Country/entity	Philippines Mindanao
Region	Asia and Pacific
Agreement name	Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro
Date	15 Oct 2012
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Philippine Insurgencies (1968 -)

The Maoist Insurgencies (1968 -)

Philippines-NDF

The Philippines have been defined by a series of center-periphery and often ideologically Maoist, separatist insurgencies. The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), began its war against the central Philippine government in 1968 through their armed wing – the New People's Army (NPA). Further legitimacy was gained through the establishment of the National Democratic Front (NDF) in 1973. Grievances were predominantly opposed to the corruption and repression under the authoritarian Marcos regime.

Philippines-Cordillera

With the overthrow of Marcos' regime in 1986, the CPP factionalized further to take on more localized characteristics. The Cordillera Peoples Liberation Army (CPLA) broke away from the NDF in 1986 to focus on the protection of the Cordilleran people and land in northern Luzon. Hostilities were formally ended in July 2011, with an agreement signed between the central government, the CPLA and the Cordillera Bodong Administration (CBA) that allowed for the absorption of CPLA fighters into the Philippine Army and the re-working of the CBA-CPLA into a socio-development organisation.

Philippines-RPM-P

Meanwhile, purge among the CPP in the early 1990s, encouraged the formation of a parallel party, the Revolutionary Workers Party (RPM-P). Their armed wing, the Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB) which had carried out a number of assassinations during the 1980s at the bequest of the CPP, followed suit and allied themselves with the RPM-P in 1997 forming the (RPM-P-RPA-ABB). Severely weakened by the split with the CPP and with the arrest of several key figures, the RPM-P-RPA-ABB signed a peace agreement in December 2000, which encouraged the RPM-P's branch in Mindanao to break away in 2001.

The CPP-NPA has only participated in intermittent talks with the government. Talks halted in 2004 when Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo's administration sought closer ties with the U.S. in the war on terror and added the CPP-NPA to the list of terrorist organisations, renewing violence. Following the launch of a counter-insurgency by the Philippine government, negotiations have been further delayed due to suspected internal differences between the CPP 'old guard' and younger members.

The Moro Insurgency (1968 -)

Philippines-Mindanao

The Moro Insurgency began in 1968, in Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago after the killing of Moro Commandos, the so-called Jabidah Massacre, by the Philippine Army following a plot to invade Sabah province in Malaysia. The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) captured a swath of territory in the mid-1970s. In an attempt to stem the violence, the constitution was reformed and Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) was created 1990 granting a devolution of power to the provinces of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi. Following the establishment of the ARMM, the MNLF splintered into a range of smaller groups including Islamic factions such as the

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Philippines - Mindanao process
Parties	Marvic M.V.F. Leonen, Panel Chairman on behalf of the Government of the Philippines; Mohagher Iqbal, Panel Chairman on behalf of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front
Third parties	Tengku Dato' Ab Ghafar Tengku Mohamed, Facilitator and Representative of Malaysia; Witnessed by: 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; Al Haj Murad Ebrahim, Chairman of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front
Description	The Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro establishes the Bangsamoro as the new autonomous political entity, providing for the creation of a Basic Law and the addition of basic rights to govern the entity, powers to be devolved, shared, or reserved between the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government, and a transition period to implement the Agreement.

Agreement document	PH_121015_Framework Agreement on Bangsamoro.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical Page 14, VIII. Normalization 11. […]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.
Disabled persons	Groups→Disabled persons→Anti-discrimination Page 8-9, VI. Basic Rights 1. 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: ... i. Right to equal opportunity and non-discrimination in social and economic activity and the public service, regardless of class, creed, disability, gender and ethnicity;
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Anti-discrimination
Page 8, VI. Basic Rights
...1.i. Right to equal opportunity and non-discrimination in social and economic activity and the public service, regardless of class, creed, disability, gender and ethnicity;
Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive
Page 8, VI. Basic Rights
...1.k. Right to freedom from religious, ethnic, and sectarian harassment;

Religious groups

Groups→Religious groups→Substantive
Page 4, III. Powers
3. 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.

Page 8, VI. Basic Rights
1.j. Right to establish cultural and religious association;
1.k. Right to freedom from religious, ethnic, and sectarian harassment;

Indigenous people

Groups→Indigenous people→Substantive

Page 2, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro

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

Page 3, II. Basic Law

1. The Bangsamoro shall be governed by a Basic Law.

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

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

Page 5, III. Powers

6. 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.

Page 8, V. Territory

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 upon petition of at least ten percent (10%) of the residents and approved by a majority of qualified voters in a plebiscite.

