



H.E. Speaker of the Iraqi Council of Representatives to “PUIC”: Necessity of Energizing Islamic Organizations

Secretary General and Ban Ki-Moon Discuss Peace and Security



H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Mahmud Erol KILIC held a meeting with H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, the Secretary General of the United Nations in New York.

The PUIC Secretary General was participating in the World Conference of Speakers of Parliament which was held at the UN Headquarters on 31 August to 2 September, 2015.

The two sides addressed issues of international peace and security; role of PUIC and UN in the settlement of problems in the Middle East and the Islamic World; and the application submitted by the PUIC for membership of the World Organization in an observer capacity. H.E. PUIC Secretary General met with a number of Speakers of PUIC Member Parliaments as well as heads of delegation who were participating in the Conference. He discussed with them the means of activating the PUIC work. ❖

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H.E. Dr. Salim Abdullah Ahmed Al-Jabouri, Speaker of the Iraqi Council of Representatives, called for energizing Islamic organizations, such as the PUIC and the OIC, aimed at overcoming the obstacles which militate against realization of Islamic solidarity. In his interview with the “PUIC” he stressed that the most dangerous challenge facing the Islamic world today is that of terrorism, adding that it is the most serious of its kind in centuries. He also warned that our Ummah is passing now through the most critical test. See page 2

PUIC Conference Discusses Migration and Asylum

The 11th Session of the PUIC Conference in Baghdad is scheduled to consider a number of crucial and significant files which impact the Islamic arena, including, inter alia, the issue of migration and asylum in Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Myanmar; adoption of the PUIC Charter on Combating Terrorism and Extremism; environment and sustainable development; recognizing the Palestinian State; Preventing violence against women and children; Protecting sanctities in Muslim States. See page 6

Editorial



Dear Reader

Islamic solidarity is a highly significant concept in the process of joint Islamic action- a concept that transcends all doctrinal, political and geographical boundaries as well as all forms of governance, social types and linguistic diversity. Islamic solidarity is simply concerned with the Muslim human being: with his livelihood, aspirations and hopes in a better life in the framework of the Islamic Community which is based on the noble principles of our true religion. This should be the case in the current circumstances wherein Muslims are facing several extremely dangerous challenges to the future of the Ummah.

However, we ought to admit that the level of Islamic solidarity is below the magnitude of the imminent challenges or the desired Muslim ambitions. Where does the malady exist and how can it be treated?

The ailment may be partially ascribed to the fact that some Muslim countries are involved in world-power strategies whose interests may be in contradiction with the interests of those countries themselves and do not serve to enhance solidarity among Muslims. Also Muslim states may be preoccupied with their own domestic concerns that distract their attention away from pursuing close contacts with the Islamic group. In fact attachment to Muslims will help to effectively address such concerns.

We might underscore in this briefing on Islamic solidarity that its tools have been in existence for a long time, and that the will and the good intentions also exist at the highest level and in various fields. What is required, therefore, is to perceive the imminent peril, and the necessity of immediate collective action. This necessitates, in turn, energizing Islamic organizations and the adoption of carefully studied and agreed resolutions, which should be implemented.

Islamic solidarity, in reality, is a call for the rise of an important constituent part of the human family for the prosperity of mankind. ❖



H.E. Speaker of the Iraqi Council of Representatives to “PUIC”:
**Terrorism The Most Serious
 Challenge to Islamic World**

Introduction:

In the interview conducted by the “PUIC” quarterly with H.E. the Speaker of the Council of Representatives of the Republic of Iraq, Dr. Salim Abdullah Ahmed AL-Jabouri, he addressed a number of pivots of special interest to the parliaments, governments and peoples of the Islamic World. These include the most important challenges that face Muslims in various field; Islamic solidarity, obstacles and ways to overcome them; terrorism and extremism, and the role of parliaments in their uprooting; fruitful dialogue of cultures and religions; role of parliamentary diplomacy; and future of the democratic process in Developing countries. Following is the text of this interview:

Most serious Challenge

“PUIC”: The Islamic World is facing several challenges in various fields. What are, in your view, are the poignant and imminent challenges? In what way can Muslims counter such challenges?

Dr. Al-Jabouri: The most serious challenge facing the Islamic World today is the challenge of terrorism, especially the claim that this phenomenon grew out of the Islamic World environment, and that terrorist crimes are erroneously linked to Islam of which the latter is definitely innocent. This challenge is the gravest of its kind for centuries. Our Ummah has never witnessed a critical trial like the current one. The painful fact is that this Ummah is the primary victim of this phenomenon. This necessitates that we, as Muslim countries, should exert qualitative efforts for raising awareness by informing about Islam, and invalidating the accusations leveled against it through international contact and sustaining relations with the world.

Islamic Solidarity

“PUIC”: The issue of Islamic solidarity is still facing some obstacles. What are the most important of these obstacles and how can they be overcome? What are the necessary steps to establish effective Islamic solidarity on proper and strong foundations?

Dr. Al-Jabouri: Certainly there are obstacles in the way of Islamic solidarity, including the challenges of international relations that relate to historical blocs. Perhaps the paucity of contact, and preoccupation with domestic problems may be regarded among the most important impediments that hinder the realization of the expected full-scale solidarity. We believe that energizing the role of Islamic organizations, the PUIC and other Islamic institutions will furnish the opportunity for the promotion of the long expected Islamic solidarity and cooperation.

On our part we are seeking to effectuate the role of the OIC, the PUIC and the other Islamic organizations that will push forward Islamic solidarity and cooperation. Iraq is waiting for this role through hosting the PUIC Conference in Baghdad early 2016.

Eliminating Terrorism

“PUIC”: Terrorism and extremism threaten stability in most regions of the world, especially the Middle East. How do you envisage the root causes of these two phenomena? How can joint Islamic parliamentary action contribute to eliminating and uprooting them?

Dr. Al-Jabouri: The problem of terrorism and extremism is not newly born, nor is it the result of a certain phases. It is rather an ever evolving phenomenon in the life of humanity. Through successive ages the world has witnessed eras of terror

manifestations. Several incidents in history have taken place due to extremist whims which resulted in the demise of millions of innocent lives in the most horrifying manner that brings shame to mankind. Therefore, it is not fair to link terrorism to Islam in any way. It is also unjust to relate terrorists to any specific region, ethnicity or group, which may be more harmed by their bloody actions and activities.

Dialogue of Religions and Cultures

“PUIC”: There is an urgent call for establishing meaningful dialogue of cultures and religions for the benefit of the entire humanity. How do you envisage the bases and conditions on which this dialogue may be established in order to realize its objectives?

Dr. Al-Jabouri: Dialogue between religions has remained during the past time confined to specialized research, closed discussion rooms, meetings of concerned people, and conferences full of protocol atmospheres. This is not adequate for realizing this project which we view as wider and bigger than the prevailing practice. We would like dialogue between religions to be transformed into social communication that proceeds from the bottom to the top. It should be the concern of the university and the coffee-shop as well as websites and mass media. All peoples ought to be involved in it, and not to keep it confined within the walls of mosques, churches or political fora. At the time we call for the adoption of such orientation, we underscore the importance of creating a careful balance between the areas of absolute freedom and responsible freedom. Dialogue concerning religious issues may, if their tempo is not controlled, turn into societal squabbles that cause schism and not association. Manifestations of religious dialogue are not only perceived in meetings and discussions but should reach out to creative practices such as activation of tourism and commercial, cultural and technical exchanges.

I believe that the primary basis for dialogue between religions should proceed from the idea of propagating tolerance, avoidance of extremism and takfeer of the other. It may be noted that all religions suffer from the notions of extremism and takfeer. They are a common concern that should bring all people together in combating zealotry.

Parliamentary Diplomacy

“PUIC”: How do you perceive the role which parliamentary diplomacy may play in the formation of a new world order which is more fair and beneficial to all peoples of the world?

