February 1, 2016

HON. WALEED SADI
Chairperson,
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Honorable Sir:

This is to remind you with regards to your moral obligations of your oath of office, an oath you must fulfill, monitoring the implementation of the covenant by its State parties. The Philippine Government is not complying the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (esp. reporting every 5 years with 7 objectives) which was signed December 19, 1966 and ratified June 7, 1974. We, in the Tribal Communities of the Philippines under the umbrella organization of Supreme Council of Datus-Alimaong (SCODA) are highly affected. Many of our Tribal Leaders (Datu Bahani [Joel R. Blong] of Cotabato, Philippines, et. al) were killed by armed groups in connection with their Ancestral Domain and Tribal Leader was put to jail without any just cost. (Under UN-IL0 Convention No. 169 article 10, para 2 “. Preference shall be given to methods of punishment other than confinement in prison.”) yet the Philippine Government has done nothing positive.

WHERE ARE OUR CULTURAL RIGHTS?

Please help us by reminding the Philippine Government with regards to this International Covenant, the ICESCR for we, in the Tribal Communities, view this covenant as ONLY A PAPER TIGER.

Kindly make a positive action to help us.

With all our respects,

KALI KALAEAG
(Ellie D. Magnanao)
Tribal Youth President, Visayas Wide
SCODA Tribal Confederacy

and the Council of Elders
and the Council of Datus
and the Council of Baes
and the Tribal Communities of the Philippines
DATU BAHANI
( Joel R. Biong)
Tribal Chieftain, Higaanon/Manobo Tribes, Magpet Cotabato
Regional Coordinator, Cotabato Province
SUPREME COUNCIL OF DATUS-ALIMAONG
Tribal Confederacy of the Philippines.

Ambushed by 20 unidentified armed men at Sitio Buay Buay Brgy Basak Magpet Cotabato last October 4, 2015.
He succumbed 15 gunshot wounds.

DATU BAHANI, Tribal Chieftain of Magpet Cotabato and Regional Coordinator of Cotabato Province is a member of Tribal Confederacy under the SUPREME COUNCIL OF DATUS-ALIMAONG.

He was actively participating in peace and order campaign and socio-economic development program as mandated by the Philippine Government without any salary or honorarium for the past twenty (20) years. He was summarily ambushed by an armed group in Sitio Buay Buay, Brgy Basak, Magpet Cotabato last October 4, 2015 at around 3pm on his way back home from tribal dialogue with various tribal peoples regarding farm animal dispersal given by the governor of Cotabato.

The Manobo and Higaanon Tribes of Cotabato are appealing the government, Philippine National Police (PNP), National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), and Commission on Human Rights (CHR) for justice and to stop the summary killings of Tribal Chiefstains in Mindanao particularly in Caraga, Agusan, Malaybalay Bukidnon, and Cotabato. We are also asking the government for proper burial and financial assistance.

The Philippines is a State Party to the International Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) [hereinafter "the covenants"], having ratified the covenants on December 16, 1966 and such entering into force on January 3, 1976, and on February 28, 1966 and such entering into force on January 23, 1987 respectively.

The Philippines being in breach of an International obligation is required to make reparations and redress, paying damages to compensate for the injury---The acts of the perpetrator are considered acts of state.

The killings of Tribal Chieftains, Datu Bahani (Joel R. Biong) of Magpet Cotabato was ambushed last October 4, 2015 at Sitio Buay Buay, Brgy Basak, Magpet Cotabato, and Datu Cadoy (Ricardo Mansalmon Sulayyan) of Minamahani, Nasipit, Agusan del Norte was ambushed by 15 unidentified gunmen at Sitio Bale Etan, Brgy Camagong, Nasipit, Agusan del Norte last October 7, 2015, Datu Pagali (Jerry Tayor) Brgy Camotan Antipas, Cotabato last October 10, 2015, Datu Roberto Kopeno, of Brgy Don Panaka, Magpet Cotabato, last October 11, 2015, Manco Vin, of Brgy Inamaling, Magpet Cotabato last October 19, 2015 and Arnol Bazar of Brgy Camotan Antipas, Cotabato October 26, 2015, among others are considered breach of international law because the state failed to protect its constituents including the Indigenous Cultural Communities and Tribal Leaders which will require reparation in the form of compensatory. For the state and government's "Moto Proprio" or at its own instance, initiate process and remedies for redress, restitution, compensation, and conveyance in order to correct historical wrongs!!!!

