

Republic of the Philippines Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao BANGSAMORO TRANSITION AUTHORITY

Cotabato City

Third Regular Session

Proposed Resolution No. 7 0 6



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¹ Section 1, Article XI, Constitution

Introduced by:

Committee on Ethics and Privileges and the Officers of the Members of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority Parliament

Co-Authors:

RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING THE CODE OF ETHICS FOR MEMBERS OF THE **PARLIAMENT**

WHEREAS, public office is a public trust. All government officials and employees must at all times be accountable to the people, serve them with utmost responsibility, integrity, loyalty and efficiency, act with patriotism and justice, and lead modest lives¹. This constitutional mandate should always be in the minds of all public servants to guide them in their actions during their entire tenure in government service²;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 15, Article VII of the Organic Law of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, the Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Ministers, Members of the Cabinet, and Members of the BTA, during their term, shall not engage, directly or indirectly, in any business or commercial enterprise in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao where there may be a conflict of interest in the exercise of their functions;

WHEREAS, at the core of this issue, a central element of the remedial measure to improve the ethical behavior of parliamentarians - the recommendation that a Code of Ethics be written and implemented. In this respect, the Committee on Ethics and Privileges may conduct inquiries in order to examine alleged abuse of public trust and establish ways to prevent its abuse;

WHEREAS, the Code of Ethics shall be guided by the core values of moral governance as enshrined in the Bangsamoro Administrative Code. The Code shall set the direction on how Members of the Parliament can play their responsive roles and duties in Parliament, to the general public, and to their respective constituencies; and

² City Mayor of Zamboanga, Petitioner v. Court of Appeals, G.R. No. 80270 February 27, 1990

- 1 WHEREAS, it is imperative that the system of elected government is to work effectively, the
- 2 ethical standards of elected officials need to be declared publicly, and a continuing effective
- 3 process for disciplining breaches of those standards needs to be developed and implemented.
- 4 Members of Parliament therefore must exercise due diligence in ensuring that appropriate
- 5 ethical conduct guidelines exist and are adhered to.
- 6 NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED by the
- 7 Bangsamoro Transition Authority Parliament, to adopt the following Code of Ethics for the
- 8 Members of the BTA Parliament in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim
- 9 Mindanao:

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CODE OF ETHICS FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE BTA PARLIAMENT

12 PREAMBLE

- 13 Members of Parliament acknowledge their responsibility to uphold the public trust and
- 14 accountability placed in them by performing their duties with honesty and integrity, in
- 15 accordance with the core values of moral governance, promoting and protecting the individual
- 16 rights, respecting the rule of law, the institution and conventions of Parliament, and
- 17 implementing their mandates to advance the welfare of the people in Bangsamoro Autonomous
- 18 Region in Muslim Mindanao.

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RULE I – GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 21 SECTION 1. Purpose of the Code. The general purpose of this Code of Ethics (Code for
- 22 brevity) is to assist all Members in the discharge of their parliamentary duties and obligations
- 23 to the Parliament, their colleagues, and the people of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in
- 24 Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). Specifically, it is intended to provide a rule of conduct and
- 25 ethics for Members of the Parliament in the exercise of their rights, discharge of their duties
- and responsibilities. The Code outlines the minimum ethical standards of conduct and behavior
- 27 that the Members of Parliament shall comply with, and the people of Bangsamoro expects from
- 28 legislators and civil servants, including upholding propriety, integrity and ethical values in their
- 29 conduct.