Dr. Al-Jabouri: Diplomatic action by governments in today’s world is in dire need of tributaries to support and assist it for the sake of developing its capacities to enhance bilateral and multilateral relations between states. These tributaries take several shapes and kinds in the context of parallel diplomacy (diplomacy of civil society, political parties, trade unions, professional organizations, etc). Parliamentary diplomacy, however, comes in the forefront of these kinds. Not only because it is practiced by parliament, which expresses the popular will, and consequently translates the democratic practice



Speaker of the Council of Representatives of Iraq

Salim Abdullah Ahmed Al-Jubouri

Place and Date of Birth: Maghdadia Region, Diali Province. 12/8/1971

Academic Qualifications:

- Ph.D in private Law from the University of Nahrain/College of Law in 2001; title of dissertation: “Legal Protection for Internet Information”;
- M.A. in Commercial Law from the University of Nahrain/ College of Law in 1997; title of thesis: “ Actual Company: a Comparative Study”;
- B.A. in Law from the University of Nahrain/College of Law in 1995;

Honorary Certificates:

- The Day of the Flag certificate from the University of Diayala
- Honorary Certificate from Mosul Scholars Association;
- Honorary certificate from the University of Ankara;
- A number of participation certificates in number of conferences held inside and outside Iraq;

Political and Parliamentary Activity:

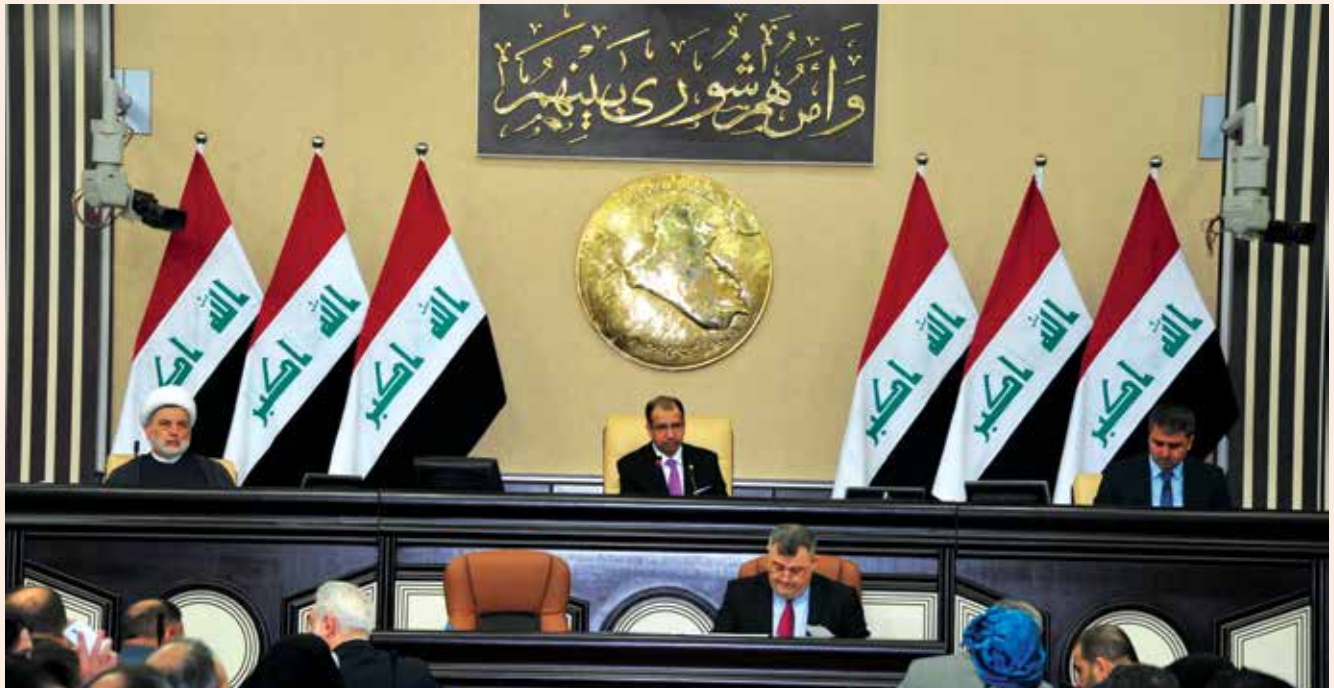
- Head of the “Civil Gathering for Reform” (Amal)
- Leading politician in the “National Forces Union”
- Leading politician in “Muttahidoon”;
- Director of the Independent Elections Commissions in Diali Province

Member of the Iraqi Constitution Drafting Committee;

- Member of the Iraqi Constitution Review Committee;
- Member of the Council of Representatives since 2005 from the Conciliation Bloc. Also the spokesman of the Bloc. In that Council he was also vice chairman of the parliamentary Legal Committee.
- Deputy in Council of Representatives since 2010. He chaired the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee.
- Member and Deputy Secretary General of the Iraqi Islamic Party since 2011.
- Won a seat in 2014 elections on Diali Our Identity list. Occupied position of Speaker of Parliament on 14/7/2014.

Current Position:

Speaker of the Council of Representatives for the third session. ❖



on which contemporary international relations are built, but also due to the importance of its interventions in a more globalized international milieu at all levels. For this purpose, I find it necessary to energize parliamentary diplomacy in order to bolster the official diplomacy. This is why the Iraqi Council of Representatives is active and communicating with parliaments of other states in order to support and deepen governmental diplomatic contact. The committee on Foreign Relations at the Iraqi Council of Representatives is exerting exceptional effort through several parliamentary friendship societies with many states of the world which positively affects the creation of an integration role between governmental and parliamentary diplomacy. Both act to enhance our relations with the international society and the peoples of the world.

Future of Democracy

“PUIC”: What is the future of the democratic process in the states of the Developing Countries? What are the outstanding challenges in this respect? How can the foundations of democracy in these states be consolidated?

Dr. Al-Jabouri: The relative regression of US interest in involvement in the Middle East region, and the wide-scale turmoil in some states will definitely lead to critical changes which may impact the future of democracy in the region, and which may have long term effects, together with the possibility of the emergence of regional competitors that attempt to be the sole leaders of the area, which in turn increases the chances of the continuous infringement of the regional order by super powers. This intensifies the probability of the emergence of real dangers and additional tension spots whose characteristics and

results are difficult to predict. This is due to the intertwined and intermixed nature of the region. The accelerating international and regional developments make it necessary for the states of the area to maintain sound analysis, wise policies, and conducting dialogue among all the various sides and conflicting powers in our region. It is clear and realistic to know that the principle of dialogue among the states of the region acquires its historical

usefulness from the failure of all means to solve extant conflicts through armed force, option of arms and elimination of the other.

Opting for dialogue, patience, positive interaction, confidence-building, accepting the other as a productive, and not a consuming, partner, will eventually produce in the end peace, security, prosperity and unity.

Let us, therefore, exert effort, each from his own position, to make dialogue, confidence building, protective diplomacy, and regional cooperation the ideal repository for the containment and resolving of all conflicts, and thus saving the peoples of the regions from all harmful effects.

The above sheds light on the urgent need for the existence of effective measures to ensure regional security, and enhancement of the power of balance

and stability as well as prevalence of balanced security for all states of the region.

It is obvious that restoring regional security and overcoming communal, doctrinal and ethnic differences are necessary requirement in this regard, which necessitates the establishment of security cooperation and coordination between all the states of the region in order to confront such challenges which do not spare any state or regime. ❖

- Terrorism The Biggest Challenge in Centuries
- Let Dialogue of Religions Turn Into Social Communication
- Muslims Face Most Grave Defiance
- Energizing Role of Islamic Organizations to Overcome Obstacles

Polish Senate Speaker visits PUIC Seat

H.E. Mr. Bogdan Borusewicz, Speaker of the Senate of Poland accompanied the Polish Ambassador in Tehran and Senators visited the PUIC Headquarters on Sunday 11th October 2015.

He was received by H.E. Prof. Mahmud Erol KILIC, PUIC Secretary General and Ambassador Ali Asghar Mohammadi, the PUIC Assistant Secretary General. Prof. KILIC stated the PUIC objectives, membership and various activities. The two sides held talks which focused on Polish relations with Islamic world.❖



Mozambican Parliamentary Delegation visits PUIC

Mozambique Parliamentary Delegation composed of Mr. Mohamad Yassine, Deputy Head of International Relations (MP), Mr. Faruk Osman, Parliamentarian, Mrs. Ammina Monteiro, Parliamentarian, paid a visit to the Headquarters of the General Secretariat aimed at closely familiarizing themselves with the activities and regulations of the Union and how to make use of PUIC experience in developing relations among Member Parliaments in various fields. The delegation held two sessions of talks. The two sides reviewed the activities and events performed by the General Secretariat. The PUIC side also answered the questions raised by the Mozambique delegation. The visiting delegation was also received at the Islamic Parliament of Iran where they held talks and were hosted for lunch upon the invitation of H.E. Dr. Kazem Jalali, Head of Research Centre at the Parliament. The Islamic Parliament of Iran also arranged a visit to Isfahan for the delegation.❖



Baghdad Hosts Important PUIC Conference:

Consideration of Issues of Concern to Muslims



The Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUIC) convenes the Eleventh Session of its annual Conference and related meetings in Baghdad, Capital of the Republic of Iraq on 20 to 25 January, 2016.

