to general law and statute and as permanent endowment as provided herein. It shall be composed of the State Minister of Education as the chair, the Superintendent of Public Instruction as deputy chair and three (3) other members to be appointed by the Chief Minister; one member who is a resident of the mainland provinces and another member a resident of the island provinces, none of whom shall be an elected official. The Secretary of State shall serve as ex officio nonvoting member.

(4) From all state revenues there shall first be set apart the moneys to be applied by the State for the support of the public school system, technical schools and public institutions of higher education. The State Assembly shall augment to the proceeds of the State Education Trust Fund from such other sources of revenues of the State. It shall provide from said fund for apportionment in each fiscal year, an amount to be measured per pupil in average daily attendance in the kindergarten schools, basic education schools, and technical schools in the public school system during the next preceding fiscal year.

(5) The Board shall formulate policies according to statute for implementation of the public school system by the State Ministry of Education, and shall perform such other duties as prescribed by statute. The entire State School Budget shall be apportioned in each fiscal year in such manner as the State Assembly may provide, through the school district and other agencies maintaining such schools within the public school system.

#### **Art. 46 – Superintendent of Public Instruction**

(1) The Chief Minister appoints the Superintendent of Public Instruction from the state at large. The Superintendent of Public Instruction who shall serve a non-renewable term of ten years. His other qualifications shall be provided by statute.

(2) The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be the administrative head of the State Bureau of Public Instruction, and shall supervise and control the public basic education, technical and special schools under its jurisdiction. The bureau shall have budgetary responsibility for all funds appropriated or allocated by the state for those schools, all as provided by statute. It shall carry out by institutional means the incorporation of *madaris* system of education and instruction into its public school system.

#### **Art. 47 - Approval of Private Schools**

(1) The Bangsamoro State shall recognize private educational institutions as well as private *madaris* as partners in the advancement of education. Private institutions of education are entitled to state support, to continue the existing standard *madrasah* curriculum fund, educational service contracting scheme and senior high school voucher system, or such other schemes as may be approved in accordance with general law and statute to satisfy recognition for quality requirements as well as long term sustainability.

(2) Upon application by private basic education schools, or proprietary schools with a sustained curriculum or specialized course of study of quality at least equal to that prescribed for similar public schools, the State Board of Public Instruction shall approve and grant permit to the private school in order to operate. A certificate issued by an approved

private school shall carry the same privileges as one issued by a state public school.

(3) Authorization to create, establish, organize private institutions of higher education with its own board of regents shall remain in force for the time being with the Commission on Higher Education under such general laws, regulations and policies as have been or may hereafter be prescribed by statutory provisions. This common provision shall be kept up and supported for inter-governmental modality in matters of subvention of federal funds to state colleges and private institution of higher education. Nothing in this section shall prevent the State Assembly from legislating and regulating its own system and organization of higher learning institutions.

(4) The existing state universities operating in the Bangsamoro such as the Mindanao State University shall continue to receive their funding from the Federal Government and operate in accordance with their charter, subject to representation by the Bangsamoro Government in their governing board.

#### **Art. 48- Board of Regents of Bangsamoro State University**

(1) There is hereby established a Bangsamoro State University and constituted as a body corporate to be administered as a public trust. It shall have title to all real and personal property now or hereafter set aside for or conveyed to it. Its property shall be administered and disposed of according to its charter. The State Assembly shall enact the charter of the Bangsamoro State University System consistent with the principle of academic freedom and pursuit of academic excellence.

(2) The Bangsamoro State University shall be governed by a Board of Regents. The regents shall be appointed by the Chief Minister, upon the nomination of the Minister of Education. The board shall, in accordance with statute, formulate policies and appoint the university president who shall be the executive officer the board. It shall be subject only to legislative control as may insure the security of its funds and compliance with the terms of the endowments of the university.

(3) The Board shall consist of fifteen members, of whom two members shall be from each state district and the remaining member or members shall be from the state at large appointed by the Chief Minister and upon the nomination of the Minister of Education, for overlapping terms of six years, after initial terms that shall be fixed by statute. Regents should be representative of the state's population by ancestry or ethnic heritage and gender to ensure diversity. The Minister of Education shall be an ex officio member, having equal rights and duties with the non-legislative members, of any state agency created by the Assembly in the field of higher education which is charged with the management, administration, and control of the Bangsamoro State University System.

(4)The Bangsamoro State University shall be entirely independent of all political influence and kept free thereof in the appointment of its regents and in the administration of its affairs. No person shall be debarred admission to any department of the university or faculty on the account of his or her sex, race, religion, ethnic heritage, or citizenship.

