COMPR	EHENSIVE AG	REEMENT	ON THE BAN	IGSAMORO

In The Name Of God, the Beneficent, the Merciful

THE COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT ON THE BANGSAMORO

The Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) consolidates and affirms the understanding and commitment between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), herein referred to as the Parties.

The peace negotiations began in the Philippines in January 1997, continued under the facilitation of the Government of Malaysia beginning 2001, and led to the signing of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro in October 2012 and the completion of all its attached documents in January 2014.

Underlying the CAB is the recognition of the justness and legitimacy of the future through a democratic process that will secure their identity and posterity and allow for meaningful self-governance.

This Comprehensive Agreement is a product of the pursuit for a solution to the Bangsamoro Question with honor, justice, and dignity for all concerned. It ends the armed hostilities between the two Parties and provides for the negotiated political settlement of the Bangsamoro Question, thereby ending the armed conflict between the GPH and the MILF, and promoting peace and stability in this part of the world.

The Parties acknowledge their responsibilities to uphold the principles of justice. They commit to protect and enhance the right of the Bangsamoro people and other inhabitants in the Bangsamoro to human dignity; reduce social, economic, and political inequalities; correct historical injustice committed against the Bangsamoro; and remove cultural inequities through the agreed modalities aimed at equitably diffusing wealth and political power for the common good.

THE AGREEMENTS

The following agreements between the Parties appended hereto constitute integral parts of this Comprehensive Agreement:

Agreement for the General Cessation of Hostilities signed on 18 July 1997 in Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines

Page 1 of 5

- 2. General Framework of Agreement of Intent between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front signed on 27 August 1998 in Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao, Philippines
- 3. Agreement on the General Framework on the Resumption of Peace Talks signed on 24 March 2001 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- 4. Agreement on Peace between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front signed on 22 June 2001 in Tripoli, Libya
- 5. Declaration of Continuity for Peace Negotiations between the, Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front signed on 3 June 2010 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- 6. GPH-MILF Decision Points on Principles as of April 2012 signed on 24 April 2012 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- 7. Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro initialed on 12 October 2012 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and signed on 15 October 2012 in Manila, Philippines
- 8. Annex on Transitional Arrangements and Modalities signed on 27 February 2013 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- 9. Annex on Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing signed on 13 July 2013 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- 10. Annex on Power Sharing signed on 8 December 2013 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- 11. Annex on Normalization signed on 25 January 2014 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Addendum on the Bangsamoro Waters and Zones of Joint Cooperation signed on 25 January 2014 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Supplementary to the CAB are the various agreements, guidelines, terms of reference, and joint statements duly signed and acknowledged by the Parties in the course of the negotiations between the two Parties beginning in 1997.

The Parties commit to honor, respect, and implement all these past agreements and supplementary documents signed by them and as further elaborated in the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro and its Annexes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Parties express their gratitude to the very important role of:

- Malaysia, as the Third-Party Facilitator and Head of Mission of the International Monitoring Team (IMT)
- The International Contact Group composed of Japan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Center for Humanitarian Dialogue, Community of Sant'Egidio, Conciliation Resources, Muhammadiyah, and The Asia Foundation
- Members of the IMT, namely, Brunei, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Norway, and the European Union (EU); and its Civilian Protection Component (CPC) composed of the Mindanao Human Rights Action Center, Mindanao People's Caucus, Moslem Organization of Government Officials and Professionals, and Nonviolent Peaceforce
- The Organization of Islamic Cooperation as observer to the GPH-MILF negotiations
- The Third Party Monitoring Team chaired by an eminent person from EU, with members from The Asia Foundation and the Turkish Humanitarian Relief Foundation (IHH), and two leaders of local civil society organizations
- The Independent Commission on Policing composed of international experts from Canada, Australia, Japan and local experts selected by the Parties.

The Parties give special appreciation to His Excellency President Benigno Simeon Aquino III for his leadership and to the MILF Central Committee headed by Chair Al Haj Murad Ebrahim for their continued commitment to the peaceful resolution of the Bangsamoro Question. Likewise, the Parties express their sincere gratitude to the Government of Malaysia and His Excellency Prime Minister Dato' Sri Hj. Mohd Najib Bin Tun Hj. Abdul Razak for his support to the GPH-MILF Peace Talks.

The Parties also thank the international community and local and national civil society organizations for the steadfast support that they have extended to the peace process in their different capacities. They also commend the Bangsamoro Transition Commission as they earnestly work towards completing the draft Bangsamoro Basic Law.

They acknowledge the crucial role played by the two Parties' Coordinating Committees on Cessation of Hostilities and the Ad-Hoc Joint Action Group in preventing hostilities, supporting the efforts to keep the peace on the ground, and maintaining an environment conducive to continuing negotiations.

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PRINCIPLES OF IMPLEMENTATION

The Parties acknowledge the identity and legitimate grievances of the Bangsamoro. In the same vein, they affirm the commitment to mutually respect the right to one's identity and the parity of esteem of everyone in the political community.

Both parties pledge to continue to conduct multisectoral dialogues and consultations, take into account the concerns of the stakeholders, generate broad-based support, and ensure wide participation in the various mechanisms and processes that shall be instituted.

Working with other groups and sectors, the two Parties shall ensure the establishment of a new Bangsamoro political entity that will protect individual and collective rights, and be truly democratic, representative of the diversity of the populace, and accountable to the communities therein.

The mechanisms and modalities for the actual implementation of this Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro, including the ratification of the Bangsamoro Basic Law pursuant to Article V, Territory of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro, are spelled out herein. The Parties shall mutually take such steps for its full implementation leading to the establishment of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority and the regular Bangsamoro Government, the gradual normalization of the previously conflict-affected areas and their transformation into peaceful and progressive communities.

The Parties commit to faithfully abide by, honor, respect, implement, and entrench these agreements, and nurture the integrity of the whole peace process.

An Exit Agreement shall be crafted and signed by both Parties when all agreements have been fully implemented.

Done on this 27th day of March in the year 2014, Manila, Philippines.

FOR THE GPH:

FOR THE MILF:

MIRIAM CORONEL FERRER

GPH Panel Chairperson

MOHAGHER IQBAL MILF Panel Chairperson

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MCCERNI SENEN C. BACANI

SENEN C. BACANI Panel Member DATU MICHAEL MASTURA Panel Member

Mkmu Suhum - SAD YASMIN BUSRAN-LAO

Panel Member

MAULANA "BOBBY" ALONTO Panel Member

MEHOL/K. SADAIN Panel Member ABHOUD SYED LINGGA Panel Member

ZENONIDA BRÔSAS Panel Consultant

ABDULLA CAMLIAN Panel Member

DATU ANTONIO KINOC Alternace Panel Member

WITNESSED BY:

TENGKU DATO' AB GHAFAR TENGKU MOHAMED Malaysian Facilitator

SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF:

TERESITA QUINTOS-DELES

Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process

AL HAJ MURAD EBRAHIM

Chair of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front

BENIGNO SIMEON AQUINO III

President

of the Republic of the Philippines

DATO'SRI HJ. MOHD NAJIB BINTUN HJ. ABDUL RAZAK

Prime Minister of Malaysia

AGREEMENT FOR GENERAL CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

IN THE NAME OF GGD THE BENEFICENT, THE MERCIFUL

AGREEMENT FOR GENERAL CERSATION OF HOSTILITIES

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS .

WHEREAS, peace talks are now being undertaken between representative of the Government of the Philippines (GRP) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF);

WHEREAS, while an informal ceaselire has been observed between the GRP and the MILF, with the end in view of finding a just and lasting solution to the centuries old problem of the Bangsamoro and native inhabitants of Mindanao, it becomes necessary that peace and order be assured:

WHEREAS, in view of the foregoing, it becomes imperative for the GRP and the MILF to enter into an agreement for general cessation of hostilities and to agree to continue the formal peace talks;

NOW, THEREFORE, the GRP and the Mile, through their undersigned authorised representatives, agree, as they hereby agreed on the following:

- To commit the armed forces of the GRP and the MILF to a General Cessation of Hostilities;
- To direct their respective Sub-Committee on Cessation of Hostilities to meet on 30 July 1997, and on such dates thereafter, but not to exceed two (2) months, to draw and finalise the guidelines and ground rules for the implementation of this Agreement; and
- To resume and proceed with the formal peace talks in a venue to be mutually agreed upon between the GRP and the MILF Panels.

This Agreement shall take effect on the 21st day of July 1997.

SO AGREED.

DONE in the City of Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, this 18th day of July 1997.

For the GRI

AME TORTUNATO U. ABAT

Chairman, GRP Ferrel

For the Mile

BHAZALL JASFAR

Nice Codin for Political Affairs Central Consuittee, MILF

Chairman, MILF Panel

KUBEH D. TORRES

Executive Secretary

bed rehato a. de villa

Dept. of National Defense

GRP and MiLF Agreement on General Cossation of Hostilities Page 2/

WITHESSES:

For the GRP:

For the MILF:

MAN URN. JOSELIN B. HAZARENO

Chairman, Sub-Committee on Cessation of Hostilities

LT. GEN EDGARDO E. BATENDA (RET)

Member, Technical Committee

ASEC. JOVENAL F. FAZAGA
Chairman, Technical Committee on
Agenda Setting

ATTY. GRACE M. TAN Director, Office of the President

ATTY. ALBERTO A. BERNARDO Executive Director, NPUDG MOHAGHEP IQUAL Member, Central Committee

MiLE

BAMMY AL MARBOUR Deputy Chief of Staff, BIAF

MILF

OMAH HABAN

Membery Central Committee MILF

ABDULMANAF BARTAWII. Chairman, Secretariat MILF, Technical Committee

ATTY. OMAR B. UMPAR MILF Legal Counselor

Certified Photo Copy:

GENERAL FRAMEWORK OF AGREEMENT OF INTENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES (GPH) AND THE MORO ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT (MILF)

IN THE NAME OF GOD MOST BENEFICENT, MOST MERCIFUL

GENERAL FRAMEWORK OF AGREEMENT OF INTENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES (GRP) AND THE MORO ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT (MILF)

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), herein referred to as the Parties:

Recognizing the need for a negotiated political settlement to bring an end to the armed conflict in Mindanao.

Desiring to contribute toward that end and to promote an enduring peace and stability in Mindanao.

Noting the Agreement on General Cessation of Hostilities of July 18, 1997, signed at Cagayan de Oro City, between the Parties;

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

The parties commit to pursue the peace negotiations on the substantive issues as soon as possible, and resolutely continue the negotiations until the Parties reach a negotiated political settlement.

Article II

The Parties affirm their commitment to protect and respect human rights in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Article III

The Parties negotiate with sincerity in the resolution and pacific settlement of the conflict, and hereby pledge to implement the joint agreements/arrangements previously signed by the Parties' representatives, such as the Agreement for General Cessation of Hostilities signed on July 18, 1997 at Cagayan de Oro City and other supplementary agreements.

Article IV

The Parties pledge to refrain from the use or threat of force to attain undue advantage while peace negotiations on the substantive issues are on-going.

Article V

The Parties recognize that there will be lesting peace in Mindanao when there is mutual trust, justice, freedom, and tolerance for the identity, culture, way of life and aspirations of all the peoples of Mindanao

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Article VI

This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature.

Done at the Dawah Center, Crossing Simuay, Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao, this 27th day of August, 1998.

FOR THE GRP:

FOR THE MILF:

LTGEN. ORLANDO V. SORIANO (Rei) & Chairman, GRP Negotiating Panel

ALEEM ABDULAZIZ MIMBANTAS Chairman, MILF Negotiating Panel

WITNESSES:

AMB. MANUEL T. YAN

Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process

DR. ALUNAN C. GLANG

Chairman, Majlis Al-Shura

Adviser, MILF

REP. ANTHONY T. DEQUINA Member, GRP Negotiating Panel

DR. EMILY M. MAROHOMBSAR Member, GRP Negotiating Panel SHEIM ALI ISMAN Chairman, MILF Islamic Supreme Court

SHEIKH ABUKHALIL YAHYA

DIR. ALMA R. EVANGELISTA

Chairperson, GRP Technical Committee

MGEN: SANTOS B. GABISON JR.

Member GRP Negotiating Panel

MOHAGHER IQBAL

Member, MILF Negotiating Panei

OMARHASSAN

Member, MILF Negotiating Panel

WITNESSES (continued)

FOR THE GRP:

FOR THE MILF:

COMM. J. PERCIVAL L. ADIONG Member, GRP Technical Committee

Member MILF Negotiating Panel

ADG ZENONIDA F. BRUSAS Member, GRP Technical Committee

SAMMY AL MANSOUR Meraber, MILF Negotiating Panel

AGREEMENT ON THE GENERAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE RESUMPTION OF PEACE TALKS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE MORO ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT

AGREEMENT ON THE GENERAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE RESUMPTION OF PEACE TALKS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE MORO ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and the More Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), herein after referred to as the Parties:

Recognizing the need to resume their stalled peace talks in order to end the armed hostilities between them and achieve a negotiated political settlement of the conflict in Mindanao and of the Bangsamoro problem, thereby promoting peace and stability in this part of the world;

Aware of the need to create an atmosphere conducive to the resumption of the peace negotiation through the normalization of the situation of the communities affected by armed conflict in Mindanao;

Noting the Agreement on General Cessation of Hostilities entered into by the Parties on July 18, 1997 and the General Framework of Agreement of Intent between the Parties dated August 27, 1998;

Determined to pursue a solution to the Bangsamoro problem with honor, justice and dignity for all concern;

Acknowledging the ascendancy of moral and spiritual development as the primary foundation of socio-economic and political development of all the people in Mindanao;



Holding a common belief that the resumption of the peace negotiation should go hand in hand with relief, rehabilitation and development efforts in the areas affected by the armed conflict;



Hereby agree as follows:

Article I

The Parties agree to resume the stalled peace negotiations immediately after the signing of this Agreement, and continue the same from where it had stopped before April 27, 2000 until they shall have reached a negotiated political settlement of the Bangsamoro problem.