Some Tribal Leaders are arbitrarily detained, in Cebu in violation of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention of 1989, United Nations International Labor Organization (UN-ILO) Convention No. 169 article 10 paragraph 2
"Preference shall be given to methods of punishment other than confinement in prison"

October is the "National Indigenous Peoples' Month" per Presidential Proclamation No. 1906, October 2, 2009. The ICCs/IPs are celebrating in mourning. Since its approval of R.A. 8371, the ICCs/IPs have not seen the realization of Self Governance & Empowerment.

(R.A. 8371, Section 13—Self Governance and Section 20—Means for development/Empowerment of ICCs/IPs)

Supreme Council of Datus-Alimaong

THEY WERE DIRECTED TO CONSOLIDATE THE INDIGENOUS CULTURAL COMMUNITIES AND ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE PEACE AND ORDER CAMPAIGN AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF OUR GOVERNMENT, without any salary or honorarium.
OFFICE OF SENATE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN M. DRILON
Senate of the Philippines
Rm. 808 GSIS Bldg., Financial Center,
Roxas Boulevard Pasay City

Telephone Numbers:
*6562601 up to 90 locs 6562/6560/6564/6565/6566
Fax Number: *655651
Email Address: fdrilon@yahoo.com
Contact Person: JONATHAN

His Excellency Pres. Benigno C. Aquino III
Malacañang Palace, 1000 Jose P. Laurel Sr., San Miguel,
Manila, Metro Manila, Philippines

76 # 675 - 1Q-60

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
RECEIVED
DEC 17 2015

DILG-OSEC
RECEIVED BY: Renia
DATE: 12/15/15 TIME: 9:56a
CONTROL NO.

OFFICE OF SENATE PRESIDENT
FRANKLIN M. DRILON
DEC 16 2015

1/1 Page
OUR TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

by: APO AMAY TAWAHIS-KETUA (Engr. Rodolfo D. Sunatra, GSC)

Grand Chief & Chairman

As a First Nation, the Tribal Confederacy now present generation the Supreme Council of Datus-Alimaon (SCODA) has its inherent right to self-governance and self-determination provided by the Philippine Constitution and R.A. 8371 provisions listed below. It has its own governmental structure and the power to govern itself since time immemorial. Our tribal government is headed by the Grand Chief (Giling) having the final authority or final judgment. The affairs of men are managed by the Tribal Chieftain known as Limbubungan. Each Tribal Council of the different tribes elects for their representative for the Limbubungan (Tribal Chieftain) and the Kuluba (Asst. Tribal Chieftain) position. Out of all the representatives endorsed by the councils, one is chosen by Council of Elders to hold the Limbubungan and another one for Kuluba position. The Council of Elders endorses their choice to the Grand Chief. But the Grand Chief may veto the decision of the Council of Elders if the endorsed are proven undeserving of the position after the consultation of the spiritual guides during the ritual.

The Limbubungan (Tribal Chieftain) has the power with the advice and consent of the Council of Elders to appoint persons to all tribal boards, commissions, departments and agencies especially those elected by the different Council/Tribes as their representative for Limbubungan position upon selection process laid down by the Council of Elders and final approval & ritual of the Grand Chief (Giling).

The Limbubungan (Tribal Chieftain) and Kuluba (Asst. Chieftain) are elected to four-year terms and can never run for re-election, but may be revoked or extended by the Grand Chief (Giling) if the situation deemed necessary with the majority votes from the Council of Elders.

Succession of the position of the Giling is through Customary-Tradition to be confirmed by the National Baylan (representing the "God Given Laws or spiritual moral laws" or Embaya nga Ha Bataason) and the Labawng Dadantulan or the Tribal Chief Justice (representing man-made laws or Dinagkuma Ha Bataason).

Talakub is the Royal Administrator of the Grand Chief.
ARTICLE XIV. Philippine Constitution

SECTION 17. The State shall recognize, respect, and protect the rights of indigenous cultural communities to preserve and develop their cultures, traditions, and institutions. It shall consider these rights in the formulation of national plans and policies.