## **Art. 49 - Organization, discipline and equipment of civil defense**

(1)The Bangsamoro shall have a citizen's volunteer service system which is established in principle, as typical for civil defense in times of natural disasters, man-made calamities and other emergencies. It shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such as are exempt by statutory measures.

(2)The organized civil defense shall be known as the Bangsamoro civil guard of which the State Governor shall be its inspector general directly responsible to the President of the Philippines.

(3)The State Assembly shall provide for the formation, discipline, training, equipment and adequate support of the Bangsamoro civil guard which shall conform as nearly as practicable to the organization, discipline and equipment of the regular army of the Federal Government and shall provide for the maintenance thereof.

## **Title IX: Public Finance and Fiscal Autonomy**

### **Art. 50 - State Funds and Assets**

(1)All moneys and assets received by the State of Bangsamoro or by any state board, agency, commission, or other offices shall be deposited intact not later than the next banking day upon receipt in the State Treasury, except those received:

1. As a result of grants or donations or other forms of assistance when the terms and conditions thereof or of agreements pertaining thereto require otherwise;
2. By trade or professional associations;
3. By retirement system funds: Government Social Insurance System, Social Security System, and Shari'ah compliant funds;
4. By state agencies operating under authority of this Act from charges for the shipment of goods in international maritime trade and commerce; and
5. By a state board, agency, or commission, but pledged by it in connection with the issuance of revenue bonds as provided in law, other than any surplus as may be defined in the law authorizing such revenue bonds.

- (2) All money collected for a special purpose shall be treated as a special fund and shall be used for such purpose only.
- (3) All moneys received by the Bangsamoro State shall form part of the General Fund, except for those which are received as trust fund, but moneys allotted to the Judiciary shall be accrued and deposited intact to its separate account, subject to audit by the Auditor General.
- (4) An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of public moneys shall be published at the beginning of every regular session of the State Assembly.

### **Art. 51 – State Reserve Fund**

- (1) The State Assembly shall establish a prudent state reserve fund in such amount as it shall deem reasonable and necessary. Contributions to, and withdrawals from the fund shall for purposes of this Article constitute appropriations subject to limitation in the year of contribution.
- (2) The State Assembly shall provide by statute a procedure to survey the progress of collection of revenue and the expenditure of funds and to authorize and direct reduction of appropriations as may be necessary to prevent a deficit. In case of a year-end operating deficit, so much of the reserve fund as may be necessary to cover the deficit shall be used. The amount shall be restored each year following the deficit until the five percent or applicable percentage amount required by general law to be transferred to the State Reserve Fund is reached and maintained.
- (3) Details of authorized appropriation from the State Reserve Fund and its investment in secured instruments shall be determined by the State Assembly in separate legislation.

### **Art. 52 - Sources of Revenues (Taxation)**

- (1) The State Assembly shall have the power to levy taxes, fees, charges, and determine rates consistent with the principles of territoriality, equity, accountability, administrative feasibility, theoretical justice, fiscal adequacy, harmonization, economic efficiency, and fiscal autonomy.
- (2) Legislation on levies and assessments shall cover collections from the following:
  1. Taxes, fees, dues and charges;
  2. Customs, duties, and tariffs;
  3. Income from State investments;
  4. Income derived from oil, gas, mines, minerals, and other natural resources;
  5. Equalization fund and income from share in Federal taxes, fees, and charges;
  6. Annual block grant coming from the Federal Government;
  7. Grants from economic agreements entered into by the Bangsamoro Government and conventions to which the Federal Government is a party;

8. Extraordinary grants and donations given for purposes within the competence of Bangsamoro;
  9. Loans and Overseas Development Assistance; and
  10. Such other income as may be provided by statute or federal law.
- (3) Share in the receipts of revenues from government owned and controlled corporations, financial institution, and its subsidiaries registered in the Federal or other states, operating in the Bangsamoro.
- (4) Service fees derived from the collection of federal taxes, fees, dues, and charges performed by the Bangsamoro for the Federal Government and other states.
- (5) Within such limits as may be provided by statute, private companies doing business or seeking to invest within the Bangsamoro State shall be granted fiscal incentives. As used in this paragraph, "companies" include natural persons, partnerships, joint ventures, joint stock associations, cooperatives, and corporations. The State Assembly may provide alternative system of flat rate tax for purposes of investment incentives to industries to locate or relocate in Bangsamoro.
- (6) Income from investments in Islamic financial instruments and takaful are subject to tax which shall be covered by statute enacted by the State Assembly.

