



Speaker of the Islamic Parliament of Iran:

Palestine and confronting Zionists is the Most Important cause

In the 9th PUIC Conference Discussing 17 Items

Tehran, capital city of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is hosting the 9th PUIC Conference and related meetings on 14 - 19 February 2014. Parliament Speakers and parliamentary delegations will discuss on 18-19 February the 17 Item Agenda which includes, inter-alia, Adoption of the Draft Amendment of the PUIC Rules of Procedure in the light of the New Statute; Examination and Adoption of the Reports and Draft Resolutions presented by Rapporteurs of the Four PUIC Standing Specialized Committee; Consideration and Adoption of the Reports and Draft Resolutions of the Meeting of Committee on Palestine and the Conference of Muslim Women Parliamentarians; Nomination of members of the General Committee for 2014 and Nomination of members of the Executive Committee; Date and Venue of 10th Conference, as well as date and venue of 32 Meeting of the Executive Committee

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H.E. the Speaker of the Islamic Parliament of the Islamic Republic of Iran Dr. Ali Larijani stressed that the most important cause in the Islamic World is Palestine and confronting the Zionist regime. In an interview with the periodical "PUIC", His Excellency expressed his conviction that Muslims face several challenges in various political, cultural, social and economic fields. Dr. Larijani underlined the significance of Islamic cooperation considered as a means to realized economic prosperity, eliminate poverty and deal with natural disasters. He affirmed rejection of imported models to achieve development because it does not take into account the economic, social and cultural specificities of Muslim countries. His Excellency also addressed parliamentary diplomacy, the role of parliaments in contemporary life, Islamophobia and cultural and political relations with Western Countries.

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Editorial

Dear Reader,

This year marks the fifteenth anniversary of launching the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUIC). In June 1999,



Tehran, Capital city of the Islamic Republic of Iran, hosted the Founding Conference of the Union with the participation of parliaments/assemblies of (44) states stretching across the continents of Africa, Asia, Europe and South America. Following three days of exhaustive deliberations the Conferees adopted the PUIC Statute, defined the objectives and devised the work mechanism of the new born Union. Thus the ship set sail and, with Allah's blessings, briskly moved towards its destination.

The success of any organization may be gauged by three broad criteria: First the magnitude of its actions and activities in the field/fields of its concern. Second the level of achieving its objectives and purposes for which it has been established. Third the status of its membership and willingness of others to accede to it. These three criteria are interconnected, intertwined and equally significant.

In the first dimension the PUIC record of activities included the convening of nine Conferences of Speakers in Arab, African and Asian cities; sixteen sessions of the General Committee (previously the Council); as well as thirty three meetings of the Executive Committee. The Standing Specialized Committees held two sessions each up to date. Also the Palestine Committee and the Conference of Muslim Women Parliamentarians held meetings as part of the events of the annual PUIC Conference. Furthermore the General Secretariat carried out fruitful participations as observers in conferences, fora and symposia held by parliamentary, political and cultural bodies at regional and international levels, in order to serve common objectives, enrich human experience in various domains and consolidate principles and values of understanding, cooperation and contact among civilizations, cultures and religions around the world. ♦

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H.E. Dr. Ali Larijani to the “PUIC”:

We Reject Imported Models For Economic Development

His Excellency the Speaker of the Islamic Parliament of the Islamic Republic of Iran Dr. Ali Larijani affirmed that the most important cause in the Islamic world is Palestine and confronting the Zionist regime. He expressed his conviction that Muslims face several challenges in the various political, cultural, social and economic fields. In his interview with the “PUIC” His Excellency underscored that “Islamic cooperation” is a noble Islamic value, advocated by our Holy Quran. In his interview His Excellency also addressed the concept of parliamentary diplomacy, role of parliaments in contemporary life, economic development, facing natural disasters, Islamophobia, and cultural and economic relations with Western Countries.

Exerts of the interview:

PUIC: How do you evaluate the performance of the Union to advance joint Islamic Parliamentary Action?

Dr. Larijani: Generally PUIC performance has been positive. I would like to note that prior to the establishment of the Union Islamic Parliaments had no continuous organizational connection. Under the PUIC this

connection exists and it is working very well. I am of the view that holding regular meetings, without interruption, whatsoever, is one of the most positive achievements of this Union. It provides an opportunity for collective and bilateral meetings of Speakers of parliaments and parliamentary delegations.

The most important cause in the Islamic World is that of Palestine and confronting the Zionist regime. In this regard, the PUIC has taken good steps such as convening extraordinary conferences at the level of Speakers who adopted significant resolutions.

I think this Union will furnish opportunities for joint Islamic action in the future, of which we have to avail ourselves.

PUIC: The Islamic World is facing challenges in many fields. In your opinion what are the most outstanding challenges, and how can Muslims confront and address them?

- Muslims face Several Challenges
- Palestine the Most Important Cause

Dr. Larijani: Yes, we Muslims are facing several challenges in the political, cultural, social and economic fields.

Firstly-In the economic field Muslims are faced with the issue of “national models” to achieve development because it is not feasible to employ imported models in this respect due to the fact that they do not take into consideration the economic, social and cultural specificities of our countries. The challenges connected with this field is that of the elimination of poverty and combating corruption.

Secondly – In the socio – cultural field we are faced with the phenomenon of Islamophobia and attempts at propagating unrealistic images of Islam. In this juncture, I stress the necessity of doubling efforts of Muslims to combat negative actions by some Muslims which result in a distorted image of Islam shown to the outside world.

The crystallization of our ideas in the cultural field must reflect total commitment to the noble Islamic values and



principles, together with the sound interaction with world events but from an Islamic and human perspective.

Thirdly- The most important challenge facing us in the political field is to maintain the cause of Palestine as the focus and pivot of our attention and never stray away from it until the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people. In this context it may be pointed out that parliaments of Muslim Countries and the PUIC have special role to play.

PUIC: In your opinion what are the strategies on which economic cooperation among members may be built?

Dr. Larijani: Cooperation is a noble Islamic concept which our tolerant religion encourages us to maintain. Islam advocates cooperation in good and piety and avoid collaboration in aggression as some misguided Muslims do. The PUIC may organize economic meetings with specific agenda. Then it may refer the conclusions of these meetings to parliaments for consideration and enactment of appropriate laws thereon.



As I have mentioned previously poverty, underdevelopment and corruption of bureaucracy are among the most important challenges that face the Islamic World. In this regard some Muslim parliaments have taken good steps to confront these challenges. Other Muslim parliaments may benefit from this experience due to the relative similarity that exists between Islamic communities.

As regards natural disasters, which impact economic developments, among other factors, Islamic states ought to allocate items in their budgets for this purpose. In case these funds have not been utilized they may be transferred to next year’s budget.

PUIC: what is the significance of Parliamentary Diplomacy, and what is the role of parliaments in general?

Dr. Larijani: Parliamentary Diplomacy has become an important issue in international relations in our contemporary world. It plays a complementary role to other aspects of diplomacy.

Parliaments represent their Peoples and have strong ties with them. The MPs are fully cognizant of the views and aspirations of those whom they represent. On the other hand parliaments have strong legal connection with the executive organs of the state. They enact legislations, monitor government performance and hold government officials accountable. Parliaments have tools that enable them to deliver the views and hopes of





President of the 9th Session of
the PUIC Conference (Iran)

Ali Larijani

born in 1957 in a highly prominent religious family in Najaf. He is married and has two sons and two daughters.

- Education and Studies:

- BS in Mathematics and Computer, Sharif University of Technology, 1979

- MA in Western Philosophy, Tehran University, 1981

- PhD in Western Philosophy, Tehran University, 1983

Academic Career

- University Professor

- Faculty Member of Tehran University

- Executive Career

- Director General of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) Foreign Networks

- Director General of IRIB Central News Bureau

- Managing Director of IRIB, 1981-82

- Deputy Minister of Labor and Social Affairs

- Deputy Minister of Post and Telecommunication and Telephone

- Minister of Guidance and Islamic Culture, 1991-1993

- President of IRIB, 1994-2004

- Supreme Leaders representative to the Supreme National Security Council

- Secretary General of the Supreme National Security Council, 2005

Parliamentary Career

- Member of Parliament from Qom Constituency in the current term of the Parliament

- Speaker of Parliament since 2008

Other positions

- Member of the State Expediency Council

- Member of the High Cultural Revolutionary Council

- Publications

- Mathematical Method in the Philosophy of Kant

- Metaphysics and Exact Sciences in the Kants Philosophy

- Intuition and a priori propositions in the Kants Philosophy ❖

peoples to governments and urge them to take them into consideration when formulating executive policies in the country. Hence another dimension of the significance of parliaments. Contact among parliaments mean contact among different peoples. The PUIC may play a role in this regard by constituting specialized working groups composed of members of parliaments to maintain contact with others in different fields.

PUIC: What is your view about Islamophobia?

Dr. Larijani: Islamophobia is born out of the hatred harboured by some groups in the Western World who believed that their interests are in conflict with the interests of Muslim communities. Therefore these hate-



groups avail themselves of every opportunity to carry out their designs against Islam and Muslims. It is incumbent on us to initiate large-scale cultural action in order to eliminate extremism in our own countries because the behavior of zealots in these countries provide pretexts for hostile groups to launch hate campaigns against Islam and Muslims.