During this period the Conferees will hold several meetings which include:

- 35th Meeting of the Executive Committee;
- 4th Meeting of the Standing Specialized Committee on Political Affairs and Foreign Relations;
- 4th Meeting of the Standing Specialized Committee on Economic Affairs and Environment;
- 4th Meeting of the Standing Specialized Committee on Human Rights, Women and Family;
- 4th Meeting of the Standing Specialized Committee on Cultural and Legal Affairs, And Dialogue of Civilizations and Religions
- 6th Meeting of the Committee on Palestine;
- 5th Conference of Muslim Women Parliamentarians;

- 18th Meeting of the PUIC General Committee;
- 11th Session of the PUIC Conference.

This Baghdad parley is particularly significant due to the pressing and crucial nature of the pressing and crucial nature of the issues under consideration, including, inter alia, combating terrorism and extremism and the adoption of the PUIC Charter on combating both phenomena and a quick look at the agendas of the four Standing Specialized Committees of the Union will attest to the importance of the Conference whose conclusions will impact the future progress of the PUIC, and indeed the direction of joint Islamic action in general:

a) Standing Specialized Committee on Political Affairs and Foreign Relations. Following are some items of the agenda:

- Al-Quds, Palestinian Cause and the occupied Territories in Syria and Lebanon.
- Situation in Palestine

- Role of Islamic Parliaments in confronting Israeli plans concerning Jewishness of Israel and judaization of Al-Quds

- Occupied Arab Territories in Syria and Lebanon

- The Humanitarian situation in Syria

- Combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

- Combating terrorism under the umbrella of the UN and reconfirming the legitimate right to resist occupation and foreign aggression.

- Rejection of all types of sanctions imposed on any Muslim country.

- Concerted management of situation related to acts of Terrorism in the Sub-region of Lake Chad and Africa.

- The inalienable equal and balanced rights of all peoples to have free access and free use of modern technology for peaceful purposes.

- Making the whole Middle East region a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear weapons with no exception.

- Problem of Migration and Refugees in the following Muslim countries:-

- Syrian Arab Republic

- Republic of Iraq

- Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

- Myanmar

- Cooperation and coordination among Muslim States and communities to project the sublime value of Islam and curb the prevailing phenomenon of extremism and violence in the Islamic world and address their root causes.

- Solidarity with Muslim Minorities around the world

- Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace and the Muslim population of the Dodecanese.



- Situation in Jammu and Kashmir.
- Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar.
- Cause of Muslims in Southern Philippines
- Muslim Minority in Central Africa.
- Situation of Muslim Tatars in Crimea.
- Combating intolerance, Islamophobia, and xenophobia.

b) Standing Specialized Committee on Economic Affairs and Environment:

- Increasing Trade Exchange and Lowering Trade Barriers among OIC Member States.
- Confronting Unilateral and Multilateral Sanctions affecting the people of targeted States.
- Energizing and supporting economic Institutions active in the field of development in the Islamic World
- Environmental issues and sustainable development
- Combating desertification particularly in African Sahel States
- Cooperation in the field of preserving of water resources in Member States.
- Combatting sand and dust storms
- Enhancing cooperation in the field of environmental protection and combatting climatic change
- Dealing with foreign debts of Islamic States
- Cooperation among PUIC Member Parliaments in Science and Technology.

c) Standing Specialized Committee on Human Rights, Women and Family:

- Coordination in international and regional fora on Human Rights issues among the States of the PUIC Member Parliaments.
- Enhancing the role of women in all development aspects in PUIC Member States, including their participation in decision making positions.
- Exploiting women in commodity promotions.
- Promoting the Status of Youth in the Islamic World.
- Child care and protection in the Islamic world.
- The Role of the Islamic Parliaments in Promoting Basic Health among PUIC Member States.
- Custody problem of Muslim Migrant Families in Europe.

d) Standing Specialized Committee on Cultural and Legal Affairs, and Dialogue of Civilizations and Religions:

- Encouraging the teaching of Arabic language to students from non-Arabic-speaking Islamic States.

- Protecting the Al Aqsa Mosque against Israeli threats.
- Protection of Holy Places in Muslim States.
- Following up the protection of the Islamic cultural heritage, religious and endowment institutions in non-Muslim countries.
- Dialogue among Civilizations with special emphasis on facing Western Campaigns

● Discussion of Problem of Migration and Refugees

● Adoption of Charter on Combating Terrorism and Extremism



- against Islamic values.
- Promotion of the Alliance of Civilizations Initiative

e) Committee on Palestine:

- Zionist Aggressions on Al Aqsa Mosque and the efforts exerted to protect it.
- Recognition of the Palestinian State.
- Reconsidering school curricula in all phases on the nature of the conflict and the responsibilities towards the Palestinian Cause.
- Specifying academic courses on the cause of Palestine in universities of Member States.
- Requesting establishment of museums and exhibitions in Member States for informing

about Al-Aqsa Mosque and Palestine as well as documenting crimes of Zionists in the manner of their museums and so-called holocaust museums, which are prevalent in Europe, and which express the views of Zionists.

f) Conference of Muslim Women Parliamentarians:

- Women abilities for solving local and regional problems and conflicts.
- Protecting Muslim Women and Children in areas under occupation and conflicts, especially in Palestine, and other conflict ridden countries.
- Preventing violence against women and children and refraining from exploiting women in cheap commercial ads.

g) Eleventh PUIC Conference:

- Request of Parliamentary Assembly of Economic Cooperation Organization Countries (PAECO) for observer Status in the PUIC.

- Adoption of the PUIC Charter for fighting terrorism and extremism.

Report of the Secretary General:

H.E. the PUIC Secretary General will submit an in-depth report to the conference that include: participation in International and regional fora; statements issued by the PUIC General Secretariat; important messages sent by H.E. the Secretary General; congratulatory messages sent by H.E. the Secretary General; important visits to the PUIC Headquarters; media activities; and follow-up the implementation of the resolutions adopted by 10th PUIC Conference. ❖



Highlights of Supreme Council of Kyrgyzstan

The Supreme Council Jogorku Kengesh is the unicameral Parliament of Kyrgyzstan. It has 120 seats with members elected for a five-year term by party-list proportional voting.

Established in 1990 at the terminal session of the republican Supreme Soviet transforming itself into the first session of Jogorku Kenesh. In 1995 – 2005 the parliament was bicameral. Since 2005 it is unicameral. Eligibility age for election to the parliament is 21 years.

The Kyrgyz parliament is widely represented by various ethnicities - Kyrgyz, Russian, Kazakh, Ukrainian, Uzbek, Uighur, Dungan, Korean, Karachai. There are also 24 women - deputies in the parliament, representing 20 % of the total number of deputies.

Parliamentary coalition and the parliamentary minority:

Based on the results of the last elections held on October 4, 2015, the following six parties represented in the Parliament of Kyrgyzstan:

1. Social - Democratic Party of Kyrgyzstan (SDPK) - 38 seats;
2. The party "Respublica - Ata-Jurt" - 28 seats;
3. The party "Kyrgyzstan" - 18 seats,
4. The party "Onuguu - Progress" 13 seats;
5. The party "Bir-Bol" - 12 seats;
6. The party "Ata-Meken" - 11 seats.

History

Originally it consisted of 90 members, however when in 2010 President Kurmanbek Bakiyev was ousted after April Revolution, a new Constitution was adopted, that

increased the number of members to 120. Parties are limited to 65 seats in order to prevent power concentration.

Last elections

Kyrgyzstan parliamentary election, 2015

Kyrgyzstan parliamentary election, 2010

Kyrgyzstan parliamentary election, 2007

Committees of the Parliament:

- The Committee on Constitutional Legislation, State Structure, Judicial and Legal Affairs and Regulation of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic
- Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security
- Committee on Agricultural Policy, Water Resources, Environment and Regional Development
- The Committee on Social Affairs, Education, Science, Culture and Public Health
- Committee on Fuel and Energy Complex and Subsurface
- Committee on Transport, Communications, Architecture and Construction
- Committee on Economic and Fiscal Policy
- Committee on Budget and Finance
- Committee on law and order and the fight against crime

According to the Constitution the Jogorku Kenesh - Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic - is the highest representative body exercising legislative power and control functions within their powers in compliance with the principle of separation of powers.