### **Art. 53 - Taxing Powers**

- (1) The Bangsamoro State shall have power to levy and, by statute, collect the following taxes:
1. Income Tax;
  2. Capital Gains Tax;
  3. Documentary Stamp Tax;
  4. Donor's Tax;
  5. Estate Tax;
  6. Sales Tax, Ad Valorem, excise and other percentage taxes;
  7. Gross Receipts Tax levied on banks, non-bank intermediaries, and other financial institutions operating in the Bangsamoro;
  8. Property Tax;
  9. Road Usage and Motor Vehicle Tax; and
  10. Such other taxes that the State Assembly may impose or levy.
- (2) The State Assembly may provide for property taxation of all forms of tangible personal property, shares of capital stock, evidences of indebtedness, and any legal or equitable interest therein not exempt under any other provision of this article. Upon a favorable vote of two-thirds of the members, it may classify such personal property for differential taxation or for exemptions.

(3)The following may be exempted from property taxation, in whole or in part:

1. Immature forest trees planted on lands not previously bearing merchantable timber or planted or of natural growth on land from which the merchantable original growth timber stand; and
2. Growing crops, fruit and nut trees until five years after the season in which they were planted in orchard form or any other plant growers system.

(4)The State Assembly may supersede property taxing provisions with an alternative system or systems of taxing or exempting forest trees or timber, including a taxation system not based on property valuation. Any alternative system or systems shall provide for exemption of trees (“the unharvested immature trees”) so designated, shall encourage the continued use of timberlands for the production of trees for timber products. Any restrictions on the use of timberland to the production of timber products and compatible uses with provisions for taxation of timberland based on the restrictions is subject to the conservation, preservation, and continued existence of open space land, and the promotion of preservation of property of historical significance.

(5)Any taxable interest of any character, other than a lease for agricultural purposes and an interest of a local government, on lands owned outside its boundaries, including rights to use or divert water from surface or underground sources, shall be taxable in the same manner as any other taxable interests. Any assessment made shall be subject to review, equalization, and adjustment by the State Board of Equalization, but an adjustment shall conform to the provisions of this Article under a joint exercise of power agreement.

(6)Except as provided by statute, neither the Bangsamoro State nor any of its political subdivisions shall levy or collect tax on the sale of, storage, or consumption in this State of food products specifically with regards to *halal* food industry and products, as of the effective date of this section.

(7)No legal or equitable process shall issue in any proceedings in court against the State or any officer thereof to prevent or enjoin the collection of any tax. After payment of a tax claimed to be illegal, an action may be maintained to recover the tax paid, with interest, in such manner as may be approved by the State Assembly.

## **Art. 54 - Creation of Revenue Sharing Fund**

(1)It shall be competent for the Bangsamoro State to create sources of revenue, contract loans, credits, and other forms of indebtedness with any government or private bank and other lending institutions, except those subject to sovereign guaranty which require the Bangko Sentral approval. Bonds and other financial instruments issued under this

particular Section shall be sold as provided by law and shall require the approval of the Bureau of Treasury.

- (2) A Revenue Sharing Fund shall be established in the State Treasury as a special investment fund. All excise tax levied on gasoline and motor vehicle fuels and on special fuels within the Bangsamoro territory shall be deposited to this special investment fund. Funds derived therefrom shall be subject to appropriation in the budgets of the Federation and the Bangsamoro State shall specify the joint tasks as well as coordination with the Energy Regulation Commission Board and the Bangsamoro State Equalization Board and other agencies to which Section 1 above applies.

### **Art. 55 - Creation of Transportation Trust Fund**

- (1) As of the effective date of this Constitution, all moneys appropriated by the federal highways and the federal aviation agencies shall be paid and credited to the Bangsamoro "Transportation Trust Fund" and the proportion for equalization shall be the same for all states of the Federation. For this purpose, moneys shall be dedicated solely for the costs for and associated with construction and maintenance of the roads and bridges of the state and the federal highway systems, ports, airports, mass transit system, and police service for traffic control purposes.

### **Art. 56 - Expenditure of State Fund**

- (1) Money may be drawn from the Treasury only through an appropriation made by law and upon a drawn treasury warrant by the State Secretary.
- (2) A Revenue Estimating Conference shall prepare and publish initial and revised estimates of money to be received by the state general fund and dedicated funds for the current and next fiscal years, which are available for appropriation. In each estimate, the conference designates the money in the forecast which is recurring and nonrecurring. All conference decisions to adopt these estimates made shall be by unanimous vote of its members. Changes to the unanimous vote requirement shall be made by statutory provision enacted by a favorable vote of two-thirds of the elected members of the State Assembly. The most recently adopted estimate of money available for appropriation shall be the official forecast for budget preparation.
- (3) The budget shall be balanced without net borrowing in principle, except in times of State emergency, disasters, and economic crisis. Any appropriations category added or removed from budget must be balanced with respect to revenues and expenditures. Additionally, the annual calculation of the appropriations limit under this Article for each entity of local government shall be reviewed as part of an annual financial audit.