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- **SEC.2.** General Principles. A Member must adhere to the following:
- 31 (a) Selflessness: Take decisions solely in terms of public interest and without regard to 32 personal financial or other material benefits for themselves, their immediate families, 33 their business partners, or their friends;
 - (b) Integrity: Steadfastly avoid placing themselves under any financial or other obligation to any outside individual or organization where this creates a conflict or potential conflict of interest with his or her role as a Member;

- (c) Objectivity: In conducting public business, including making public appointments, do so only on the basis of merit and in accordance with law, rules and regulations;
- (d) Transparency: Members should be as open and transparent as possible about all decisions and actions affecting public interest, welfare, and funds as mandated by the Constitution and the Bangsamoro Organic Law;
- (e) Honesty: Members must declare pecuniary and private interests relating to public and possible conflict of interests in the discharge of their duties and responsibilities and resolve conflict for the best interest of the public; and
- (f) Leadership: Promote and support ethical conduct by leadership and being exemplary members of the community and society.
- 11 SEC.3. Decorum. A Member of Parliament shall conduct himself/herself in a manner that
- 12 reflects the status and dignity of Parliament whether inside the Parliament or outside in the
- 13 public. Members shall abide by the guidelines on the appropriate dress code which shall be
- 14 issued by the Parliament Speaker.
- **SEC.4.** *Unparliamentary Acts and Language.* The following shall be considered unparliamentary acts and language:
 - (a) The use of offensive and foul acts and language by any member against the Members of the Parliament or any public institution shall be deemed unparliamentary conduct;
 - (b) When a Member of Parliament, by word or deed, violates any of the provisions of The Rules of the BTA, the Parliament Speaker, *motu proprio* or at the instance of another Member, may call him/her to order. The Member concerned shall immediately take his/her seat if he/she happens to have the floor; and, in case the point of order raised has been sustained by the Parliament Speaker, said Member shall not continue speaking without the consent of the Parliament Speaker. The motion permitting the Member concerned to continue speaking shall be resolved without debate.
- SEC.5. Scope and Applicability. The Code applies to Members of Parliament in all aspects of their public life. In complying with this Code, Members shall base their conduct on a consideration of the public interest, avoiding conflict between personal interest and their duties as a Member of Parliament. It does not apply to Members in their purely private and personal lives.
- Members shall not act dishonestly for their own personal gain, or that of another person or institution. It is recognized that some members are independent or non-aligned, and others belong to political parties. Organized political parties are a fundamental part of the democratic process. Participations in the activities of organized political parties are within the legitimate activities of Members of Parliament.

RULE II - RIGHTS, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

- **SEC.1.** *Rights of the Members of Parliament.* All Members of the Parliament shall have the following:
 - (a) Equal rights, privileges, and obligations. The rules, procedures, and practices of the Parliament shall be administered impartially;
 - (b) Right to receive all notices and schedule of sessions, and committee hearings, meetings, public hearings and consultations;
 - (c) Equal rights to make and present motions;

- (d) Right to second motions, when necessary;
- (e) Right to a full and free debate and discussions of motions presented before the plenary sessions, committee hearings and meetings;
- (f) Right to vote on motions, except when they have conflict of interest or financial and pecuniary interest in the legislative measures under consideration, in which case they have to inhibit from participating in the proceedings;
- (g) Right to know the meaning of the issues and the questions being debated and discussed;
- (h) Right to object when the Parliamentary rules and procedures of these Rules are being violated;
- (i) Shall not, in a debate and discussion of any proposed legislative measure, have to suffer personal abuse and attack from the other Members;
- (j) Right to access to all the minutes and journals of the sessions, committee meetings, and hearings; and,
- (k) All other rights and privileges provided for under the Organic Law of the BARMM and these Rules.
- SEC.2. *Duties and Responsibilities.* The primary duty and responsibility of the Members of Parliament shall be legislation. In order to fulfill this duty, the Members have the following: i)
- 27 Duties to the Parliament; ii) Duties to Fellow Members; and iii) Duties to Constituents.
 - (a) Duties to the Parliament
 - 1. Prepare, introduce and work for the passage of legislative measures to effectively address the political, social, economic, education, scientific, technological, cultural, environmental, and other developmental needs and concerns in the Bangsamoro;
 - 2. Be obliged to promptly attend plenary sessions, committee hearings and meetings of which they are Members or where they are the authors and sponsors of the proposed legislative measures under consideration;
 - Stay in the session hall and committee rooms until the end of the session, committee hearings, and meetings;
 - 4. Must be ready to intelligently participate in the debate of the legislative measures under consideration either in the plenary, committee hearings and meetings, or public consultations; and
 - 5. Perform such other functions and activities as may be lawful and necessary to ensure the passage of legislative measures needed to effectively address the

