



**Republic of the Philippines**  
**PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY**

## 10<sup>TH</sup> NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOLEMNIZING OFFICERS



"Pilipinong Rehistrado,  
Matatag na Kinabukasan  
ay Sigurado."

### The Registration of Marriage Contracted Under Islamic Law

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**The Registration of Marriage Contracted Under Islamic Law<sup>1</sup>**  
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**I. Introduction**

This paper focuses on procedure of registering marriage contracted under Islamic law or Shari'a anywhere in the Philippines. For brevity, Muslim marriage is used elsewhere in the discussion.

Official data showed that there are about 5 million Muslims in the Philippines as of May 1, 2010 or about five percent (5%) of the Philippine Population majority of whom are found in Mindanao.

Census Year	Census Reference Date	Philippine Population (in million)	Muslim (in million)	Non-Muslim (in million)
2010	1-May-10	92.34	5.13	86.86

*Details may not add up to total due to concept.*  
Source: PSA

Related thereto, Shari'a courts where Muslims register their marriage specifically under the office of the district or circuit registrar were likewise established in Mindanao pursuant to P.D. 1083. The law defined Muslim as person who testifies to the oneness of God

called Allah, the Prophethood of Muhammad (Peace be Upon Him) and professes Islam.

Civil registration is a continuous, permanent and compulsory recording of civil status of person and modification thereof (NSO-UNSIAP). Civil status includes marriage between persons of opposite sex hence registration thereof conveniently proves the fact of existence of such marriage among other purposes and further indicates good recording of Filipino vital events pursuant to existing rules and regulations on civil registration. Apart from gaining recognition under Philippine legal system, marriage contracted under the Islamic law is covered by compulsory requirement of registration. Noting the peculiarity of relevant Muslim vital events, a special rules of procedure applicable to Muslims were promulgated by the Office of the Civil Registrar General (OCRG) more than 2 decades ago under Administrative Order (AO) No. 2, series of 1993 but revised in 2005 as Administrative Order (AO) No. 1, series of 2005 otherwise known as Rules and Regulations Governing Registration of Acts and Events Concerning Civil Status of Muslim Filipinos.

Specifically, the rule governing registration of marriages herein referred was embodied in Rule 9 of the above cited administrative order. The details of such registration is supplemented by pertinent provisions of Administrative Order (AO) No. 1, series of 1993.

With the system in place, the inter-agency cooperation was expanded because of the involvement of the Shari'a courts through the district or circuit clerks acting as registrar in the registration of marriages, divorces, revocation of divorces and conversion to Islam as

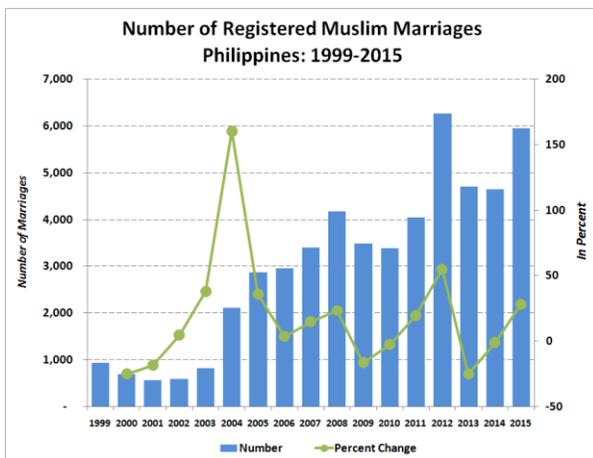
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<sup>1</sup> Presented during the 10<sup>th</sup> National Convention of Solemnizing Officers held on 23-25 May 2017 at Lim Ket Kai Atrium, Cagayan de Oro City

<sup>2</sup> Regional Director, PSA-RSSO 12 (SOCCSKSARGEN)

part of their administrative functions under the law. Notwithstanding the independence of the judiciary to which Shari'a courts belong, the Civil Registrar General continued to exercise technical supervision over the Shari'a registrars insofar as civil registration matters are concerned.

Interestingly, after more than two decades of implementation of the special rule, PSA data covering the year 1999-2015 showed that there are about 50,000 marriages of Muslim Filipinos registered and converted into digital file and now stored in the PSA database. In 2010 the registration accounts for about one percent (1%) of the marrying age of Muslim population which is assumed to be fifteen (15) years old for both male and female.