Article II

The MILF shall organize its own Peace Panel forthwith to meet with its GRP counterpart, and this shall be announced to the public at the soonest time possible.

Article III

In conjunction with its formation of its Peace Panel, the MILF shall reciprocate the GRP's Suspension of Offensive Military Operations (SOMO) with the declaration of its own SOMO.

Article IV

The Parties commit to honor, respect and implement all past agreements and other supplementary agreements signed by them. Details of implementation whell be discussed by the Panels.

Article V

The Parties shall agree to hold the first formal meeting of their panels in-Kuala-Lumpur Meleysia within three months from the signing of this agreement.

If a mutually aquad we now within three mouths from Ur signing of this
Article VI agreement.

To-pave the way for the immediate normalization of the situation in Mindanso, the Parties agree to undertake relief and rehabilitation measures for evacuees, and joint development projects in the conflict affected areas.

Article VII

The Parties commit themselves to negotiate with sincerity and mutual trust, justice and freedom, and respect for the identity, culture and aspirations of all peoples of Mindanao.

Article VIII

The Parties express their gratitude for the gracious hospitality of the Government of Malaysia in hosting and facilitating the dialogue that has resulted in this Agreement.

Done in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia this 24th Day of March 2001.

For the GRP:

EDUARDO R. ERMITA

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ON THE

HEAD OF PHILIPPINE DELECATION

PEACE PROCESS

For the MILF:

AL-HADJI MURAD EBRAHIM

VICE CHAIRMAN FOR MILITARY AFFAIRS

MORO ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT HEAD OF MILF DELEGATION

AGREEMENT ON PEACE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE MORO ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT

IN THE NAME OF GOD THE BENEFICENT, THE MERCIFUL

AGREEMENT ON PEACE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE MORO ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front herein referred to as the "Parties" to this Agreement:

Determined to establish a peaceful environment and a normal condition of life in the Bangsamoro homeland:

Reaffirming the Agreement for General Cessation of Hostilities, dated 18 July 1997 and the General Framework of the Agreement of Intent signed between the Parties on 27 August 1998, and committing to reach a negotiated political settlement of the Bangsamoro problem, and enduring peace and stability in Mindanao,

Recalling the Tripoli Agreement of 1976 and the Jakarta Accord of 1996 between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the OIC Resolution No. 56/9-P(IS) on 12 November 2000 of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Doha, State of Qatar, urging the GRP and the MILF "to promptly put an end to armed hostilities and to pursue peace talks towards finding a peaceful resolution to the existing problem in Mindanao."

Noting that the basic elements/principles for the resumption of peace talks between the MILF and the GRP Panels have been facilitated by the Government of Malaysia, as set forth in the Agreement on the General Framework for the Resumption of Peace Talks between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front signed on March 24, 2001 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia,

Further recalling Article VI of the said Agreement on General Framework for the Resumption of the Peace Talks between the GRP and the MILF signed in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in which Parties agreed to undertake relief and rehabilitation measures for evacuees, and joint-development projects in the conflict affected areas, and.

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Recognizing that peace negotiations between the GRP and the MILF is for the advancement of the general interest of the Bangsamoro people and other indigenous people; and, recognizing further the need for a comprehensive, just and lasting political settlement of the conflict in Mindanao, the Parties welcome the resumption of the peace talks and, consequently,

Have agreed as follows:

A. SECURITY ASPECT

In accordance with the incremental characteristics of the peace process and agreement on the General Framework for the Resumption of the Peace Talks, the Parties, as represented by their respective Peace Panels, consider that normalization in conflict affected areas can be achieved if certain principles and guidelines of conduct and action are adhered to by the Parties. That among these are:

- All past agreements of the Parties shall be implemented in accordance with the Agreement on the General Framework for the Resumption of the Peace Talks signed in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 24 March 2001 for the progressive resolution of the Bangsamoro problem with honor, justice and integrity for all sectors of society.
- 2. The negotiation and peaceful resolution of the conflict must involve consultations with the Bangsamoro people free of any imposition in order to provide chances of success and open new formulas that permanently respond to the aspirations of the Bangsamoro people for freedom.
- 3. The Parties agree to invite representatives of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) to observe and monitor the implementation of all GRP MILF Agreements. The Parties further agree to strengthen the GRP-MILF Agreement on the General Cessation of Hostilities dated 18-July 1997. Upon signing of this Agreement, a Monitoring Team shall be constituted with representatives from the OIC.

REHABILITATION ASPECT

 The observance of international humanitarian law and respect for internationally recognized human rights instruments and the protection of avacuees and displaced

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- The MILF shall determine, lead and manage rehabilitation, and development projects in conflict affected areas, except when public funds are involved, in which case Government procedures and rules will be observed.
- The Parties shall safely return evacuees to their place of origin; provide all the necessary financial/material and technical assistance to start a new life, as well as allow them to be awarded reparations for their properties lost or destroyed by reason of the conflict.
- In order to pave the way for relief and rehabilitation of evacuees and implementation of development projects in the areas affected by conflict, the Parties agree to implement the GRP-MILF Agreement on the General Cessation of Hostilities dated July 18, 1997.

C. ANCESTRAL DOMAIN ASPECT

On the aspect of ancestral domain, the Parties, in order to address the humanitarian and economic needs of the Bangsamoro people and preserve their social and cultural heritage and inherent rights over their ancestral domain, agree that the same be discussed further by the Parties in their next meeting.

D. ACTIVATION OF COMMITTEES

Immediately upon signing of this Agreement, the Parties hereby agree to activate working committees for the purpose of discharging their mandates, particularly the implementation of all agreements between the Parties

E. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Parties acknowledge the leadership of President Gioria Macapagal-Arroyo in pursuing an ali-out peace policy in Mindanao.

The Parties express their collective appreciation and gratitude to the Great Leader of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Colonel Muamar Gaddafi, and to the Chairman of the Gaddafi International Foundation for Charitable Associations, Saif

Page 3 of 4 Pages

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Al Islam Gaddafi, for hosting the Formal Opening of the Resumption of the GRP-MILF Peace Talks in Tripoli, Libya; to His Excellency Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohammad Prime Minister of Malaysia and His Excellency Abdurranman Wahid, President of the Republic of Indonesia for their full and continuing support

Done on this 22nd day of June 2001 corresponding to 30 Rabi' ull Aw'al 1422 in the presence of the representatives to the Gaddati International Foundation for Charitable Associations, the Government of Malaysia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

For the GRP:

UESUS G. DUREZA Chairman, GRP Paace Panel For the MILF:

AL HAL MURAD EBRAHIM Chairman, MILF Peace Panel

Witnessed by:

SAIF AL ISLAM GADDAFI

Chairman of the Gaddafi International Foundation for Charitable Associations

DECLARATION OF CONTINUITY FOR PEACE NEGOTIATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE MORO ISLAMIC LIBERATION FRONT

IN THE NAME OF GOD THE BENEFICEND, THE NORGINO

DECLARATION OF CONTINCITY FOR PEACE NEL-MYLVOIGN BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINGS AND THE MORO ISLAMIC LIBERATION FROM

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Prioro Islande Liberation From thereafter, "the Parties") through their respective negotiating punels having recurred Peace Talks under the facilitation of Maiaysian United Party Facilitator in Small Lempur Mainysia, have decided to embody the results of their work in an instrument:

The Parties met under an atmosphere or cardiofity and candot, determined to continue engaging with each other in the GRP-Mit F Deace Process until they finally conclude and reach a comprehensive compact

The Parties took note of the agreements on the Terms of Reference of the Civilian Protection Component of the IMT and the Implementing Guidelines of the project on the clearing of landmines and unexploded ordnance signed on the 5th of May as part of the overall gains since 1997 related to their determination to build on previous achievements and intended to move the GRP-MILF Peace Process forward into the next steps to bring about a political settlement;

The Parties welcomed the participation of the European Union (EU) as the Coordinator of the Humanitarian, Rehabilitation and Development Component of the iMT and accepted the guidelines proposed by the LU. The Parties also welcomed the participation of Nerway in the IMT Security Component.

The Parties discussed points of consensus on an Interam Agreement with a view of moving towards the Comprehensive Compact to bring a negotiated political settlement. The Parties considered the following:

- New formules that permanently respond to the legitimate aspirations of the Bangsamoro
 people for just peace, freedom founded on parity of exteem, equal treatment for their identity,
 ethos, and rights and for the Bangsamoro as a whole to exercise self-povernance on the basis
 of consent to accordance to an agreed framework which shall be negotiated and adopted by
 the Parties.
- In good faith, puinting on prior consensus points achieved, there negotiations and their results will preceed on the pasts of content and courses of action free of any, imposition in order to provide the parties definitive commitment to their success for peace settlement;
- The ultimate goals of the calls is to consider new modalines to end the acned hostilities with responsibility to protect and for homan security, in addition to resolve the legitimate grievances and claims for the people of Moro ancestry and origin.

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- In reframing the concesses prints on successful Domera, respect the existing property and
 community rights taking into account in particular the rights of indigenous people in
 accordance with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- As a general principle indigenous peoples who originally inhabit particular constituent units shall receive protection and enjoy coordinates another to those enjoyed by the Moro's taking this account in addition to economic and geographical criteria, their individual and communal property rights, cultural integrity, customary beliefs, bistorical and community traditions:
- Agreed upon texts and signed instruments on the cessation of hostilides and security arrangements glidelines and development initiatives and rehabilitation guidelines to be subsequently incorporated in a comprehensive root of the compact agreement.

Both Parties acknowledge the important contribution of the international community through the -Malaysian Facilitator acting importantly together with the International Contact Group, the International Monitoring Learn and its Civitian Protection Compositor.

The Parties expressed their gratitude to President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo and to Malaysian Prime Minister Dato' Sri Mohd. Najib bin Tun Haji Abdul Razuk for their generous and steadfast support and assistance to the pursuit of these goals.

Done this 3rd day of June 2010 in Kuala Lampar, Malaysia

FOR THE GRP:

MB, RAFAEL E, SEGUIS GRIPPanel Chairman 1

MOHAGHER IQBAL MILE Panel Chairman

SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF:

DATUK OTHMAS BIN ABD RAZAK Malaysian Facilitator

GPH-MILF DECISION POINTS ON PRINCIPLES AS OF APRIL 2012

GPH-MILF DECISION POINTS ON PRINCIPLES AS OF APRIL 2012

The Parties agree to the following principles, which shall further guide discussions on the substantive agenda of the negotiations. This preliminary list does not contain all points so far agreed upon and does not preclude future agreements on other key points.

- The Parties recognize Bangsamoro identity and the legitimate grievances and claims of the Bangsamoro people.
- The Parties agree that the status quo is unacceptable and that the Parties will work for the creation of a new autonomous political entity in place of the ARMM.
- The Parties agree to the continuity of negotiations in the context of agreed documents.
- The Parties agree that the new autonomous political entity shall have a ministerial form of government.
- The Parties agree to the need for a transition period and the institution of transitional mechanisms in order to implement the provisions of the agreement.
- 6. There will be power-sharing and wealth-sharing between the National Government and the new political entity. In the matter of power sharing, the National Government will have its reserved powers, the new political entity will have its exclusive powers, and there will be concurrent powers shared by the National Government and the new political entity.

The Parties agree that the following matters are reserved for the competence of the National Government:

- a. defense and external security
- b. foreign policy
- c. common market and global trade (FCOTNOTE: The power to enter into economic agreements already allowed under R.A. 9054 shall be transferred to the new political entity.)
- d. coinage and monetary policy
- e. citizenship and naturalization
- postal service

This list is without prejudice to other powers, which the Parties may agree to reserve to the National Government in the course of the negotiation.

7. The Parties agree that wealth creation (or revenue generation and sourcing) is important. The Parties also acknowledge the power of the new political entity to create its own sources of revenue, subject to limitations as may be

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mutually agreed upon by the parties, and to have a just share in the revenues generated through the exploration, development or utilization of natural resources.

- The Parties recognize the need to strengthen the Shari'ah courts and to expand their jurisdiction over cases. The new political entity shall also have competence over the Shariah justice system.
- The Parties agree to the creation of (third party) monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, which may utilize competencies already available in existing mechanisms, e.g. ICG, IMT, CCCH.
- 10. In addition to basic rights already enjoyed, the following rights of all citizens residing in the new political entity bind the legislature, executive and judiciary as directly enforceable law and are guaranteed:
 - Right to life and to inviolability of one's person and dignity;
 - b. Right to freedom and expression of religion and beliefs:
 - Right to privacy;
 - d. Right to freedom of speech;
 - Right to express political opinion and pursue democratically political aspirations;
 - Right to seek constitutional change by peaceful and legitimate means;
 - Right of women to meaningful political participation, and protection from all forms of violence;
 - Right to freely choose one's place of residence and the inviolability of the home;
 - Right to equal opportunity and non-discrimination in social and economic activity and public service, regardless of class, creed, disability, gender or ethnicity;
 - Right to establish cultural and religious associations:
 - k. Right to freedom from religious, ethnic and sectarian harassment; and

Right to redress of grievances and due process of law.