- 1 political, social, economic, education, scientific, technological, cultural, 2 environmental, and other developmental needs and concerns in the Bangsamoro. Any unauthorized or unjustified absences for four (4) consecutive days in plenary sessions, or 3 in committee hearings/meetings, as referred to in paragraph (b) shall be a ground for 4 disciplinary action to be determined by the Committee on Ethics and Privileges. In addition, 5 the Secretariat shall, with the approval of the Committee on Ethics and Privileges, release to 6 the public the attendance record of all Members of Parliament. 7 8 (b) Duties to Fellow Members 1. Are allowed to speak candidly but shall allow everyone his/her turn to speak; 9 2. Must treat everyone with respect and courtesy and shall not use abusive and 10 insulting language, impute accusation of dishonest conduct or corrupt practices 11 against fellow Members; 12 3. A Member of Parliament must be frank and honest in official dealings with 13 14 colleagues; 15 4. A Member must take particular care to consider the rights and duties of others 16 before making use of the unique protection available under parliamentary privilege. This privilege shall not be abused nor used without due regard to accuracy; and 17 5. Must follow the rules of debate as provided in The Rules, Procedures and practices 18 of the Parliament. 19 (c) Duties to Constituents and the Public 20 1. Carry out their duties responsibly, with integrity and honesty; 21 2. Take decisions solely in the public interest, without being bound by any instructions 22 23 that would jeopardize Members' ability to respect the present Code; 3. Make utmost efforts to represent the interest of various constituents and serve as 24 their respective voice; 25 4. Ensure transparency and perform regular communications to inform the public on 26 27 their accomplishments, programs and projects; and 5. Conduct regular and periodic consultations on key issues and concerns affecting 28 their constituencies and various stakeholders. 29 SEC.3. Privileges and Immunities. - Any Member of Parliament who commits an offense which is punishable by not more than six (6) years imprisonment within the Bangsamoro territorial jurisdiction shall be privileged from arrest while the Parliament is in session.
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- 33 No Member of Parliament shall be questioned or be held liable in any other place for any speech or debate in Parliament or in any of its committees. 34

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RULE III - PROPER EXERCISE OF POWER

37 SEC.1. Improper influence. - The following shall be considered as an act of improper 38 influence:

(a) No member shall act as a paid advocate in any proceeding of Parliament or any of 1 2 its committees; (b) A Member must not knowingly and improperly promote any matter, vote on any 3 bill or resolution or ask any question in the Parliament or any of its committees in return 4 for any remuneration, fee, payment, reward or benefit in kind, of a private nature, which 5 any of the following persons has received, is receiving or expects to receive as a 6 7 consequence: The Member: 8 (i) A member of the Member's family within the fourth civil degree of (ii) 9 consanguinity or affinity; 10 A business associate of the Member; or 11 (iii) Any other person or entity from whom the Member expects to receive a (iv) 12 financial benefit. 13 (c) A Member must not knowingly and improperly use his or her influence as a Member 14 to seek to affect a decision by a public official including a Minister, public sector 15 employee, statutory officer or officer of a public body, to further, directly or indirectly, 16 the private interests of the Member, a member of the Member's family, or a business 17 18 associate of the Member. 19 SEC.2. Use of Public Resources. - The use of public resources should not knowingly confer 20 any undue private benefit on the Member or his/her immediate family. Members must take 21 reasonable steps to apply the public resources to which they are granted access according to 22 any guidelines or rules about the use of those resources. 23 SEC.3. Use of Confidential Information. - Information which Members receive in confidence 24 in the course of their parliamentary duties should be used only in connection with those duties. 25 It must never be knowingly and improperly used for the private benefit of themselves or any 26 other person or persons. 27 SEC.4. Limitation on Breach of Code. - This Code is not breached by reason of a benefit or 28 interest that could be or was advanced or received by the persons set out in (i)-(iv), Section 1 29 (b), Rule III by reason of them being a member of the public or a member of a broad class. 30 31 RULE IV - TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY 32

SEC.1. Disclosure of Interests. - Members of Parliament shall, upon their assumption of office, make a full disclosure of their financial and business interests, including those of their spouses and children. They shall notify the Parliament of any potential conflict of interest that may arise from the filing of bills or resolutions of which they are authors.