- (4)The State Assembly shall provide for the determination of an expenditure limit for each fiscal year to be established during the first quarter of the calendar year for the next fiscal year. The expenditure limit may be revised in any fiscal year by a favorable vote of two-thirds of the elected members of the state Assembly.
- (5)The conference shall be composed of the Chief Minister, or his designee, the speaker of the Assembly, or his designee, the State Finance Minister, the Chairman of the Mindanao Development Authority, and a permanent faculty member of a university or state college who has expertise in fiscal administration particularly forecasting. Changes to membership beyond the five members shall be made by a statute with two-thirds of the elected members of the State Assembly voting in favor.
- (6)The State Assembly shall ensure reporting of deviations from forecasts of public spending.
- (7)Budgetary control over executive and administrative officers and agencies, boards, commissions of the State Government shall be prescribed by act of the State Assembly.

#### **Art. 57 - State Indebtedness, limitation to incur**

- (1)Authorization by law is required for the borrowing of funds, assumption of surety obligations, guarantees or other commitments that may lead to incurring indebtedness, liabilities and expenditures in future fiscal years specifying the amounts involved. Revenue obtained by borrowing must not exceed the total of investment expenditure provided for in the budget. Exception shall be allowable only to avert, prevent or remove disorder to the balance in the overall economic life of the people.
- (2)The State Assembly may create and establish a General Obligation Bond Proceeds Fund pursuant to this Article and provide for the proceeds of sale of general obligation bonds of the State heretofore or hereafter issued, including any sums paid as accrued interest thereon, as the case may be, with proper authority to be paid into or transferred to this designated fund. All state money credited to the State Treasury, related to contractual obligations existing on the effective date of this Bangsamoro State Constitution, shall be deposited to this Fund. Thereafter, except as otherwise provided by law, money remaining in the said Fund shall be credited to the State General Fund.
- (3)The State Assembly may abolish, subject to condition of this section, any fund in the State Treasury heretofore or hereafter created by any act for the purpose of having deposited therein the proceeds from the issuance of bonds, if such proceeds are transferred to or paid into the "General Obligation Proceeds Fund" pursuant to the authority granted in this section, without prejudice however to re-establishing any bond proceeds funds so abolished and transferring back to its credit all proceeds of the particular bond fund being re-established.

## **Art. 58 - State Board of Equalization**

- (1) The State Board of Equalization shall be joint agency of Bangsamoro and the Federation: The State Secretary and a delegation of four to be designated by the Cabinet constitute the members on recommendation of the Finance Minister. Its duties and functions are as provided in paragraphs of the Articles on Revenue Sharing Fund and Financial Equalization and other provisions.
- (2) The amount of equalization shall be calculated by multiplying the State income for the appropriate year, not including new State loans, as established in the State final accounts, by a certain index (i.e., the basis for equalization) which shall be altered if the final accounts change with effect on the amount of equalization as devolution increases in state activity. The alternation of the basis shall be stipulated in regulatory measures.

## **Art. 59 - Financial Equalization**

- (1) The regular financial equalization referred to in this Bangsamoro Constitution shall be carried out among the States of the Federation as a whole. Subvention of funds by the Federal Government to include block grants and any such percentage of the amount derived from the proceeds of taxes and revenues shall, in compliance with the paragraphs of this Article, constitute appropriations subject to limitation in the fiscal year.
- (2) A funding federal arrangement for the determination of public expenditures on territorial rather than functional formula shall be administered and managed by a Federal Grants Commission which acts as revenue equalizer among states or regions. Once blocks for the region of asymmetries have been determined the secretaries of state may adopt the spending appropriate to switch between services supplemented by an equalization element regardless of the approach adopted by the Federal departmental secretaries.
- (3) For purposes of this Section, neither release nor authorization to expend withdrawals from such equalization fund, nor the transfers between or among such funds, shall constitute appropriations subject to limitation. When granting subsidies, the Federal Government shall take into account the financial capacity of the Bangsamoro State and the special situation of its component Negeris.
- (4) A share of the Federal Government revenues derived from the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources within the Bangsamoro state may consist of contract servicing proceeds, levies and moneys appropriated, donated or otherwise accrued to the Special Fund for restoration of the renewable natural resources. Any taxable interest or assessment shall be subject to review, equalization, and adjustment by the State Board of Equalization, but an adjustment shall conform to the

provisions of these paragraphs intended to authorize as an alternative method of procedure governing the matters to which they apply.

(5) It is intended by this Section to empower the Bangsamoro State to exercise the provisions of this Article over proceeds or revenues from the exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources derived from island areas, territories, land or water, covered by and within the state jurisdiction separately or in combination with authority granted to any regional governmental entity or to redevelopment agencies. As used in this paragraph, the term "Island area" shall be considered to be contiguous by land to the town of which they are part of. Statute shall be enacted as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this Section.