Done this 24th day of April 2012 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

FOR THE GPH:

MARVIC M.V.F. LEONEN

GPH Panel Chairman .

EOR THE MILE:

MOHAGHER IQBAL

MiLF Panel Chairman

WITNESSED

TENGKU DATO' AB GHAFAR TENGKU MOHAMED

Malaysian Fadilitator

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FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT ON THE BANGSAMORO



In the Name of God, the Beneficent, the Merciful

FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT ON THE BANGSAMORO

The Philippine Government (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) herein referred to as the Parties to this Agreement,

HAVE AGREED AND ACKNOWLEDGED AS FOLLOWS:

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BANGSAMORO

- The Parties agree that the status quo is unacceptable and that the Bangsamoro shall be established to replace the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). The Bangsamoro is the new autonomous political entity (NPE) referred to in the Decision Points of Principles as of April 2012.
- The government of the Bangsamoro shall have a ministerial form.

The Parties agree to entrench an electoral system suitable to a ministerial form of government. The electoral system shall allow democratic participation, ensure accountability of public officers primarily to their constituents and encourage formation of genuinely principled political parties. The electoral system shall be contained in the Bangsamoro Basic Law to be implemented through legislation enacted by the Bangsamoro Government and correlated with national laws.

The provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays and geographic areas within its territory shall be the constituent units of the Bangsamoro.

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The authority to regulate on its own responsibility the affairs of the constituent units is guaranteed within the limit of the Bangsamoro Basic Law. The privileges already enjoyed by the local government units under existing laws shall not be diminished unless otherwise altered, modified or reformed for good governance pursuant to the provisions of the Bangsamoro local government code.

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- The relationship of the Central Government with the Bangsamoro Government shall be asymmetric.
- 5. The Parties recognize Bangsamoro identity. Those who at the time of conquest and colonization were considered natives or original inhabitants of Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago and its adjacent islands including Palawan, and their descendants whether of mixed or of full blood shall have the right to identify themselves as Bangsamoro by ascription or selfascription.

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Spouses and their descendants are classified as Bangsamoro. The freedom of choice of other Indigenous peoples shall be respected.

II. BASIC LAW

The Bangsamoro shall be governed by a Basic Law.

 The provisions of the Bangsamoro Basic Law shall be consistent with all agreements of the Parties.

 The Basic Law shall reflect the Bangsamoro system of life and meet internationally accepted standards of governance.

 It shall be formulated by the Bangsamoro people and ratified by the qualified voters within its territory.

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iII. **POWERS**

1. The Central Government will have reserved powers, the Bangsamore Government shall have its exclusive powers, and there will be concurrent powers shared by the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government.

The Annex on Power Sharing, which includes the principles on intergovernmental relations, shall form part of this Agreement and guide the drafting of the Basic Law.

- 2. The Central Government shall have powers on:
 - Defense and external security
 - b. Foreign policy
 - Common market and global trade, provided that the power to enter into economic agreements already allowed under Republic Act No. 9054 shall be transferred to the Bangsamoro
 - d. Coinage and monetary policy
 - Citizenship and naturalization
 - f. Postal service

This list is without prejudice to additional powers that . may be agreed upon by the Parties.

The Parties recognize the need to strengthen the Shari'ah courts and to expand their jurisdiction over cases. The Bangsamoro shall have competence over. the Shari'ah justice system. The supremacy of Shari'ah and its application shall only be to Muslims.

The Bangsamoro Basic Law may provide for the power of the Bangsamoro Government to accredit halalcertifying bodies in the Bangsamoro.

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- The Bangsamoro Basic Law shall provide for justice institutions in the Bangsamoro. This includes:
 - a. The competence over the Shari'ah justice system, as well as the formal institutionalization and operation of its functions, and the expansion of the jurisdiction of the Shari'ah courts;
 - Measures to improve the workings of local civil courts, when necessary; and
 - Alternative dispute resolution systems.
- The customary rights and traditions of indigenous peoples shall be taken into consideration in the formation of the Bangsamoro's justice system. This may include the recognition of indigenous processes as alternative modes of dispute resolution.

IV. REVENUE GENERATION AND WEALTH SHARING

- The parties agree that wealth creation (or revenue generation and sourcing) is important for the operation of the Bangsamoro.
- 2. Consistent with the Bangsamoro Basic Law, the Bangsamoro will have the power to create its own sources of revenues and to levy taxes, fees, and charges, subject to limitations as may be mutually agreed upon by the Parties. This power shall include the power to determine tax bases and tax rates, guided by the principles of devolution of power, equalization, equity, accountability, administrative simplicity, harmonization, economic efficiency, and fiscal autonomy.
- The Bangsamoro will have the authority to receive grants and donations from domestic and foreign sources, and block grants and subsidies from the Central Government. Subject to acceptable credit

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worthiness, it shall also have the authority to contract loans from domestic and foreign lending institutions, except foreign and domestic loans requiring sovereign guaranty, whether explicit or implicit, which would require the approval of the Central Government.

- 4. The Bangsamoro shall have a just and equitable share in the revenues generated through the exploration, development or utilization of natural resources obtaining in all the areas/territories, land or water, covered by and within the jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro, in accordance with the formula agreed upon by the Parties.
- 5. The Bangsamoro may create its own auditing body and procedures for accountability over revenues and other funds generated within or by the region from external sources. This shall be without prejudice to the power, authority and duty of the national Commission on Audit to examine, audit and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues and the use of funds and property owned and held in trust by any government instrumentality, including GOCCs.
- The details of revenue and wealth sharing arrangements between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall be agreed upon by the Parties. The Annex on Wealth Sharing shall form part of this Agreement.

There shall be an intergovernmental fiscal policy composed of representatives of Bangsamoro and the Central Government in order to address revenue imbalances and fluctuations in regional financial needs and revenue-raising capacity. The Board shall meet at least once in six (6) months to determine necessary fiscal policy adjustments. subject to the principles of intergovernmental relations mutually agreed upon by both Parties. Once full fiscal autonomy has been achieved by the Bangsamoro then it may no longer be necessary to have a representative from the Central Government to sit in the Board. Fiscal autonomy shall mean generation and budgeting of the Bangsamoro's own

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sources of revenue, its share of the internal revenue taxes and block grants and subsidies remitted to it by the central government or any donor.

The Parties agree that sustainable development is 8. crucial in protecting and improving the quality of life of the Bangsamoro people. To this end, the develop comprehensive shal! а Bangsamoro framework for sustainable development through the proper conservation, utilization and development of natural resources. For efficient coordination and, assistance, the Bangsamoro legislative body shall create, by law, an intergovernmental body composed of representatives of the Bangsamoro and the Central Government, which shall ensure the harmonization of environmental and developmental plans, as well as formulate common environmental objectives.

V. TERRITORY

The core territory of the Bangsamoro shall be 1. composed of: (a) the present geographical area of the ARMM; (b) the Municipalities of Baloi, Nunungan, Pantar, Tagoloan and Tangkal in the province of Lanao del Norte and all other barangays in the Municipalities of Kabacan, Carmen, Aleosan, Pigkawayan, Pikit, and Midsayap that voted for inclusion in the ARMM during the 2001 plebiscite; (c) the cities of Cotabato and Isabela; and (d) all other contiguous areas where there is a resolution of the local government unit or a petition of at least ten percent (10%) of the qualified voters in the area asking for their inclusion at least two months prior to the conduct of the ratification of the Bangsamoro Basic Law and the process of delimitation of the Bangsamoro as mentioned in the next paragraph.

The Parties shall work together in order to ensure the widest acceptability of the Bangsamoro Basic Law as drafted by the Transitory Commission and the core areas mentioned in the previous paragraph, through a process of popular ratification among all the

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Bangsamoro within the areas for their adoption. An international third party monitoring team shall be present to ensure that the process is free, fair, credible, legitimate and in conformity with international standards.

- 3. Areas which are contiguous and outside the core territory where there are substantial populations of the Bangsamoro may opt anytime to be part of the territory \Arrange upon petition of at least ten percent (10%) of the residents and approved by a majority of qualified, voters in a plebiscite.
- 4. The disposition of internal and territorial waters shall be referred to in the Annexes on Wealth and Power Sharing.
- 5. Territory refers to the land mass as well as the maritime, terrestrial, fluvial and alluvial domains, and the aerial domain and the atmospheric space above it. Governance shall be as agreed upon by the parties in this agreement and in the sections on wealth and power sharing.
- 6. The Bangsamoro Basic Law shall recognize the collective democratic rights of the constituents in the Bangsamoro.

BASIC RIGHTS

In addition to basic rights already enjoyed, the following rights of all citizens residing in Bangsamoro bind the legislature, executive and judiciary as directly enforceable law and are guaranteed:

- Right to life and to inviolability of one's person and dignity;
- Right to freedom and expression of religion and beliefs:

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- Right to privacy;
- d. Right to freedom of speech;
- e. Right to express political opinion and pursue democratically political aspiration;
- f. Right to seek constitutional change by peaceful and legitimate means;
- g. Right of women to meaningful political participation, and protection from all forms of violence;
- Right to freely choose one's place of residence and the inviolability of the home;
- Right to equal opportunity and non-discrimination in social and economic activity and the public service, regardless of class, creed, disability, gender and ethnicity;
- j. Right to establish cultural and religious associations;
- Right to freedom from religious, ethnic and sectarian harassment; and
- Right to redress of grievances and due process of law.
- Vested property rights shall be recognized and respected. With respect to the legitimate grievances of the Bangsamoro people arising from any unjust dispossession of their territorial and proprietary rights, customary land tenure or their marginalization shall be acknowledged. Whenever restoration is no longer possible, the Central Government and the Government of the Bangsamoro shall take effective measures for adequate reparation collectively beneficial to the Bangsamoro people in such quality, quantity and status to be determined mutually.

Indigenous peoples' rights shall be respected.

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4. The Central Government shall ensure the protection of the rights of the Bangsamoro people residing outside the territory of the Bangsamoro and undertake programs for the rehabilitation and development of their communities. The Bangsamoro Government may provide assistance to their communities to enhance their economic, social and cultural development.

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VII. TRANSITION AND IMPLEMENTATION

- The Parties agree to the need for a transition period and the institution of transitional mechanisms.
- The Parties agree to adopt and incorporate an Annex on Transitional Arrangements and Modalities, which forms a part of this Framework Agreement.
- There shall be created a Transition Commission through an Executive Order and supported by Congressional Resolutions.
- The functions of the Transition Commission are as follows:
 - To work on the drafting of the Bangsamoro Basic Law with provisions consistent with all agreements entered and that may be entered into by the Parties;
 - To work on proposals to amend the Philippine Constitution for the purpose of accommodating and entrenching in the constitution the agreements of the Parties whenever necessary without derogating from any prior peace agreements;
 - c. To coordinate whenever necessary development programs in Bangsamoro communities in conjunction with the MILF Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA), the Bangsamoro

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Leadership and Management Institute (BLMI) and other agencies.

- 5. The Transition Commission shall be composed of fifteen (15) members all of whom are Bangsamoro. Seven (7) members shall be selected by the GPH and eight (8) members, including the Chairman, shall be selected by the MILF.
- The Transition Commission will be independent from 6. the ARMM and other government agencies. The GPH shall allocate funds and provide other resources for its effective operation. All other agencies of government shall support the Transition Commission in the performance of its tasks and responsibilities until it becomes functus oficio and ceases to exist.
- 7. The draft Bangsamoro Basic Law submitted by the Transition Commission shall be certified as an urgent bill by the President.
- 8. Upon promulgation and ratification of the Basic Law, which provides for the creation of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA), the ARMM is deemed abolished.
- 9. All devolved authorities shall be vested in the Bangsamoro Transition Authority during the interim period. The ministerial form and Cabinet system of government shall commence once the Bangsamoro Transition Authority is in place. The Bangsamoro Transition Authority may reorganize the bureaucracy into institutions of governance appropriate thereto.

The Bangsamoro Transition Authority shall ensure that the continued functioning of government in the area of autonomy is exercised pursuant to its mandate under the Basic Law. The Bangsamoro Transition Authority. will be immediately replaced in 2016 upon the election and assumption of the members of the Bangsamoro legislative assembly and the formation of the Bangsamoro government.

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- There will be created a third party monitoring team to be composed of international bodies, as well as domestic groups to monitor the implementation of all agreements.
- 12. At the end of the transition period, the GPH and MILF Peace Negotiating Panels, together with the Malaysian Facilitator and the Third Party Monitoring Team, shall convene a meeting to review, assess or evaluate the implementation of all agreements and the progress of the transition. An 'Exit Document' officially terminating the peace negotiation may be crafted and signed by both Parties if and only when all agreements have been fully implemented.
- The Negotiating Panel of both Parties shall continue the negotiations until all issues are resolved and all agreements implemented.