Albeit low turnout, the system produced results but certainly call for more actions from, efforts and advocacies by all concerned to make the system yields more recording for Muslim Filipinos and eventually increase the level of registration of marriages thus improving the country's vital statistics.

## II. Legal Bases and Coverage

There are number of laws, legal orders and issuances used as bases to register acts and events of Muslim Filipinos such as:

- a. Act No. 3753 of February 27, 1931 which is considered as the primary law on civil registration. It officially established the recording of vital events in the country. This law underwent several amendments to date;
- b. Articles 407 - 413 (Title XVI, Civil Register) of the Civil Code of the Philippines which took effect on August 30, 1950 providing for the list of acts and events that are registrable before the civil registry offices;
- c. P.D. 1083 of February 4, 1977 which contained provisions on civil registration under Book II, Title VI allowing the clerk of Shari'a court to register Muslim marriages, divorces, revocation of divorces and conversion to Islam

The issuance by the President of the Philippines on February 15, 1994 of Executive Order (EO) No. 157, copy attached as **ANNEX "A"** titled establishing a civil registration system for Muslim Filipinos paved the way for the institutionalization of herein system of which cultural practices, customs and traditions relevant to civil registration were integrated and considered in the formulation of rules and regulations embodied first under A.O. 2, series of 1993 then later revised under A.O. 1, s. 2005.

It should however be stressed that the coverage of registration under the said order begins with marriages celebrated starting on February 4, 1977 onwards. Marriages contracted anywhere in the Philippines prior to this date shall be registered with C/MCRO of the place where such marriage took place (Rule 14(4), AO 1, S. 2005)

### III. Concept and Definition

- a. Muslim – a person who testifies to the oneness of God called Allah, the Prophethood of Muhammad (Peace be Upon Him) and professes Islam
- a. Shari'a - refers to all the ordinances and regulations governing Muslims as found principally in the Qur'an and the Hadith
- b. Marriage - (*Nikha*) among Muslim Filipinos is not only a civil contract but a social institution. Its nature, consequences and incidents are governed by P.D. 1083 and the *Shari'a*, and are not subject to stipulations, except that the marriage settlements may, to a certain extent, fix the property relations of the spouses (Article 14, P.D. No. 1083)
- c. Circuit Registrar – is the clerk of the Shari'a Circuit Court acting in the performance of their function under Title VI, Book II of P.D. 1083 and A.O. 1, s. 2005 (AO. 1, s. 2005)
- d. District Registrar - is the clerk of the Shari'a District Court acting in the performance of their function under Title VI, Book II of P.D. 1083 and A.O. 1, s. 2005 (A.O. 1, S. 2005)

### IV. Functions of the Shari'a District and Circuit Registrar

Insofar as the civil registration is concerned, the Shari'a registrars shall perform the following duties:

- A. District Registrar. — The Clerk of Court of the Shari'a District Court shall, in addition to his regular functions, act as District Registrar of Muslim Marriages, Divorces, Revocations of Divorces, and Conversions within the territorial jurisdiction of said court. The Clerk of Court of the Shari'a Circuit Court shall act as Circuit Registrar of Muslim Marriages, Divorces, Revocations of Divorces, and Conversions within his jurisdiction. (Art. 81, P.D. 1083).
- B. Duties of District Registrar. — Every District Registrar shall exercise supervision over Circuit Registrars in every Shari'a District. He shall, in addition to an entry book, keep and bind copies of certificates of Marriage, Divorce, Revocation of Divorce, and Conversion sent to him by the Circuit Registrars in separate general registers. He shall send copies in accordance with Act. No. 3753, as amended, to the office of the Civil Registrar-General. (Art. 82, P.D. 1083).
- C. Duties of Circuit Registrar. — Every Circuit Registrar shall:
  - a. File every certificate of marriage (which shall specify the nature and amount of the dower agreed upon,) divorce or revocation of divorce and conversion and such other documents presented to him for registration;
  - b. Compile said certificates monthly, prepare and send any information required of him by the District Registrar;
  - c. Register conversions involving Islam;
  - d. Issue certified transcripts or copies of any certificate or document registered upon payment of the required fees;