Members shall conscientiously fulfill the requirements of the Code in respect of the disclosuresby Members.

- 1 SEC.2. Prohibition Against Conflict of Interest. Pursuant to Section 15, Article VII of the
- 2 Organic Law of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, the Chief
- 3 Minister, Deputy Chief Ministers, Members of the Cabinet, and Members of Parliament, during
- 4 their term, shall not engage, directly or indirectly, in any business or commercial enterprise in
- 5 the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao where there may be a conflict of
- 6 interest in the exercise of their functions.
- 7 Members must take reasonable steps to avoid, resolve or disclose any conflict between their
- 8 private interests and the public interest. The public interest is always to be favored over any
- 9 private interest of the Member.
- 10 Members shall take reasonable steps to draw attention to any conflicts between their private
- 11 interests and the public interest in any proceeding of Parliament or its Committees, and in any
- 12 communications with Ministers, Members, public officials or public office holders.
- 13 A conflict of interest does not exist where the Member is only affected as a member of the
- 14 public or a member of a broad class.

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SEC.3. Prohibited Business and Pecuniary Interest. -

- (a) It shall be unlawful for the Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Ministers, Members of the Cabinet, and Members of Parliament to directly or indirectly:
 - (1) Engage in any business transaction with the Bangsamoro Government or with any of its authorized boards, officials, agents, or attorneys, whereby money is to be paid, or property or any other thing of value is to be transferred, directly or indirectly, out of the resources of the Bangsamoro Government to such person or firm;
 - (2) Hold such interests in any cockpit or other games licensed by the Bangsamoro Government;
 - (3) Purchase any real estate or other property forfeited in favor of the Bangsamoro Government for unpaid taxes or assessment, or by virtue of a legal process at the instance of the Bangsamoro Government;
 - (4) Be a surety for any person contracting or doing business with the Bangsamoro Government for which a surety is required; and
 - (5) Possess or use any public property of the Bangsamoro Government for private purposes.
- (b) All other prohibitions governing the conduct of national public officers relating to prohibited business and pecuniary interest so provided for under Republic Act No. 6713, otherwise known as the "Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees," and other national laws shall also be applicable to the Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Ministers, Members of the Cabinet, and Members of the BTA.³

³ (Section 16, Article VII, Organic Law of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao).

SEC.4. Practice of Profession. -

- (a) The Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Ministers, and Members of the Cabinet are prohibited from practicing their profession or engaging in any occupation other than the exercise of their functions as officials of the Bangsamoro Government.
- (b) Members of Parliament who are not holding Cabinet positions may practice their professions, engage in any occupation, or teach in schools except during session hours: Provided, That Members of Parliament who are also Members of the Philippine Bar shall not:
 - (1) Appear as counsel before any court in any civil case wherein the Bangsamoro Government or any office, agency, or instrumentality of the government is the adverse party;
 - (2) Appear as counsel in any criminal case wherein an officer or employee of the National Government or the Bangsamoro Government is accused of an offense committed in relation to the office;
 - (3) Collect any fee for appearance in administrative proceedings involving the Bangsamoro Government; and
 - (4) Use property and personnel of the government except when the Member concerned is defending the interest of the government.
- (c) Doctor of medicine may practice their profession even during official hours of work only on occasions of emergency: Provided, That the Members concerned do not derive monetary compensation therefrom.⁴

SEC.5. Gifts. -

- (a) Members must take reasonable steps to disclose all gifts and benefits received in connection with their official duties, in accordance with the requirements for the disclosure of pecuniary interests; and
- (b) Members must not knowingly accept gifts that could reasonably be expected to give rise to a conflict of interest or could reasonably be perceived as an attempt to improperly influence the Member in the exercise of his or her duties.