Parliament shall exercise the powers provided by the Constitution in the manner specified by these Regulations.

The powers of Parliament are:

Following are some of the powers of parliament:

Enactment of a referendum;

The appointment of the presidential elections;

To amend the provisions of the Constitution;

The adoption of laws;

Re-examination of laws, returned to the objections of the President;

Monitoring the activities of the Government;

Monitoring the implementation of laws and decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh;

Ratification and denunciation of international treaties in the manner determined by law;

To address a change of the state border of the Kyrgyz Republic;

Approval of the republican budget;

Approval of the report on the execution of the republican budget;

The decision of the administrative-territorial structure of the Kyrgyz Republic;

Issue acts of amnesty;

Review and approval of the government program, the definition of the structure and composition of the Government, except for

members of the Government - the heads of state bodies in charge of defense and national security; approval of candidates for the vacant position of member of the Government, introduced by the Prime Minister;

Decision on confidence in the Government; Decision on expressing no confidence in the Government;

Election of the President of the Supreme Court, judges of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; releasing them from office by a decision from the President in cases stipulated by constitutional law;

Election of the President of the National Bank; his dismissal in cases provided by law;

Election of members of the Central Commission for Elections and Referenda: one third of them - by the President,

Election of members of the Chamber of Accounts

Election and in the cases provided by law, dismissal of the Ombudsmen (Ombudsman);

giving consent for bringing him to criminal liability;

Approval of the appointment, criminal prosecution and dismissal of the Prosecutor General;

The state of emergency in cases and order provided by the constitutional law; approval or cancellation of Decrees of the President

on this matter;

Deciding matters of war and peace; imposition of martial law; declaration of a state of war; approval or cancellation of presidential decrees on these matters; Deciding on the possibility of using the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic beyond its borders when necessary to fulfill international treaty obligations in support of peace and security; The establishment of military and diplomatic ranks and other special titles of the Kyrgyz Republic; Institution of state awards and honorary titles of the Kyrgyz Republic;

Inter-parliamentary cooperation:

● Parliament may enter into agreements with the parliaments of other states and international parliamentary organizations on cooperation to be signed by authorized persons and are subject to approval by the Jogorku Kenesh.

● The deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh are involved in the international and inter-parliamentary cooperation as a part of government, parliamentary, and other delegations, and in response to personal invitations.

● Coordination of international and inter-parliamentary relations of the Jogorku Kenesh is implemented by the relevant committee, in accordance with the plan of the international and inter-parliamentary cooperation and the annual work plan of the Jogorku Kenesh.

Privileges and immunities of Deputies:

A deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh may not be prosecuted for opinions expressed in the course of their activities as a deputy or for the outcome of voting in the Jogorku Kenesh. The institution of criminal proceedings against a deputy shall be permitted with the consent of the majority of the total number of the deputies of

the Jogorku Kenesh except where grave offences have been committed.

A deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh may not combine the activity of the deputy with another position in the civil and municipal service, may not be engaged in entrepreneurial activity and may not be a member of the governing body or supervisory council of a commercial organization.

A deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh shall have the right to engage in scientific, teaching or other creative activity.

Parliamentary Sessions:

The work of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be conducted in the form of sittings and shall be held since the first working day of September until the last working day of June of the following year.

The sittings of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be public unless the nature of issues under consideration requires closed sittings.

The Toraga of the Jogorku Kenesh shall convene extraordinary sessions of the Jogorku Kenesh at the proposal of the President, the Government or not less than one third of the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh.

A sitting of the Jogorku Kenesh shall have a quorum in the event that the majority of the total number of the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh is in attendance.

The decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be made by voting during the sittings.

The Jogorku Kenesh may decide on its self-dissolution by the majority of not less than two-thirds of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh.

Within 5 days since the self-dissolution of the Jogorku Kenesh the President shall call early elections so that the early elections should be held not later than 45 days since the date of their announcement.❖



Speaker of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic

ASYLBEK JEENBEKOV



Born on 27 August 1963 in Kara-Kulja district of Osh region of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Education:

Graduated from Kyrgyz Agricultural Institute named after Skryabin, in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan in 1985; Kyrgyz Agricultural Scientific Research institute in 1991; University of Economics and Business, Kyrgyzstan in 2002.

Career history:

1985 – 1987: Agronomist in the farm “Ak - Jar” of Uzgen District in Kyrgyzstan
1987-1992: Junior Researcher and Senior Researcher of the Kyrgyz Research Station on Cotton and Southern Agriculture.
1992 - 1996: Director of “Sharif” Ltd.
1996-2002: Director of “Isken” Ltd.
2002 - 2007: General Director of “Agrozoovet service” Ltd.

Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Agro-Businessmen Association of Kyrgyz Republic

Since 2007: Member of Social Democratic Party of the Kyrgyz Republic

2007-2010: Member of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic

2010-2011: Vice-Speaker of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic

2011-2015: Speaker of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic (V-convocation).

Since November 2015: Was reelected as a Speaker of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic (current VI-convocation).❖



At 34th Meeting of PUIC Executive Committee: Approval of Draft Charter on Combating Terrorism and Extremism

The PUIC Executive Committee held its Thirty-Fourth Meeting at the Marriott Hotel in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 7-8 September, 2015 at the invitation of the Pakistani National Assembly. The Meeting was attended by the members of the Committee who represent the following PUIC Member Parliaments: Algeria, Chad, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Cote D'Ivoire, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. The Meeting was also attended by a delegation from the Federal National Council of the State of the United Arab Emirates in order to be present for the discussion on the Draft PUIC Charter on Combating Terrorism and Extremism, in their capacity as authors of the proposal on the Draft Charter.

Representatives of the Following: Member Parliaments were absent: Azerbaijan, Malaysia, Bangladesh and Uganda.

The Meeting was chaired by H.E. Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly of Pakistan.

Head of Delegation of Pakistan:

H.E. Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari spoke at length about the efforts of the

Islamic Republic of Pakistan to combat terrorism over a period of two decades. He also stated that the innocent victims of terrorism exceeded sixty thousand. He underlined that combating terrorism requires International cooperation, recalling the resolutions adopted by the august Parliament and the twenty-point National Action Plan announced by H.E. the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Mr. Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari, spoke thereafter about the support of his country to the Palestinians and the right of self-determination for Jammu and Kashmir in the light of the UN resolutions. He expressed thanks and appreciation of the PUIC for its support and backing to the cause of Jammu and Kashmir.

H.E. The Secretary General:

H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC underlined PUIC support of Pakistan's efforts to combat terrorism and its promotion of co-existence and peace. The Secretary General stated that the meeting is a preparatory one for the coming PUIC Conference, scheduled to be held early next year in Baghdad, Republic of

Iraq. He also affirmed that the meeting is important in view of its addressing subjects of concern to our Member Parliaments in the various political, economic and other fields. It will also consider the Draft PUIC Charter on Combating Terrorism and Extremism.

The Meeting proceeded to discuss its Agenda which was composed of nine items.

“In Item Two-Report of the Secretary General” His Excellency referred to his meeting in New York with the UN Secretary General, Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, and reviewed with him the PUIC objectives, means of advancing PUIC relations with the UN Organs, and PUIC application to join the UN as an Observer. The Report included participation of the PUIC General Secretariat, as an observer, in meetings held by international and regional organizations; statements issued by the General Secretariat; important messages sent by the Secretary General to Their Excellencies Speakers of Member Parliaments; and measures taken to update the PUIC website, and information and media activities. He also stated that the Executive Committee will consider the Draft PUIC Charter on



Combating Terrorism and Extremism, which was drafted by the meeting of the Working Group in Abu Dhabi, State of the United Arab Emirates, on 3-4 May, 2015 and that the Committee will update the draft agendas of the Specialized Committees and the Subsidiary Organs.

The report of the Secretary General was adopted.

“In Item Three Following up the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the PUIC in general” discussion of this item resulted in the following:

i. The Member Parliaments have implemented some of the resolutions but the General Secretariat has not been informed. The Head of Delegation of the National Assembly of Islamic Republic of Pakistan has stated that they will provide the PUIC General Secretariat with information about their efforts to combat terrorism.

ii. Importance of establishing a more effective mechanism in order to fill gaps in the follow up process.