On the other hand, it is possible at the same time to enhance cultural and political relations with Western countries to explain facts to their citizens and seek to weed out practices perpetrated by extremists. The PUIC, for example, may convene joint conferences that bring together fair-minded scholars from the West and their counterparts in the Islamic World aimed at creating a positive atmosphere of cooperation and solidarity among all human beings which will help to achieve sustainable peace and justice in the world.

PUIC: How do you evaluate the status of implementing the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the PUIC Organs?

Dr. Larijani: During the process of adopting resolutions and decisions, PUIC Members, in general, and the General Secretariat must pay attention to the ability of implementing these resolutions and decisions. In general team work and the implementation of its decisions is a difficult matter all over the world. However, the issue which is more important than implementing resolutions is to create a harmonious atmosphere among Muslims which facilitates the implementation of resolutions. It is also beneficial to follow up the implementation of resolutions and declare the results to all the PUIC members when they meet. Furthermore, Members must recognize, upon adoption of resolutions, their abilities to implement them. ❖

Thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee of the PUIC in Baku: Adoption of Draft Amendment to PUIC Rules of Procedure

At the kind invitation of His Excellency, Oktay Asadov Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Azerbaijan the 30th meeting of the Executive Committee was held in the city of Baku - the capital of the Republic of Azerbaijan on June 19, 2013.

H.E. Mr. Ziyat Askarov Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Azerbaijan welcomed honorable members of the Committee and wished them fruitful work - and stressed the importance of cooperation through international and regional organizations and their role in strengthening bilateral relations between their countries and PUIC Member Parliaments - also noted the teachings of the Islamic religion , which are based on noble values that strengthen bonds of fraternal relations between Muslims all over the world and said that Islam in the Republic of Azerbaijan enhances the solidarity and collaboration between the people of one nation , as is the case in other Muslim countries and communities and wished that peace would prevail in the region and expressed the hope that the issue of Nagorno-Karabakh region is resolved so as to strengthen the unity and sovereignty of the country.

His Excellency the Secretary General Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC presented a report which adequately covered the period between the eighth session of the PUIC Conference , held in the city of Khartoum - Sudan in January 2013 and the date of the thirtieth meeting of the Executive Committee. The report included the activities of the Secretariat and participation in international forums; statements issued by the Secretariat; statements of member parliament circulated according to their request; the efforts of His Excellency the President of the Union to energize and implement the resolutions of the Eighth Conference of the Union and follow up by the Conference Secretariat to implement the resolutions adopted by the conference and related meetings as well as media activities.

During the discussions the Committee expressed the hope



that the Gaza visit may be carried out as soon as possible. It also noted the importance of hosting a seminar by member parliaments on protecting Muslim minorities who live in non-OIC Member Countries, as per the resolution taken in this regard.

The Executive Committee considered and then adopted the report of the Committee of Experts on the Document on the Islamic Parliamentary Declaration which was included in the draft agenda of the Ninth Session of the PUIC Conference. The Executive Committee also adopted the draft amendment to the PUIC Rules of procedures in the light of the new statute, which has been updated by the Second Extraordinary Conference, which was held in Abu Dhabi in 2011.

The Executive Committee in its 30th meeting will update draft agendas of the Standing Specialized Committees, and the Sixteenth Session of the PUIC General Committee and the Ninth Session of the PUIC Conference- it will also update the draft agendas of the subsidiary organs which are: the Third Session of the Conference of Muslim Women Parliamentarians and the Third Meeting of the Standing Committee on Palestine. ❖



**Speaker of the National
Assembly**
**Atef Yousef Saleh
Tarawneh**



Constituency: General Constituency - national lists

Date and place of birth: 1954_ Khalidiya

Marital status: Married

Education: B.SC.

Specialization: Civil Engineering

Previous parliament's membership: a member of the House of Representatives the fourteenth and fifteenth and sixteenth Sessions.

Experiences and previous posts:

- First Deputy Chairman of the House of Representatives of Jordan XVI Session
- Member of the Jordanian-Ukrainian Friendship Committee
- General Manager of Contracting Company
- Engineer in petrola International, S.A.
- Chairman of the Jordan- Greece Parliamentary Friendship Committee
- Work in the trade sector and Contracting
- Chairman of the Arab Assurers
- Director, Municipalities Engineering

Membership in civil society organizations:

- Chairman of Charity Society
- A member of several sports and cultural clubs
- General Director of Al Hussein Youth City
- Chairman of Zatras charitable the club
- President of the Association for helping poor student
- founding member of the Moab Club
- Member of the Khalidiya charity Society ❖

Highlights of the National Assembly of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Composition of the Assembly

The National Assembly consists of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives.

1-The Senate

Presidency

The President of the Senate is appointed by His Majesty the King for a period of two years and may be renewable.

Members of Senate

Members of the Senate are appointed by His Majesty the King under special conditions set by the Constitution, and is composed of, including the president, no more than half of the members of the House of Representatives.

The term of membership

The term of membership in the Senate is four years and may be renewed when the term of office ends.

Senate meetings

The meetings of the Senate shall be in conjunction with the meetings of the House of Representatives and the session of meetings shall be one of the two chambers, and in the case of the dissolution of the House of Representatives sessions of the Senate shall stop.

2-The House of Representatives

Presidency

The House of Representatives elects its President for a period of one solar year, renewable at the start of each regular session and lasts until the start of the session that followed.

Members

The House of Representatives is composed of 120 elected members, including the President, elected by secret, direct balloting.

The term of membership

The term of membership for the House of Representatives is four calendar years from the date of announcement of the results of the general elections in the Official Gazette. The king may extend the duration of the House by royal decree for a period of not less than one year and not more than two years.

House meetings

The meetings of the House of Representatives are of three types: regular session, emergency session and extraordinary session.

The functions of the National Assembly

1-The legislative function

The legislative process goes through three stages: drafting of bills, discussion and then promulgation.

2-The oversight function

The Assembly exercises oversight role on the work of the executive authority in terms of performance and the terms of reference assigned to it by virtue of the Constitution. The prime minister and ministers are accountable to the National Assembly who have a shared responsibility for public policy of the State. The Assembly shall exercise its regulatory powers through regulatory means, and these are:

A vote of confidence: confidence in the cabinet or one of its members shall be decided by the House of Representatives. If the House decided no confidence in the cabinet by an absolute majority of the total number of its members the cabinet must resign, and if the lack of confidence is in a Minister, he must resign.

Investigation: It is one of monitoring tools and aims to access the knowledge of





certain things through the formation of special committees of the House members.

Requesting discussion: through which the House can stand on the truth and to exchange views on a particular topic with the government to uncover the truth.

Expression of Interest: It is intended to entrust the government to carry out a particular action or to follow a specific plan.

Hearing petitions and complaints: Every Jordanian citizen is entitled to raise a petition to the Assembly in connection with public affairs or with his personal matters.

Question: Which is one of the methods that are intended to find an unknown matter, or clarification of the government's intention to address the matter, or to draw attention to a particular issue.

Interrogation and accusation: Interrogation is to hold accountable a minister or someone on his conduct in public affairs.

In addition to the regulatory terms of reference the Assembly has financial terms of reference, practiced by passing the draft state budget and has control over taxation and concession contracts.

About the House of Representatives:

1-Presidency of the Council and the formation of its Permanent and Executive bureau.

- The functions of the president of the House: The President of the House has the following tasks:

A – To Represent the Council and to speak in its name, according to his will.

B – To Take into account the application of the provisions of the Constitution and the rules of procedure in the House's deliberations and decisions.

C – To Set the agenda for each meeting of the House.

D – To Preside over the meetings, and to declare their opening and closing, and steer discussion and define the topic for detail and give permission to speak.

E – To declare resolutions of the House and follow up their implementation.

F – To take the necessary measures to preserve the dignity of the House and the dignity of its members.

G – To preside over the administrative apparatus of the House.

- The formation of the Permanent Bureau of the House

At the start of each regular session, the members of the House of Representatives elect the Permanent Bureau of the House, consisting of the president and his two deputies and assistants. The function of the Bureau lasts till the opening day of the next regular session.

- The formation of the Executive Office

The Executive Office is composed of the members of the Permanent Bureau and the heads of parliamentary blocs or their representatives and a representative of the "independents". In the first meeting of the Executive Office a rapporteur, shall be elected from among its members. The function of the Bureau shall extend to the opening day of the next regular session.

2 - The Committees

- Standing Committees:

Legal Committee, Finance Committee, Committee for Economy and Investment, Foreign Affairs Committee, Administrative Committee, Committee for Education and Culture, Committee for Youth and Sports, Committee on national guidance and information, Committee on Health and the Environment, Committee on Agriculture and Water, Committee on Labour and Social Development and Population, Committee on Energy and Mineral Resources, Committee on Public Service and Transportation, Committee on Tourism and Antiquities, Committee for Public Freedoms and Human Rights, Palestine Committee, Committee on Rural Areas, Committee on Order and Conduct, Committee for integrity, transparency and fact-finding, The Committee on Women and Family Affairs

- Committee for replying to the throne speech

- Ad-hoc committees

Ad-hoc committees are constituted under Article 62 of the Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives to accomplish a desperately needed matter. The Committee is ended by the completion of its task.