CHAPTER IV. R.A. 8371

Right to Self-Governance and Empowerment

SECTION 13. Self-Governance. — The State recognizes the inherent right of ICCs/IPs to self-governance and self-determination and respects the integrity of their values, practices and institutions. Consequently, the State shall guarantee the right of ICCs/IPs to freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

SECTION 20. Means for Development/Empowerment of ICCs/IPs. — The Government shall establish the means for the full development/empowerment of the ICCs/IPs own institutions and initiatives and, where necessary, provide the resources needed therefor.
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

Tenets of A Datu

Bangkotel Ha Bulawon (Possession of a heart of gold)
Maulana Ha Tasa (Enhancement of Justice)
Kupon ko Pineslaw (Protection and defence especially of the oppressed)

GILING
(Grand Chief)

TALAKUB
(Royal Administration)

BAHUK/COMMO
(Heads of Men)

KOBONGS
(Comrades/ELDEN)

BAAN
(Tribal Pooch)

PANDANLAN
(Tribal Council)

SECRETARY

LUMBUBUNGAN
(Tribal Chairtain)

TREASURER

KULUSA
(First Tribal Council)

Executive Administrator

INDIGENOUS CULTURAL COMMUNITIES/INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
within and outside Ancestral Domains
1. GILING - Grand Chief and the National Chairman of the Tribal Government:
   - Does not involve in the affairs of men.
   - Gives the final authority/judgment
   - Preserves and protects the Tenets of a Datu

2. TALAKUB - Royal Administrator of the Grand Chief (Giling)
   - Unites the Tribal Communities
   - Leads in continuing their culture
   - Settles conflict and brings back good relationship to his people
   - Helps in providing the needs of the Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs)/
     Indigenous Peoples (IPs)

3. TRIBAL COUNCILS - Councils of the tribes; Higaonon, Manobo, Maranaw
   - Select representative for Limbobongan and Kuluba Position

4. AGURANGS (Council of Elders) - Advisers to the Grand Chief
   - Exercises legislative powers with respect to tribal membership, etc.
   - Serves as Jury in the Dadantulan (Manobo/Higaonon/Maranaw Tribal Court)
   - Oversees judicial matters and the tribe's cultural integrity
   - Provides tribal names to members and appoints, defines, and supervises all
     religious and ceremonial positions such as the Medicine Man (Mangunguyamo),
     Tribal Priest (Baylan), etc

5. LIMBUBUNGAN (Tribal Chieftain) - Head of the Tribal government;
   - Exercises executive powers
   - Enforces all customary laws, IPRA (R.A. 8371) and other International Treaties
     for the ICCs/IPs;
   - Negotiate, enter into, and sign contracts upon authorization of the Grand Chief
   - Maintain public order;
   - Call and preside over the meetings
   - Oversees numerous tribal programs
   - Appoint or replace secretary, treasurer, and other appointed officials upon consent
     from the Council of Elders and final approval of the Grand Chief (through Rituals)
   - Organize and lead an emergency group for maintenance of peace and order, or
     during emergency and calamity;
   - Prepare the plan and budget in coordination with the Treasurer
   - Approve vouchers relating to the disbursement of funds;
   - Enforce laws and regulations relating to pollution control and protection of
     the environment;
   - If needed, inform and/or coordinate with the National Commission on Indigenous
     Peoples

6. KULUBA (Assistant Tribal Chieftain) - Executive Administrator
   - Directly responsible for administering Tribal Programs

7. SABANDAL (Human Resource Department) - In charge of the supervision of the
   workers of the Tribal Government

8. GURU (Education Department) - Runs the school and the student affairs including
   scholarship programs, in coordination with Department of Education
9. TREASURER—Keeps custody of Tribal funds and properties;
-Collects and issues receipts, fees, contributions, monies, materials, and all other resources
-Disburses funds;
-Certifies as to the availability of funds;
-Makes a written report to the Commission on Audit (COA) of all Tribal funds and properties under custody, copy furnished to NCIP.

10. SECRETARY—Keeps custody of all records
-Prepares and keeps minutes of all meetings;
-Assists in the registration of births, deaths and marriages in coordination with national Board
-Keeps an updated record of all inhabitants of the tribal government;
-Submits a report on the actual number of resident;
-Exercises other duties and functions as may be prescribed by law
-Submits reports to the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), copy furnished to NCIP.