Nothing in this Code precludes the giving or accepting of political donations in accordance with electoral laws, rules and regulations.

RULE V - UPHOLDING THE CODE

SEC.1. *Upholding the Code.* - Members have a duty to cooperate fully with any processes established under the authority of Parliament concerning compliance with this Code. Breaches of this Code may result in action being taken by Parliament through the recommendations of the Committee on Ethics and Privileges in relation to a Member.

⁴ (Section 17, Article VII, Organic Law of the BARMM).

RULE VI - BREACHES OF THE CODE AND INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

- 2 SEC.1. What Constitutes a Breach. Member breaches the Code if the Member -
 - (a) Willfully violates the general principles of the Code, laws and regulations and the decorum as provided in the Rules;
 - (b) Contravenes or fails to comply with the requirements of the provisions for disclosing interests; and
 - (c) When disclosing interests, willfully or is grossly negligent, provides the Committee on Ethics and Privileges with incorrect or misleading details.
- 9 SEC.2. Processing of Complaints. The Committee on Ethics and Privileges may only
- 10 consider complaints based on an alleged breach of the Code, as contemplated in the immediate
- 11 preceding section.

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- 12 Prior to the institution of any complaints, the Committee on Ethics and Privileges shall,
- 13 whenever practicable and expedient, notify the political party of any Member concerned to
- 14 impose party discipline or sanctions on the erring Member. In the event that such political party
- 15 gives its consent, the Committee can take jurisdiction over the complaint. However, if the
- 16 political party refuses to give its consent within a reasonable period of time, or to discipline an
- 17 erring member thereof, the Committee on Ethics shall take jurisdiction over the complaint.
- 18 Any person or body may submit a complaint to the Committee on Ethics and Privileges
- 19 concerning a breach of the Code by a Member. The Complaint may be in the form of a sworn
- affidavit or an affirmation stating the facts upon which the complaint is based.
- 21 SEC.3. Notice to the Respondent. The Committee on Ethics and Privileges acting on its own
- 22 may consider any breach or alleged breach of the Code. It shall within fifteen (15) days of
- 23 receiving a complaint inform the Member concerned of the complaint, including all the relevant
- 24 information relating to the alleged breach available to the Committee, and inform Members of
- 25 the consequences of the failure to respond. The Members must be informed personally of the
- 26 complaint and should sign for the receipt of the complaint.
- 27 SEC.4. Refusal to Receive. Where a Member refuses to receive or accept service of a
- 28 complaint such a service will then be effected through any of the service of summons as
- 29 provided by the Rules of Court.
- 30 SEC.5. Answer. The Member must respond within fifteen (15) days after being informed of
- 31 the complaint. Should the Member fail without good reason to respond within fifteen (15) days
- 32 the Committee may proceed with the investigation.
- 33 SEC.6. Committee Action. Upon receipt of a response from a Member or where the Member
- has not responded, the Committee must:

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- (a) Assess the authenticity or validity of the complaint based on the information at their disposal:
- (b) Collate such further information as may be necessary to enable the Committee to make an informed recommendation to Parliament;