### **Art. 60 - Fiscal Transfers**

(1) Until the establishment of a Federal State, the Bangsamoro framework for economy and finance shall be based on a formula for revenue sharing arrangements and distributions in such a system or systems that a fair balance is struck. An overall percentage of the General Fund share from the total proceeds of taxes, fees, and charges, other than tariff and customs duties collected in the state, shall be transferred to the General State Funds: twenty-five (25) percent to the Federal State, and seventy-five (75) percent to the Bangsamoro state.

(2) The treasurer of any province, city, municipality or any local government unit may make temporary transfers from the funds in custody as may be necessary to provide funds for meeting any obligations incurred for maintenance purposes, which are paid out solely through the treasurer's office. Such temporary transfer of funds to any political subdivision shall be made only upon resolution adopted by the governing body of the local government unit directing the treasurer of such province, city, or municipality to make such transfer. The transfer shall not exceed eighty-five (85) percent of the anticipated revenues accruing to such political subdivision and shall not be made prior to the first day of the fiscal year. But it shall be replaced from revenues accruing to the political subdivision before any other obligation is met from such revenue.

### **Art. 61 - Economy and Patrimony**

(1) The State Assembly shall provide for the utilization, development, and conservation of all natural resources belonging to the Bangsamoro State as part of its patrimony, including land and inland waters or navigable waters leading to the sea, for the maximum benefit of the people. Wherever recurring in their natural state, fish and wildlife are reserved to the people.

(2) Within the framework of its powers, the Bangsamoro State shall be obliged to provide for realization of the right to work, which includes the right of every individual to earn his livelihood through freely chosen work,

through a labor policy of full employment and employment promotion. It shall safeguard State-approved public holidays as days of rest, and the traditions associated with such public holidays shall be respected. Details shall be regulated by statute.

- (3)The State Assembly shall enact statutes to prevent trusts, monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade.

## **Title X: Justice System**

### **Art. 62 – The Judiciary**

- (1)Judicial power shall be exercised by the Bangsamoro High Court, the Shari’ah Courts, Civil Courts, Tribal Courts, and such other courts, as may be established by this Constitution or by statute or law.

Judicial power includes the duty of the courts of justice to settle actual controversies involving rights which are legally demandable and enforceable, and to determine whether there has been a grave abuse of discretion amounting to lack or excess of jurisdiction on the part of any branch or instrumentality of the Government.

- (2)A member of the judiciary must be a person of proven competence, integrity, probity, and independence. In addition to those prescribed by an organic law for the judiciary, the State Assembly may prescribe additional qualifications for judges of lower courts.

No law shall be passed reorganizing the judiciary when it undermines the security of tenure of its members.

- (3)The judiciary shall enjoy fiscal autonomy. Appropriations for the judiciary may not be reduced below the amount appropriated for the previous year, and after approval, shall be automatically and regularly released. The salary of the justices and judges of lower courts shall be fixed by law. During their continuance in office, their salary shall not be decreased.

- (4)The Bangsamoro High Court composed of the Presiding Justice and six Associate Justices is the supreme judicial body within the Bangsamoro State. Its decisions with respect to error or questions of law pertaining to Bangsamoro statutes shall be final and executory. It shall have administrative supervision over all courts and its personnel within the Bangsamoro.

- (5)The State Governor of the Bangsamoro appoints all judges from a list of at least three nomineesubmitted by the Council of Judicial Performance for every vacancy. They shall serve office until they reach the age of retirement.

- (6)No decision shall be rendered by any court without expressing therein clearly and distinctly the facts and the law on which it is based. No

petition for review or motion for reconsideration of a decision of the court shall be refused due course or denied without stating the legal basis thereof.

### **Art. 63 - Shari'a Courts**

- (1) The Shari'a law shall have supremacy and application over Muslims only on matters pertaining to persons and family relations, civil law matters, commercial transactions, and criminal law.
- (2) Judicial power with respect to Shari'a law shall be exercised by shari'a courts as established by law.