11. DADANTULAN (Tribal Court): Lower Tribal Court and Upper Tribal Court
-Exercises jurisdiction powers through mediation and conciliatory powers over all disputes of various subjects, such as inheritance, divorce, usury, loans, partnership, crime and punishment, property rights, family relations and adoption.
-Reports to the Department of Justice (DOJ), copy furnished to NCIP.

The oldest known written body of laws was the Moro Code by Datu Sunakwil at about 1250 A.D. Other old codes are the Muslim Code of Lunawan and the Principal Code of Sulu.1 Whether Customary or written, the laws dealt with various subjects, such as inheritance, divorce, usury, loans, partnership, crime and punishment, property rights, family relations and adoption. Whenever disputes arose, these were decided peacefully through a court composed by chieftain as “Judge” and the barangay elders as “Jury”. Conflicts arising between subjects of different barangays were resolved by arbitration in which a board composed of elders from neutral barangays acted as arbitrators.2

In Isagani Cruz et al vs. Secretary of DENR et al 347 SCRA 128 page 180, stated “It was the chieftain’s duty to rule and govern his subjects and promote their welfare and interests. A chieftain had wide powers for he exercised all the functions of the government. He was the executive, legislator and judge and was the supreme commander in time of war.”

Section 15, R.A. 8371—Justice System, Conflict Resolution Institutions, and Peace Building Processes—“The ICCs/IPs shall have the right to use their own commonly accepted justice systems, conflict resolution institutions, peace building processes or mechanisms and other customary laws and practices within their respective communities and as may be compatible with the national legal system and with internationally recognized human rights.”

1Alonzos, The History of the Judicial System in the Philippines Indigenous Era Prior to 1565, unpublished work submitted as entry to the Centennial Essay-Writing Contest sponsored by the National Centennial Commission and the Supreme Court in 1997.
2Isagani Cruz et al vs. Secretary of DENR et al, 347 SCRA 128 page 180
3Isagani Cruz et al vs. Secretary of DENR et al, 347 SCRA 128 page 181
4Isagani, supra, 40-41
Section 65. P. A. 8371 – Primary of Customary Laws and Practices. - "When disputes involve ICCs/IPs, customary laws and practices shall be used to resolve the dispute."

12. TRIBAL WARRIORS/ANCESTRAL DOMAIN SECURITY:
   Balangkawitan Ha Datu or the General
   - Protect and defend the Indigenous Cultural Communities/
     Indigenous Peoples, Ancestral Domain and environment and fight/capture terrorists, insurgents and criminal elements within ancestral domains
   - Coordinate with the Municipal, Provincial PNP and Division Head Quarters of the Philippine Army
   - Report to the Department of National Defense.

13. TRIBAL YOUTH - Issue resolutions and implement programs in addressing youth affairs in coordination with the National Youth Commission (NYC) and Department of Education (DepEd)

14. MANGUNGUYAMO/ (Community Wellness Center):
    HERBAL MEDICINE MEN
    - In charge of the health, sanitation, hygiene and safety of Tribal Communities/Tribal Peoples.

15. BAYLAN (Tribal Priest) - Do necessary rituals for festivities, birthdays, weddings, burials, and spiritual needs of the ICCs/IPs.
   - Guardians of the customary and moral laws of the cultural communities
   - Coordinate with the Local Civil Registrar and National Statistics Office

The Tribal government has numerous Administrative Departments responsible for managing various facets of tribal life, interaction inside the tribe and outside the ancestral domain and its infrastructure.

Long years of colonial rule in the Philippines, from 1700s to the early 1900s and the influx of migrants into Indigenous Peoples territories, many influences have been introduced that gradually changed the indigenous way of life. Indigenous communities at present are still characterized by these phenomena but are definitely not in their pure and natural state anymore, showing varying degrees of influence from outside culture. Tribal government run by Indigenous Peoples whose cultures are based on simple democratic structures. This is very important in the context where commercial interests are continuously threatening indigenous territories even where IPRA is put in place.

The indigenous people continued to live in their relatively peaceful, distinct and self-sufficient communities and have maintained a close link to their ancestral past. They were able to preserve the culture and traditions of their "ETHNOS" or "TRIBE" as reflected in their communal views on land, their cooperative work exchanges, their communal rituals, their songs, dances and folklore.