VIII. NORMALIZATION

- The Parties agree that normalization is vital to the 1. peace process. It is through normalization that communities can return to conditions where they can achieve their desired quality of life, which includes the pursuit of sustainable livelihoods and participation within a peaceful deliberative society.
- The aim of normalization is to ensure human security 2. in the Bangsamoro. Normalization helps build a society that is committed to basic human rights, where individuals are free from fear of violence or crime and where long-held traditions and value continue to be honored. Human insecurity embraces a wide range of issues that would include violation of human and civil rights, social and political injustice and impunity.
- 3. As a matter of principle, it is essential that policing structure and arrangement are such that the police service is professional and free from partisan political control. The police system shall be civilian in character so that it is effective and efficient in law enforcement, fair and impartial as well as accountable under the law

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for its action, and responsible both to the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government, and to the communities it serves.

- 4. An independent commission shall be organized by the Parties to recommend appropriate policing within the area. The commission shall be composed of representatives from the parties and may invite local mand international experts on law enforcement to assist the commission in its work.
- The MILF shall undertake a graduated program for decommissioning of its forces so that they are put beyond use.
- In a phased and gradual manner, all law enforcement functions shall be transferred from the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to the police force for the Bangsamoro.

The Parties agree to continue negotiations on the form, functions and relationship of the police force of the Bangsamoro taking into consideration the results of the independent review process mentioned in paragraph 4.

- 7. The Joint Coordinating Committees on Cessation of Hostilities (JCCCH) as well as the Ad hoc Joint Action Group (AHJAG) with the participation of the International Monitoring Team (IMT) shall continue to monitor the ceasefire agreement until the full decommissioning of the MILF forces. These existing coordinating mechanisms shall be the basis for the creation of a Joint Normalization Committee (JNC) to ensure the coordination between the Government and remaining MILF forces, and through which MILF shall assist in maintaining peace and order in the area of the Bangsamoro until decommissioning shall have been fully completed.
- Both Parties commit to work in partnership for the reduction and control of firearms in the area and the disbandment of private armies and other armed groups.

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- The details of the normalization 9. process timetables for decommissioning shall be in an Annex on Normalization and shall form part of this Agreement.
- 10. The Parties agree to intensify development efforts for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of the needs of MILF combatants, internally displaced persons, and poverty-stricken communities.
- 11. The Parties recognize the need to attract multi-donor country support, assistance and pledges to the normalization process. For this purpose, a Trust Fund shall be established through which urgent support, recurrent and investment budget cost will be released with efficiency, transparency and accountability. The Parties agree to adopt criteria for eligible financing schemes, such as, priority areas of capacity building, institutional strengthening, impact programs address imbalances development in and infrastructures, and economic facilitation for return to normal life affecting combatant and non-combatant elements of the MILF, indigenous peoples, women, children, and internally displaced persons.
- 12. The Parties agree to work out a program for legitimate transitional justice address to the of the Bangsamoro grievances people, historical injustices, and address human rights violations.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS

- 1. This Agreement shall not be implemented unilaterally.
- 2. The Parties commit to work further on the details of the Framework Agreement in the context of this document and complete a comprehensive agreement by the end of the year.

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Done and initialed this 12th day of October 2012 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and signed in Manila, Philippines on the 15th day of October 2012.

FOR THE GPH:

FOR THE MILF:

Marvic M.V.F. Leonen GPH Panel Chairman Mohagher Iqbal MILF Panel Chairman

WITNESSED BY:

Tengku Dato' Ab Ghafar bin Tengku Mohamed Malaysian Facilitator

IN THE PRESENCE OF:

Benigno Simeon Aquino III
President of the Republic
of the Philippines

Dato' Sri Hj. Mohd Najib Bin Tun Hj. Abdul Razak Prime Minister of Malaysia

and

Al Haj Murad Ebrahim
Chairman of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front

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ANNEX ON TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND MODALITIES

ANNEX ON TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND MODALITIES

This Annex on Transitional Arrangements and Modalities lays down, on the basis of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro (FAB), the modalities by which the institutions and mechanisms will become fully operational.

I. THE TRANSITION PROCESS

The Parties agree on the following process that shall guide the transition from the status quo to the entrenchment of the Bangsamoro.

A. Creation of the Transition Commission (TC)

The President of the Republic of the Philippines shall issue an executive order effecting the establishment of a Transition Commission. Congress shall express its support for such establishment.

The Executive Order shall provide for the composition of the TC, its authority and functions, its relationship with government agencies and branches of government, and the budgetary allocation sufficient for its operations.

B. Operation of the Transition Commission

Once the TC is created, it shall exercise its functions in accordance with the FAB and its Annexes, and such other functions that are necessary in the performance of its mandate as provided in the Executive Order.

To facilitate its tasks, it may create technical committees and a secretariat. The TC may also solicit assistance and advice from experts.

The TC shall adopt necessary administrative guidelines for the speedy, efficient and effective performance of its functions.

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C. The Bangsamoro Basic Law

The TC shall work on the drafting of the Bangsamoro Basic Law, in accordance with the provisions of the FAB. The proposed Basic Law shall be submitted to the Office of the President. The President shall submit the proposed Basic Law to Congress as a legislative proposal. The bill for the proposed Basic Law shall be certified as urgent by the President.

D. Work on Constitutional Amendments

The TC shall work on proposals to amend the Philippine Constitution for the purpose of accommodating and entrenching in the Constitution the agreement of the Parties whenever necessary without derogating from any prior peace agreements.

E. Ratification of the Bangsamoro Basic Law

The Bangsamoro Basic Law, once enacted by Congress, shall undergo a process of popular ratification by the qualified voters in the core territory of the Bangsamoro identified in Part V, Paragraph 1 of the FAB not later than 120 days from the legislative enactment.

It shall provide for the repeal of Republic Act 9054, and the creation of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority.

F. Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA)

The BTA shall have as its core function the preparation for the transition to the ministerial government in the Bangsamoro It shall exercise governance functions devolved to the Bangsamoro in accordance with the Basic Law, and shall set up the institutions and mechanisms necessary to establish the Bangsamoro ministerial government.

G. Monitoring

A Third Party Monitoring Team composed of international bodies as well as domestic groups shall be created by the Parties for the purpose of periodic monitoring of the implementation of all the agreements.

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H. Exit Document

The Parties' respective negotiating panels, together with the Malaysian Facilitator and Third Party Monitoring Team, shall convene a meeting to review, assess or evaluate the implementation of all agreements and the progress of the transition. An Exit Document officially terminating the peace negotiation may be crafted and signed by both Parties if and only when all agreements have been fully implemented.

II. TRANSITION MECHANISMS AND MODALITIES

- A. The Transition Commission (TC)
- 1. The TC shall be composed of fifteen (15) members all of whom are Bangsamoro. Seven (7) members shall be selected by the GPH and eight (8) members, including the Chair, shall be selected by the Moro Islamic Liberation Front.
- 2. The TC will serve as the central transitional mechanism for the MILF's participation in the joint tasks required under the FAB.
- 3. The TC will be independent from the ARMM. All government agencies, including but not limited to, the ARMM Regional Government, local government units, and GOCCs shall support the TC in the performance of its tasks and responsibilities.
- 4. The TC may coordinate with legislative bodies in order to accomplish its duties.
- 5. The TC shall cease to exist upon the enactment of the Bangsamoro Basic Law.
- 6. In relation to the TC's task of working on the drafting of the Basic Law and the proposals to amend the Philippine Constitution, the following procedures shall be observed:

[a] The TC shall draft the Bangsamoro Basic Law, using as bases the FAB and its annexes.

[b] The draft Bangsamoro Basic Law, as formulated by the TC, shall thereafter be submitted to the President. Car

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- [c] The Panels shall provide the necessary assistance for the passage of the proposed Bangsamoro Basic Law.
- [d] The TC shall work on proposals to amend the Philippine Constitution for the purpose of accommodating and entrenching in the constitution the agreements of the Parties whenever necessary without derogating from any prior agreements.
- [e] All of the areas enumerated in Part V item 1 of the FAB shall undergo a plebiscite to determine the territorial jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro.

[f] Areas contiguous to the core territory of the Bangsamoro shall be included in the plebiscite if there is a resolution of the local government unit or a petition of at least 10% of the qualified voters therein. Such resolution or petition shall be submitted to the Parties at least two (2) months prior to the conduct of ratification of the Bangsamoro Basic Law. A majority vote of the qualified voters decides the inclusion in the territorial jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro.

[g] Both Parties agree to the creation of a robust international-domestic monitoring body to be accredited by the Commission on Elections (COMELEC) to monitor the administration of the plebiscite. The monitoring body will have access to all operations related to the conduct of the plebiscite and be able to conduct regular and random checks. The reports of the monitoring body shall be made available to the Panels for their disposition.

The Panels shall request the COMELEC to conduct a special registration before the date of the plebiscite on the Bangsamoro Basic Law. The Parties shall undertake measures to ensure the wide participation in the plebiscite of the people in the core territory of the Bangsamoro.

[h] The Parties shall confirm the fact of ratification of the promulgation of the Bangsamoro Basic Law.

B. The Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA)

 The Bangsamoro Basic Law shall provide for the organization and composition of the BTA, its members shall be appointed by the President.

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- 2. The BTA shall be Mil F-led.
- 3. The BTA shall serve as the main mechanism for the MILF's leadership in the Bangsamoro during the transition process. Once the Basic Law comes into force, and the BTA established, the devolved powers of the new political entity are vested in the Government of the Bangsamoro.
- 4. The entrenchment of the Basic Law will make it possible for the BTA to assume the powers of governance in the territory of the Bangsamoro, and its local constituent units shall carry out the principle underlying devolution with appropriate inter-governmental fiscal administration and the overall requirements of financial equalization.
- The BTA shall continue to perform its function as interim Bangsamoro Government until the duly elected officials of the Bangsamoro shall have been qualified into office in 2016.
- The Parties agree that as a consequence of the change in the territory constituting the Bangsamoro, the Basic Law shall provide for a new redistricting or other modalities of ensuring more equitable representations of the constituencies in the Bangsamoro Assembly.

C.The Third Party Monitoring Team (TPMT)

- 1. Pursuant to Provision No. VII (Transition and Implementation), Paragraph 11 and 12, of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro (FAB), a Third Party Monitoring Team shall be established to monitor the implementation of all agreements by the Parties.
- 2. The TPMT is an independent body composed of international bodies, as well as domestic groups, as follows:
 - A chair, who shall be an eminent international person;
 - A representative from a local non-government organization registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, to be nominated by the GPH;
 - A representative from a local non-government organization registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, to be nominated by the MILF;
 - A representative from an international non-government organization to be nominated by the GPH; and

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 A representative from an international non-government organization to be nominated by the MILF.

All members shall be mutually acceptable and agreed upon by the Parties.

- 3. The TPMT shall be covered by a set of Terms of Reference (ToR) and Guidelines that shall define and frame the scope of its operational functions and administrative requirements. The ToR and Guidelines shall be approved by the Parties.
- 4. The basic functions of the TPMT are, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of all agreements
 - b. Submit comprehensive periodic reports and updates to both Parties

D. Joint Normalization Committee (JNC)

The Joint Normalization Committee shall be created to ensure the coordination between Government and remaining MILF forces, through which the MILF shall assist in maintaining peace and order in the area of the Bangsamoro until decommissioning have been fully completed. Other bodies supporting the work of the JNC shall be defined in the Annex on Normalization.

Done this 27th day of February 2013 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

FOR THE GPH

MIRIAM CORONEL-FERRER

GPH Panel Chair

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MILF Panel Chair

SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF:

TENGKU DATO' AB GHAFAR TENGKU MOHAMED.

Malaysian Facilitator

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ANNEX ON REVENUE GENERATION AND WEALTH SHARING

In the Name of God, the Beneficent, the Merciful

ANNEX ON REVENUE GENERATION AND WEALTH SHARING

- 1. This Annex on Wealth Sharing forms part of the Framework Agreement between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and outlines and elaborates additional details regarding revenue generation and wealth sharing.
- 2. The Parties acknowledge that wealth creation (or revenue creation and sourcing) is important for the operation of the Bangsamoro, considering that the Bangsamoro territory is among the most underdeveloped in the Philippines due to the decades-long conflict. Moreover, the existing tax base therein is very limited. There is a need to bridge the financial gap between the Bangsamoro's prospective needs and the revenues being created therein. In this way, the Bangsamoro can catch up with the more progressive areas of the country.
- 3. The Parties commit to jointly pursue measures to increase the Bangsamoro's revenue generation and wealth creation capacity. The Central Government shall devolve powers to create sources of revenues and to levy taxes, fees and charges for the Bangsamoro Government to attain the highest form of fiscal autonomy. The power of the Bangsamoro to create its sources of revenues and to levy taxes, fees and charges shall be guided by the principles of devolution of powers, equalization, equity, accountability, administrative simplicity, harmonization, economic efficiency and fiscal autonomy.

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I. Taxation

A. Taxing Powers

- All taxing powers already devolved to the ARMM by R.A. No. 9054 and other legislations shall be exercised by the Bangsamoro.
- 2. Where all taxable elements are within the Bangsamoro, capital gains tax, documentary stamp tax, donor's tax and estate tax, shall be levied by the Bangsamoro and not by the national Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), and the same shall be provided in the Basic Law. Where all taxable elements are not situated entirely within the Bangsamoro, the intergovernmental fiscal policy board shall address problems relating to implementation.