Page 8, VI. Basic Rights

3. Indigenous peoples’ rights shall be respected.

Page 14, VIII. Normalization

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 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.

Other groups

No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 14, VIII. Normalization 10. The Parties agree to intensify development efforts for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of the Bangsamoro, and institute programs to address the needs of MILF combatants, internally displaced persons, and poverty-stricken communities. Page 14, VIII. Normalization 11. […] 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.
Social class	Groups→Social class→Anti-discrimination Page 8, VI. Basic Rights 1.i. Right to equal opportunity and non-discrimination in social and economic activity and the public service, regardless of class, creed, disability, gender and ethnicity;

Gender

Women, girls and gender	Page 9, VI. Basic Rights 1.g. Right of women to meaningful political participation, and protection of all forms of violence; 1.i. Right to equal opportunity and non-discrimination in social and economic activity and the public service, regardless of class, creed disability, gender and ethnicity. Page 14, VIII. Normalization 11. The Parties recognize the need to attract multi-donor country support, assistance and pledges to the normalization process. For this process, 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 infrastructure, 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.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	Page 2, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro 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 self-ascription. Spouses and their descendants are classified as Bangsamoro. The freedom of choice of other Indigenous peoples shall be respected.

State definition

Nature of state (general)

Page 1, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro
2. 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.

Page 2, II. Basic Law
3. The Basic Law shall reflect the Bangsamoro system of life and meet internationally accepted standards of governance.

State configuration Page 1, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro
1. 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.
3. The provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays and geographic areas within its territory shall be the constituent units of the Bangsamoro. The authority to regulate on its own responsibility the affairs of the 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.

Page 2, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro
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 self-ascription. Spouses and their descendants are classified as Bangsamoro. The freedom of choice of other Indigenous peoples shall be respected.

Page 6, V. Territory
1. The core territory of the Bangsamoro shall be composed of: (a) the present geographical area of the ARMM; (b) the Municipalities of Baloi, Munai, Nunungan, Pantar, Tagoloan and Tangkal in the
province of Lanao del Norte and all other barangays in the Municipalities of Kabacan, Carmen, Aleosan, Pigkawayan, Pikit, and Midsayap that voted for inclusion in the ARMM during the 2001 plebiscite; (c) the cities of Cotabato and lsabela; 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.

Page 7, V. Territory
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.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum	Page 6, V. Territory 1. The core territory of the Bangsamoro shall be composed of: (a) the present geographical area of the ARMM; (b) the Municipalities of Baloi, Munai, Nunungan, Pantar, Tagoloan and Tangkal in the province of Lanao del Norte and all other barangays in the Municipalities of Kabacan, Carmen, Aleosan, Pigkawayan, Pikit, and Midsayap that voted for inclusion in the ARMM during the 2001 plebiscite; (c) the cities of Cotabato and lsabela; 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. Page 7, V. Territory 2. 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 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. Page 8, V. Territory 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 upon petition of at least ten percent (10%) of the residents and approved by a majority of qualified voters in a plebiscite.
State symbols	No specific mention.
Independence/ secession	No specific mention.
Accession/ unification	No specific mention.
Border delimitation	No specific mention.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→New political institutions (indefinite)

Page 1, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro
1. 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.

Page 1, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro
2. 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.

Page 1, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro
3. The provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays and geographic areas within its territory shall be the constituent units of the Bangsamoro. The authority to regulate on its own responsibility the affairs of the 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.

Page 2, 4. The relationship of the Central Government with the Bangsamoro Government shall be asymmetric.

Page 4, III. Powers
1. The Central Government will have reserved powers, the Bangsamoro 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.

Page 4, III. Powers
3. 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.

Page 5, III. Powers
5. 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;
b. Measures to improve the workings of local civil courts, when necessary;
c. Alternative dispute resolution systems

Page 5, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing
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

Elections	Page 1, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro 2. 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. Page 10, VII. Transition and Implementation 10. 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.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	Governance→Political parties reform→Other political parties reform Page 2, Section I 2. 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.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.

Public administration	No specific mention.

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making
Page 1, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro
2. 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.

Page 1, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro
3. The provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays and geographic areas within its territory shall be the constituent units of the Bangsamoro. The authority to regulate on its own responsibility the affairs of the 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.

Page 2, II. Basic Law
1. The Bangsamoro shall be governed by a Basic Law.
2. The provisions of the Bangsamoro Basic Law shall be consistent with all agreements of the Parties.
3. The Basic Law shall reflect the Bangsamoro system of life and meet internationally accepted standards of governance.
4. It shall be formulated by the Bangsamoro people and ratified by the qualified voters within its territory.