1 (c) Conduct a preliminary investigation as may be necessary. In this instance, the 2 Member must be immediately informed that a preliminary investigation is 3 underway, upon completion of the collation of further evidence and the preliminary investigation referred to above; and 4 5 (d) All documents, evidence and information in the possession of the Committee must, 6 up to this stage, remain confidential. 7 After the determination that the complaint is sufficient in form, the Committee shall determine 8 the following: 9 (a) That the complaint is frivolous, vexatious or unfounded; or 10 (b) That at a specific finding be made on the available evidence together with a recommended sanction to be imposed; or 11 (c) That a further investigation be instituted with a suggested procedure to be followed 12 with an elaboration of issues and facts to be investigated; and 13 14 (d) Indicate who will conduct the investigation and the duration of such a proposed 15 investigation; or (e) That a hearing should be held without any further investigation. 16 17 Should the Committee determine that there is no need to conduct an investigation or that an 18 investigation has been conducted wherein evidence has been presented; the Committee shall proceed to conduct hearings in confidence. 19 20 The Committee may call witnesses in terms of the general powers conferred on Committees, 21 summon any person to appear before it to give evidence on oath or affirmation, or to produce 22 any document. SEC.7. Committee Decision. - All decisions of the Committee which have the 23 24 recommendations of censure, reprimand, expulsion or other imposable penalties shall be 25 submitted to Parliament in a form of Committee Report. 26 SEC.8. Debates in Plenary. - The Chair of the Committee on Ethics and Privileges shall 27 present the recommendations in plenary in accordance with the Rules of Procedures. The 28 manner of the approval of the report with or without amendments shall be in a manner and 29 procedures as provided in the Rules of Procedures.

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RULE VII - PROCEDURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF WITNESSES

32 SEC.1. Preliminaries. - Any person who is the subject of proposed investigation by the 33 committee must be notified in advance of the specific nature of the allegations made against 34 them, preferably formulated as a specific charge, or if this is not possible, of the general nature 35 of the issues being investigated, in order to allow them to respond.

The committee shall extend to that person all reasonable opportunity and time to respond to 36 37 such allegations and charges by:

(a) Making written submission to the committee;

- (b) Giving evidence before the committee;
 - (c) Having other evidence placed before the committee; and
 - (d) Having witnesses examined before the committee
- 4 SEC.2. Submission of Oral Evidence. Where oral evidence is given containing any allegation
- 5 against, or reflecting adversely on, a person, the committee shall ensure that that person is
- 6 present during the hearing of that evidence, subject to a discretion to exclude the person when
- 7 proceedings are held in private, and shall afford all reasonable opportunity for that person, by
- 8 counsel or personally, to examine witnesses in relation to that evidence.
- 9 SEC.3. Appearance of Counsel. A person appearing before the committee may be
- 10 accompanied by counsel and shall be given all reasonable opportunity to consult counsel during
- 11 that appearance.

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- 12 SEC.4. Right Against Self-Incrimination. A witness shall not be required to answer in public
- 13 session any question where the committee has reason to believe that the answer may
- 14 incriminate the witness.
- SEC.5. *Other Rights.* Any witnesses appearing before the Committee shall be afforded with the following:
 - (a) Witnesses shall be heard by the Committee on oath or affirmation;
 - (b) Hearing of evidence by the committee shall be conducted in public session, except where the committee determines, on its own initiative or at the request of a witness that the interests of the witness or the public interest warrant the hearing of evidence in an executive session;
 - (c) The committee may appoint counsel to assist;
 - (d) The committee may authorize the examination by counsel of witnesses before the committee;
 - (e) As soon as practicable after the committee has determined findings to be included in the committee's report to Parliament, and prior to the presentation of the report, a person affected by those findings shall be acquainted with the findings and afforded all reasonable opportunity to make submissions to the committee, in writing and orally, on those findings. The committee shall take such submissions into account before making its report to Parliament;
 - (f) If the committee determines to make a recommendation to Parliament on a penalty to be imposed on a person, the person affected shall be afforded all reasonable opportunity to make submissions to the committee, in writing and orally, in relation to the proposed penalty. The committee shall take such submissions into account before making its report to Parliament;
 - (g) The committee may consider the reimbursement of costs of representation of witnesses before the committee. Where the committee is satisfied that a person would suffer substantial hardship due to liability to pay the costs of representation of the person before the committee, or in the interests of justice, the committee may make reimbursement of all or part of such costs as the committee considers reasonable;