### **Art. 64 – Foundation of Criminal Justice**

- (1) Laws for the punishment of crime shall be founded on principles for the protection of society, personal responsibility, accountability for one's actions, retribution or reformation, and rehabilitation of the offender.
- (2) Treatment of arrested or confined persons shall be matters of State concern. No person arrested, detained or confined in jail shall be treated with inhuman, unnecessary rigor such as to inflict torture or humiliation.
- (3) In all criminal prosecution, the accused shall have the right to public trial. No person shall be put in double jeopardy for the same offense, nor be compelled in any criminal prosecution to testify against himself.
- (4) Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed. Cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted, but all penalties shall be in proportion to the offense committed. Punishment for all capital crimes shall be imposed without minimizing its gravity unless the accused pleads to a lesser offense.
- (5) The retroactivity of penal laws to the acts prior to the taking effect of its provisions is prohibited unless favorable to the accused.
- (6) The principle of legality as the foundation of the right to personal security insofar as the effect of *hadd* and *qasas* crimes and *diyyat* shall be applicable only to Muslims as modified by *adat* or customary law.
- (7) Judges in exercising discretionary jurisdiction over *ta'azir* penalty shall weigh in the right of presumption of innocence, the right to remain silent, the inviolability of homes, the conduct in service of warrants or in securing confession, and the right to counsel of choice.

### **Art. 65 – Darul Iftah and the Grand Mufti**

- (1) There shall be a Grand Mufti, who heads the Darul Iftah, who shall be appointed by the Chief Minister and hold office for a term of seven years,

without prejudice to reappointment, unless removed for cause or incapacitated to discharge the duties of his office.

(2)The Grand Mufti shall, on the written request of any interested party, have the authority to render *fatwa*, based on recognized authorities or the *Darul Iftah*, regarding any question relating to Shari'ah.

(3)The State Assembly shall prescribe the qualifications and compensation of the Grand Mufti.

## **Art. 66 - Council on Judicial Performance**

(1)A Council of Judicial Performance is hereby created whose ex officio membership shall be designated, when applicable, by their respective heads of office, as follows:

1. The most senior Associate Justice of the Bangsamoro High Court;
2. The Grand Mufti;
3. The Attorney General;
4. The Minister of Justice of the Bangsamoro State;
5. One Integrated Bar of the Philippines member who has practiced law in Bangsamoro for 10 years appointed by its governing body for three-year terms;
6. One Integrated Shari'a Bar of the Philippines member who has practiced law in Bangsamoro for 10 years appointed by its governing body for three-year terms; and
7. The Presiding Justice who shall be the Chairman of this Council.

(2)Council membership terminates if a member ceases to hold the position that qualified the ex officio member for appointment. A vacancy shall be filled by the appointing power for the remainder of the term.

(3)The Council on Judicial Performance shall prepare a list of three nominees to the judicial positions, exercise disciplinary actions against erring judges and court personnel, and such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the performance of its duties.

(4)The budget of the Council shall be separate from the budget of any other state agency or court.

## **Art. 67- Tribal Courts; customary laws**

(1)Tribal justice system of the indigenous peoples and cultural communities shall consist of a clan leader sitting in council to hear claims or alternative settlement in respect of family disputes. Marriage and family are entitled to help and protection by the community. If all parties consent, controversies decided under *adat* or customary laws should be sustained and entered in the barangay civil register.

- (2) Traditional tribal authority refers to the *kefagawan*, *panglima*, *datu kali* or other similar institutions who may, on a point of customary law, determine actions as administrative formality, if the parties agree to be bound, the courts shall take judicial notice and give effect to it. When the traditional authority makes a ruling it shall have due regard to customary law on rights and title to ancestral land such as *pusaka* and *kawali*, and take notice of all written laws or enactments in the State as well as the provisions of shari'a.
- (3) On matters of land claims, based on debt and not on right of beneficiary of estates, and where customary summary distribution order applies, it shall occur automatically. If a claim is disputed, on the circumstances on which it stands, the claimant is referred to the proper arbiter or the court.
- (4) Competency of tribal courts to deal with acquired property, earnings or debts shall be according to monetary limits defined by statute. As used in this section, *harta sa pancharian* is property or earnings acquired as the result of the joint labor of the spouses and includes income derived from capital which itself is the result of joint labor. However, as a general rule, complete separation of property is the property regime among Muslims and not conjugal partnership.
- (5) Subject matters of a type in which any determination on a point of customary law may involve the provision of the shari'a sources in regard to *baital'mal*, *awqaf*, and *zakat* regulation, the action shall be referred to the Grand Mufti for advice and opinion.
- (6) In the event of conflict between the tribal courts and the civil courts acting within its jurisdiction, the decision of the latter shall prevail.

## **Title XI: Final Provisions**

### **Art. 68 – Trial Court Unification**

- (1) Legislation may prescribe appropriate education and training of judges with due regard to trial court unification.
- (2) The Court of Appeals, the Regional Trial Court, the Municipal Trial Court in Cities, Municipal Trial Courts, Municipal Circuit Trial Courts, Shari'a Circuit Courts, and Shari'a District Courts within the Bangsamoro State shall continue to function as presently constituted and organized, until the completion of the reorganization as provided in this Constitution and by organic laws as declared by the Chief Minister. Upon such declaration, the said courts shall be deemed automatically abolished and the incumbents thereof shall cease to hold office. The cases pending in the old Courts shall be transferred to the appropriate Courts together with the pertinent functions, records, equipment, property and the necessary personnel.