Tribal government of SCODA confederacy functions within the 94, 430 hectare ancestral domain which covers three municipalities, namely the Municipality Jagoan, Municipality of Villanueva and Municipality of Jaso-an, Misamis Oriental (see map)
Tribal Government Structure

1.) Executive Branch, consisting of the Tribal Chieftain (Limbubuhan) Assistant Tribal Chieftain (Kuluba), Secretary, Treasurer, All Tribal Boards and Commissions, and all other Tribal Agencies and Departments.

2.) Legislative Branch, consisting of the Tribal Elders and all committees of the Tribal Council.

3.) Judicial Branch, consisting of Dadantulan Tribal courts, Upper Courts and Lower Courts based on customary Laws.

The Tribal Council has powers under customary Laws.

Representative Powers - The Tribal Council has the power to negotiate with the national government, NCIP and local governments on behalf of the Tribe, to employ legal counsel for the protection and advancement of the rights of the tribe and its members.

Propriety Powers - The Tribal council has the power to approve or prevent the lease or encumbrance of ancestral domain or interests in ancestral lands, including minerals, gas and oil. The Council also has the power of eminent domain. The Council has the power to protect and preserve the property, wildlife and natural resources of the tribe and to regulate the conduct of trade and the use and disposition of property upon the ancestral domain.

Fiscal Powers - The Tribal Council has the power to administer any funds within the control of the tribe and, by resolution approved by a majority of the council, to make expenditures for tribal purposes. The Tribal Council, subject to the approval of Department of Budget and Management (DBM), must prepare annual budget requests pertaining to moneys appropriated by the national government for the use of the tribe.

Police Powers - The Tribal Council has the power to levy taxes on tribal members and on non-members doing business on the ancestral domain including Commercial/Industrial Plants. The council also has the power to adopt ordinances governing the conduct of both members and non-members of the tribe coming within the jurisdiction of ancestral domains. This includes the regulations of inheritance of property and domestic relations. The council also has the power to exclude from ancestral domain any person not legally entitled to reside on the Ancestral Domain. The council may also establish a Dadantulan court for the maintenance of Law and Order and the Administration of Justice.

Economic Powers - The tribal council has the power to engage in any business that will further the economic well-being of the tribe and to undertake any economic activity that is not inconsistent with the law or the Philippines constitution. The council may also administer charity and act to protect the Health and General Welfare of the tribe.

No Datu becomes rich materially, only rich in gratitude. A true Datu does not give value to money but is ready to give even to the last centavo, food or possession he has for his community. Based on his capacity and character, Datu is placed in specific Hierarchies as Datu. All Datu started as an Alimano or a Warrior. Choosing one depends on the qualities of the person, his mission and community served.
understanding of their culture and of their customary Laws. A Datu has the Ability to foresee impending problems that the community might encounter. This ability is possible through his friend, Talabasaw, which gives him signs and guidance in his dreams. The chieftain is the most knowledgeable of their History, customary laws, and practices. Other than Knowledge of their customary laws, he knows more the spiritual matters and activities engaged by the tribe.

As a sovereign first nation of the past, the new generation tribe confederacy independently determines its own fate and governs its own people and affairs. That means we have the responsibility to provide for our people and to work within our own government, legal and cultural systems to preserve our independence.

The International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) in which the Philippines is a state party having ratified the covenants on December 16, 1966 will mark its 50th year on December 16, 2016.

We ask the Philippine Government to comply the ICESCR & ICCPR covenants by allocating the Tribal Government funds per R.A. 8371, section 20, which reads,

"Means for Development/Empowerment of ICCs/Is. — The Government shall establish the means for the full development/empowerment of the ICCs/Is. own institutions and initiatives and, where necessary, provide the resources needed therefor."

FIFTY (50) LONG YEARS OF WAITING!!!

A Tribal Government that is to withstand the test of time rather than one that merely satisfies the need of the moment. It must be built upon firm moral foundations. Certainly, it must not be based upon the domination of the powerful over the weak, the wealthy over the poor, but one founded on a vision of common humanity.
CERTIFICATION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the Higa-onon Supreme Council of Datus (Gifolos) is a duly recognized and accredited Council of Higa-onon Tribal Leaders of Northern Mindanao, Region 10 and is therefore entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges granted under Presidential Decree No. 1414 and Executive Order No. 122-C, as amended and all other laws, decrees, executive orders and legal issuances promulgated for the Indigenous Cultural Communities.