Copies of the returns on the said taxable elements shall be provided to the national BIR for purposes of implementing number 3 below.

3. Revenues from the additional taxes beyond those already devolved to the ARMM and the Bangsamoro share in revenues derived from exploration, development and utilization of natural resources will be deducted from the amount comprising the annual block grant. This is without prejudice to the just share of the Bangsamoro's constituent local government units in the national taxes.

These deductions shall be suspended for four years from the full operation of the Bangsamoro.

- 4. Central Government taxes, fees and charges collected in the Bangsamoro, other than tariff and customs duties, shall be shared as follows:
 - a. Twenty five (25%) percent to the Central Government
 - Seventy five (75%) percent to the Bangsamoro, including the shares of the local government units.

The Bangsamoro Basic Law may provide that the twenty-five percent (25%) due to the Central Government will be remitted to the Bangsamoro for a limited period of time.

5. To encourage investments and other economic activities, the Bangsamoro Government shall have the power to grant tax exemptions, rebates, tax holidays and other incentives with reference to Part C below. The Bangsamoro may also opt instead to impose a

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flat rate lump sum tax on small and medium enterprises.

- The Bangsamoro shall have the power to establish offices for the purpose of assessing and collecting the taxes mentioned herein.
- 7. The Central Government shall extend assistance to the Bangsamoro Government in the matter of tax administration and fiscal management. This assistance shall include capacity building and training programs.
- B. In enacting revenue-raising measures, the Bangsamoro shall observe the principles of uniformity and equity in taxation and shall not impose confiscatory taxes or fees of any kind.
- C. All powers over taxes and revenue generation already granted to the ARMM under the Republic Act No. 9054 and other legislations and issuances, including those powers and functions devolved to the ARMM Regional Board of Investments, shall be transferred to the Bangsamoro.

II. Other Sources of Revenue

- A. Government income derived from the operations of Bangsamoro government-owned and -controlled corporations, financial institutions, economic zones, and freeports operating therein, shall go to the Bangsamoro Government.
- B. The Bangsamoro shall have authority and control over existing government-owned and -controlled corporations and financial institutions operating exclusively in the Bangsamoro territory, after determination by the intergovernmental fiscal policy board of its feasibility.
- C. An intergovernmental mechanism shall be created to determine the participation of the Bangsamoro in the ownership and management of Al-Amanah Islamic Investment Bank of the Philippines and the Southern Philippines Development Authority (SPDA).
- D. The Bangsamoro Government shall be represented in the board of directors or in the policy-making bodies of government-owned or controlled corporations that operate a substantial portion of their businesses directly or through their subsidiaries in the Bangsamoro or where the Bangsamoro has substantial interest. The manner of such representation shall be determined in the Basic Law.
- E. The intergovernmental fiscal policy board shall determine the

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participation of the Bangsamoro Government in the results of operations of government-owned or -controlled corporations and its subsidiaries operating in the Bangsamoro. It shall also determine a formula for the share of the Bangsamoro Government from the results of said operations.

- F. The Bangsamoro may receive grants derived from economic agreements entered into or authorized by the Bangsamoro Assembly (donations, endowments, and other forms of aid), subject to the reserved powers of the Central Government over foreign affairs.
- G. The Bangsamoro shall also be entitled to benefits resulting from conventions to which the Central Government is a party.

III. Fees and Charges

The Bangsamoro will have the power to levy fees and charges pursuant to the powers and functions that it shall exercise in accordance with the list of concurrent and exclusive powers in the Annex on Power-Sharing, including powers already granted under Republic Act No. 9054 and other legislations.

IV. Grants and Donations

Grants from donors shall be received directly by the Bangsamoro Government and shall be used solely for the purpose for which they were received, if donors specify such purpose.

V. Fund Transfers from Central Government

A. The Central Government shall provide a block grant to the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro block grant shall be based on a formula provided in the Bangsamoro Basic Law which in no case shall be less than the last budget received by the ARMM immediately before the establishment of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority. The Basic Law shall also provide a system of automatic appropriation for and regular release of the block grant. The formula shall be subject to review by the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government after ten (10) years, on the basis of need and actual revenues generated.

B. The Central Government shall also provide for a Special Development Fund to the Bangsamoro for rehabilitation and development purposes upon the ratification of the Bangsamoro Basic Law. The amount of the

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Fund that shall be proposed by the Transition Commission in the drafting of the Bangsamoro Basic Law shall be recommended by a joint needs assessment team to be created by the panels for this purpose.

- C. The Bangsamoro Government's annual block grant shall undergo internal budget processes and shall be allocated by the Bangsamoro Government in an appropriations act.
- D. Once the Bangsamoro attains financial self-sustainability, it will also assist other regions in their development efforts.
- VI. Contracting of Loans and Overseas Development Assistance (ODA)

The Bangsamoro shall have the authority to contract loans, credits, and other forms of indebtedness with any government or private bank and other lending institutions, except those requiring sovereign guaranty, which require Central Government approval. The Central Government shall assist the Bangsamoro in complying with the requirements for a speedy issuance of the sovereign guaranty, to finance local infrastructure and other socio-economic development projects in accordance with Bangsamoro-approved development plan.

The Bangsamoro is also authorized to issue bonds, debentures, securities, collaterals, notes and obligations to finance self-liquidating, income producing development or livelihood projects pursuant to the priorities established in its approved development plan.

Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) shall be availed of by the Bangsamoro to achieve inclusive growth and poverty reduction, particularly through the implementation of priority development projects for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.

in pursuit of its development goals, the Bangsamoro may enter into build-operate-transfer type arrangements under public-private partnerships for the financing, construction, operation and maintenance of any financially viable infrastructure facilities. These arrangements may likewise be supported by foreign or domestic loans, in accordance with relevant laws.

The Bangsamoro shall appropriate in its annual budget such amounts as are sufficient to pay their loans and other indebtedness incurred. The Bangsamoro may also redeem or retire bonds, debentures, notes and other obligations.

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The Bangsamoro may borrow from government financial institutions when it needs to finance its development needs.

VIi. Natural Resources

Government income derived from the exploration, development and utilization of all natural resources within the Bangsamoro shall be allocated as follows:

- With respect to non-metallic minerals (sand, gravel, and quarry resources) within the Bangsamoro, such revenues shall pertain to the Bangsamoro and its local government units.
- With respect to metallic minerals within the Bangsamoro, seventyfive percent (75%) of such revenues shall pertain to the Bangsamoro.
- 3. With respect to fossil fuels (petroleum, natural gas, and coal) and uranium, the same shall be shared equally between the Central and Bangsamoro governments. Both Parties shall endeavor to provide for a review mechanism in the Basic Law with regard to this sharing arrangement.

The shares of the Bangsamoro above shall include those for its constituent local government units, as shall be provided by law.

The Bangsamoro Sustainable Development Body referred to in the Framework Agreement (Part IV, Sec. 8) shall get funding support from the proceeds of the revenues collected from these sources.

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VIII. Additional Fiscal Powers

Both parties recognize the Bangsamoro aspiration for the exercise of additional fiscal powers in order to reach full fiscal autonomy and shall cooperate towards achieving this goal through necessary processes and modalities.

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IX. Auditing Body

The Bangsamoro auditing body shall have auditing responsibility over public funds utilized by the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Basic Law shall provide for a clear delineation of the Bangsamoro auditing body.

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This should be without prejudice to the power, authority and duty of the national Commission on Audit to examine, audit and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues and the use of funds and property owned and held in trust by any government instrumentality, including GOCCs.

The Bangsamoro shall ensure transparency mechanisms consistent with open government practices.

X. Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board

The intergovernmental fiscal policy board shall be composed of the heads and/or representatives of the appropriate ministries and offices in the Bangsamoro Government. The Central Government shall likewise be represented in the Board until full fiscal autonomy is achieved. The board may create a secretariat and sub-committees as it may deem necessary.

To address revenue imbalances and fluctuations in regional financial needs and revenue-raising capacity of the Bangsamoro, the Board shall undertake periodic review of the taxing powers, tax base and rates of the Bangsamoro Government, wealth sharing arrangements, sources of revenues, vis-a-vis the development needs of the Bangsamoro. An annual report shall be submitted by the body to the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government.

XI. Bangsamoro Development Plan

The Bangsamoro shall formulate its development plans, consistent with national development goals but recognizing their unique needs and aspirations. Towards this end, the Bangsamoro may participate in national development planning. The plan shall also consider the revenue generation efforts needed for the post-conflict rehabilitation, reconstruction, and development in the region.

XII. Gender and Development

In the utilization of public funds, the Bangsamoro shall ensure that the needs of women and men are adequately addressed. For this purpose, the Bangsamoro shall set aside at least 5% of the official development funds that it receives for support programs and activities for women in accordance with a gender and development plan.

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Done this 13th day of July 2013 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

FOR THE GPH:

PROF. MIRIAM CORONEL-FERRER GPH Panel Chair FOR THE MILF:

MR. MOHAGHER IQBAL MILF Panel Chair

SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF:

TENGKU DATO AB GHAFAR TENGKU MOHAMED

Malaysian Facilitator

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In the Name of God, the Beneficent, the Merciful

ANNEX ON POWER SHARING

This Annex on Power Sharing forms part of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). It contains details about the particular competencies and authorities of the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government which shall serve as guide in the drafting of the Basic Law pursuant to the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro.

The Framework Agreement delineates powers at different levels. The Central Government will have its reserved powers, the Bangsamoro Government will have its exclusive powers within its territorial jurisdiction, and there will be concurrent powers shared by the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government. The delineation of reserved, concurrent, and exclusive powers is provided in Part Three of this Annex, and is guided by the processes established under the Framework Agreement.

"Reserved powers" are powers or matters over which authority and jurisdiction are retained by the Central Government.

"Concurrent powers" shall refer to the shared powers between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government, as contained in this Annex and as shall be further provided in the Bangsamoro Basic Law.

"Exclusive powers" shall refer to powers or matters over which authority and. jurisdiction pertain to the Bangsamoro Government.

PART ONE INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The following points on intergovernmental relations, among others, will govern the relationship between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government and its constituent units. Issues arising from the exercise of powers shall be resolved through the mechanism of intergovernmental relations below:

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- The relationship between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government is asymmetric. This relation is reflective of the recognition of the Bangsamoro identity and their aspiration for self-governance. This makes it distinct from the regions and other local governments.
- 2. The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall be guided by the principle of parity of esteem and accepted norms of good governance. The Central Government shall respect the exercise of the competencies or exclusive powers of the Bangsamoro Government. The Bangsamoro Government shall respect the exercise of the competencies and reserved powers of the Central Government in the Bangsamoro.
- 3. The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall establish a mechanism at the highest levels that will coordinate and harmonize their relationships. For this purpose, a primary mechanism shall be a Central Government Bangsamoro Government Intergovernmental Relations body to resolve issues on intergovernmental relations. Disputes relating to these intergovernmental relations shall be resolved through regular consultations and continuing negotiations in a non-adversarial manner.
- 4. The Parties accept the concept of devolution as inspired by the principle of subsidiarity. Decisions are to be made at the appropriate level to ensure public accountability and transparency, and in consideration of good governance and the general welfare.
- Devolution will involve a process of empowerment, mobilization, capacity building and financing that can be strengthened by strong cooperation and partnership between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government.
- 6. The authority to regulate on its own responsibility the affairs of the local government units (LGUs) is guaranteed within the limit of the Bangsamoro Basic Law. The privileges already enjoyed by the LGUs under existing laws shall not be diminished unless otherwise altered, modified or reformed for good governance pursuant to the provisions of the Bangsamoro local government code.
- As a matter of policy, the Central Government shall ensure the participation and representation of the Bangsamoro in national agencies and other Central Government instrumentalities through the intergovernmental relations mechanism. The Bangsamoro Basic Law shall provide for the appointment of Bangsamoros to positions provided under Republic Act No. 9054 (R.A. No. 9054).

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The Bangsamoro Transition Commission may also propose other modalities for Bangsamoro representation as part of its set of recommendations for constitutional amendments.