## **Art. 69 – Repeal of existing laws**

- (1) All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulation, and other issuances or parts thereof which are inconsistent with this Constitution are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.
- (2) All powers, functions, assets, capital, records, funds, receivables, liabilities, equipment of the preceding autonomous entity are hereby transferred to the Bangsamoro State.

## **Art. 70 – Conflict Rules**

- (1) In case of conflict and dispute in the exercise of the powers of the State and the Federal Government, or between the Bangsamoro State and other states of the federation, the same shall be resolved by a Constitutional Court.

## **Art. 71 – Amending and Revising this State Constitution**

- (1) The State Assembly may by a roll-call vote of two-thirds of all its members propose an amendment or revision of this Bangsamoro State Constitution. Such voting of the membership shall be entered in the journal and in the same manner may amend or withdraw its proposal.
- (2) The State Assembly may by roll-call vote of two-thirds of the members submit at a general election the question whether to call a convention to revise the Bangsamoro State Constitution. If the majority vote cast yes on that question, within six months the assembly shall provide for the convention. The delegates to a constitutional convention shall be qualified voters elected from districts as nearly equal in population as may be practicable.
- (3) The bona fide residents who are citizens and qualified voters of the State may directly amend this State Constitution by initiative in a form of general proposition or formulated draft or optional referendum. The political parties shall contribute to the forming of opinion and the will of the people. A proposed amendment or revision shall be submitted to the people and, if approved by majority of yes votes cast thereon, will take effect the day after the election unless the measure provides otherwise. If optional provisions of two or more measures are approved at the same election, the measure receiving the highest affirmative vote cast shall prevail.

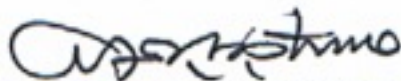
## **Art. 72 - Effective Date**

This Bangsamoro State Constitution shall be submitted to the people for their ratification at the plebiscite called for the purpose. It shall become effective immediately on the day after its approval by a majority votes cast thereon.



Adopted in Convention by the unanimous consent of all-Moro leaders present, this day 2<sup>nd</sup> of June 2018 at Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA) Office, Old Airport Terminal Building, Old Airport Road, Sasa, Davao City. In witness whereof, we have subscribed our names:

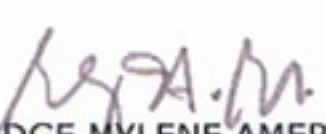
**TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP**