3 - Parliamentary Group:

The nature and functions of the Parliamentary Group: Pursuant to the order of the IPU and its regulations, which state that in every parliament there must be a parliamentary group for the purposes of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Arab Parliamentary Union.

The formation of the Group: The National Assembly is considered a parliamentary group and is headed by the president of the House of Representatives.

4- Parliamentary diplomacy

- Brotherhood Committees:

There are Brotherhood Committees with: Kuwait- UAE- Saudi Arabia- Qatar- Algeria- Sudan- Malaysia- Lebanon- Libya

- Friendship Societies:

There are Friendship Societies with: Britain, Belarus, Russia, Malaysia, China, U.S.A, Ukraine, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Australia, Japan, France, Bulgaria and Switzerland. ♦



Tehran hosts the Ninth PUIC Conference

Nominations of Members of General Committee, EC and Standing Specialized Committees For 2014

The Islamic Parliament of the Islamic Republic of Iran is hosting the 9th Session of the PUIC Conference and related meetings in Tehran, on 14-19 February 2014.

H.E. the Speaker of the Iranian Islamic Parliament Dr. Ali Larijani, and H.E. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC, The PUIC Secretary General have circulated letters of convocation to their Excellencies the Speakers of the august PUIC Member Parliaments (53 Members), PUIC Observer organizations and Unions, guests and personalities concerned with international issues.

From 14 to 17 February 2014, there will be the meetings of the PUIC Organs i.e. The Executive Committee; Standing Specialized Committees (Committee on Political Affairs and Foreign Relations – Committee on Economic Affairs and Environment – Committee on Human Rights, Women and Family Affairs – Committee on Cultural and Legal Affairs and Dialogue of civilization and Religious); there is also the meeting of the General Committee which will update the Agenda of the 9th PUIC Conference, scheduled to be held on 18 and 19 February 2014. Subsidiary organs i.e. Standing Committee on Palestine and Conference of Muslim Women Parliamentarians, will meet on 14 and 16 February 2014, respectively.

Draft Agenda

1. Election of Members of the Bureau as follows:-
 - 1.1 Vice-President from the African Group.
 - 1.2 Vice-President from the Arab Group
 - 1.3 Rapporteur.

2. Adoption of the Agenda and the Programme of Work of the 9th Session of the PUIC Conference.

3. Report of the PUIC Secretary General.

4. Addresses by the Heads of Delegations.

5. Adoption of the Report of the 16th Session of the PUIC General Committee.

6. Adoption of the Report of the Committee of Experts on consideration of the Document on the Islamic Parliamentary Declaration.

7. Adoption of the Draft Amendment of the PUIC Rules of Procedure in the light of the new Statute.

STANDING SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES (S.S.C.S)

8. Examination and adoption of the Reports and the Draft Resolutions presented by the Rapporteurs of the following Standing

Specialized Committees (S.S.C.s):-

- 8.1 Committee on Political Affairs and Foreign Relations;
- 8.2. Committee on Economic Affairs and Environment;
- 8.3. Committee on Human Rights, Women and Family Affairs;
- 8.4. Committee on Cultural and Legal Affairs and Dialogue of Civilizations and Religions.

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS:

9. Consideration and adoption of the Reports and Draft Resolutions of:-

- 9.1 Third Meeting of the Standing Committee on Palestine.



9.2 Third Conference of Muslim Women Parliamentarians.

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

10. Nomination of the Members of the PUIC General Committee for the year 2014

11. Nomination of Members of the PUIC Executive Committee for the year 2014

12. Nomination of the Members for the following PUIC Specialized Standing Committees for the year 2014

12.1 Committee on Political Affairs and Foreign Relations;

12.2 Committee on Economic Affairs and Environment;

12.3 Committee on Human Rights, Women and Family Affairs;

12.4 Committee on Cultural and Legal Affairs and Dialogue of Civilizations and Religions.

13. Date and venue of the 10th Session of the PUIC Conference.

14. Date and venue of the 32nd Meeting of the PUIC Executive Committee.

CLOSING SESSION

15. Adoption of the Final Report of the 9th Session of the PUIC Conference.

16. Adoption of the Tehran Declaration and Final Communiqué of the 9th Session of the PUIC Conference

17. Any other business.

Celebration of the 15th anniversary of the Union:

The date of holding the 9th PUIC



Conference coincides with the 15th Anniversary of the union which was established in Tehran in 1999.

On this happy occasion, H.E. Dr. Ali Larijani, Speaker of the Islamic Parliament of Iran, has sent invitations to their Excellencies the Speakers of Member Parliaments who presided over the sessions of PUIC Conferences since its establishment, the former PUIC Secretary General and a number of guests.

The programme of the celebration includes speeches, as well as a review

of the PUIC organs and subsidiary organs and their functions. The General Secretariat will issue a special edition of its periodical, the “PUIC” which contains a panorama of PUIC progress during the past 15 years as well as a look to a better Future.

The 9th PUIC Conference, held under the Slogan “Solidarity, Justice and Progress”, is expected to adopt significant resolutions and recommendations that are meant to respond to the hopes of our glorious Islamic Ummah in dignity, Advancement and prosperity. ♦



**The Speaker of the Mazhilis
of the Republic of Kazakhstan**

Nurlan Nigmatulin



- Born on 31 August 1962 in Karaganda, Kazakhstan, USSR
- Political party People's Democratic Party Nur Otan
- Education Polytechnical Institute of Karaganda. Doctor of Political Science.

Professional Career:

1984 -1985 - Engineer, Head of Transport Department in "Karagandaoblgas".

1985 - 1990 - First Secretary of Lenin District Committee of Lenin Communist Youth League (LCYL) of Kazakhstan, Deputy Head of Komsomol Organizations Department of the Central Committee of LCYL of Kazakhstan, Secretary and First Secretary of Karagandy Regional Committee of LCYL of Kazakhstan.

1990 – 1993 - Chairman of Committee of Youth Organizations of Kazakhstan.

1993 – 1995 - President of Kazakh-American Joint Venture "Tengri".

1995 – 1999 - State Inspector, Deputy Head of Administration Department of the President Administration of Kazakhstan.

1999 – 2002 - Deputy Governor of Astana city

2002 – 2004 - Vice-Minister of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2004 – 2006 - Deputy Head of the President Administration of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2006 – 2009 - Governor of Karaganda Region.

2009 - 2012 - First Deputy Chairman of "Nur Otan" People's Democratic Party.

Since January 20, 2012 - Chairman of Mazhilis of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

- Awards: "Kurmet", II class "Barys", 5 medals of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- Languages: Kazakh, English, Russian.
- Married, 3 sons and 2 grandsons. ❖

Highlights of Parliament of

**Republic of
Kazakhstan**

The Parliament consists of two Chambers: Senate and Mazhilis.

The Senate:

The Senate is composed of deputies elected two from each region of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Seven deputies are designated by the President of the Republic. Half elected Senate deputies are re-elected each three years. The term of duty of the Senate deputies is six years. The Senat has 47 members.

Mazhilis:

Mazhilis consists of seventy seven deputies. Ten of them are elected on the basis of party tickets on a system of proportional representation and on a territory of united national electoral district. The term of office of the Mazhilis deputies is five years.

Parliament is the highest representative body of the Republic performing legislative functions.

The powers of Parliament may be prematurely terminated in some cases and according to the procedure stipulated by the Constitution of Kazakhstan.

The organization and activity of Parliament, the legal status of its deputies are determined by the Constitution, the present Constitutional Law and other legislative acts.

Publicity of sessions of Parliament

1. Joint and separate sessions of Chambers are open. In the cases, stipulated by rules, closed meetings can be held.

2. The President, the Prime-Minister and members of the Government, Chairperson of National Bank, the Prosecutor General, Chairperson of Committee of the National Security, and also the State Secretary and the Head of Administration of the Presidency have the right to be present on both open and closed meetings, and have the right to be listened to.

3. Officials of the state bodies and institutions of local self-government, whose presence at session is adopted by the decision of Parliament or its Chambers, are obliged to come to Parliament and give information concerning issues under their competence.





Speakers of Chambers of Parliament

1. Chambers are headed by their Speakers who are elected by the Senate and the Majilis from among the deputies. They must have a perfect command of the state language, by secret ballot and a majority of votes from the total number of deputies of the Chambers.

2. The candidacy for the Speaker of the Senate is presented by the President of Kazakhstan.

3. The candidacy of Speaker of the Majilis is made by deputies of the Chamber.

Coordination Bodies of Parliament

1. Coordination bodies of Parliament are the Bureau of the Senate and the Bureau of the Majilis, established under the Speakers of Chambers.

2. The bureau includes Deputy Speakers of Chambers, Chairmen of standing committees of Chambers.

3. Bureau of Chambers:

1) coordinates a work of committees and commissions of Chambers;

2) prepares for Chambers the order of consideration of a draft of laws and other decisions of Parliament and its Chambers;

3) assists in the organization of teamwork of committees concerning to the competence of several committees;

4) solves other questions of the organizational work of Chambers, not carried by the present Constitutional Law to the competence of other bodies and officials of Parliament.