PART TWO GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Bangsamoro Ministerial Government

- The Bangsamoro shall have a democratically-elected assembly consistent with the principles of a ministerial form of government. The Bangsamoro Transition Commission may provide for the name of the assembly in the Bangsamoro Basic Law;
- The Bangsamoro assembly shall be representative of the Bangsamoro's constituent political units, as well as non-Moro indigenous communities, women, settler communities, and other sectors. The Bangsamoro Basic Law shall ensure that representation in the assembly reflects the diversity of the Bangsamoro;
- 3. The Bangsamoro assembly will be composed of at least 50 members whose district, party-list, reserved seats, and sectoral constituencies shall be provided in the Bangsamoro Basic Law. The Bangsamoro Basic Law shall provide for the term of office and the manner of selection of sectoral representatives, party-list, and reserved seats. The Bangsamoro Basic Law shall provide the parameters for the assembly to reconstitute its districts:
- 4. The Parties agree to entrench an electoral system suitable to a ministerial form of government. The electoral system shall allow democratic participation, ensure accountability of public officers primarily to their constituents and encourage formation of genuinely principled political parties. The electoral system shall be contained in the Bangsamoro Basic Law to be implemented through legislation enacted by the Bangsamoro Government and correlated with national laws;
 - The Bangsamoro cabinet shall be composed of the Chief Minister, a Deputy Chief Minister, and such other ministers necessary to perform the functions of government. The Chief Minister shall be elected by majority votes from among the members of the assembly and shall exercise executive authority on its behalf. The Chief Minister shall appoint the Deputy Chief Minister from among the elected members of the assembly and the rest of ministers, majority of whom shall also come from among the members of the assembly;

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- 6. The Bangsamoro assembly may remove the government of the day by a vote of no confidence of at least two-thirds of the assembly, in which case the government shall be reconstituted in accordance with the principles of a ministerial form of government. The Bangsamoro Basic Law shall provide for the manner of reconstitution;
- 7. There shall be a Bangsamoro council of leaders composed of the Chief Minister, provincial governors, mayors of chartered cities, and a representative each of the non-Moro indigenous communities, women, settler communities, and other sectors. The Bangsamoro council of leaders shall be chaired by the Chief Minister:
- The ministers shall constitute the cabinet, which will be convened and presided over by the Chief Minister, or in his or her absence and with his or her consent, the Deputy Chief Minister;
- There shall be a Philippine Congress Bangsamoro assembly forum for purposes of cooperation and coordination of legislative initiatives.

PART THREE DELINEATION OF POWERS

The Framework Agreement delineates powers at different levels as follows:

- The Central Government shall retain the following reserved powers:
- Defense and external security;
- Foreign policy:
- Coinage and monetary policy:
- Postal service:
- Citizenship and naturalization:
- Immigration:
- Customs and tariff, as qualified by no. 10 in concurrent;
- Common market and global trade, provided however that the power to enter into economic agreements already allowed under R A. No. 9054 shall be transferred to the Bangsamoro Government; and
- Intellectual property rights.

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- II. The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall exercise concurrent powers within the Bangsamoro on the following matters:
- Social security and pensions The Bangsamoro Government may organize its own social security and pension systems alongside the existing Central Government social security and pensions systems.

The Bangsamoro Government and the Central Government, through the intergovernmental relations mechanism, and other consultative processes shall, among others, ensure that the investment of the contributions from the members from the Bangsamoro in the Central Government social security and pensions is responsive to their cultural and religious sensitivities.

The future relationship of the Central Government system and the Bangsamoro Government system with respect to new government employees and other qualified individuals in the Bangsamoro may be further provided for in the Bangsamoro Basic Law or in a law duly enacted for the purpose;

- Quarantine There shall be cooperation and coordination among the relevant Central Government and Bangsamoro Government agencies on quarantine,
- Land registration The Bangsamoro Government, in accordance with the land registration system of the Central Government, shall administer land registration in the Bangsamoro territory through an office it shall create for the purpose. The Bangsamoro Government shall furnish copies of the titles, deeds and other instruments to the relevant Central Government agencies. The Bangsamoro Government can act on consultas.

The Bangsamoro Government may institute processes to promote more efficient registration of lands in the Bangsamoro:

- Pollution control There shall be cooperation and coordination among the relevant Central Government and Bangsamoro Government agencies on pollution control:
- Human rights and humanitarian protection and promotion The Bangsamoro Government may organize its own bodies for human rights and humanitarian protection and promotion that will work cooperatively with relevant national institutions;
- Penology and penitentiary There shall be cooperation and coordination between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government

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institutions through the intergovernmental relations mechanism including on the matter of recommending parole and pardons. Applications for pardons and parole shall be processed by an appropriate mechanism created by the Bangsamoro Government, which shall submit its recommendations to the Office of the President.

The Bangsamoro Government may create and manage jails, penal colonies and other facilities. It shall ensure the compatibility of these facilities with the national jail management and penitentiary system through the intergovernmental relations mechanism. These facilities are understood to be part of the country's administration of justice;

- Auditing, as set forth in the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro and the Annex on Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing;
- Civil Service The Bangsamoro Government shall develop and administer a professional civil service corps, to include the powers and privileges on civil service matters provided in R.A. No. 9054, and without prejudice to the power, authority, and duty of the national Civil Service Commission:
- Coastguard The Central Government shall have primary responsibility over coastguard matters. There shall be cooperation and coordination over coastguard matters between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government through the intergovernmental relations mechanism;
- 10. There shall be a mechanism for cooperation and coordination between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government with regard to the enforcement of customs and tariff laws and regulations to ensure the effective exercise of its powers on barter trade and countertrade with ASEAN countries as well as the regulation of the entry of haram goods in the Bangsamoro territorial jurisdiction;
- 11. Administration of Justice Administration of justice, in connection with the relevant provisions of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro, and with due regard to the powers of the Supreme Court and the competence of the Bangsamoro Government over Shari'ah courts and the Shari'ah justice system in the Bangsamoro;
- 12. Funding for the maintenance of national roads, bridges, and irrigation systems There shall be coordination through the intergovernmental relations mechanism between the relevant Central Government and Bangsamoro Government agencies on the Central Government funding for the maintenance of national roads, bridges, and irrigation systems within the Bangsamoro;

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- 13. Disaster risk reduction and management The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary responsibility over disaster risk reduction and management within the Bangsamoro. There shall be cooperation and coordination among relevant Central Government and Bangsamoro Government agencies on disaster risk reduction and management;
- 14. Public order and safety The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary responsibility over public order and safety within the Bangsamoro. There shall be cooperation and coordination between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government through the intergovernmental relations mechanism.
- III. The Bangsamoro Government shall have exclusive powers that it exercises within its territorial jurisdiction, over the following matters:
- Agriculture, livestock and food security;
- Economic and cultural exchange;
- Contract loans, credits, and other forms of indebtedness with any government or private bank and other lending institutions, except those requiring sovereign guaranty, which require Central Government approval;
- Trade, industry, investment, enterprises and regulation of businesses taking into consideration the relevant laws;
- 5. Labor, employment and occupation;
- Registration of business names, with the Bangsamoro Government listing these in the Philippine Business Registry for business names;
- 7. Barter trade and countertrade with ASEAN countries:
- Economic zones and industrial centers:
- 9. Free ports The Bangsamoro Government may establish free ports in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate with the Central Government through the intergovernmental relations mechanism, on customs, immigration, quarantine service, and international commitments. Business and other enterprises operating within the Bangsamoro free ports shall be entitled to the fiscal incentives and other benefits provided by the Central Government to special economic zones. Bangsamoro free ports shall be contiguous/adjacent to seaport or airport and shall have a coverage area not exceeding limits provided in the Bangsamoro Basic Law:
- 10. Tourism:
- 11. Creation of sources of revenue:
- Budgeting;
- Financial and banking systems -- This is without prejudice to the power of supervision of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) and provided that the Bangsamoro Government, the BSP, the Department of Finance

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- (DOF), and the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF) shall jointly promote the development of the Islamic banking system, to include among others the establishment of a Shari'ah supervisory board;
- 14. Establishment of government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs) and financial institutions - The Bangsamoro Government may legislate and implement the creation of its own GOCCs in the pursuit of the common good and subject to economic viability. The GOCCs shall be duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or established under legislative charter by the Bangsamoro Government;
- 15. The Bangsamoro Government shall have authority to regulate power generation, transmission, and distribution operating exclusively in the Bangsamoro. It shall promote investments, domestic and international, in the power sector industry in the Bangsamoro. Power plants and distribution networks in the Bangsamoro shall be able to interconnect and sell power over the national transmission grid to electric consumers. The Bangsamoro Government may assist electric cooperatives in accessing funds and technology, to ensure their financial and operational viability. When power generation, transmission, and distribution facilities are connected to the national transmission grid, the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate and coordinate through the intergovernmental relations mechanism;
- Public utilities operations in the Bangsamoro In case of inter-regional utilities, there shall be cooperation and coordination among the relevant

government agencies;

- Receive grants and donations;
- Education and skills training;
- Science and technology;
- 20. Research councils and scholarships;
- 21. Culture and language;
- Sports and recreation;
- 23. Regulation of games and amusement operations within the Bangsamoro;
- 24. Libraries, museums, historical, cultural and archaeological sites The Bangsamoro Government shall have the power to establish its own libraries and museums, and declare historical and cultural sites. The Central Government shall transfer the management of such sites currently under the jurisdiction of the National Museum, National Historical Commission, or other national agencies, to the Bangsamoro Government or local governments therein following certain processes through the intergovernmental relations mechanism. With regards to archaeological sites, the Bangsamoro Government shall coordinate with the relevant national agencies on the regulation, excavation, preservation, and exportation of cultural properties, as well as on the recovery of lost historical and cultural artifacts:

25. Regulations on manufacture and distribution of foods, drinks, drugs and

tobacco for the welfare of the Bangsamoro;

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- 26. Hajj and Umrah The Bangsamoro Government shall have primary jurisdiction over Hajj and Umrah matters affecting pilgrims from within the Bangsamoro. The Central Government shall have competence over Hajj and Umrah matters affecting pilgrims coming from outside the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro pilgrimage authority shall act in close coordination with the Central Government on Hajj and Umrah matters involving offices and agencies outside of the Bangsamoro;
- 27. Customary laws:
- 28. Declaration of Bangsamoro holidays;
- 29. Ancestral domain and natural resources;
- Protection of the rights of the indigenous peoples in the Bangsamoro in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and taking into account, in addition to economic and geographical criteria, their individual and communal property rights, cultural integrity, customary beliefs, historical and community traditions;
- 31. Land management, land distribution, and agricultural land use reclassification – The classification of public lands into alienable and disposable lands shall be initiated and recommended by the Bangsamoro Government to the President for the timely implementation of Bangsamoro development plans and targets;
- 32. Cadastral land survey The Bangsamoro Government shall have the authority to conduct cadastral surveys, lot surveys, and isolated and special surveys in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Government shall furnish the results of these surveys to, and coordinate with, relevant Central Government agencies to effect inclusion into the national cadastral survey;
- Expropriation and eminent domain;
- 34. Environment, parks, forest management, wildlife nature reserves and conservation The Bangsamoro Government shall have the authority to protect and manage the environment. It shall have the power to declare nature reserves and aquatic parks, forests, and watershed reservations, and other protected areas in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Basic Law will provide for the process that will transfer the management of national reserves and aquatic parks, forests and watershed reservations, and other protected areas already defined by and under the authority of the Central Government;
- Inland waterways for navigation;
- Inland waters;
- Management, regulation and conservation of all fishery, marine and aquatic resources within the Bangsamoro territorial jurisdiction:
- Bangsamoro settlements;
- 39. Customary justice The customary rights and traditions of indigenous peoples shall be taken into consideration in the formation of the Bangsamoro's justice system. This may include the recognition of indigenous processes as alternative modes of dispute resolution;

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- Shari'ah courts and Shari'ah justice system, as set forth in relevant provisions of the Framework Agreement;
- Public administration and bureaucracy for the Bangsamoro;
- 42. Health The Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall cooperate with and assist each other in the prevention and control of epidemic and other communicable diseases;
- 43. Social services, social welfare and charities;
- 44. Waste management;
- Establishment and supervision of humanitarian services and institutions;
- 46. Identification, generation and mobilization of international human resources for capacity building and other activities involving the same within the Bangsamoro – The Central Government shall cooperate with and assist the Bangsamoro Government towards ensuring access to such relevant human resources through the intergovernmental relations mechanism:
- 47. Awgaf and charitable trusts:
- 48. Hisbah office for accountability as part of the Shari'ah justice system;
- Registration of births, marriages, and deaths, copies of which shall be forwarded to the National Statistics Office;
- 50. Housing and human settlements;
- Development planning;
- 52. Urban and rural development:
- 53. Water supplies and services, flood control and irrigation systems in the Bangsamoro – With regard to water supplies and services, flood control and irrigation systems that connect to or from facilities outside the Bangsamoro, there shall be cooperation and coordination between the Bangsamoro Government and the appropriate Central or local government bodies;
- 54. Public works and highways within the Bangsamoro:
- Establishment of appropriate mechanisms for consultations for women and marginalized sectors:
- Special development programs and laws for women, the youth, the elderly, labor, the differently-abled, and indigenous cultural communities;
- 57. Local administration, municipal corporations and other local authorities including the creation of local government units The Bangsamoro Government shall manage and build its own bureaucracy and administrative organization, in accordance with the ministerial form of government envisioned by the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro, and as shall be provided by the Bangsamoro Basic Law creating the Bangsamoro, and subsequent laws to be passed by its assembly. However, when such acts require the creation of a congressional district, the Philippine Congress and the Bangsamoro assembly shall work together in order to facilitate the creation of the same, through the appropriate intergovernmental relations mechanism;
- Establishment or creation of other institutions, policies and laws for the general welfare of the people in the Bangsamoro.

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PART FOUR OTHER MATTERS PERTAINING TO POWER SHARING

1. Transportation and Communications

On transportation and communications, the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall have reserved, concurrent, and exclusive powers, based on the following principles:

- Subsidiarity
- Technical and financial viability
- Harmonization: uniform system concept
- Compliance with international standards, treaties and conventions
- Mutual respect and recognition
- Recognition of the aspiration of the Bangsamoro to assume further powers as may be practically operational as its capacity develops.