Page 4, III. Powers
1. The Central Government will have reserved powers, the Bangsamoro 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.

Page 4, III. Powers
4. The Bangsamoro Basic Law may provide for the power of the Bangsamoro Government to accredit halal-certifying bodies in the Bangsamoro.

Page 5, III. Powers
5. 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;
b. Measures to improve the workings of local civil courts, when necessary;
c. Alternative dispute resolution systems

Page 5, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing
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.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Other
State level
Page 10, VII. Transition and Implementation
4. The functions of the Transition Commission are as follows:
a. 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;
b. 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;

Page 11, VII. Transition and Implementation
5. The Transition Commission shall be composed of fifteen (15) member all of whom are Bangsamoro. Seven (7) shall be selected by the GPH and eight (8) members, including the Chairman, shall be selected by the MILF.

Page 11, VII. Transition and Implementation
6. The Transition Commission will be independent from 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 its becomes functus oficio and ceases to exist.

Page 11, VII. Transition and Implementation
7. The draft Bangsamoro Basic Law submitted by the Transition Commission shall be certified as an urgent bill by the President.

Page 11, VII. Transition and Implementation
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.

Page 11, VII. Transition and Implementation
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.

Page 11, VII. Transition and Implementation
10. 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.

Territorial power sharing

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Local/municipal government
Page 1, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro
3. The provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays and geographic areas within its territory shall be the constituent units of the Bangsamoro. The authority to regulate on its own responsibility the affairs of the 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.
Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Autonomous regions
Page 1, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro
1. 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.

Page 1, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro
2. 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.

Page 1, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro
3. The provinces, cities, municipalities, barangays and geographic areas within its territory shall be the constituent units of the Bangsamoro. The authority to regulate on its own responsibility the affairs of the 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.

Page 2, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro
4. The relationship of the Central Government with the Bangsamoro Government shall be asymmetric.

Page 2, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro
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 self-ascription. Spouses and their descendants are classified as Bangsamoro. The freedom of choice of other Indigenous peoples shall be respected.

Page 2, II. Basic Law
1. The Bangsamoro shall be governed by a Basic Law.
2. The provisions of the Bangsamoro Basic Law shall be consistent with all agreements of the Parties.
3. The Basic Law shall reflect the Bangsamoro system of life and meet internationally accepted standards of governance.
4. It shall be formulated by the Bangsamoro people and ratified by the qualified voters within its territory.

Economic power sharing

Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources
Page 4, III. Powers
1. The Central Government will have reserved powers, the Bangsamoro 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.

Page 4, III. Powers
2. The Central Government shall have powers on: c. 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

Page 5, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing
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.

Page 5, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing
3. The Bangsamoro will have the authority to receive grants and donations from domestic and foreign sources, and block grants an subsidies from the Central Government Subject to acceptable credit 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.

Page 6, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing
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.

Page 6, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing
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.

Page 6, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing
6. 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.

Page 6, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing
7. There shall be an intergovernmental fiscal policy board composed of representatives of the 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

Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	Page 8, V. Territory 6. The Bangsamoro Basic Law shall recognize the collective democratic rights of the constituents in the Bangsamoro. Page 8, VI. Basic Rights 1. In addition to basic rights already enjoyed, the following rights of all citizens residing in the Bangsamoro bind the legislature, executive, and judiciary as directly enforceable law and are guaranteed: […] Page 10, VI. Basic Rights 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. Page 12, VIII. Normalization 2. The aim of normalization is to ensure human security 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. Page 12, VIII. Normalization 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 for its action, and responsible both to the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government, and to the communities it serves. Page 14, VIII. Transition and Implementation 12. The Parties agree 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.
Bill of rights/similar	Page 8, VI. Basic Rights 1. In addition to basic rights already enjoyed, the following rights of all citizens residing in the Bangsamoro bind the legislature, executive, and judiciary as directly enforceable law and are guaranteed:
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.

Civil and political rights

Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Life
Page 8, VI. Basic Rights
1.a. Right to life and to inviolability of one's person and dignity;
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality
Page 4, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing
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.

Page 6, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing
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.