1 2 3 4	(h) A member who has instigated an allegation of contempt or who is directly implicated in an allegation, shall not serve as a member of the committee for any inquiry by the committee into that matter.
5 6	RULE VIII – APPLICATION OF THE BTA HOUSE RULES AND THE RULES OF COURT
7 8	SEC.1. Suppletory Application. – The "Parliamentary Rules, Procedures, and Practices of the BTA" as well as The Rules of Court shall be applied suppletory to this Code.
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10	RULE IX – EFFECTIVITY
11 12 13	SEC.1. Effectivity. – This Code shall be adopted by Parliament and remains in force until they are amended or repealed. It shall take effect after fifteen (15) days after its publication in a newspaper of regional circulation.
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15	Adopted,

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

MP Atty. Omar Yasser C. Sema

Chairperson

MP Engr. Don Mustapha A. Loong Vice-Chairperson

MP Ust. Abdulmuhmin A. Mujahid Vice-Chairperson

MP Atty. Maisara C. Dandamun-Latiph Vice-Chairperson

MP Faiz S. Alauddin Member

MP Ibrahim D. Ali Member

MP Dr. Susana S. Anayatin Member MP Abdullah E. Gayak Member

MP Rasul E. Ismael Member MP Atty. Raissa H. Jajurie Member

MP Muslimin A. Jakilan Member MP Atty. Jose P. Lorena Member

MP Ust. Abdulwahab M. Pak Member MP Said Z. Saledab Member

MP Romeo C. Saliga Member MP Sahie S. Udjah Member

MP Dr. Mohammad S. Yacob Member

OFFICERS OF THE BANGSAMORO TRANSITION AUTHORITY PARLIAMENT:

MP Atty. Pangalian M. Balindong Speaker

MP Hatimil E. Hassan Deputy Speaker MP Atty. Ømar Yasser C. Sema
Deputy Speaker

MP Atty. Nabil A. Tan Deputy Speaker MP Ziaur-Rahman A. Adiong
Deputy Speaker

MP Atty. Lanang T. Ali, Jr. Majority Floor Leader

MP Atty. Laisa M. Alamia Minority Floor Leader

MP Atty. Raissa H. Jajurie Deputy Majority Floor Leader MP Atty. Suharto M. Ambolodto Deputy Minority Floor Leader

MP Khadafeh F. Mangudadatu Deputy Majority Floor Leader MP Atty. Rasol Y. Mitmug, Jr. Deputy Minority Floor Leader

MP Atty. Paisalin P. Tago Deputy Majority Floor Leader

MP Engr. Baintan A. Ampatuan Deputy Minority Floor Leader

MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT:

MP Akmad I. Abas

MP Haron M. Abas

MP Dr. Zul Qarneyn M. Abas

MP Basit S. Abbas

MP Mujib C. Abu

MP Abdulla A. Ahang

MP Prof. Eddie M. Alih

MP Zesar H. Alil

MP Muslima A. Asmawil

MP Hamid Aminoddin D. Barra

MP Atty. Anna Tarhata S. Basman

MP Mohammad Zainoden P. Bato

MP Abraham T. Burahan

MP Bai Maleiha B. Candao

MP Musa K. Diamla

MP Dr. Saffrullah M. Dipatuan

MP CM Ahod B. Ebrahim

MP Hadji Abduladzis M. Esmail

MP Archt. Eduard U. Guerra

MP Abdullah B. Hashim

MP Mohagher M. Iqbal

MP Albakil D. Jikiri

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MP Datu Midpantao M. Midtimbang	MP Hussein P. Muñoz
MP Suwaib L. Oranon	MP Atty. Ubaida C. Pacasem
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MP Sultan Edrieza H.N Rimbang	MP Modayao M. Sacar
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MP Ali B. Sangki	MP Punduma B. Sani
MP Alzad T. Sattar	MP Romeo K. Sema

MP Said M. Shiek

MP Aida M. Silongan

MP Ali B. Solaiman

MP Melanio U. Ulama

MP Adzfar H. Usman

MP Narciso C. Yu Ekey