The Bangsamoro Basic Law shall delineate the appropriate powers that the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall exercise on transportation and communications. All revenues derived by the Bangsamoro Government from the exercise of its exclusive and concurrent powers, taking into account any administrative costs to the Central Government agencies, shall pertain to the Bangsamoro Government.

The Bangsamoro Basic Law shall provide for an intergovernmental body to harmonize policies, programs, regulations and standards, and to resolve problems of implementation between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government.

2. Mineral and Energy Resources

The Bangsamoro Government shall have authority and jurisdiction over the exploration, development, and utilization of mines and minerals in its territory. The applications for financial and technical assistance agreements (FTAAs) shall be commenced at and recommended by the Bangsamoro Government to the President. The Bangsamoro Government and the Central Government shall jointly exercise the power to grant rights, privileges and concessions over the exploration, development and utilization of fossil fuels (petroleum, natural gas, and coal) and uranium in the Bangsamoro, giving preferential rights to qualified citizens who are bona fide inhabitants of the Bangsamoro. The modalities for the exercise of this power shall be provided in the Bangsamoro Basic Law. Implementing rules and regulations for the

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exercise of this power, including safeguards against potential unfair business practices, shall be jointly drawn up.

3. Taxation

The Central Government shall continue to levy national taxes in the Bangsamoro. The Bangsamoro Government shall also have the power to levy taxes, as provided in the Annex on Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing.

4. Powers Already Devolved

All other powers granted to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) which are relevant to the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro shall be transferred to the Bangsamoro Government.

As part of the Philippine Government commitment in other peace agreements involving the Bangsamoro, the Bangsamoro Basic Law may adopt specific powers contained in these agreements and in the ARMM Organic Law, as amended.

The Bangsamoro Transition Commission shall undertake an inventory of the powers and consider the proposed recommendations from the review process of the 1996 Final Peace Agreement between the Government and the Moro National Liberation Front for possible incorporation into the Bangsamoro Basic Law. It shall also take into account the proposed amendments of the ARMM Regional Legislative Assembly to R.A. No. 9054.

Done this 8th day of December 2013 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

FOR THE GPH:

PROF. MIRIAM CORONEL-FERRER

GPH Panel Chair

FOR THE MILE:

MOHAGHER IQBAL MILF Panel Chair

SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF:

TENGKU DATO' AB GHAFAR TENGKU MOHAMED

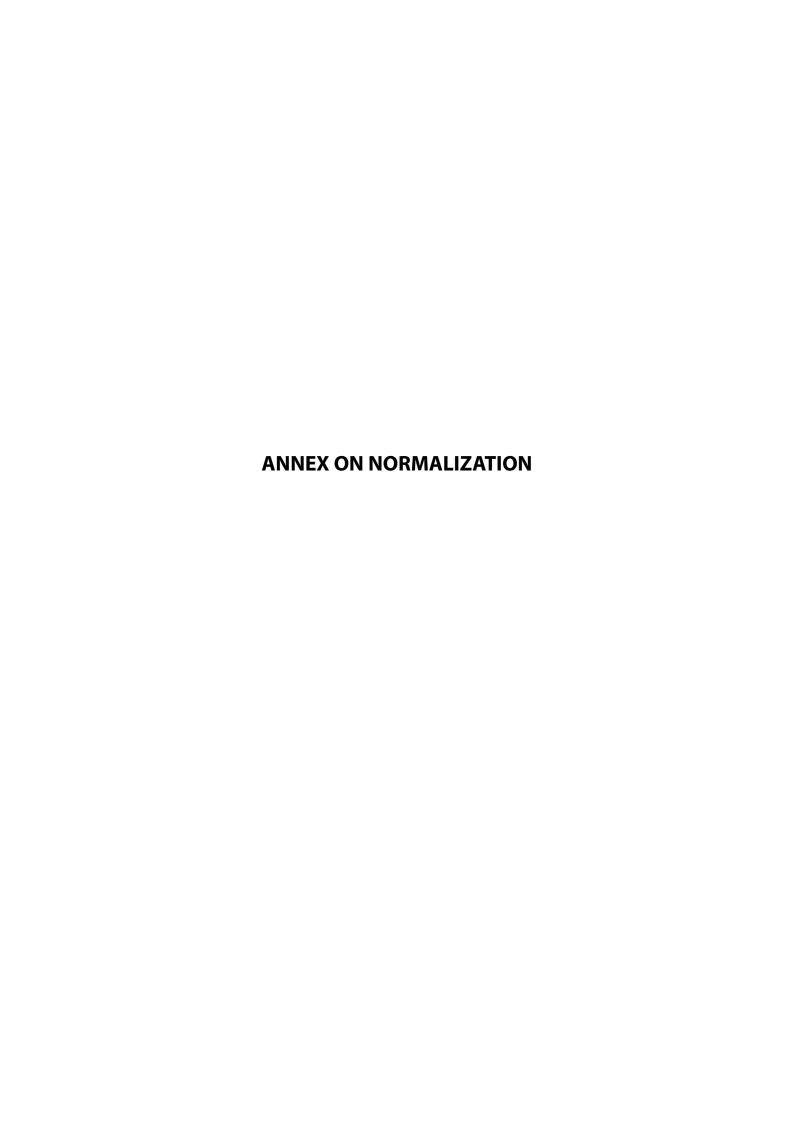
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In the Name of God, the Beneficent, the Merciful

ANNEX ON NORMALIZATION

Prefatory Statement

This Annex on Normalization is an integral part of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsemoro (FAB) between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). It outlines and elaborates additional details on Normalization.

Normalization is a process whereby communities can achieve their desired quality of life, which includes the pursuit of sustainable livelihood and political participation within a peaceful deliberative society.

Normalization aims to ensure human security in the Bangsamoro. It helps build a society that is committed to basic human rights where individuals are free from fear of violence or crime and where long-held traditions and values continue to be honored.

A. Policing

- Law enforcement and maintenance of peace and order in the Bangsamoro shall be the primary function of the police force for the Bangsamoro.
- The police force for the Bangsamoro shall be professional, civilian in character, effective and efficient in law entercement, fair and impartial, and accountable under the law for its actions. It shall be responsible both to the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government, and to the communities it serves.
- 3. To achieve the principle stated above, an Independent Commission on Policing (ICP) shall be organized to recommend the appropriate policing for the Bangsamoro. The ICP shall be constituted by the Panels and shall be guided by the Terms of Reference adopted last.

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27 February 2013 by both Panels. The ICP is deemed abolished upon submission of its final report to the Panels.

- 4. Pending the establishment of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA), the Panels shall create a mechanism to facilitate a consultative process between the Parties in the appointment, employment and deployment of the existing police force. Employment refers to the utilization of units or elements of the Philippine National Police (PNP) for purposes of protection of lives and properties, enforcement of laws, maintenance of peace and order, prevention of crimes, arrest of criminal offenders and bringing of offenders to justice, and ensuring public safety, particularly in the suppression of disorders, riots, rebellious and seditious conspiracy, violence. lawlessness. insurgency, subversion or other related activities. Deployment shall mean the orderly and organized physical movement of elements or units of the PNP within the province, city or municipality for purposes of employment as herein defined.
- 5. Upon its establishment and pending the implementation of the agreed policing in the Bangsamoro, the BTA shall have substantial participation in choosing the head and in the employment and the deployment of the existing PNP in the Bangsamoro. The head of the police force will be selected from a list of three (3) eligible officers recommended by the PNP.

B. Transitional Components of Normalization

- Normalization during the transition stage shall be based on the principle of partnership between the GPH and the MILF working together to secure the peace on the ground.
- 2. To ensure effective security collaboration, several joint mechanisms shall be established. The Joint Normalization Committee (JNC) shall coordinate the different processes in normalization. The Joint Peace and Security Committee (JPSC) shall coordinate the security component of the normalization process. The Joint Peace and Security Teams (JPSTs) shall be the operating units composed of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), the PNP, and the MILF's (

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Bangsamoro Islamic Armed Forces (BiAF). These mechanisms shall work for the maintenance of peace and order and the stability of the areas mutually identified by the GPH and the MILF.

- These transitional mechanisms shall be in place until the police force for the Bangsamoro is fully organized and operational. Based on need, the Parties may choose to extend the operations of these transitional arrangements.
- 4. The International Monitoring Team (IMT), the GPH and MILF Coordinating Committees on the Cessation of Hostilities (CCCHs) and Ad Hoc Joint Action Groups (AHJAGs), including the ceasefire Local Monitoring Teams and the AHJAG Team Sites, will continue to perform their functions. The Parties agree to undertake periodic review of these mechanisms to determine their transition into other approriate mechanisms in the normalization process.

B1. Joint Normalization Committee

- To undertake the primary function of coordinating the processes of normalization, the JNC shall be created by the Panels.
- The organization, structure and other functions of the JNC and its relations with other mechanisms shall be as specified in the Terms of Reference to be signed by the Panels within two (2) months after the signing of the Annex on Normalization.
- All disputes arising from the implementation of the normalization process shall be resolved at the level of the JNC before elevation to the Panels.
- The JNC shall be assisted by a joint secretariat.

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B2. Joint Peace and Security Committee

- The JPSC shall be formed, composed of three (3) representatives each from the GPH and the MILF, including the co-chair from each party, for a total of six (6) persons.
- The JPSC shall be under the JNC. It shall have the following functions:
 - Coordinate with the two Parties' command structures on security arrangements relevant to its functions;
 - Develop policies and operational guidelines for the effective partnership of the JPSTs; and
 - Coordinate the security arrangements for the activities related to the implementation of the FAB and its Annexes.

B3. Joint Peace and Security Teams

- Contingents from the AFP, PNP, and the BIAF shall be organized into the JPSTs that will work for the maintenance of peace and order and the stability of the areas mutually identified by the GPH and the MILF.
- 2. The JPSTs shall have the following additional functions:
 - Tracking and documenting of private armies and other armed groups, and the reduction and control of weapons and materiel;
 - Support the observance of the existing ceasefire agreement to address and prevent hostilities;
 - Upon request, work on security arrangements for activities related to and personalities involved in the peace process; and
 - d. Support dispute resolution initiatives on the ground.

C. Decommissioning

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 The MILF shall undertake a graduated program for decommissioning of its forces so that they are put beyond use.

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- Decommissioning shall be a process that includes activities aimed at achieving a smooth transition for the BIAF members to productive civilian life.
- To achieve the above goal, a comprehensive needs assessment shall be undertaken for the members of the BIAF and their communities as a basis for a comprehensive socio-economic development program.
- There shall be an Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB) that will
 oversee the process of decommissioning of the MILF forces and
 weapons.
- The IDB shall be composed of three (3) foreign experts including the chairperson, and four (4) local experts jointly nominated by the Parties. The Parties shall invite three (3) States to provide the foreign experts.
- 6. The IDB shall perform the following functions:
 - Conduct inventory, verification and validation of BIAF members, arms and weapons;
 - b. Develop and implement a schedule of decommissioning of BIAF forces;
 - Plan, design, and implement techniques and technologies for weapons collection or retrieval, transport, and storage and putting weapons beyond use in accordance with the agreement of the parties; and
 - d. Report on the progress of its work and submit its terminal report to the GPH and MILF Panels.
- The work and reports of the IDB shall be covered by rules on confidentiality, and shall be in accordance with the Terms of Reference to be signed by the Panels.
- All disputes arising from the implementation of the decommissioning process shall be resolved at the level of the IDB before elevation to the Panels.

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- The decommissioning of MILF forces shall be parallel and commensurate to the implementation of all the agreements of the Parties.
- The JNC, consistent with the normalization process, shall develop a program for reduction and management of small arms and light weapons (SALWs) of individuals and groups.

D. Redeployment of the AFP

- The government shall redeploy AFP units and troops from or within the Bangsamoro, consistent with a normal and peaceful life and the progress in the other aspects of normalization.
- There shall be a joint security assessment and an inventory of AFP units and troops in the Bangsamoro to ensure an orderly redeployment of AFP units and troops, and avoid a security vacuum in the Bangsamoro. The AFP shall only retain installations necessary for national defense and security.
- The JNC shall recommend criteria for the redeployment of AFP units and troops from former conflict areas. Consistent with its functions, the Third Party Monitoring Team (TPMT) shall monitor the aspects of the redeployment of AFP units and troops.
- 4. There shall be coordination between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government in the movement of the AFP in the Bangsamoro. In the exercise of this coordination, protocols shall be established by the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government.

E. UXOs and Landmines

 Both Parties commit to uphold the "Deed of Commitment under Geneva Call for Adherence to a Total Ban on Anti-Personnel Mines and for Cooperation in Mine Action" signed by the MILF on 7 April 2002. As part of the normalization process, Parties also hereby.

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commit to jointly undertake mines/unexploded ordnance (UXO) detection and clearance (demining) as well as mine risk education with the assistance of concerned organizations (experts), including the project provided in the "Guidelines for the Implementation of the Philippine Campaign to Ban Landmines — Fondation Suisse de Deminage Project" of 5 May 2010. This shall be undertaken as a measure for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development efforts and for the confidence-building efforts in support of the larger peace process.