“In Item Four - Consideration of the draft PUIC Charter on Combating Terrorism and Extremism”, the delegations engaged in an exhaustive discussion after which some paragraphs and items were amended or added to the text of the Draft Charter. The latter was approved aimed at submitting it to the next session of the PUIC Conference for adoption.

The Grand National Assembly of the Republic of Turkey registered its reservation on Article 3 of the Draft Charter.

“Item Five” related to drawing up Draft Agendas of the 4th Meeting of:-

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

“Item Six” related to Drawing up the Draft Agendas of the meetings of the following Subsidiary Organs:

- Sixth Meeting of the Standing Committee on Palestine
- Fifth Conference of Muslim Women Parliamentarians

“Item Seven” Concerned drawing up the Draft Agenda of the 18th Session of the PUIC General Committee.

“Item Eight” related to drawing up the Draft Agenda of the 11th Session of the PUIC Conference.

“Item Nine” concerned adoption of the Report of the 34th Meeting of the PUIC Executive Committee.

During the Closing Session the Islamabad Declaration was read; and the meeting adopted a motion of thanks and appreciation to H.E. the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. ❖

ISLAMABAD DECLARATION

Following are the main paragraphs of the Declaration:

1. To reaffirm support to the steadfastness and determination of the Palestinian people to confront the Israeli aggression with all possible means to recover their occupied territories and reiterating support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people for their right to self-determination and establishment of an independent Palestinian state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
2. To reiterate PUIC’s continued support for Pakistan in its efforts against terrorism and acknowledging the sacrifices of 65,000 Pakistanis who lost their lives in this struggle for global peace and stability.
3. To call for a peaceful solution of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in line with the UN Security Council resolutions and aspirations of the people of Kashmir, supporting Pakistan’s principled stance on Kashmiris’ right to self-determination and expressing concern over the human rights violations by Indian forces in occupied Jammu & Kashmir.
4. To reiterate the support and assistance for the Iraqi people encountering terrorism as well as to support Iraq to liberate all its territories from the hold of terrorists.
5. To remind the international community for addressing the root causes of terrorism which spread deprivation, frustration, and ignite violence.
6. To denounce unprovoked firing by the Indian side across the Line of Control and Working Boundary which is sheer violation of the Ceasefire Agreement between Pakistan and India; and condemning massive civilian casualties along LOC including women, children and the elderly.
7. To condemn the continued Israeli aggression and tyrannical attitude against Palestinian population and denouncing occupation of the Syrian Golan and the Lebanese lands.
8. To extend support to Muslim minorities in non-Muslim states for exercise of their basic rights and freedom, and ensuring freedom of belief and the rights of political, civil, economic, social and cultural practices of these minorities.
9. To emphasize the important role of OIC in protecting interests of Muslim Ummah on issues such as Islamophobia, defamation of religion, and treatment of Muslims particularly in non-Muslim countries.
10. To express grave concern over the serious implications of rapid environmental and climate change; and calling for PUIC member states’ attention to give this issue due priority by adopting requisite measures to achieve environmental sustainability. ❖





Highlights of Assembly of People's Representatives of

Tunisia

Assembly of People's Representatives is the unicameral Parliament of Tunisia. It was established in 2014 based on the new constitution of 2014 which was formulated by the Constituent National Council elected in 2011 following the Tunisian revolution. The elections for the Assembly were held on 26 October 2014. The Assembly of People's Representatives commenced functioning in December 2014. It shall remain for a term of five years.

Historical Brief:

Between 17 December 2010 and 14 January 2011 the country experienced a popular uprising which brought down the regime as well as the Tunisian Parliament which was composed then of the House of Counselors and the House of Deputies. Both houses were dissolved. The Supreme Authority for Realizing Objectives of the Revolution and Political Reform and Democratic Transformation took over the legislative tasks. It established the independent higher authority for elections, which on 23 October 2011 supervised the elections for the Constituent National Council, that assumed then the Legislative functions. On 26 January 2014 this Council completed its main mission i.e the new constitution, and thereafter electing members of the new electoral body which supervised the legislative elections on 26 October, and the presidential elections on 23 November of the same year.

Elections:

Elections for the Assembly of People's Representatives shall be direct, secret, general, free, fair, and transparent in accordance with the constitution on 2014.

Tasks:

According to the 2014 Constitution: Assembly of People's Representatives is the sole legislative organ in Tunisia and is situated in Tunis, however, in exceptional circumstances may change its headquarters in any place inside the Republic of Tunisia. It may form committees of investigation. It may also propose bills; ratify them into laws; approve treaties; order public life in the states; approve the government and its members, ratify financial and budgetary laws. The Assembly may also revoke immunity of any deputy.

Bureau:

The following members of the Bureau have been elected since 4 December 2014:

- Speaker: Mohamad Ennaceur (Tunis Call)
- First Vice-Speaker: Abdul Farrah Moro (Nahda Movement)
- Second Vice-Speaker: Fawzia Bin Fadda Al-Shaar (F) (Liberal National Union)

Standing Committees:

- Committee on General Legislation
- Committee on Rights, Freedoms and Foreign Relations
- Committee on Finance, Planning and Development
- Committee on Agriculture, Food Security, Commerce and Related Services
- Committee on Industry, Energy, Natural Resources, Infra Structure, and Environment
- Committee on Health and Social Affairs
- Committee on Youth, Cultural Affairs, Education, and Scientific Research
- Committee on Administration and Armed Forces Affairs

- Committee on Internal Regulations, Immunity, Parliamentary Laws, and Election Laws.

Special Committees:

- Committee on Security and Defence
- Committee on Administrative Reform, Good Governance, Fighting against Corruption, and Supervising Dispensation of Public Finance
- Committee on Regional Development
- Committee on the Affairs of Martyrs and the Wounded of the Revolution, and Implementation of General Amnesty Law and Transitional Justice
- Committee on the Affairs of Disabled People and Vulnerable Categories
- Committee on the Affairs of Women, Family, Children, Youth and the Old.
- Committee on the Affairs of Tunisians in the Diaspora
- Election Committee
- Committee on Monitoring Polling and Counting of Votes

Blocs / Parties/ Seats:

- Nidaa Tounes, 86
- Ennahdha, 69
- Free Patriotic Union (UPL), 16
- Popular Front, 15
- Afek Tounes, 8
- Congress for the Republic (CPR), 4
- Democratic Current, 3
- National Destourian Initiative party (Al Moubadara), 3
- People's Movement, 3
- Current of Love (Mahabba), 2
- Republican Party (Al Joumhouri), 1
- Democratic Alliance, 1
- National Salvation Front, 1
- Farmers Voice party, 1
- Movement of Democratic Socialists, 1
- Call from Tunisians Abroad, 1

- Independent List “Al Majd al-Jerid”, 1
- Independent List “Rad el iġitar”, 1

Action and Practices of Legislative Power:

Chapter Three of the Constitution deals with the action and practices of the Legislative power represented by the Assembly of People’s Representatives. These are:

- The people exercise legislative power through their representatives in the Assembly of People’s Representatives or referendum.
- The Assembly enjoys administrative and financial independence in the framework of states budget.
- Candidacy for membership of the Assembly is a right of all voters with Tunisian nationality for ten years at least, aged 23 years, and should not be disqualified by the law.
- Voting is the right of all Tunisian citizens, 18 years old according to the conditions defined by the electoral law.
- Electoral law ensures the right to election and representation in the Assembly for Tunisians in the Diaspora.
- Members of the Assembly are elected during the last sixty days of the legislative term. The mandate of the Assembly shall be extended by law due to imminent danger.
- The Assembly shall hold an ordinary session beginning in October every year and ending in July
- The Assembly shall meet during its recession in an extraordinary session upon a request by the President of the Republic or the Prime Minister or a third of the Assembly members, to consider specific agenda.
- The Assembly shall elect in its first sitting a Speaker from among its members