4. Sessions of Bureau of Chambers are convened as required by Speakers of Chambers, and are competent at presence not less than two thirds of the total number of their members.

Functioning Bodies of Parliament

● Functioning bodies of Parliament are standing committees of the Senate and the Majilis, and also the joint commissions of Chambers.

● Standing committees of Chambers are formed for exercising legislative work, preliminary consideration and preparation of the questions under the authority of Chambers.

Chambers define the list and quantitative structure of standing committees, and then elect their members. The number of standing committees in the Senate and the Majilis should not exceed seven in each Chamber.

The Competence of Parliament on Adoption of Laws

1. Parliament has the right to issue laws that regulate the most important public functions, establish fundamental principles and standards dealing with:

1) legal capacity of individuals and legal entities, civil rights and freedoms, obligations and responsibility of individuals and legal entities;

2) conditions of ownership and other rights of property;

3) foundation of organization and activity of state bodies and bodies of local self-administration, state and military service;

4) taxation

5) state budget;

6) issues of the judicial system and legal proceedings;

7) education, health care and social provision;

8) privatization of enterprises and their property;

9) environmental protection;

10) administrative-territorial structure;

11) ensuring defense and security of the state.

2. All other functions are regulated by legislative acts.

Termination of powers of Parliament

1. The President may dissolve Parliament in cases:

- expression a vote of no confidence to the Government by Parliament;

- twice refusal of Parliament to give consent to the appointment of the Prime-Minister;

- political crisis resulting from of insurmountable differences between Chambers of Parliament or Parliament and other branches of state power.

2. The Parliament may not be dissolved in the period of a state of emergency or martial law, during the last six months of the President's term, as well as within a year after a previous dissolution. ❖



Speaker of the Turkish Parliament visits PUIC



H.E. Mr. Cemil Cicek, Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and his accompanying delegation, paid a visit to the Headquarters of the PUIC General Secretariat. He was received and welcomed by H.E. Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC, the PUIC Secretary General as well as staff members of the General Secretariat. His Excellency Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC gave

a lunch party in honour of the Speaker of the Turkish Parliament and his accompanying delegation. Some officials from the Parliament of Iran were invited to this occasion which was also attended by the Turkish ambassador to Tehran and some Turkish diplomats. It is worth mentioning that the accompanying delegation of Mr. Cicek includes a number of Members of Parliament and journalists. ♦

Burundi FM at PUIC Seat

During his visit to Tehran to attend the inauguration of President Elect of Iran Dr. Hassan Rohani, H.E. Laurent Kavakure, Foreign Minister of Burundi visited the PUIC Headquarters on Saturday 3rd August 2013. He was received by H.E. Ambassador Ali Asghar Mohammadi, the PUIC Assistant Secretary General, Ambassador Siddig Yousif Abu Agla, Director of the Cabinet and Mr. Zahid Qureshi, Director of the Conferences Department.

The two sides held talks which focused on informing about the PUIC objectives, membership and various activities.

His Excellency the Minister expressed the wish of his country to open horizons of international and regional cooperation, including OIC space. He also stated the



wish of his country's Parliament to join the PUIC as an observer, explaining that Muslims in his country constitute an appreciable percentage, and that most of them are engaged in the economic and commercial fields.

The competent authorities in the Burundi Parliament together with its Embassy in Tehran will follow up the modality for joining the PUIC with the General Secretariat in an observer capacity. ♦



The Road to Progress:

PUIC in 15 years

The Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUIC) is one of the prominent mechanisms of joint Islamic action. The conception of this body was crystallized in the work of an Extended Coordinating Committee which met on 14- 15 December 1998.

On 15- 17 June 1999 the Founding Conference of this Union was held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran with the participation of (44) parliaments from the following Countries: Azerbaijan, Jordan, Albania, United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, Uganda, Iran, Pakistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tchad, Togo, Tunisia, Algeria, Djibouti, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Sierra Leone, Iraq, Oman, Gabon, Guyana, Guinea, Palestine, Kyrgyz Republic, Qatar, Kazakhstan, Cameroon, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Malaysia, Egypt, Morocco, Mauritania, Mozambique and Yemen. There were also invitees: Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Arab Inter Parliamentary Union and Inter Parliamentary

Union (IPU)

The Founding Conference:

- Ratified the PUIC Statute Composed of 19 Articles
- Decided to make Tehran, Capital of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Headquarters of the Union.
- Established its organs as follows:
 - The Conference
 - The Council
 - The Executive Committee
 - The General Secretariat

The PUIC Council elected H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Auf, from Egypt, as the First Secretary General of the Union. He served two terms i.e. from 1st March 2000 to 30th April 2008. The First Assistant Secretary General was H.E. Mr. Mohammad Peyrovi, from Iran and he served two terms from March 2001 to 31st March 2008.

On 24th March 2008, the second Extraordinary Session of the PUIC Council elected H.E. Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC, from Turkey, to succeed Mr. Auf as PUIC Secretary General. He was reelected



for a second term of 4 years as of 1st May 2012 by the 14th Session of the PUIC General Committee (Council), held in Palembang, Indonesia, on 28- 29 January 2012.

H.E. Ambassador Ali Asghar Mohammadi Sijani, is currently the Assistant Secretary General. He joined the PUIC as of 1st April 2008, and was reelected for second term of 4 years starting from 1st April 2012, by the 14th Session of the PUIC General Committee (Council).

The organs of the Union have been active in order to realize the objectives enshrined in the PUIC Statute.

The Conference sessions:

1. Founding Conference (First Session) of the PUIC was held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, on 15-17 June 1999.
2. Second Session of the Conference of the PUIC was held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on 27 - 28 September 2001.
3. Third Session of the Conference of the PUIC was held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 9 - 10 March, 2004.
4. Fourth Session of the Conference of the PUIC was held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on 12 - 13 April, 2006.
5. Fifth Session of the Conference of the PUIC was held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, on 30 - 31 January 2008.
6. Sixth Session of the Conference of the PUIC was held in Kampala, Uganda on 30-31 January, 2010.
7. First Extraordinary Session of the PUIC Conference was held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic on 30th June, 2010
8. Second Extraordinary Session of the PUIC

● PUC Holds Qualitative Conferences

- Conference was held in Abu Dhabi, State of the United Arab Emirates on 19 January, 2011.
9. Seventh Session of the Conference of the PUIC was held in Palembang, Republic of Indonesia 30 – 31 January, 2012
 10. Eighth Session of the Conference of the PUIC was held in Khartoum – Republic of THE Sudan, on 21- 22 January 2013.
 11. Ninth Session of the Conference of the PUIC will be held in Tehran – Islamic Republic of Iran, on 18 – 19 February 2014.
- #### **The General Committee (Council) Sessions:**
1. First Session of the Council of the PUIC was held in Tehran on 17 June 1999.
 2. Extraordinary Session of the Council of the PUIC was held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran on 28 - 29 February 2000.
 3. Second Session of the Council of the PUIC was held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt on 3 - 4 July 2000.
 4. Third Session of the Council of the PUIC was held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco on 25 - 26 September 2001.
 5. Fourth Session of the Council of the PUIC was held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco on 26 September 2001.
 6. Fifth Session of the Council of the PUIC was held in Yaoundé, Republic of Cameroon on 17 - 18 January 2003.
 7. Sixth Session of the Council of the PUIC was held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal on 7 - 8 March, 2004.
 8. Seventh Session of the Council of the PUIC was held in Beirut, Republic of Lebanon on 9 – 10 February, 2005.
 9. Eighth Session of the Council of the PUIC was held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey on 10 – 11 April, 2006.
 10. Ninth Session of the Council of the PUIC was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 15 – 16 February, 2007.
 11. Tenth Session of the Council of the PUIC was held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, 27 - 28 January, 2008.
 12. Second Extraordinary Session of the Council of the PUIC was held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey on 23 March, 2008.
 13. Eleventh Session of the Council of the PUIC

was held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, on 18-19 February, 2009.

14. Twelfth Session of the Council of the PUIC was held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda, on 28 - 29 January 2010.

15. Thirteenth Session of the Council of the PUIC was held in Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates 18 January 2011.

16. Fourteenth Session of the General Committee of the PUIC was held in Palembang – Republic of Indonesia 28 January 2012

17. Fifteenth Session of the General Committee of the PUIC was held in Khartoum – Republic of the Sudan, on 20 January 2013

18. Sixteen the Session of the General Committee of the PUIC will be held in Tehran – Islamic Republic of Iran, on 17 February 2014

The Executive Committee held (33) Meetings between 17/6/1999 and February 2014 in different cities of the Islamic World, with the progress of the work of the PUIC and the multiplicity of the tasks



entrusted to it emanating from the aspirations of the Islamic Ummah.

Four standing Specialized Committees were constituted as follows:

- 1- Committee on Political and Foreign Relations
- 2- Committee on Economic Affairs and the Environment
- 3- Committee on Human Rights, Women and Family Affairs
- 4- Committee on Cultural and Legal Affairs, and Dialogue of Civilizations and Religions

In order to accomplish much needed function a Presidential Troika was established composed of the current, previous and next Presidents of the PUIC Conference.

In response to further aspirations of Muslims and to address pressing issues on the world scene, the PUIC established fora for debate apart from its regular meetings. These are:

- A Standing Committee on Palestine
 - Conference of Muslim Women Parliamentarians
- Qualitative conferences are also in the pipeline, namely, conference on youth.