F. Disbanding of Private Armed Groups (PAGs)

- The GPH in coordination with the MILF will conduct a corresponding assessment and devise a plan for the disbandment of private armed groups as part of the normalization process. The Parties shall develop and adopt new guidelines to effect the partnership.
- The disbandment of private armed groups using diverse and appropriate approaches or methodologies shall be a priority to be undertaken in partnership between the GPH and the MILF through the JNC.
- Regular assessment shall be conducted by the JNC. Any adjustment in the schedules shall be by mutual agreement of the Parties.

G. Socio-Economic Development Program

- As part of the normalization process, the Parties agree to intensify development efforts for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of the Bangsamoro, and institute programs to address the needs of BIAF members, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and poverty-stricken communities.
- A needs and skills assessment of BIAF members for decommissioning shall be undertaken in order to develop a responsive program that addresses their needs and that of their communities.



- Special socio-economic programs will be provided to the decommissioned women auxiliary forces of the MILF.
- 4. The socio-economic programs should be community-based and reinforce social cohesion, and strengthen and preserve the unity of the communities. For this purpose, a community-needs assessment shall be undertaken.
- 5. The Parties recognize the need to attract multi-donor country support, assistance and pledges to the normalization process. For this purpose, a Trust Fund shall be established through which urgent support, recurrent and investment budget cost will be released with efficiency, transparency and accountability. The Parties agree to adopt criteria for eligible financing schemes, such as, priority areas of capacity building, institutional strengthening, impact programs to address imbalances in development and infrastructures, and economic facilitation for return to normal life affecting combatant and non-combatant elements of the MILF, indigenous peoples, women, children, and internally displaced persons.
- Efforts shall be made to align socio-economic intervention with the overall Bangsamoro Development Plan.
- Sajahatra Bangsamoro data relating to MILF communities shall be made available, subject to protocols of confidentiality, to the JNC.

H. Transitional Justice and Reconciliation

- 1. To work out a program for transitional justice to address the legitimate grievances of the Bangsamoro people, correct historical injustices, and address human rights violations, there shall be created a Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) to undertake a study and recommend to the Panels the appropriate mechanisms for transitional justice and reconciliation.
- The organization, structure and other functions of the TJRC shall be as specified in the Terms of Reference agreed upon and signed by the Panels.

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 The TJRC shall be headed by a chairperson, who is an international expert of recognized independence, competence, probity, and integrity, jointly selected by the Parties. In addition, the GPH and the MILF shall nominate a representative each to the TJRC.

. Resource Mobilization

- The GPH shall provide the necessary funding for the normalization process.
- The Parties agree to allow either party to access funds from donors for the operations of the different mechanisms under the normalization process to supplement the budgetary requirements provided by the GPH.

J. Confidence-Building Measures

- Upon the signing of this Annex on Normalization and as a gesture of good will, the two parties shall constitute joint task forces for the following previously acknowledged MILF camps:
 - a. Camp Abubakar as-Siddique in Maguindanao
 - b. Camp Bilal in Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur
 - c. Camp Omar ibn al-Khattab in Maguindanao
 - d. Camp Rajamuda in North Cotabato and Maguindanao
 - e. Camp Badre in Maguindanao
 - f. Camp Busrah Somiorang in Lanao del Sur

The task forces will assess the needs, plan appropriate programs, and undertake the necessary measures to transform these areas into peaceful and productive communities.

2. To facilitate the healing of the wounds of conflict and the return to normal life, the Government shall take immediate steps through amnesty, pardon and other available processes towards the resolution of cases of persons charged with or convicted of crimes and offenses connected to the armed conflict in Mindanao.

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K. Schedule

The phasing and sequencing of the different elements of the Annex on Normalization are reflected in the attached matrix. The matrix shall be released upon the signing of the comprehensive agreement on the Bangsamoro.

Done this 25th day of January 2014 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

For the GPH:

For the MILF:

PROF. MIRIAM CORONEL-FERRER

GPH Panel Chair

MILF Panel Chair

SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF:

TENGKU DATO' AB GHAFAR TENGKU MOHAMED

Malaysian Facilitator

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			PROGRAM FC	FOR NORMALIZATION IN THE BANGSAMORO	BANGSAMORO			
DIMENSIONS	Transitional Components of Normalization	Socio-Economic Programs	Confidence- Building Measures	Decommissioning of MILF forces	Redeployment of AFP	Policing	Disbandment of Private Armies and Other Armed Groups	Transitional Justice and Reconciliation
From the signing of the Annex on Normalization up to the completion of the verification and validation conducted by the Independent Decommissioning Body.	Creation of the Joint Normalization Committee (JNC) Creation of the Joint Peace and Security Committee (JPSC) Organization of Joint Peace and Security Teams (JPSTs) Training, reorientation and re-tooling of AFP-PNP-MILE's BIAF contingents in the JPSTs	Consolidating previous needs and skills assessment of MILF forces and communities of the Bangsamoro Normalization Fund Identification for capacity-building	Disposition of previously - acknowledged MILF camps • Constitution of Joint Task Forces socio-economic programs Amnesty/Pardon • Parameters	Organization of the Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB) Submission of inventory of MILF combatants, weapons and camps to the IDB and needs assessment of the MILF forces and communities Ceremonial turn-over of 20 crew-served weapons and 55 high-powered firearms to the IDB	Start of the joint planning process and security assessment JNC recommends criteria for the redeployment of AFP units from former conflict areas Removal of several temporary installations	Submission of the report of the Independent Commission on Policing to the Panels on the ICP report	Establishment of a National Agency Task Force for the disbandment of PAGs Comprehensive Security Assessment/ Inventory and validation of PAGs and other armed groups JPSC/JPSTs work on the disbandment of PAGs and other armed groups armed groups and the strengthening of dispute settlement mechanisms	Signing of Terms of Reference of TJR Commission Organization of the TJR Commission
PHASE 2 Completion of validation of MILF forces up to the ratification of the Bangsamoro Basic Law.	Deployment and continuing on the job training and re-tooling of AFP-PNP-	Conduct of additional needs and skills assessment of MILF forces and	Disposition of previously - acknowledged MILF camps Implementation of programs and	30 % of MILF forces and weapons decommissioned Voluntary registration of firearms	Identification of priorities for redeployment Start of deactivation of Civilian Armed Auxiliaries/	Preparatory work for policing in the Bangsamoro	Actions against PAGs and other armed groups Firearms control and management	Submission of recommendation of the TJR Commission Peace Panels action on the recommendation

Note: ¹ Weapons include crew-served weapons, high-powered firearms and ammunitions, and percentages apply to each category.

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communities	9	,	MILE forces		mic	ent		MILF forces	and conflict-	affected	communities			_		_					Capacity	building for	MILF forces		economic	development		MILF forces	and conflict-	affected	communities					
measures to	transform	organization (character)	previously acknowledged MILE	camps into peaceful	and productive	communities		Amnesty/Pardon		 Issuance of 	proclamation of	amnesty by the	President	 Concurrence by 	Congress	 Processing of 	amnesty/ pardon	papers	 Disposition of 	cases covered	Disposition of	previously -	acknowledged MILF	camps		Implementation of	programs and	measures to	transform	previously	acknowledged MILF	camps into peaceful	and productive	communities	Amnesty/Pardon	Disposition of
																					 35 % of MILF forces 	and weapons	decommissioned	 Continuing voluntary 	registration of firearms											
Special Civilian	Armed	Auxiliaries	Start of the	implementation	of redeployment	plans																implementation of	redeployment	plans												
																					Start of	policing														
																					 Continuing action 	against PAGs and	other armed groups	 Firearms control 	and management											
																					Implementation of	TJR programs														

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PHASE 4	Entry into the	• Capacity	Disposition of	 Remaining MILF forces 		Policing in the		Implementation of
	police force	building for	previously -	and weapons	to u	Bangsamoro is		UR programs
From the	for the	MILF forces	acknowledged MILF	decommissioned	loyment	constituted.	other armed groups	
operationalization	Bangsamoro	· Socio-	camps	 Continuing voluntary 	plans	•	Firearms control	
of the police force	for qualified	economic		registration of firearms			and management	
for the	MILF	development	Implementation of					
Bangsamoro up to	members	program for	programs and					
two (2) months	Transition	MILF forces	measures to					
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signing of the Exit	the MILF's	affected	previously	. 1				
Agreement	BIAF	communities	acknowledged MILF					
provided that the	contingent in		camps into peaceful					
evaluation of the	the JPSTs		and productive					
Panels with the	 JPSC/JPSTs 		communities					
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ADDENDUM ON THE BANGSAMORO WATERS AND ZONES OF JOINT COOPERATION

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ON THE BANGSAMORO WATERS AND ZONES OF JOINT COOPERATION ADDENDUM TO THE ANNEX ON REVENUE GENERATION AND WEALTH SHARING AND THE ANNEX ON POWER SHARING

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 The Bangsamoro Waters shall extend up to 22.224 kilometers (12 nautical miles) from the low-water mark of the coasts that are part of the Bangsamoro territory. The Bangsamoro Waters shall be part of the territorial jurisdiction of the Bangsamoro political entity.



2. Where a constituent local government unit of the Bangsamoro and an adjoining local government unit are so situated on the opposite shores such that there is thirty (30) kilometers of waters or less between them, a line equally distant from the opposite shores shall be drawn to demarcate the Bangsamoro Waters and the municipal waters of the adjoining local government unit.

Should they be so situated that there is more than thirty (30) kilometers but less than 37.224 kilometers of waters between them, a line shall be drawn at the edge of the 15 kilometers municipal waters of the adjoining local government unit to demarcate it from the Bangsamoro Waters.

- 3. There shall be Zones of Joint Cooperation in the Sulu Sea and the Moro Gulf for the purpose of a) protection of traditional fishing grounds, b) benefitting from the resources, and c) interconnectivity of the islands and the mainland parts of a cohesive Bangsamoro political entity; provided that the zones do not include the Bangsamoro Waters and the municipal waters of all adjoining local government units.
- 4. The specific coordinates delineating the Bangsamoro Waters and the Zones of Joint Cooperation shall be determined in the Bangsamoro Basic Law. The map attached shall serve as the guide in mapping out the specific coordinates.
- There shall be free movement of vessels, goods, and people in the Zones of Joint Cooperation.
- There shall be created a Joint Body for the Zones of Joint Cooperation composed of representatives of the Bangsamoro Government and Central Government. The Bangsamoro Government and the Central Government shall ensure the participation of concerned government units (LGUs).

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This body shall ensure the cooperation and coordination of appropriate agencies for fisheries and marine development and environmental protection, and enhance the movement of vessels, goods, and people in the Zones of Joint Cooperation.

- 7. The intergovernmental relations mechanism shall ensure the cooperation and coordination between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government on the exploration, development and utilization of non-living resources in the Zones of Joint Cooperation and determine the sharing of income and revenues derived therefrom.
- Transportation plying direct routes connecting the islands in Sulu, Basilan, Tawi-Tawi and/or the mainland parts of the Bangsamoro and passing through the Zones of Joint Cooperation shall be considered intra-regional routes
- The Bangsamoro people, other indigenous peoples in the adjoining provinces, and the resident fishers in the Bangsamoro shall have preferential rights over fishery, aquamarine, and other living resources in the Zones of Joint Cooperation.
- 10. Ten years after the signing of the comprehensive agreement on the Bangsamoro, the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government shall discuss the enhancement of the area of the Bangsamoro Waters, through the necessary processes and modalities.

Done this 25th day of January 2014 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

For the GPH:

PROF. MIRIAM CORONEL-FERRER

GPH Panel Chair

For the MILF:

MOHAGHER IQBAL

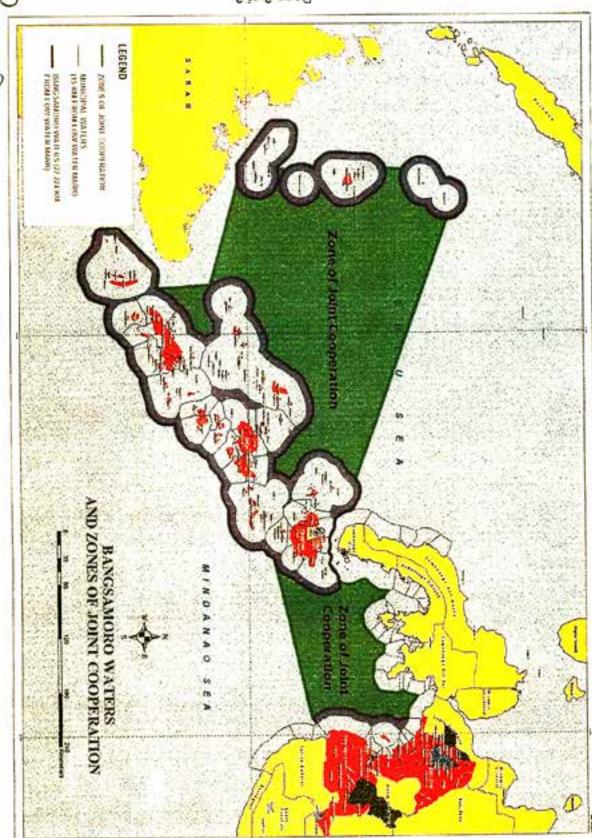
MILF Panel Chair

SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF:

TENGKU DATO' AB GHAFAR TENGKU MOHAMED

Malaysian Aacilitator

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