- e. Send to the District Registrar during the first ten days of each month a copy of the entries made during the previous month;
- f. Index the same for easy reference and identification in case any information is required; and
- g. Administer oaths free of charge for civil registry purposes. (Art. 83, 1083)

## **V. Registration Procedure**

Registration of marriages among Muslim Filipinos shall be governed by the rules herein presented. Within 30 days after the celebration of marriage the solemnizing officer shall fill out the Municipal Form 97 (Certificate of Marriage), copy attached as **ANNEX "B"**. This form was revised in 2007 along with birth and death certificate form MF No. 102 and MF No. 103 respectively and their corresponding attachments for Muslims. It is necessary that the information shall be accurately and completely supplied with including signature of husband, wife, solemnizing officer and witnesses before proceeding to the concerned Shari'a registrar or civil registrar as the case may be.

If the registration is made beyond the reglementary period of 30 days, the concerned registrar shall register the certificate of marriage and the attachment thereof under the rules on delayed registration provided in A.O. 1, s. 1993 specifically Rule 13 in conjunction with Rules 14 and 46.

It has been observed that there are instances when mass wedding or *kasalan ng bayan* is conducted for Muslims. The purpose is laudable but the nature and character of such wedding is not in accordance with Shari'a and *ada* or local customs and traditions. Such wedding may fall under civil rites and not Islamic rites as contemplated under P.D. 1083. Muslim males and females can never live together in the context of husband and wife without the benefit of marriage under Islamic law. If the purpose of mass wedding is to register the marriage of Muslims because they do not have one then the application of rule on delayed registration would be preferred to new ceremony in a mass wedding. In that case the originality of ceremony and date of marriage is preserved and the consequence of such marriage is not adversely affected.

### **A. Who May Register**

Under the law, the following officials have the power to register marriage certificate presented before their offices within the time prescribed by the law, rules and regulations.

- a. District registrar within their territorial jurisdiction
- b. Circuit registrar within their territorial jurisdiction
- c. Civil registrar within the city or municipality which has no Shari'a courts
- d. Consular officials of Philippine consulates in case of events happening abroad but within the territorial jurisdiction of their office

The registration becomes ministerial on the part of the registrar when all the requirements of registration are complied with otherwise the concerned registrar can defer or put on hold such application for registration until all the requirements have been met.

One registration rule for one and same marriage certificate shall be upheld at all times to avoid double or multiple registrations. The parties shall not hop before the offices of registrars above. In case of any error in registration either on entry or jurisdiction the same shall be dealt with according to existing laws, rules and regulations.

## **B. Place of Registration**

Howbeit guided by the general rule of place of occurrence as place of registration, there is little deviation for marriage entered in accordance with Shari'a along with divorce, revocation of divorce and conversion to Islam. Under the rule "Marriage among Muslim Filipinos performed under their customs, traditions, rites and practices shall be reported within thirty (30) days after the date of marriage by the officiating person, or in his default, by the parties to the marriage for registration, to the Circuit Registrar of the city or municipality where the *Shari'a* Circuit Court exists" (Rule 9(2), A.O. 1, s. 2005).

The first rule as far as place of registration is concerned is to go to the office of circuit registrar which is located in area where Shari'a Circuit Court exists. Second rule is to proceed to civil registry office in case Shari'a court does not exist which is explained hereunder.

The determination of the number of city or municipality covered by one Shari'a circuit court rests upon the order of the Supreme Court.

## **C. Registration in Areas Where There is No Shari'a Court**

It is a common knowledge that Shari'a courts only exist in selected areas in Mindanao. The areas covered by these courts are listed in **Annex "C"**. The rule says "where there is no *Shari'a* Circuit Court, marriages among Muslim Filipinos shall be registered at the Local Civil Registry Office (LCRO) where the marriage was celebrated with the annotation that the marriage is in accordance with P.D. 1083 both in the Certificate of Marriage and the Marriage Register" (Rule 9, A.O. 1, s., 2005).

Data showed that only about fifteen percent (15%) of the country's cities and municipalities are served by the Shari'a court all clustered in western and central Mindanao.