Member Parliaments also engaged on serious debate to produce an Islamic Parliamentary Declaration. Such debate has led to the quest for establishing an Islamic Parliament.

The above mentioned activities, which are substantial indeed has resulted in the rise of PUIC Membership from (44) in 1999 to (53) at the present time; and the number of observers now stands at (22).

PUIC membership covers the continents of Africa, Asia, Europe and South America. This fact points to world-wide recognition of the role of the PUIC as an important player on the world stage, as well acceptance of the principles and values for which the PUIC stands and which promote universal understanding, tolerance, communication and peace. ❖

President of the 1st Session of the
PUIC Conference (the Founding
Conference) (Iran)

Ali Akbar Nateq Nouri



- Place and Date of Birth: Nour, Mazandaran, in the year 1944.
- Education: The Seminary in Qum and Bachelor's degree in religious studies and law from the University of Tehran.
- Work:
 - 1981 - 1985: Minister of the Interior.
 - 1997: Candidate for the presidency.
 - 1992 - 2000: President of the Islamic Parliament of Iran - and adviser to His Eminence the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.❖



FOUNDING CONFERENCE (FIRST SESSION)

Founding Conference (First Session) of the PUIC was held in Tehran (Islamic Republic of Iran) on 15 to 17 June 1999. It was chaired by H.E. Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Nateq Nouri, the Speaker (at that time) of the Islamic Parliament of the Islamic Republic of Iran. More than 44 Speakers and Heads of Delegations participated in this Meeting. Discussions were mainly on the establishment of the Union, its name and its Statute. The Founding Conference decided to establish the Union with the name of the "Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States" and to have its headquarters in Tehran, Islamic



Republic of Iran. The Statute was adopted by majority of the participants. The Conference also elected the members of the Council as well as the members of the Executive Committee. In this Session the First meeting of the Council and the Executive Committee were held.❖

President of the 2nd Session of the
PUIC Conference (Morocco)

Abdul Wahed Radi



- Place of Birth: Sala City
- Education: primary school in Sala
- Got a baccalaureate from Rabat
- postgraduate studies in social psychology at the University of Sorbonne in Paris
- Career:
- Professor of social psychology at the University of King Mohammed V in Rabat
- 1983: Minister of Cooperation
- 2007: Minister of Justice
- Political and trade union activity:
- A founder of the National Union of Popular Forces in 1959.
- 1958-1960: Secretary General of the Federation of the National Union of Moroccan Students, France.
- A founder of the Confederation of North Africa Students, France.
- 1962: Member of the National Council of the National Union of Popular Forces.
- 1989: Member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces.
- 2003: Deputy of First Secretary of the party
- 2008: First Secretary of the party.
- Parliamentary work:
- 1963 - MP
- Re-elected several times a member of the House of Representatives.
- 1993: First Deputy Speaker of the House.
- 1997 - to 2002 and 2002 to 2007: Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- International organizations:
- 1984: Secretary General of the African-Arab Union.
- 1998 - 2004: Co-Chairman of the Euro- Med Parliamentary Forum
- 2001 - 2003: Chairman of the Shura Council of the Arab Maghreb Union.
- 2001 - 2004: President of the PUIC
- Currently: President of the IPU.❖



SECOND SESSION OF THE PUIC CONFERENCE

Second Session of the PUIC Conference was held in Rabat (Kingdom of Morocco) on 27 and 28 September 2001, chaired by H.E. Pr. Abdelwahad Radi, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Kingdom of Morocco. His Majesty Mohammed VI, King of Morocco, accompanied by his brother, H.R.H. Prince Moulay Rachid, inaugurated the Second Session of the Conference.

The Session was marked with the participation of 37 Parliaments, comprising of 139 Parliamentary Delegates, in addition to 4 Observer Delegations. The Conference elected its Bureau. The Conference also set up two Study Committees. One Committee on the "Fight against Terrorism and their Role in the Dialogue Among Civilisations", while the second Committee on "the impact of the implementation of the World Trade Organisation's Agreement on developing countries, particularly Islamic ones". The Conference adopted the reports of the two Committees.

The Conference approved the nominations of the members of the Executive Committee and the 4th Session of the PUIC Council.

The Conference adopted the exchange of

Observer Status with the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Arab Parliamentary Union, the African Parliamentary Union, the Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace, the Consultative Council of the Maghreb Arab Union, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, League of Arab States and the African Union.

The Conference decided to accept the kind invitation extended by the National Assembly of Senegal to host the 3rd Session of the PUIC Conference in Dakar in the Year 2003.

The Conference adopted the Rules of Procedures of the PUIC Conference, Final Declaration of the 2nd Conference, the Statement proposed by the Egyptian Delegation in response to the derogatory statements made by Berlusconi, Prime Minister of Italy wherein he attacked the Arab and Islamic civilization and the Final Report of the 2nd Session of the PUIC Conference.

The delegates read Surat al-Fatiha in remembrance of the souls of the martyrs of the blessed Intifadah of Al-Aqsa and issued a separate Statement in which it paid tribute to the heroes of the blessed Intifada of Al Alqsa.❖

President of the 3rd Session of the
PUIC Conference (Senegal)

Pape Diop



- Place of Birth: Dakar, Senegal
- Career and Political Life:
 - CEO, Soumex SA, Seafood export company
 - 1974- Joined the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS)
 - 1992- 1997: Treasurer General of PDS
 - 1993: Elected to National Assembly
 - 1998- and 2001 Reelected to the Assembly
 - 2002- 2009: Mayor of Dakar
 - 2002- 2007: Speaker of National Assembly
 - 2002- Onwards: Member of PDS Steering Committee and National Secretariat
 - 2007 Appointed to the Senate
 - October 2007 President of Senate ❖



THIRD SESSION OF THE PUIC CONFERENCE

Third Session of the PUIC Conference held in Dakar (Republic of Senegal) on 9 and 10 March 2004, was inaugurated by H.E. Mr. Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal and chaired by H.E. Mr. Pape Diop, Speaker of the National Assembly of Senegal with the participation of thirty-four Member Parliaments.

The Conference elected the members of the Bureau.

The Conference approved the observer status of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and signed the Cooperation Agreement between the two organizations in English.

Three Committees under the Chairmanship of the Rapporteur were formed, the first for Political Affairs, Final Declaration and Conference Resolutions, the second for drafting the resolutions concerning Economic Affairs and the third for Cultural Affairs.

The Conference approved by applause the granting of observer



status to the Turkish Muslim Community of Kibris.

The Conference also approved the nomination of the members for the Council and H.E. President Nabih Barri, Speaker of the Lebanese House of Representatives, as the President of the Council. The Conference also approved the members of the Executive Committee. ❖

President of the 4th Session of the
PUIC Conference (Turkey)

Bulent Arinc



- Place and Date of Birth:
25/05/1948 Turkish city of Bursa.

- Education:

- secondary school in Manisa.
- Bachelor's degree in law from the University of Ankara in 1970.

- Work:

- a lawyer in the city of Manisa
- Minister of State
- Deputy Prime Minister

- Political life:

- 1995: Member of the Turkish Grand National Assembly for the Welfare Party and a deputy city of Manisa.
- A member of the Justice Committee in Parliament.

- 1998: The shift to the Virtue Party membership after the abolition of the Welfare Party by the Constitutional Court
- 1999: wins in parliamentary elections for the city of Manisa

A member of the Foreign Relations Committee in Parliament.

- 2001: The foundations with Recep Tayyip Erdogan's Justice and Development Party after the ban the Virtue Party by the court.
- 2002: won the parliamentary elections.

- November 2002: President of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

- Marital Status:

Married with two sons.❖



FOURTH SESSION OF THE PUIC CONFERENCE

The Fourth Session of the PUIC Conference was held in Istanbul (Republic of Turkey) on 12 and 13 April 2006. It was inaugurated by His Excellency Ahmet Necdet Sezer, President of the Republic of Turkey, with the participation of 33 Member Parliaments. His Excellency Bulent Arinc, Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey chaired the meeting.

The Conference elected members of the Bureau

The Conference formed three Committees chaired by His Excellency the Rapporteur. One Committee for drafting resolutions on political affairs and the Istanbul Declaration, The other for drafting resolutions on economic affairs and the third committee for drafting resolutions on cultural and social affairs.

The Conference elected the new members of the Council as well as H.E. Tan Sri Dato Seri Di Raja Ramli Bin



Nagah Talib, Speaker of the Malaysian Parliament as the President of the Council. It also elected the members of the Executive Committee.

The Conference approved the formation of three Standing Specialized Committees.