- The Assembly shall constitute standing and special committees whose responsibilities shall be distributed according to proportional representation.
- The Assembly may form committees of Investigation, which shall be assisted by all authorities in carrying out its tasks.
- The opposition shall be a basic constituent in the Assembly. It shall have the rights that enable it to perform its tasks in the legislative work, and ensure for it appropriate and effective representation in all structures of the Assembly, and in its domestic and external activities. It has the right to form and head a committee of investigation every year. It has a duty to effectively and constructively contribute to the legislative work.
- Voting in the Assembly is personal and cannot be delegated.
- A member of the Assembly is immune from civil or criminal prosecution, and cannot be arrested or tried for expressing views or submitting proposals or any actions related to his legislative tasks.
- In case of flagrante delicto, a deputy may be arrested with the immediate Knowledge of the Speaker. He shall be released by request of the Bureau.
- In case of the dissolution of the Assembly, the President of the Republic may issue decrees in agreement with the Prime Minister and shall be submitted for ratification by the next ordinary session of the Assembly.
- By three fifths of its members, the Assembly may delegate, by law and for a limited period, not exceeding two months, and for a specific purpose, to the Prime Minister the power to issue decrees relating to the field of law. These decrees shall be submitted to the Assembly for ratification upon expiry of the mentioned period. ❖



Speaker of Assembly of People’s Representatives of Tunisia

Mohammad Ennaceur



- Born on 21 March 1934
- 1956- graduated from the Institute of Higher Studies in Law in Tunis
- Awarded degree of Social Law from the University of Paris (Pantheon-Sorbonne in 1976)
- Minister of Labour, and Minister of Social Affairs, in 1977 and 1979, respectively.
- 2005 Coordinator of UN World Charter in Tunisia, and international adviser since 2000.
- 1991-1996: Head of Tunisian Permanent Mission at the UN and Specialized International Organizations in Geneva.
- 1973-1974: General Representative of the Tunisian Currency Authority abroad
- End of February, 2011 - December, 2011, Minister of Social Affairs.
- Joined the Tunisian Call Movement Party. Elected Deputy Chairman of the Party whose Chairman was running for office of the President of the Republic.
- The Assembly of People’s Representatives elected him as its Speaker.
- He is the founding chairman of the Tunisian Society of Social Law in 1985.
- Founding director of the Tunisian Journal of Social Law and Deputy Chairman of the International institution of the Labour and Social Security Law.
- Chairman of the Institute of Social Consultations
- He is the 9th Speaker of the Assembly of People’s Representatives of Tunisia. ❖

On the Sidelines of the IPU 133 Assembly:

The Islamic Group Devoted Meeting to Consider Ways to Confront Israeli Aggressions



The Islamic Group, convened on the sidelines of 133rd Assembly of the IPU dedicated its meeting to considering the response to and confronting the Israeli aggressions. The attendees meeting in Geneva Switzerland, on 17 October 2015, issued in the conclusion of their deliberations the following Report and Final Communiqué:

H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIÇ, accompanied by H.E. the Assistant Secretary General, participated in the proceedings of the 133rd Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), held in Geneva, Switzerland, on 17-21 October, 2015. In view of the request made by the Speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC) to hold an emergency PUIC Session to consider ways of responding to and confronting the Israeli aggressions on the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, in particular, and the city of Al-Quds, In general, His Excellency the Secretary General decided to dedicate the Consultation Meeting of the Islamic Group, which is held for carrying out the necessary coordination on the Emergency Items on the Agenda of the 133rd Assembly of the IPU, in order to consider this significant matter.

The Consultation Meeting was held at the Conventions Center in Geneva on 17th October 2015, under the Chairmanship of H.E. the Speaker of the National Assembly (Majlis Al-Nuwab) of Lebanon Mr. Nabih Berry. The Meeting was attended by H.E. Mr. Azzam Al-Ahmed, Head of Delegation of the Palestine National Council (PNC) and a large number of the august PUIC Member Parliaments.

1-EMERGENCY ITEMS:

- Adoption of a unified stance on issues of common concern to the Islamic Group relating to the emergency Item on the Agenda of the IPU 133rd Assembly
- Following discussion by the Member Parliaments of the Emergency Items on the Agenda of the IPU, submitted by the

Parliaments of the State of the United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Syria and Mexico, coordination was established between the delegations of the esteemed Member Parliaments. The delegations of the National Assembly of the Sudan and the UAE Federal National Council agreed to integrate their proposals into a joint emergency Item on “Providing Necessary Protection for Refugees of Wars and Conflicts”.

It is worthwhile to mention that this item was subsequently adopted as an Emergency Item at the IPU Assembly.

2-CONFRONTING THE ISRAELI AGGRESSIONS ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AND THE BLESSED AL-AQSA MOSQUE:

Having concluded consideration of the emergency Items, the special session on studying the situation in Palestine was commenced. In the beginning, His Excellency Mr. Nabih Berry expressed his appreciation of convening this special session on events taking place in Al-Quds and Palestine. He stood up in honor of Palestine and delivered his exhaustive speech.

2.1. Speech of Chairman of the Meeting:

H.E. the Speaker of the National Assembly of Lebanon, Mr. Nabih Berry, Began his speech on this important issue by expressing his appreciation of holding this special session on developments in Al-Quds and Palestine.

In His exhaustive speech he referred to the first conference, held in Tehran, several years ago, on supporting the Palestinian cause, where the late Faisal Al-Hussaini, Chairman of Bait Al-Sharq Foundation, warned that the plan of judaizing Al-Quds is proceeding forward, and that it is required to take urgent measures at all levels to stop this design; Mr. Berri added that an expert, explained, at a PUIC meeting in Istanbul, the processes of settlement and excavations carried out by the occupation authorities. His Excellency

stressed that today we are facing the biggest challenge ie. The time and spatial partitioning of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and that these authorities continue the judaization of the Islamic and Christian Character of Al-Quds, the elimination of the Arab Character of the City in general.

In conclusion, he called for:

Formation of a parliamentary Fund for preserving the solidity of the building and restoring the damage done to the blessed Al-Aqsa, as well as for supporting the steadfastness of citizens of Al-Quds.

Boycotting the commodities produced by the settlements, as Europe is doing, in support of the Palestinian people.

Standing firm on the side of the Palestinian people and their hopes, and their right to be liberated and return to their homeland, as well as establishing the State of Palestine with Al-Quds as its Capital.

2.2. Speech of the Head of the Palestinian Delegation:

In his exhaustive speech H.E. Mr. Azzam Al-Ahmed stressed that despite the conflicts prevailing in the region during the last five years, which aimed at isolating the conflict with the Zionist enemy, especially in Palestine, the Palestinians continue to believe that they are spearhead of defending Islamic, Christian and Arab rights and remain ready to defend the Islamic and Arab rights as well as Al-Quds.

He stated that the recent Al-Quds battle began last year in the wake of burning alive the boy Mohammed Boukhdaïr, on which the world kept silent. He pointed out that during the past two weeks more than 40 people, mostly children less than 15 years old, were martyred in defense of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and in order to thwart its time and spatial partitioning.

He added that it is high time to act, as parliamentarians, in conjunction with the

European Parliaments, to achieve further recognition of the State of Palestine, and to exercise pressure on governments and civil society organizations in order to provide protection for the entire Palestinian people, and also ensure protection for Islamic and Christian sanctities. Furthermore, we have to act together with the friends of Muslim and Arab States for the adoption of a resolution that specifies a firm date for ending the Israeli occupation of the territories of the Palestinian State.

2.3. Interventions by participating Delegations:

The Session was also addressed by delegations from the august Parliaments of:

- Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan,
- State of Kuwait,
- People's Republic of Bangladesh,
- State of the United Arab Emirates.

Their Statements included the following main points:

- Stressing support to the cause of Palestine, and confronting Israeli attempts to obliterate the identity of the Palestinian people, as well as attempts to usurp lands and desecrate holy sites, especially in Al-Quds.
- Condemning Israel's violations of Palestinian territories particularly Al-Quds and the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- Supporting and assisting the Palestinians in their fight against racism and terrorism.
- Condemning also the repeated violations by the occupation authorities of the holy sites in the city of Al-Quds and building the racist separation wall and the settlements.
- Denouncing the illegal measures and practices carried out by Israel in the city of Al-Quds to judaize the Holy City and tarnish its Arab and Islamic landmarks.
- Denouncing Israel's State terrorism which constitutes war crimes and crimes against humanity.
- Reiterating that the cause of Palestine is the cause of all the Islamic World and a cause for all lovers of peace and humanity.
- Importance of covering the reality of events in Palestine through the mass media, especially television channels.

Having listened to the speeches and interventions, H.E. Mr. Nabih Berry, Chairman of the meeting, mandated their Excellencies Heads of delegation of the PNC, representative of the Jordanian Senate, representative of the Kuwaiti National Assembly and representative of the UAE Federal National Council, to be assisted by the PUIC General Secretariat, to introduce the proposed amendments in the Final Communique of the meeting to be issued on behalf of all the participants. This is what has actually been done: the meeting adopted a final communique which included all the amendments proposed by the participants in the meeting.