Despite the measly number of Shari'a registrars in the country, the same should not be a hindrance to registration of Muslim marriages because the civil registrars are filling in the gap and complementing the number of said registrar all over the country. Both officials exercise authority to register marriages contracted under Islamic law in their area of jurisdiction subject to the condition provided under the rule. It would simply mean that a Muslim who contracts marriage anywhere in Luzon or Visayas need not send the copy of certificate of their marriage to Shari'a courts in Mindanao for registration. The concerned solemnizing officer (Imam, Ustadz, etc) or parties themselves shall register the certificate before the C/MCRO where such marriage took place. The C/MCR however shall annotate or put remark in both certificate of marriage and marriage register that the same was performed in accordance with PD 1083. The putting of remark/annotation is one distinguishing feature between registration in the Shari'a registrar's office and C/MCRO. It is important to remember that the solemnizing officer must be one of those officials listed in the P.D. 1083 otherwise it may not qualify as Muslim marriage and therefore falls within the regular registration under A.O. 1, s. 1993.

#### **D. Duty of the Solemnizing Officer**

The rule says that the person officiating the marriage shall indicate in the Certificate of Marriage (Municipal Form 97, revised January 2007) that said marriage was solemnized in accordance with P.D No. 1083, and shall fill out the attachment to the Certificate of Marriage with the following information needed: name of the contracting parties and their corresponding signature; ethnic affiliation; date of marriage both in Gregorian and *Hijrah* calendar; amount of *mahr* (dowry); first or subsequent marriage; *tafwid*, if granted and such other stipulations. The Certificate of Marriage and the attachment shall be permanently kept together and shall constitute the record of marriage. The requirement of accomplishing attachment is mandatory without which the registration is not complete. Along this line, the PSA-OCRG, the Shari'a and civil registrars should step up its effort to require the solemnizing officers and the parties to comply with the rule on attachment as there are many registrations reportedly not complying until today either due to unavailability of form or lack of knowledge.

#### **E. Form Used and Number of Copies Produced**

Municipal Form No. 97, otherwise known as Certificate of Marriage underwent series of revision the latest of which was done in 2007 but implemented in 2011 (MC 2010-05, October 28, 2010) together with the half-sheet of paper attachment is the form used to record all information about marriage among Muslims. The Certificate shall be prepared in five (5) copies and shall be distributed by the Circuit Registrar, or by the C/MCR, as the case may be to the following: first copy to the contracting parties; second copy to the Civil Registrar General (CRG); third copy to the Circuit Registrar/C/MCR; the fourth copy to the District Registrar if marriage was registered at the *Shari'a* Court; and the fifth copy to the solemnizing officer. No other form shall be used in the Philippines except those mentioned herein.

#### **F. Applicability of Other Rules of Registration**

Other matters related to registration of marriages among Muslim Filipinos not covered by this A.O. 1, s. 2005 shall be governed by the pertinent provisions of Administrative Order No. 1, Series of 1993.

#### **VI. Concluding Remark and Recommendation**

It is indubitable that Philippines has good legal system of civil registration. There are number of statutes, circulars and court rulings that allow or compel registration, change, correction and modification of vital events or documents to effect true identity or status of person. There are institutions organized and responsible in implementing civil registration laws nationwide. More importantly there is mandate from the State to provide utmost protection to every Filipino where document is an essential part of this protection.

In order for the civil registration system to succeed with no one left behind and deliver the mandate of the State to protect its citizen, there is a need to come up with sets of indicators measuring success one of which is the level of completeness of registration by class of events for special sector of society. Access to a more detailed and timely statistical tables by type of registration, by geographical location, by year, etc. will help stakeholders evaluate the effectiveness of the system. By and large, many gains had

been achieved after two decades of implementation. With over fifty thousand (50,000) Muslim marriages now in the archive of PSA, the system is working but more actions, efforts and advocacies are needed in order to increase the level of registration of marriages among Muslims. Revisiting the different policies including provisions of P.D. 1083 and PSA-OCRG strategic plans vis-a-vis levels of registration could be part of everyone's effort to improve the recording of the vital events. Furthermore, the OCRG in coordination with Supreme Court shall look into the needs of the Shari'a registrars including capacity building, compliance to instructions of Civil Registrar General and monitoring of reports to ensure timely submission of documents to appropriate PSA offices. High level of marriage registration will contribute to the PSA's commitment of delivering reliable and relevant statistics and civil registration services.