The Conference approved by applause the nomination of H.E. Dr. Sorour, Speaker of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt as the President of the Fifth Session of the PUIC Conference and the hosting of the Session in Cairo in the year 2008.❖

President of the 5th Session of the
PUIC Conference (Egypt)

Ahmed Fathi Sorour



- Date of Birth: 07/09/1932
- Education:
 - Doctorate in criminal law from the University of Cairo in 1959
 - M.A. in Comparative Law from the University of Michigan U.S.
 - BA in law from the University of Cairo in 1953.
- Working life:
 - 1983 - 1985: Dean of the Faculty of Law - Cairo University.
 - 1985 - 1986: Deputy Rector of the University of Cairo.
 - 1986 - 1990: Chairman of the Supreme Council of Universities.
 - 1986 - 1990: Minister of Education.
- Legal expertise
Has a lot of legal expertise which includes:
 - Chairman of the International Law Institute for French-speaking Countries (1994 - 2011)
 - Vice-President of the International Association of Criminal Law in Paris (1989 - 2011)
- Parliamentary Activities:
These Include:
 - President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (1994 - 1997)
 - President of the Union of African Parliaments (1990 - 1991)
 - President of the Euro-Med Parliament (2004 - 2005)
 - Speaker of the Egyptian National Assembly (1990 - 2011)
- Political experience:
 - 1990 - 2011: Member of the Political Bureau of the National Democratic Party.❖



FIFTH SESSION OF THE PUIC CONFERENCE

The Fifth Session of the PUIC Conference was held in Cairo on 30 – 31 January, 2008. It was inaugurated by the representative of H.E. President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt and chaired by H.E. Prof. Ahmed Fathi Sorour, Speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly, with the participation of (42) Member Parliaments and eight observers

The Conference elected the members of the bureau as H.E Mr. Luthfi Hassan Ishaq, representative of the Indonesian Parliament, Vice President for the Asian Group; H.E. Mr. Hamadou Sali, representative of Cameroon Parliament, Vice President for the African Group and H.E. Dr. Zeinab Radwan, Deputy Speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly as Rapporteur.

The Conference also approved the resolution for the **formation of an Adhoc Committee for reforming the PUIC by developing its Statute and Regulations**

The Conference decided to agree on the Observer Status of PACIS and called



upon both the PUIC Secretary General and PACIS Secretary General to sign the MOU.

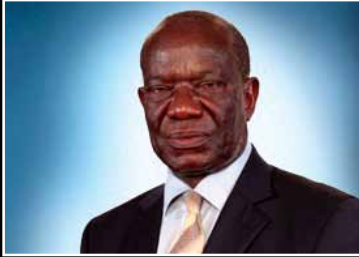
The Conference elected as members of the Executive Committee.

The Conference elected H.E. Mr. mahamane Ousmane, Speaker of the National Assembly of Niger to the Presidency of the 11th Session of the PUIC Council and to host it in Niamey. It also approved the nomination of the members to the 11th and 12th Sessions of the Council.

The Conference adopted the Final Report of the 5th Session of the Conference as well as the Cairo Declaration and 19 Resolutions.❖

President of the 6th Session of the
PUIC Conference (Uganda)

Edward Kiwanuka Ssekandi



- Date and Place of Birth: 19/1/1943 in Masaka District, Uganda
- Education:
 - Diploma in Legal Practice, Law Development Center in Kampala
 - Bachelor of Laws Honours (LLB) from University of East Africa
- Politics:
 - Member of National Resistance Movement Party
- Career:
 - 1973- 1978: Lecturer, Uganda Law Development Center
 - 1978- 1979: Acting Director of Law Development Center
 - 1986- 1993: Lead Council on the Commission of Inquiry into Violations of Human Rights
 - 1994- 1995: Delegate to Constitutional Assembly which drafted the 1995 Ugandan Constitution
 - 24/4/2011: Vice President of Uganda
- Parliamentary Life:
 - 1996: Elected to Uganda Parliament
 - 2001 and 2006: Re-elected to Parliament
 - 1996- 2001: Deputy Speaker of Parliament
 - 2001- 2011: Speaker of Parliament
- Social Status:
 - Married
 - Sports enthusiast.❖



Sixth Session of the PUIC Conference

The Sixth Session of the PUIC Conference was held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda on 30 – 31 January, 2010. It was inaugurated by H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda, the conference chaired by Edward Kiwanuka Ssekandi, Speaker of the Ugandan Parliament, with the participation of (30) Member Parliaments and 10 observers.

The Conference decided the Date and Venue of the Seventh Session of the PUIC Conference, in Republic of Indonesia in the year 2012

The Conference adopted the Eleventh and Twelfth Sessions of the PUIC Council Report, the Reports and 40 Resolutions of the three Standing Specialized Committees, Final Report of the 6th Session of the Conference as well as the Kampala Declaration.❖

President of the 7th Session of the
PUIC Conference (Indonesia)

Marzuki Alie



- Date and Place of Birth:
Palembang, South Sumatra, on
6/11/1955

- Education:

- M.A. in Management from
Sriwijaya University – Palembang
- Ph. D in Marketing Politics
from Universiti Utara, Malaysia

- Career:

- Civil Servant, Ministry of
Finance
- Director of P.T. Cement
Baturaja

- Political Life:

- Member of the Partai Demokrat
Party
- Regional Advisory Assembly of
Democrat Party (South Sumatra
Office), 2001 – 2003
- Functionary of Central
Leadership Board of Democrat
Party, 2003 – 2005
- Secretary General of Partai
Demokrat Party 2005- 2010
- 2009-2014 Speaker of the House
of Representatives. ❖



THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE PUIC CONFERENCE

The Seventh Session of the PUIC Conference was held in Palembang, Republic of Indonesia on 30 – 31 January, 2012 under the slogan “Democracy-Justice-Prosperity”. The inaugural Session was honored by the attendance of the Custodian of the Conference His Excellency Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President of the Republic of Indonesia. It was also attended by 37 PUIC Member Parliaments.

The Conference approved request of the Peoples Majlis of Maldives to join the PUIC as a full member and request for Observer Status by The Moro National Liberation Front and Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for Islamic Countries and Parliamentary Assembly Union of Belarus and Russia.



The Conference approved the Request by the Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey for reelection of H.E. Professor Dr. Mahmud Erol Kilic as Secretary General for a second term and Ambassador Ali Asghar Mohammadi Sijani as PUIC Assistant Secretary General for a second term. ❖

President of the 8th Session of the
PUIC Conference (Sudan)

Ahmed Ibrahim Al-Tahir



- Place of Birth: Mazroob Region,
North Kordofan State

- Academic Qualifications:

- General education in North Kordofan State

- Graduate of Faculty of Law, University of Khartoum

- Work Experience:

- Advocate, Ministry of Justice, Advocate again.

- 1980 – 1982 Member of National People's Assembly

- 1990 – 1993 Deputy Governor and Minister of Finance, Darfur State.

- 1993 - 1994 Head, Administrative Complaints Committee and Member of National Assembly

- 1994 – 1998 Presidential Adviser on Legal Affairs

- 1998 – 1998 Member of Justice Council

- 1994 – 2001 Member, Higher Judicial Council

- 1998 – 2000 Minister of Federal Relations

- 2000 – 2001 Presidential Adviser on Peace Affairs

- Legislative and Parliamentary Expertise:

- 2001 – 2005 Speaker, National Assembly

- 2002 – 2004 President, Arab Parliamentary Union

- 2002 – 2004 President, African Parliamentary Union

- 2007 Chairman, Executive Committee of IGAD Parliaments Union

- 2010–2012 President, Parliamentary Forum of Great Lakes States

- 2005 – 2010 Re-elected as Speaker of the National Assembly

- 2010- 2013 Speaker of the National Assembly. ❖



The Eighth Session of the PUIC Conference

The Eight Session of the PUIC Conference was held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan on 21 – 22 January, 2013 under the slogan “Towards a United, Prudent and Capable Islamic Ummah”. The inaugural Session was honored by the presence and address of H.E. Mr. Ali Osman Mohammed Taha, First Vice President of the Republic, chaired by H.E. Mr. Ahmed Ibrahim Al Tahir, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Sudan. It was also attended by 39 PUIC Member Parliaments. The Conference approved request of the Parliament of the Federal Comoro Islands to join as full PUIC Member.

The Conference adopted the 15th



Session of Council Report, the Reports and 56 Resolutions of the Standing Specialized Committees, the reports by the Second Conference of Muslim Women Parliamentarians, Reports of the First and Second meetings of the Standing Committee on Palestine, Final Report of the 8th Session of the Conference as well as the Khartoum Declaration. ❖

On the Sidelines of the 129th IPU Meetings:

PUIC Holds Consultation Meeting

The Consultative Meeting of the PUIC was held on the sidelines of the 129th IPU Assembly on Sunday 6th October 2013 in the CIGG, Geneva.

The meeting was chaired by H.E. Mr. Nabih Berri, Speaker of the Parliament of Lebanon and was attended by their Excellencies the Speakers of: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, State of Kuwait, Republic of Lebanon, Kingdom of Morocco and Sultanate of Oman, as well as their Excellencies Deputy Speakers of: Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

More than one hundred and fifty members of the PUIC Member Parliaments participated in this Consultation Meeting.

At the outset, H.E. Prof. Mahmud Erol KILIÇ, PUIC Secretary General delivered a brief speech concerning the meeting. His Excellency presented also a report on the latest developments and, then the participants proceeded to discuss the agenda and the Emergency Item.

It was decided that the delegations of the Kingdom of Morocco and the State of Palestine to make the necessary coordination for providing a unified proposal on the Emergency Item, which has indeed been accomplished.