Page 8, VI. Basic Rights
1.i. Right to equal opportunity and non-discrimination in social and economic activity and the public service, regardless of class, creed, disability, gender and ethnicity;
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Liberty and security of person
Page 8, VI. Basic Rights
1.a. Right to life and to inviolability of one's person and dignity;

Page 9, VI. Basic Rights
1.g. Right of women to meaningful political participation, and protection from all forms of violence;

Page 11, VIII. Normalization
2. The aim of normalization is to ensure human security 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 rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement
Page 9, VI. Basic Rights
1.h. Right to freely choose one's place of residence and inviolability of the home;
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of association
Page 9, VI. Basic Rights
1.j. Right to establish cultural and religious associations;
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Fair trial
Page 9, VI. Basic Rights
1.l. Right to redress of grievances and due process of law.
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Privacy and family life
Page 9, VI. Basic Rights
1.c. Right to privacy
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Vote and take part
Page 9, VI. Basic Rights
1.e. Right to express political opinion and pursue democratically political aspiration;
1.f. Right to seek constitutional change by peaceful and legitimate means;
1.g. Right of women to meaningful political participation, and protection from all forms of violence;
Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion
Page 8, VI. Basic Rights

Socio-economic rights	Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Property Page 9, VI. Basic Rights 1.h. Right to freely choose one's place of residence and inviolability of the home; Page 9, VI. Basic Rights 2. Vested property rights shall be recognized and respected [...] Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Cultural life Page 9, VI. Basic Rights 1.j. Right to establish cultural and religious associations; Page 9, VI. Basic Rights 3. Indigenous peoples' rights shall be respected. Page 12, VIII. Normalization 2. The aim of normalization is to ensure human security 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. [...]

Rights related issues

Citizenship

Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizen, general
Page 4, III. Powers
2. The Central Government shall have powers on: e. Citizenship and naturalization
Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights
Page 8, VI. Basic Rights
1. In addition to basic rights already enjoyed, the following rights of all citizens residing in the Bangsamoro bind the legislature, executive, and judiciary as directly enforceable law and are guaranteed: […]

Democracy

Page 1, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro
2. 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.

Page 2, II. Basic Law
1. The Bangsamoro shall be governed by a Basic Law.
2. The provisions of the Bangsamoro Basic Law shall be consistent with all agreements of the Parties.
3. The Basic Law shall reflect the Bangsamoro system of life and meet internationally accepted standards of governance.
4. It shall be formulated by the Bangsamoro people and ratified by the qualified voters within its territory.

Page 7, V. Territory
2. 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 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.

Page 8, 6. The Bangsamoro Basic Law shall recognize the collective democratic rights of the constituents in the Bangsamoro.

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication

No specific mention.

Mobility/access

No specific mention.

Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups Page 9, VI. Basic Rights 1.g. Right of women to meaningful political participation, and protection of all forms of violence;
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Reform to specific laws Page 5, III. Powers 5. The Bangsamoro Basic Law shall provide for justice institutions in the Bangsamoro.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts	Page 4, III. Powers 3. 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. Page 5, III. Powers 5. 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; b. Measures to improve the workings of local civil courts, when necessary; c. Alternative dispute resolution systems Page 5, III. Powers 6. 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. Page 8, VI. Basic Rights 1. In addition to basic rights already enjoyed, the following rights of all citizens residing in the Bangsamoro bind the legislature, executive, and judiciary as directly enforceable law and are guaranteed: […]
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	Page 4, III. Powers 3. 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. Page 3, III. Powers 4. The Bangsamoro Basic Law may provide for the power of the Bangsamoro Government to accredit halal-certifying bodies in the Bangsamoro. Page 5, III. Powers 5. 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; b. Measures to improve the workings of local civil courts, when necessary; c. Alternative dispute resolution systems

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development

Page 5, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing
1. The parties agree that wealth creation (or revenue generation and sourcing) is important for the operation of the Bangsamoro.

Page 5, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing
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.

Page 5, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing
3. The Bangsamoro will have the authority to receive grants and donations from domestic and foreign sources, and block grants an subsidies from the Central Government Subject to acceptable credit 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.

Page 6, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing
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.

Page 7, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing
8. The Parties agree that sustainable development is crucial in protecting and improving the quality of life of the Bangsamoro people. To this end, the Bangsamoro shall develop a comprehensive 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.

Page 10, VI. Basic Rights
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.

Page 10, VII. Transition and Implementation
4. The functions of the Transition Commission are as follows:
c. To coordinate whenever necessary development programs in Bangsamoro communities in conjunction with the MILF Bangsamoro Development Agency (BOA), the Bangsamoro Leadership and Management Institute (BLMI) and other agencies.

Page 12, VIII. Normalization
1. The Parties agree that normalization is vital to the peace process. It is through normaliztion that communities can return to conditions where they can achieve their desired quality of life, which includes the pursuit of sustainable livelihoods and political

National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	Page 6, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing 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. Page 7, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing 8. The Parties agree that sustainable development is crucial in protecting and improving the quality of life of the Bangsamoro people. To this end, the Bangsamoro shall develop a comprehensive 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
International funds	Page 5, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing 3. The Bangsamoro will have the authority to receive grants and donations from domestic and foreign sources, and block grants an subsidies from the Central Government Subject to acceptable credit 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.
Business	No specific mention.