In addition, making registration to be part of the requirements for validity of marriage is a good idea to explore since marriage license is already included in the formal requisites of marriage under the Family Code. It will enhance probative value of the document, improve accuracy of information and timeliness of registration as well as address under reporting of marriage among Muslims.

Finally, the efforts of all concerned in the past 23 years of implementing the Muslim civil registration system nationwide deserves recognition. Notwithstanding the weaknesses to register vital events due to cultural practices, customs and traditions, the Muslims have been complying with statutory requirements of documenting their events including marriage as a result of policies and programs pursued by government. There is therefore a need to sustain the gains and do more to attain not only 100 percent level of registration but equally important the consistency, accuracy and the quality of registration of Muslim marriages.

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 157 February 15, 1994**

**ESTABLISHING A CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM FOR MUSLIM FILIPINOS**

WHEREAS, civil registration is the systematic recording of act and events concerning the civil status of persons;

WHEREAS, civil registration is meant for all Filipinos, regardless of political affiliation or religious belief, and hence an effective tool of attaining national solidarity and unity that can spur economic recovery and growth;

WHEREAS, Muslim Filipinos have yet to be assimilated into the system of civil registration established on 27 February 1931 by Act No. 3753 because of their district customs, practices and rites;

WHEREAS, this Administration has acknowledged with much concern the problems and inconveniences encountered and experienced by Muslim Filipinos whose civil status has remained undocumented;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FIDEL V. RAMOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby declare the establishment of a system of civil registration that considers the distinct customs, practices and rites of Muslim Filipinos, and hereby order:

Sec. 1. The Civil Registrar General shall immediately implement the rules and regulations governing the registration of acts and events concerning civil status of Muslim Filipinos as provided in Administrative Order No. 2, Series of 1993;

Sec. 2. The Civil Registrar General shall collaborate with the officials of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, local government units, and other government agencies and instrumentalities in the conduct of information dissemination, trainings, conferences, and seminars of city/municipal civil registrars and other civil registration personnel.

Sec. 3. The Civil Registrar General is hereby authorized to exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be necessary for the proper and effective implementation and maintenance of the system of civil registration for Muslim Filipinos.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Order, the National Statistics Office is hereby authorized to use its savings from the 1993 appropriations and, in case of insufficiency thereof, the necessary amount shall be taken from the savings of the Office of the President.

Sec. 5. This order shall take effect immediately.

DONE in the City of Manila, this 15th day of February in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and ninety-four.

Source: <https://www.chanrobles.com>

**MUNICIPAL FORM 97 (Certificate of Marriage)**

Municipal Form No. 97 (Revised January 2007)		Republic of the Philippines <b>OFFICE OF THE CIVIL REGISTRAR GENERAL</b>		(To be accomplished in quadruplicate using black ink)					
<b>CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE</b>									
Province _____				Registry No. _____					
City/Municipality _____									
1. Name of Contracting Parties	HUSBAND			WIFE					
	(First) _____			(First) _____					
	(Middle) _____			(Middle) _____					
(Last) _____			(Last) _____						
2a. Date of Birth 2b. Age	(Day)	(Month)	(Year)	(Age)	(Day)	(Month)	(Year)	(Age)	
3. Place of Birth			(City/Municipality)	(Province)	(Country)	(City/Municipality) (Province) (Country)			
4a. Sex 4b. Citizenship	(Citizenship)			(Citizenship)					
5. Residence				(House No., St., Barangay, City/Municipality, Province, Country)				(House No., St., Barangay, City/Municipality, Province, Country)	
6. Religion/ Religious Sect									
7. Civil Status									
8. Name of Father			(First)	(Middle)	(Last)	(First) (Middle) (Last)			
9. Citizenship									
10. Maiden Name of Mother			(First)	(Middle)	(Last)	(First) (Middle) (Last)			
11. Citizenship									
12. Name of Person/ Wali Who Gave Consent or Advice			(First)	(Middle)	(Last)	(First) (Middle) (Last)			
13. Relationship									
14. Residence				(House No., St., Barangay, City/Municipality, Province, Country)				(House No., St., Barangay, City/Municipality, Province, Country)	
15. Place of Marriage: _____ (Office of the/House of/Barangay of/Church of/Mosque of) (City/Municipality) (Province)									
16. Date of Marriage: _____ (Day) (Month) (Year)						17. Time of Marriage: _____am/pm			
18. CERTIFICATION OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES: THIS IS TO CERTIFY: That I, _____ and I, _____, both of legal age, of our own free will and accord, and in the presence of the person solemnizing this marriage and of the witnesses named below, take each other as husband and wife and certifying further that we: <input type="checkbox"/> have entered, a copy of which is hereto attached / <input type="checkbox"/> have not entered into a marriage settlement. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have signed /marked with our fingerprint this certificate in quadruplicate this _____ day of _____									
(Signature of Husband)				(Signature of Wife)					
19. CERTIFICATION OF THE SOLEMNIZING OFFICER: THIS IS TO CERTIFY: THAT BEFORE ME, on the date and place above-written, personally appeared the above-mentioned parties, with their mutual consent, lawfully joined together in marriage which was solemnized by me in the presence of the witnesses named below, all of legal age. I CERTIFY FURTHER THAT:									
<input type="checkbox"/> a. Marriage License No. _____ issued on _____ at _____ in favor of said parties, was exhibited to me.									
<input type="checkbox"/> b. no marriage license was necessary, the marriage being solemnized under Art. _____ of Executive Order No. 209.									
<input type="checkbox"/> c. the marriage was solemnized in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 1083.									
(Signature Over Printed Name of Solemnizing Officer)			(Position/Designation)			(Religion/Religious Sect, Registry No. and Expiration Date, if applicable)			
20a. WITNESSES (Print Name and Sign): Additional at the back									
21. RECEIVED BY				22. REGISTERED BY THE CIVIL REGISTRAR					
Signature _____				Signature _____					
Name in Print _____				Name in Print _____					
Title or Position _____				Title or Position _____					

## MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE ATTACHMENT FORM



IN THE NAME OF ALLAH  
THE MERCIFUL, THE COMPASSIONATE

Municipal Form No. 97 (Revised January 2007, attachment)		(To be accomplished in quadruplicate using black ink)	
Province _____		Registry No. _____	
City/Municipality _____			
1. NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTIES:			
		Husband	
		Wife	
Signature : _____		_____	
Printed Name : _____		_____	
2. DATE OF MARRIAGE (Day) (Month) (Year)		3. MARRIAGE ORDER (whether first, second, etc.)	
Gregorian Calendar _____		Husband _____	
Hijrah Calendar _____		Wife _____	
4. AMOUNT OF MAHR (Dowry)		5. OTHER STIPULATIONS TO THE MARRIAGE (whether husband delegates the right of talaq/tafwid to the wife, etc.)	
Cash _____		_____	
Others (Specify) _____		_____	
_____		_____	
6. ETHNICITY OF THE HUSBAND		7. ETHNICITY OF THE WIFE	
_____		_____	

**List of Shari'a District and Circuit Courts**

As of 28 May 2015

(Source: <https://www.sc.judiciary.gov.ph>)

(PSA Maguindanao Provincial Office)

PSA Basilan Provincial Office

Shari'a Circuit Court Bongao

<b>District Courts</b>	<b>Station</b>	<b>District Registrar</b>
1st District	Jolo, Sulu	
2nd District	Bongao, Tawi-Tawi	Zulufitra Baute
3rd District	Zamboanga City	Ali P. Guro
4th District	Marawi City	
5th District	Cotabato City	Narumbai D. Dilangalen-Datukon

**Shari'a Circuit Courts (SCC) under the 1st District**

<b>Branch</b>	<b>Station/Coverage Area</b>	<b>Circuit Registrar</b>
1st SCC	Jolo, Sulu	
2nd SCC	Siasi-Pandami-Tapul-Lugus, Sulu	
3rd SCC	Parang, Sulu	
4th SCC	Maimbung, Sulu	
5th SCC	Patikul, Sulu	
6th SCC	Luuk-Kalingalan Kaluang-Estino-Panamao, Sulu	

**Shari'a Circuit Courts (SCC) under the 2nd District**

<b>Branch</b>	<b>Station/Coverage Area</b>	<b>Circuit Registrar</b>
1st SCC	Bongao, Tawi-Tawi	Bofill A. Tuahan
2nd SCC	(Unorganized)	
3rd SCC	(Unorganized)	
4th SCC	(Unorganized)	
5th SCC	(Unorganized)	
6th SCC	(Unorganized)	
7th SCC	(Unorganized)	
8th SCC	(Unorganized)	