On the other hand H.E. President of the IPU, Abdelwahed Radi and H.E. Mr. Anders Johnsson, IPU Secretary General, invited the PUIC Secretary General to participate in the 2013 Parliamentary Hearing at the UN Headquarters in New York on 14-15 November 2013. The Secretary General attended this accompanied by H.E. the PUIC Assistant Secretary General.

This year's Parliamentary Hearing was Entitled "Re-thinking Sustainable Development: The Quest for a "transformational" Global Agenda in 2015.

It aimed at providing a parliamentary contribution to the on-going debate at the United Nations and in capitals around the world on the development agenda after 2015, when leading development commitments are set to expire.

The meeting took place in the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Chamber inside the main UN Secretariat Building. It was attended by a number of members of parliaments including some PUIC Member Parliaments (especially His Excellency Syed Nayyer Hussain Bokhari President of the Senate of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan), United Nations officials, representatives of United Nations diplomatic community, as well as scholars and leading academics.

At the opening welcome speeches were delivered by: Hon. Abdelwahad Radi President of the IPU, H.E. Mr. John W. Ashe President of the United Nations General Assembly, His Excellency Mr. Néstor Osorio President of ECOSOC. And the message of His Excellency United Nations Secretary-General to the Inter-parliamentary Union Annual Parliamentary Hearing was also delivered.

In the Working Sessions Participants were informed about the 128th IPU Assembly and "Quito Communiqué", the Report of the UN Secretary-General, and some other important issues. ❖

PARLIAMENT NEWS



PUIC Parliament Speakers

Update: The past few months saw the election of new Speakers of Member Parliaments, while others were reelected. Following is an update of Parliamentary leadership situation:

- 12 June 2013 election of H.E. Mr. Marcel Niat Njifenji as Speaker of Senate of Cameroun
- 24 June 2013 re-election of H.E. Mr. Tan Sri Pandikar Amin Haji Mulia as Speaker of the House of Representatives of Malaysia
- 25 June 2013 election of H.E. Mr. Nouri Abu-Sahmaynas Speaker of General National Congress of Libya
- 1 July 2013 re-election of H.E. Mr. Mohamed Bin Mubarak Al-Khulaifi as Speaker of Advisory Council of Qatar
- 2 July 2013 re-election of H.E. Mr. Cemil Çiçek as Speaker of Grand National Assembly of Turkey
- 6 August 2013 election of H.E. Mr. Marzouq Ali M. Al-Ghanim as Speaker of National Assembly of Kuwait
- 2 Sep. 2013 election of H.E. Mr. Dama Dramani as Speaker of National Assembly of Togo
- 10 Sep. 2013 election of H.E. Mr. Ilir Meta as Speaker of Parliament of Albania
- 16 Oct. 2013 election of H.E. Mr. Kassym-Jomart Tokayev as Speaker of Senate of Kazakhstan
- 25 Oct. 2013 election of H.E. Mr. Abdur-Rauf Rawabdeh as Speaker of Senate of Jordan
- 3 Nov. 2013 election of H.E. Mr. Atef Tarawneh as Speaker of House of Representatives of Jordan
- 5 Nov. 2013 election of H.E. Mr. Djibril Cavayé Yeguie as Speaker of National Assembly of Cameroun
- 11 Dec. 2013 election of H.E. Mr. Alfatih Izz Alden Almansour as Speaker of National Assembly of Sudan
- 7 Jan. 2014 re-election of H.E. Mrs. Akja Tajiyewna Nurberdiyewa as Speaker of Assembly of Turkmenistan



Afghanistan: In the plenary session held by the house second deputy speaker, Dr. Mohammed Saleh Seljoqi, at the beginning, the MPs congratulated the

Afghans, particularly the country's national football team for receiving the fair-play 2013's award by the international football federation.

Then, they had discussion about the elections security, state-officials misusing from the competition of construction companies, criticizing a foreigner group named 200 coming to Afghanistan for hunting birds.

In addition, a number of MPs raised their concern about delay in signing the security agreement and criticized the national assembly's silence toward this important issue. They argued according to their authorities they should not be impartial and the president does not have any logical reason for not signing the security agreement, as well as, this issue will have a major affect on upcoming elections.



Iran: Iran Majlis Speaker Ali Larijani has called for the expansion of cooperation and dialogue between Iran and European countries as a contributing factor to the stability of the Middle East.

“Cooperation between Iran and European countries can be beneficial for the establishment of security and peace under the existing sensitive conditions in the region,” said Larijani at a meeting with Tarja Cronberg, head of a visiting European Parliament delegation, in Tehran.

Larijani also called for more inter-parliamentary relations between Iran and Europe as a way to promote cooperation in different spheres.

The Iranian Majlis speaker underscored the importance of continued dialogue between Iran and Europe over human rights issues for the creation of deeper mutual understanding and settlement of any misunderstandings.

Larijani criticized some attempt aimed at politicizing the issue of human rights, noting, “Human rights is basically a social issue related to peoples lives. It is a huge mistake to mix the issue with political objectives.”



Jordan: The General Secretariat of the PUIC has circulated to the Member Parliaments a statement issued by the House of Representatives of Jordan in which it condemns the authentication by the Israeli Knesset of the Prawer-Begin Plan in the Negev in occupied Palestine. The said Plan enables the occupation authorities to confiscate 850000 donums of the Negev lands and expel 40000 Palestinians who live in nearly 36 villages in the area.

The Jordanian House of Representatives called on the Member Parliaments to condemn the plan and to pressurize Israel into relinquishing it and not to implement it.



Kuwait: The Committee on Defense and Internal Affairs discussed three bills on the number of people to be granted Kuwaiti nationality in 2014.

The first proposal provided that the number that may be granted citizenship during the current year should not be less than five thousand people, while the second proposal was that the member should not be less than four thousand, which was similar to the third proposal.

The Committee also discussed a proposal bill relating the addition of a new article to the law No. 32 of 1967 concerning the army, which states that «contracts to volunteers for the citizens of the Gulf Cooperation Council of Arab states and stateless persons may be renewed, until the age of 65».



Maldives: The EU Exploratory Mission, which visited Maldives to oversee the need for EU Observer Mission during the upcoming Parliamentary Elections, called on Speaker Abdulla Shahid.

The Mission included: Election Desk, European External Action Services, Desk Officer for Maldives, European External Action Services, Task Manager (European Commission's Service for Foreign Policy Instruments), Electoral/Legal Expert, Logistics Expert and a Security Expert.

Speaker Abdulla Shahid noted the importance of the role of the developmental partners of Maldives such as the European Union in monitoring previous elections in Maldives, and expressed his confidence for free, fair and peaceful elections this year as well.



Oman: The PUIC Secretary General, Prof Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC, expressed feeling of shock, sadness and grief at the passing away of the father of H.E. Sheikh Khalid bin Hilal Al-Maawali, Speaker of Majlis A'Shura of the Sultanate of Oman.

In his message of condolences, the Secretary General prayed to Allah to shower His mercy on the dear departed. The Majlis A'Shura of the Sultanate of Oman announced in a message the passing away of the father of H.E. Sheikh Khalid bin Hilal Al Maawali, Speaker of the Majlis. The PUIC General Secretariat has circulated the message to all the Member Parliaments as per the request of the Omani Majlis.



Sudan: H.E. Dr. Fatih Izzeddin, Speaker of the National Assembly was briefed on the work of the Islamic call organization. He stressed the importance of the call as the slogan of State action and the responsibility of society as whole. He also stressed the support of the National Assembly to the Islamic Call in its efforts to deepen Islamic values at all levels of the state. This statement was made during the Speaker's meeting with Dr. Abdullah Mohammed Sayed Ahmed, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Organization. Dr. Izzeddin listened to briefing on the nature of the work and constraints which face the organization. Dr. Sayed Ahmed delivered to the Speaker a number of reports prepared by the Islamic Call and requested support of the National Assembly to the Organization in order to complete its infrastructure, pointing to the support by Zakat and Ministry of Finance. ❖

PUIIC Secretary General at Environment Congress in Saint Petersburg

H.E. the PUIIC Secretary General Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC participated in the proceedings of the VI Nevsky International Ecological Congress which was held in Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, on 21-22 May 2013.

The theme of the Congress was "Environment Awareness as a Tool for Environmental Solutions". The Congress has been organized by the Interparliamentary Assembly of the CIS Member Nations and the Federation Council of the Federal

Assembly of the Russian Federation.

The event was attended by headers of Parliaments and governments, scholars, representatives of international organizations, businesses, universities, research centers, industries and the media. ❖

PUIIC Secretary General Attends PAM Meeting

The H.E. the PUIIC Secretary General Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC, attended the proceedings of the High-Level Meeting of the PAM Panel on Trade and Investments in the Mediterranean under the theme "Harnessing Trade for Growth in the Mediterranean".

The Meeting was jointly organized by PAM, UNECE and UNCTAD. It was held in Geneva, Switzerland, on 30-31 May 2013. ❖

Secretary General Discusses Cooperation with TURKPA

H.E. the PUIIC Secretary General Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC participated in the 4th Plenary Session of TURKPA which was held in Ankara, Republic of Turkey, on 10-12 June 2013.