ATTY. MICHAEL O. MASTURA  
Chairman and  
President, All Moro Convention



AMBASSADOR AKMAD SAKKAM



JUDGE MYLENE AMEROL-  
MACUMBAL



ROBERT M. ALONTO



MAHARLIKA ALONTO



ATTY. HANAN ROMANDA-KAHALAN

ATTY. NAGUIB SINARIMBO



PANGLIMA AMILPASA BANDAYING



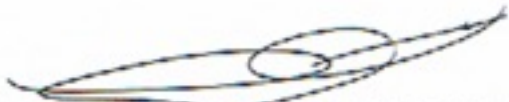
DATU ISMAIL MASTURA



ATTY. ISHAK MASTURA

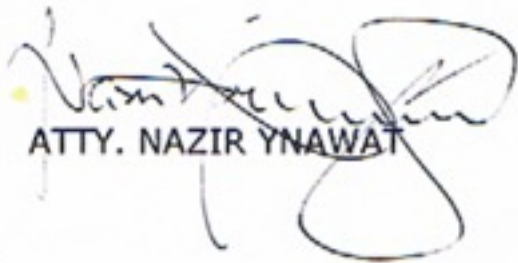


ATTY. MARY ANN ARNADO



PROSECUTOR ABDUL GAFFUR MADKI  
HOWARD ALONTO II

  
BAI NORHATA M. ALONTO



ATTY. NAZIR YNAWAT

DR. AMOR PENDALIDAY

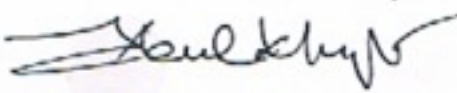
ED BULLECER

  
RUHOLLAH AL-HUSSEINI J.  
ALONTO

  
SALIOBAN BLAH

The Convenor,


**MINDANAO DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

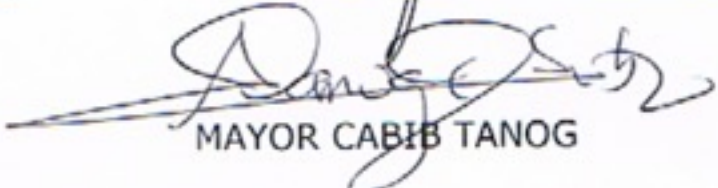
  
SECRETARY DATU HJ. ABUL KHAYR D. ALONTO  
Chairman

CORE GROUP


  
DATU SOMERADO PIMPING

  
SHIEK ABDULRAHMAN ROMANDA

  
ADZIS MALAGUIOK

  
MAYOR CABIB TANOG

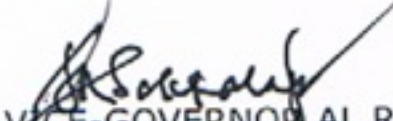
  
SUBAHANI TAHA

  
MAYOR ABDEL ANNI

  
ABEN ABUBAKAR

  
ATTY. BARATACUL CAUDANG

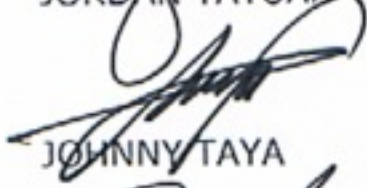
  
FREDDIE DALANDAS

  
VICE-GOVERNOR AL RASHEED  
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HAROUN WALI


  
JORDAN TAYUAN

  
MOGAWAN ABID

  
JOHNNY TAYA

  
ASAMLIL BANDON

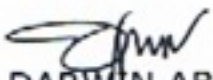
  
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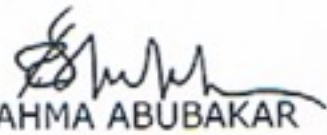
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DARWIN ABSARI

  
SITTI SHADA JUL

  
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RAHMA ABUBAKAR

  
ENGR. PACASIRANG MAMAQ

  
MAX MACAPOLI

  
AYESHA MERDEKA ALONTO

  
ED KABALU

  
ASSEMBLYWOMAN IRENE TILLAH

  
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DATU VER PANGAWILAN


AHMAD ABDULGANI


  
NASSER ABDULLAH

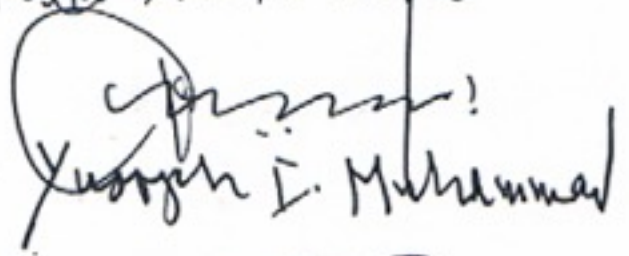
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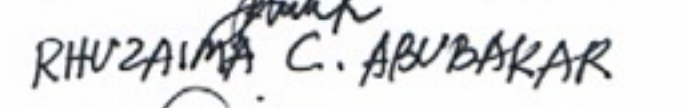
  
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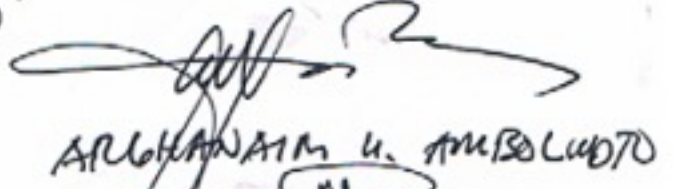
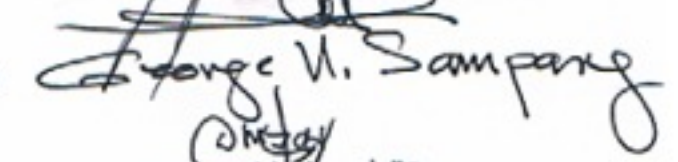
  
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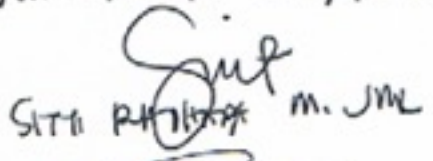
  
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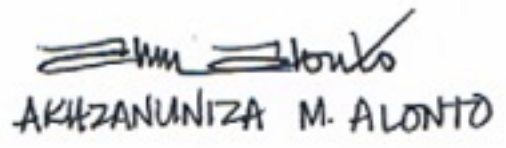
  
BASUL LEPAIL  
  
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YUSOFF I. MUHAMMAD

  
ABDULLA A. KATO  
  
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RIZZAIMA C. ABUBAKAR

  
ARUBHANAIM U. AMISOLUPTO  
  
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AKHZANUNIZA M. ALONTO

  
EMELIAN L. CAWANGA

ENGR. HILAL SANGCOPAN

ISSAH DANGCAL - FF1-90

PROF. MADID SHIEK

TABONAWAN SACAR - FF1-90