**Shari'a Circuit Courts (SCC) under the 3rd District**

<b>Branch</b>	<b>Station/Coverage Area</b>	<b>Circuit Registrar</b>
1st SCC	Isabela City, Basilan	Nazrullah L. Angsa
2nd SCC)	Lamitan-Tipo-Tipo-Tuburan, Basilan (Unorganized)	
3rd SCC	Pagadian City (Vacant)	Ampad P. Badting

4th SCC	Maluso-Lantawan-Sumisip (Unorganized)
5th SCC	(Unorganized)
6th SCC	(Unorganized)
7th SCC	(Unorganized)
8th SCC	(Unorganized)
9th SCC	(Unorganized)
10 <sup>th</sup> SCC	(Unorganized)

#### **Shari'a Circuit Courts (SCC) under the 4th District**

<b>Branch</b>	<b>Station/Coverage Area</b>	<b>Circuit Registrar</b>
1st SCC	Tubod-Kulabugan-Maigo, Lanao del Norte	
2nd SCC	Marawi City-Saguiaran-Kapai, Lanao del Sur	
3rd SCC	Baloi-Pantar-Pantao Ragat, Lanao del Sur	
4th SCC	Iligan City-Linamon-Kauswagan, Lanao del Norte	
5th SCC	Kapatagan-Karomatan-Lala (Vacant), Lanao del Norte	
6th SCC	Balindong-Marantao-Tugaya, Lanao del Sur	
7th SCC	Ganassi-Binidayan-Bagayawan-Calanogas-Pualas-Madamba (Vacant), Lanao del Sur	
8th SCC	Malabang-Balabagan-Kapatagan (Vacant), Lanao del Sur	
9th SCC	Lumbatan-Lumbayanague-Butig, Lanao del Sur	
10th SCC	Tamparan-Taraka-Poona-Bayabao, Lanao del Sur	
11th SCC	Molundo-Maguing-Buadiposo, Lanao del Sur	
12th SCC	Wao-Bumbaran, Lanao del Sur	

#### **Shari'a Circuit Courts (SCC) under the 5th District**

<b>Branch</b>	<b>Station/Coverage Area</b>	<b>Circuit Registrar</b>
1st SCC	Cotabato City-Kabuntalan-Sultan Kudarat, Sultan Mastura, Maguindanao	Mohammad A. Abdulrahman
2nd SCC	Datu Odin Sinsuat-Talayan-Talitay-Guindulungan, Maguindanao	Nashraida D. Dilangalen
3rd SCC	Parang-Buldon-Barira-Matanog, Maguindanao	Cawa S. Maulana
4th SCC	Datu Piang-Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Maguindanao	Sakina E. Maulan
5th SCC	Shariff Aguak-Ampatuan-Datu Unsay-Datu Abdullah Sangki, Maguindanao	Amiludin P. Hassan
6th SCC	Buluan-Pandag, Mangudadatu-Paglat-Datu Paglas-Salipada K. Pendatun, Maguindanao and Lutayan, Sultan Kudart	Suharto O. Amad

7th SCC	Upi-South Upi, Maguindanao	Guinaid S. Paduman
8th SCC	Tacurong City-Lambayong-President Quirino, Sultan Kudarat and Sultan Sa Barongis, Maguindanao	Mama B. Gani
9th SCC	Isulan–Esperanza-Bagumbayan-Senator Ninoy Aquino (Vacant), Sultan Kudarat	Mashod A. Nangkong
10th SCC	Lebak- Kalamansig, Sultan Kudarat	Esmael A. Karon
11th SCC	Palimbang, Sultan Kudarat	MOntazir A. Solaiman
12th SCC	Midsayap-Alamada-Libungan-Aleosan (Vacant), North Cotabato	Salima M. Bayao
13th SCC	Pikit-Aleosan, North Cotabato and Pagalungan-Datu Montawal, Maguindanao	Bai Harissa D. Usman
14th SCC	Kabacan-Carmen-Banisilan-Mlang- Matalam, North Cotabato	Rashid S. Rachman
15th SCC	Kidapawan City-Makilala-Magpet-President Roxas (Vacant), North Cotabato and Columbio, Sultan Kudarat	Husain O. Usop