In the Invitation letter addressed to the Secretary General it was stated that TURKPA attaches particular importance to cooperation with the PUIIC. ❖

PUIIC Secretary General attends the 22nd annual session of OSCE-PA

H.E. Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC, PUIIC Secretary General attended the 22nd annual session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE-PA), held in Istanbul on June 29 - July 3, 2013.

During this 22nd annual session, the Secretary General met with Mr. Spencer Oliver, Secretary General of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, where the two sides discussed means of mutual cooperation between PUIIC and OSCE-PA. ❖



PABSEC Awards Medal to the Secretary General



PABSEC has awarded PUIIC Secretary General Prof Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC with a Medal for his efforts to promote the cooperation between the PUIIC and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Forum (PABSEC).

The celebration was on the occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary of the establishment of PABSEC, during the proceedings of the 41st General Assembly of the PABSEC which took place in Sofia, Republic of Bulgaria, on 9-11 July 2013.

During a special ceremony hosted by H.E. Mr. Mihail MIKOV, PABSEC President, President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Bulgaria, His Excellency Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC, was awarded with a medal for his efforts to promote cooperation between the two organizations. ❖



PUIIC Secretary General Participates in 36th Conference of African Parliamentary Union

In response to an invitation extended by the African Parliamentary Union (APU), His Excellency the PUIIC Secretary General Prof Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC participated in the proceedings of the 36th Session of the APU Conference which was held in Libreville, Republic of Gabon, on 7-8 November 2013.

In these proceedings His Excellency contributed by a speech which contained the role of parliaments and citizens in ending all forms of armed conflicts in Africa, as well as promoting investments in the agricultural sector in order to achieve food security in Africa.

His Excellency was accompanied by H.E. Ambassador Siddig Yousif Abu Agla, Director of the Cabinet. ❖



Secretary General in Meeting of GCC Parliaments:

Upon the kind invitation of of His Excellency Mr. Marzouq Ali Al-Ghanim Speaker of the National Assembly of Kuwait His Excellency Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC, Secretary General of PUIC accompanied by H.E. Amb. Mohammadi Sijani, PUIC Assistant Secretary General, Participated in the Seventh Meeting of Parliament Speakers of the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which was held under the patronage and attendance of His Highness the Amir of Kuwait, on 24 -25 November 2013.

The opening ceremony was held early Sunday 24 November in Kuwait Sheraton Hotel, and was attended by His Highness the Amir Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah. The ceremony was also attended by His Highness the Crown Prince Sheikh Nawaf Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the National Assembly Speaker Marzouq Ali Al-Ghanim, as well as a number of Kuwait's senior state officials.

At the opening ceremony speeches were delivered by:

His Excellency Mr. Khalifa bin Ahmed Al Dhahrani Speaker of the Council of Representatives of Bahrain, His Excellency Mr. Ahmad Mohammad Al-Jerwan President of the Arab Parliament (AP), His Excellency Dr. Abdullatif bin Rashid Al Zayyani GCC Secretary General, and His Excellency Mr. Marzouq Ali Al-Ghanim Speaker of the National Assembly of the State of Kuwait.

The Sessions proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and the

participants discussed the topic of economic integration among the GCC countries and decided to hold a conference on this issue during the year 2014 in Kuwait and to submit the results to the eighth regular meeting scheduled to be held in Doha in 2014.

Regarding the Joint Arab action, Kuwait decided to host an emergency conference of the Arab Parliamentary Union to discuss the excesses and the violations committed by the Zionist occupation forces against the Al-Aqsa Mosque, to be held next January to support the Arab voice rejecting these ongoing Zionist practices against Al- Aqsa Mosque.

The conferees also agreed on the continuation of contacts made by Kuwait National Assembly regarding the visit of a delegation of the legislatures to the U.S. Congress during the year 2014.

At the end of the Meeting, Their Excellencies Heads of State Legislatures addressed two Cables of thanks and appreciation to His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait, and to the Crown Prince His Highness Sheikh Nawaf Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, for hosting the meeting and the warm reception, hospitality, and the excellent preparation and organization. The conferees also expressed their thanks and gratitude to the National Assembly of Kuwait, led by His Excellency Mr. Marzouq Al-Ghanim, the Speaker, for his generous hospitality and warm reception. ❖

Secretary General Addresses APA Session

H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC, accompanied by H.E. the Assistant Secretary General participated in the proceedings of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) which was held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 8-11 December 2013. The Session discussed challenging issues facing the Asian Continent.

The speech of the Secretary General addressed to the participants

stressed that the PUIC has discussed similar international issues, especially those relating to the establishment of security and peace; combating terrorism under UN umbrella; impact of globalization on the economies of developing countries; importance of international parliamentary cooperation to face natural disasters; paying attention to issues of the environment; and the requirements of sustainable development. ❖

Secretary General Speaks in PABSEC Meeting

Upon the kind invitation of of His Excellency Mr. Kyrlo TRETIAK Secretary General of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (PABSEC), His Excellency Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC, Secretary General of PUIC Participated in the 42nd General Assembly of PABSEC on 17-19 December in Tbilisi – Georgia.

During the Plenary Session, His Excellency Prof. Dr. KILIC PUIC Secretary General delivered a speech in which he thanked the Georgian Parliament and PABSEC Secretary General for the invitation and the warm reception and hospitality. In His Speech His Excellency mentioned some topics of meeting's Agenda, such as: "Prospects for Agricultural and Rural Development in the member regions" – "Global Climate Change: Causes, Effects and Possible Consequences"- "Role of the organization in Enhancement of Cooperation in the member Region, Challenges and Prospects": His Excellency explained that These items are among our Parliamentary Union's concerns and PUIC Conferences have adopted resolutions on them.



His Excellency also mentioned that 3 Parliaments out of 12 parliaments of the PABSEC Member States are Members of PUIC, which helps the two Organizations – together - to find a way - in member countries of our two organizations - for "Linking Cultural and Tourist Routes in the member countries" which is another Item of your meeting's topics. ❖

Prof. KILIC Congratulates New OIC Secretary General



Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC expressed his best congratulations and sincere wishes to H.E. Mr. Iyad Medani on the occasion of the assumption of his duties as Secretary General of the OIC.

In the message he sent on this occasion, the PUIC Secretary General stressed the necessity of consolidating and promoting the already existing cooperation between the PUIC and the OIC to achieve the sublime objectives of the glorious Islamic Ummah.

Meanwhile, the PUIC Secretary General H.E. Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC, lauded the OIC achievements realized under the leadership of H.E. Dr. Ikmeldin Ihsanuglu. Prof. KILIC characterized the achievements as important and effective in the framework of the Muslim World and at regional and international levels.

In a letter addressed to Dr. Ihsanuglu in reply to the latter's message on the occasion of the expiry of his tenure as OIC Secretary General, Prof. KILIC stressed that the success which crowned the efforts of Dr. Ihsanuglu contributed to consolidating mutual cooperation and respect between the OIC and other international and regional organizations. He stated that the PUIC General Secretariat will always recall with appreciation the construction cooperation between the PUIC and the OIC to serve the endeavour of the glorious Muslim Ummah to achieve peace, stability and sustainable development. ❖

PUIC Brochure: Information in a Nutshell

The PUIC Brochure is a regular feature of the publications of the Union's Media Department.

In this issue reference is made to the progress made by the PUIC since its Founding Conference, held in Tehran on 17 June 1999 up to the current 9th PUIC Conference. The poignant fact underlining this progress is the rise of membership from (44) to (53), and the increase of observer organizations and bodies from (14) to (22). Among the reasons behind the progress is diversity

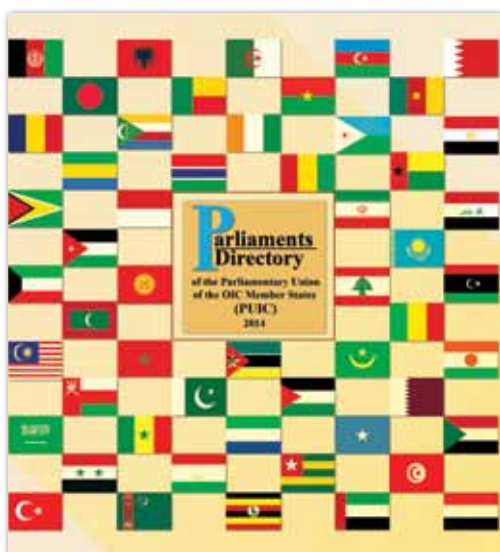


in the fields of geography, politics, economics and culture which reflects world-wide acceptance of the Union as

a player in the establishment of peace, security and understanding among the different peoples of the globe.

There is also reference to the most recent publication and the fifth Parliaments Directory. It also contains information about the new design of PUIC website and postal address and the email. By its very nature, the Brochure must be brief, informative, clear and colorful. Some readers may like to keep all editions for easily accessible reference about the PUIC. ❖

Parliaments Directory



The positive response and enthusiasm with which the first, second, third and fourth issues of the Directory were received has been further encouragement for the PUIC Media Department to introduce an updated fifth issue. Like its predecessor the new issue includes valuable and necessary information about our Member Parliaments: structures, legal set-ups, memberships, leaderships as well as addresses, fax numbers, e-mail and websites. The issue also covers PUIC Observers, as well as Parliaments of Muslim states which are not members of the PUIC yet. We solicit comments and observations from our readers in order to produce better directories in the future. ❖

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