This Certification is issued for the following purpose/s: For whatever legal purpose it may serve.

Issued this 20th day of August 1999 at Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines.

[Signature]
Atty. Marcial B. Cerna, Jr.
Regional Director

[Signature]
Ms. Trinidad I. Sibug
Bureau Director

[Signature]
Atty. Jude A. Lopez
Undersecretary

[Stamp]
SOUTHERN CULTURAL REGION 10
CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY

[Stamp]
RELATIONS & COMMUNITY
OSCE-CDO
CERTIFICATION

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF DATUS, ALIMAONG (THE HOLY WARRIORS) known as the Citizens' Soldiers of the Cultural Communities, is a duly recognized and accredited association of the Philippines and is therefore entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges granted under Presidential Decree 1414 and Executive Order No. 122-C, as amended and all other laws, decrees, executive orders and legal issuances promulgated for the Indigenous Cultural Communities.

This Certification is issued for whatever legal purpose it may serve.

Issued on 4th day of July 1997 at Office for Southern Cultural Communities (OSCC) Central Office, Quezon City, Philippines.

Approved:

[Signature]

Executive Director
CERTIFICATION

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF DATU ALIMAONG (THE HOLY WARRIORS) known as the CITIZENS' SOLDIERS OF THE CULTURAL COMMUNITIES, is a duly recognized and accredited association of the Philippines and is therefore entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges granted under "REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8371 dated 29 October 1997 known as "THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES RIGHTS ACT OF 1997" and all other laws, decrees, executive orders and legal issuances promulgated for the Indigenous Cultural Communities.

This Certification is issued for whatever legal purpose it may serve.

Issued on 3rd day of August 1998 at National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) Central Office, Quezon City, Philippines.

Approved:

COMMISSIONER CESAR B. SULONG
Chairman
NRP Resolution No. 49
Series of 2000

Supreme Council of Datus-Alimaong Tribal Youth
As a Registered Youth Serving Institution
National Youth Commission

Whereas, the National Youth Commission (NYC) as the sole policy making and coordinating body of all youth development programs of the government created the National Registration Program to register various Youth Organizations and Youth Serving Institutions for your development.

Whereas, the National Registration Program gives the registered Youth Organizations and Youth Serving Organizations the chance to be part of international and local programs; updates on various programs and projects of the National Youth Commission and assistance on scholarship grants.

Now Therefore, be it resolved as this hereby resolved, that: Supreme Council of Datus-Alimaong Tribal Youth is now registered as a youth serving institution the National Youth Commission after having completed all the requirements for registration.

08 September 2000, Manila, Philippines.

Certified by:

Hon. DENNIS L. CURABAN
Executive Director

Approved by:

Hon. HERBERT M. BAUTISTA
Commissioner-at-Large

Hon. GIRLIE E. AMANULLO
Commissioner Representing Luzon

Hon. PENDATUND B. DISIMBAN
Commissioner Representing Mindanao

Hon. JIMMY T. YANGABAN, JR.
Commissioner Representing Visayas

Hon. RICHARD ALVIN M. NALUPTA
Ex-Officio Commissioner

Sec. MABEL VILLANICA-MANBA
Presidential Adviser on Youth Affairs
Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer
Republic of the Philippines
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SEC Building, EDSA, Mandaluyong City
Metro Manila
CEBU EXTENSION OFFICE
Cebu City
SEC Reg. No. C199701537

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

This is to certify that the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of

SUPREME COUNCIL OF DATUS ALIMAONG (THE HOLY WARRIORS)
ASSOCIATION, INC.

are hereby registered by the Commission on this date upon the issuance of this Certificate of Incorporation in accordance with the Corporation Code of the Philippines (Batas Republika Blg. 68), approved on May 1, 1980 and copies of said Articles and By-Laws are hereto attached.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of this commission to be affixed at Cebu City, Philippines, this 27th day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Ninety-seven.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSION

HERLI P. CUMANAN
Chief
SEC Cebu Office

Per SEC Office Order No. 9, Series of 1984