Final Communique

We, Speakers and Heads of Delegation of

PUIC Member Parliaments, participating in the meeting dedicated to consider means of responding to and confronting the Israeli aggressions against the Palestinian people, especially in the city of Al-Quds and the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, which was held on the sidelines of the 133rd Assembly of IPU, on 17 October 2015, in Geneva, Switzerland, under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Nabih Berri, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Lebanon;

Having listened to the report presented by H.E. Mr. Azzam Al-Ahmed, Head of Delegation of the Palestine National Council (PNC) on the criminal aggressions perpetrated by the Israeli authorities against the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Islamic and Christian religious sites in the holy city, and after discussing the developments and challenges which face the city of Al-Quds as well as the Israeli aggressions and violations, especially the mounting Israeli attack and Israel's attempt to impose a new



fait accompli aimed at the partition of the Mosque, hereby declare the following:

1. Hail the Palestinian people, and the Maghdesi citizens, in particular, for their steadfastness and confrontation of Israeli Crimes. Request the governments of the Member Parliaments as well as our Muslim peoples not to leave these Maghdesi citizens to stand alone in the face of the Israeli occupation. Reiterate the necessity of large-scale popular action in the countries of the Member Parliaments in support of the steadfastness of Al-Quds, extending all forms of moral and material support. It is incumbent on the States of Member Parliaments to honour their commitments towards Al-Quds, and welcome the proposed Parliamentary contribution in this field.
2. Hold the Israeli government totally responsible for all events taking place in Palestine, Al-Quds and Al-Aqsa mosque, whether by planning, directing, executing, financing, persecuting or desecrating the holy places in Al-Quds.

3. Strongly condemn the crimes committed by the settlers and forces of Israeli occupation against the Palestinian people, especially in the city of Al-Quds and the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, considered as war crimes and crimes against humanity.

4. Demand the international community to provide international protection for the Palestinian people, and take action to halt Israeli violations of all international conventions, agreements and resolutions of the international legitimacy which consider Islamic and Christian sites as an integral part of Al-Quds, capital of the State of Palestine, and be committed to the application of the International Humanitarian Law and the provisions of the Four Geneva Conventions and their Amended Protocols.

5. Call upon all the Member Parliaments to intensify their parliamentary contacts with the European, African, Asian and Latin American Parliaments, as well as regional and international parliamentary

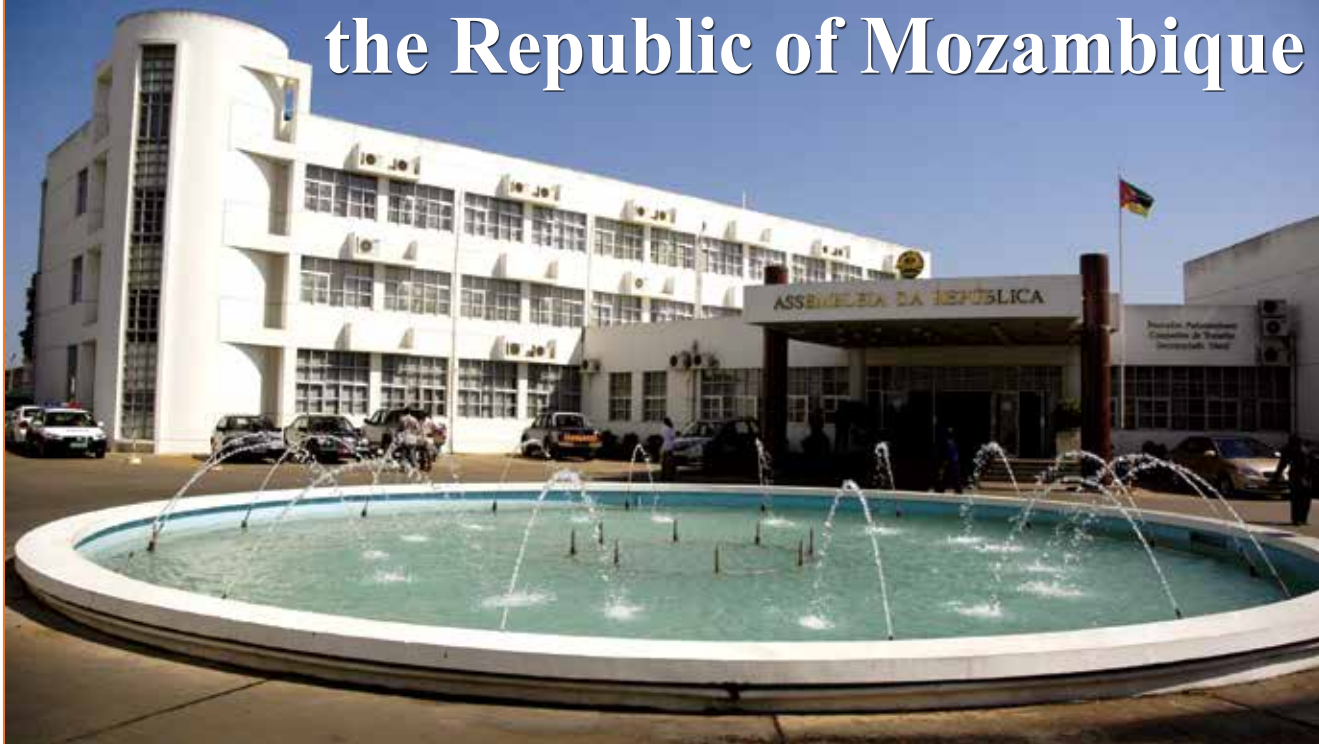
unions in order to create a pressing international parliamentary opinion and position against Israeli occupation so as to stop its crimes.

6. Confirm the imperative of action to totally boycott Israel at the various political, economic, military and cultural levels until, and unless, Israel abides by international agreements, and puts an end to its occupation of the State of Palestine.

7. Stress the necessity of Palestinian national unity, and request all Palestinian factions to put an end to schism and to implement the provisions of the reconciliation accords.

8. Mandate the PUIC Secretary General with addressing all international and regional parliamentary unions and organizations, requesting them to exert the utmost pressure on Israel in order to stop its criminal aggressions on the Palestinian people, particularly in the city of Al Quds and the blessed Al Aqsa Mosque and all the Islamic and Christian sanctities, and urging them to provide political and media support to the struggling Palestinian people. ❖

Highlights of Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique



The Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique was established in 1977 under the name of People's Assembly, a designation retained until 1990, when it became known as Assembly of the Republic.

History:

During its existence, the Assembly of the Republic went through several stages, due to the changes in political, economic and social situation that the country has crossed along that time.

At the time of the People's Assembly establishment, the country was ruled by a single-party regime, and it had a provisional composition of 207 Members chosen by the Central Committee of FRELIMO, a situation that was changed by the 1990 Constitution.

In the light of the 1990 Constitution of Republic started the multiparty era (IV Legislature), giving rise, in 1994, to the first parliamentary and presidential general elections, marking the end of the single-party system, which lasted for three legislatures.

The new National Assembly came to

have a composition of 250 MPs.

In 1999, the country held the second general and multi-party elections that resulted in a Parliament consisting of two Parliamentary Benches, FRELIMO with 133 MPs and the Renamo-Electoral Union coalition with 117 MPs - V Legislature.

In 2004, the country held the third general and multi-party elections, which resulted in a Parliament comprised of two Parliamentary Benches, Frelimo with 160 MPs and Renamo Electoral Union coalition with 90 MPs - VI Legislature

In 2009, the country held the fourth multiparty general elections, which resulted in a Parliament consisting of three Parliamentary Benches, Frelimo with 191 MPs, Renamo 51 MPs and Democratic Movement of Mozambique -MDM with 8 MPs - VII Legislature.

In 2014, the fifth multiparty general elections took place, which resulted in a parliamentary composition of three parliamentary benches, FRELIMO with 144 MPs, Renamo 89 MPs and MDM with 17.

Out of the 250 Members of the

Mozambican Parliament (the current VIII Legislature), 153 are men and 97 are women.

The powers of Parliament:

The powers of Parliament are to legislate on basic issues of domestic and foreign policy of the country, oversight and represent.

Bodies of the National Assembly:

- The Plenary which is the set of assembled Members in a National Assembly session.