Taxation

Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Power to tax
Page 5, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing
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.

Page 6, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing
7. There shall be an intergovernmental fiscal policy board composed of representatives of the 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 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.

Banks

Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Central bank
Page 4, III. Powers
2. The Central Government shall have powers on:
... d. Coinage and monetary policy
Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→International finance
Page 4, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing
3. The Bangsamoro will have the authority to receive grants and donations from domestic and foreign sources, and block grants an subsidies from the Central Government Subject to acceptable credit 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.
Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Cross-border financial flows
Page 4, III. Powers
2. The Central Government shall have powers on:
c. 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

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights

Land, property and environment→Land reform/rights→Property return and restitution
Page 8, VI. Basic Rights
2. 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.

Pastoralist/ nomadism rights

No specific mention.

Cultural heritage

Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion
Page 2, I. Establishment of the Bangsamoro
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 self-ascription. Spouses and their descendants are classified as Bangsamoro. The freedom of choice of other Indigenous peoples shall be respected.

Page 5, III. Powers
6. 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.

Environment	Page 7, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing 8. The Parties agree that sustainable development is crucial in protecting and improving the quality of life of the Bangsamoro people. To this end, the Bangsamoro shall develop a comprehensive 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.
Water or riparian rights or access	Page 6, IV. Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing 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. Page 8, V. Territory 4. The disposition of internal and territorial waters shall be referred to in the Annexes on Wealth and Power Sharing. Page 8, V. Territory 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.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 4, III. Powers
2. The Central Government shall have powers on: a. Defense and external security

Page 12, VIII. Normalization
1. The Parties agree that normalization is vital to the peace process. It is through normaliztion that communities can return to conditions where they can achieve their desired quality of life, which includes the pursuit of sustainable livelihoods and political participation within a peaceful deliberative society.

Page 12, VIII. Normalization
2. The aim of normalization is to ensure human security 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.

Page 12, VIII. Normalization
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 for its action, and responsible both to the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government, and to the communities it serves.

Page 12, VIII. Normalization
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 and international experts on law enforcement to assist the commission in its work.

Page 13, VIII. Normalization
6. 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.

Page 13, VIII. Normalization
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.

Page 14, VIII. Normalization
9. The details of the normalization process and timetables for decommissioning shall be in an Annex on Normalization and shall form part of this Agreement.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 13, VIII. Normalization
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.

Police

Page 12, VIII. Normalization
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 for its action, and responsible both to the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government, and to the communities it serves.

Page 12, VIII. Normalization
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Page 12, VIII. Normalization
6. 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.

Armed forces

Page 4, III. Powers
2. The Central Government shall have powers on: a. Defense and external security

Page 13, VIII. Normalization
6. 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.

DDR	Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes Page 13, VIII. Normalization 5. The MILF shall undertake a graduated program for decommissioning of its forces so that they are put beyond use. Page 13, VIII. Normalization 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. Page 13, VIII. Normalization 8. 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. Page 14, VIII. Normalization 9. The details of the normalization process and timetables for decommissioning shall be in an Annex on Normalization and shall form part of this Agreement. Page 14, VIII. Normalization 10. The Parties agree to intensify development efforts for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of the Bangsamoro, and institute programs to address the needs of MILF combatants, internally displaced persons, and poverty-stricken communities. Page 14, VIII. Normalization 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 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.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 13, VIII. Normalization 8. 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. ~ Page 13, VIII. Normalization 5. The MILF shall undertake a graduated program for decommissioning of its forces so that they are put beyond use. Page 13, VIII. Normalization 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.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	Page 12, VIII. Normalization 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 for its action, and responsible both to the Central Government and the Bangsamoro Government, and to the communities it serves. Page 12, VIII. Normalization 2. The aim of normalization is to ensure human security 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.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	Page 14, VIII. Transition and Implementation 12. The Parties agree 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.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	Page 9, VI. Basic Rights 1.l. Right to redress of grievances and due process of law. Page 9, VI. Basic Rights 2. 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. Page 14, VIII. Transition and Implementation 12. The Parties agree 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.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations Page 8, VI. Basic Rights 2. 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.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	Tengku Dato' Ab Ghafar Tengku Mohamed, Facilitator and Representative of Malaysia
Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 12, VII. Transition and Implementation 11. 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. Page 12, VII. Transition and Implementation 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. Page 13, VIII. Normalization 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.