- The Standing Committee of the Assembly of the Republic, which is the Board of the Assembly, coordinates the activities of the Plenary, Portfolio Committees and the National Groups, and it consists of 17 members as follows:

- Speaker of the Parliament;
- Deputy-Speakers of the Parliament;
- Heads of the Parliamentary Benches;
- Elected MPs on a proposal of the benches, under the principle of parliamentary representation.
- Portfolio Committees are bodies of Parliament, made up of MPs and devoted to the examination of



legislative proposals, research, Parliamentary representation in external actions and others to give an opinion on them and make decisions.

Each Parliamentary Portfolio Committee consists of 17 members, with one Chairperson, one Deputy-Chairperson, one Rapporteur and one Deputy-Rapporteur.

The Standing Committees of the Assembly of the Republic:

- 1- Committee on Constitutional Affairs, Human Rights and Legality (1st Committee)
- 2- Planning and Budget Committee (2nd Committee)
- 3- Committee on Social Affairs, Gender, Technology and Social Communication (3rd Committee)
- 4- Committee on Public Administration and Local Government (4th Committee)
- 5- Committee on Agriculture, Economy and Environment (5th Committee)
- 6- Defense Committee, Security and Public Order (6th Committee)
- 7- Committee on International

- Relations, Cooperation and Communities (7th Committee)
- 8- Committee on Petitions, Complaints and Claims (8th Committee)
- 9- Committee on the Parliamentary Ethics (9th Committee)

International Relations:

The Assembly of the Republic is a full member of the following international parliamentary organizations:

- 1- Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU);
- 2- ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly;
- 3- Pan-African Parliament (PAP);
- 4- Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA);
- 5- Southern African Development Community Parliamentary Forum (SADC-PF)
- 6- Parliamentary Forum of Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (PFLP)
- 7- Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUIC)

Three Parliamentary Caucuses (Bureaus):

There have been established three Parliamentary Caucus (Bureaus) in the Assembly of the Republic, composed of five members, respectively:

- Parliamentary Youth Bureau;
- Parliamentary Women Caucus;
- Parliamentary Bureau for Prevention and Fight against HIV / AIDS❖



Speaker of the Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique

Verónica Nataniel Macamo Dlovo



Date and place of Birth:

13th November 1957, Chissano, Bilene, Gaza

Academic Background:

Graduate in Law

Professional and Social Activities:

- Lawyer
- Corporate Legal Advisor
- Member of the Association of Women Lawyers (founder member)

Political Activities:

- Member of Frelimo Central Committee
- Secretary of Frelimo Central Committee for Foreign Affairs
- Member of Frelimo Party Political Bureau

Parliamentary Career:

2005-2010: 1st Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly- VI Legislature

2010-2015: Speaker of the National Assembly- VII Legislature

2015-2020: Speaker of the National Assembly -VIII Legislature

Marital Status: Married and has 3 children❖



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:

- 13 October 2015 re-election of H.E. Mr. Moustapha Niasse as Speaker of the Assemblée Nationale (National Assembly) of Senegal
- 13 October 2015 Election of H.E. Mr. Hakim Benchemas as Speaker of the Majlis al-Mustacharin (House of Councillors) of Morocco
- 25 October 2015 Election of H.E. Mr. Faisal El-Fayez as Speaker of the Majlis Al-Aayan (Senate) of Jordan
- 3 November 2015 re-election of H.E. Mr. Atef Tarawneh as Speaker of the Majlis Al-Nuwaab (House of Representatives) of Jordan
- 4 November 2015 re-election of H.E. Mr. Sheikh Khalid bin Hilal Al Maawali as Speaker of the Majles A'Shura (Consultative Council) of Oman
- 4 November 2015 re-election of H.E. Mr. Asilbek Jeenbekov as Speaker of the Jogorku Kenesh (Supreme Council) of Kyrgyzstan
- 9 November 2015 re-election of H.E. Mr. Sardar Ayaz Sadiq as Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan
- 18 November 2015 election of H.E. Dr. Amal Abdulla Al Qubaisi as Speaker of the Majlis Watani Itihadi (Federal National Council) of United Arab Emirates
- 22 November 2015 election of H.E. Mr. Ismail Kahraman as Speaker of the Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi (T.B.M.M) (Grand National Assembly of Turkey)
- 24 November 2015 re-election of H.E. Mr. Ogtay S. Asadov as Speaker of the Milli Mejlis (National Assembly) of Azerbaijan



Iran: Majlis Speaker Ali Larijani said that the Muslim states are required to develop solidarity to restore the regional peace and tranquility.

Larijani blamed governments for the current chaotic situation in the region and said that inaction of these governments to thwart menaces of terrorism has driven the region to bloodshed and humanitarian crisis. We should not let the Zionists take advantage of disputes inside and outside Palestine, he said.



Lebanon: H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Mahmud Erol KILIC, condemns in strong terms the treacherous terrorist attacks which

targeted the Southern Suburb of Beirut and resulted in the death of more than 40 persons and the injury of more than 200.

While denouncing such terrorist actions, which involved unarmed civilians, we in the PUIC express our sympathy and support to the brotherly Lebanese people in this plight. We are certain that the sisterly Lebanon Republic will overcome this passing crisis by virtue of the fact that its people are upholding their national unity, coexistence, tolerance and rising above their suffering. We trust that this people will put the security, stability and safety of Lebanon before any other consideration.

We pray to Almighty God to preserve Lebanon and its people and protect them from any sedition.



Mali: His Excellency Prof. Mahmud Erol KILIC, the Secretary General of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUIC) condemns, in the strongest terms, the terrorist and treacherous attack which targeted the Radisson Hotel in Bamako, capital of the sisterly Republic of Mali which resulted in the death and injury of scores of people from different nationalities.

The adoption of such cowardly and denounced actions by terrorist and extremist groups constitutes a blatant challenge to human values and an objectionable bragging of murdering innocent people and terrorizing safely living citizens. This is an alarm bell that terrorism is fastly becoming a global threat and a living reality that quickly moves from one country to another without exception.

This state of affairs necessitates the coalescing of international efforts, now more than ever before, so as to defeat and eliminate it.


While expressing his utmost sorrow, sadness, and consolation to the families of the victims and the injured, His Excellency confirms the support and solidarity of the PUIC with the government and people of the sisterly Republic of Mali in the present circumstances. He prays to Almighty God to protect the Republic of Mali from all evil.



Palestine: The Political Committee of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly, Considered the current Palestinian uprising as a response to the blatant and severe violations, in terms of burning alive Palestinian children and their families by the forces of

occupation and settles. It stated in a resolution adopted in Tehran by the meeting of the APA Executive Committee that the uprising is also a response to the daily storming of the blessed Al-Agsa Mosque by settlers, extremists, parliamentarians, and ministers under the protection of the forces of occupation.


The Political Committee warned That the direct and repeated Israeli military operations which target residential areas, schools, mosques, and hospitals in the occupied Palestinian lands constitute a threat and danger to peace and security, and result in serious violations of human rights tantamount to war crimes and crimes against humanity which should be brought before the UN Security Council and the International Criminal Court.

 **Turkey:** H.E. PUIC Secretary General Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC, expressed profound sorrow and grief over the twin explosions that killed at least 125 and wounded more than 240 people, outside Ankara's main train station.

In this respect he sent a message of condolences to H.E. Mr. Ismet Yilmaz, the then Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. Following is the text of this message: "Though the scale of the tragedy is massive in terms of human losses, yet I am certain that the fortitude and perseverance of your parliament, government and people will overcome all hardships and impediments.

While condemning this terrorist action please allow me Excellency -on behalf of the PUIC General Secretariat in Tehran, and on my own behalf, to express our heartfelt condolences to your brotherly people and to the bereaved families.

May Almighty God rest the souls of the martyrs in eternal peace and grant the injured a speedy recovery. "

 **UAE:** H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC expressed sincere congratulations to H.E. Dr. Amal Abdullah Al-Qubasi on the occasion of her election as Speaker of the Federal National Council of the UAE.

In his message of congratulation Prof. KILIC stated that Dr. Amal Abdullah Al Qubasi has carved her name in the history of the political and social development of women in the Arab World, being the first woman to assume the speakership of parliament in the Arab World. He added that he is certain that to occupy such a high-level position will push forward joint Islamic action. ❖

Secretary General Condoles with the Islamic Umma

PUIC Secretary General H.E. Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC expresses profound sadness and sorrow for the death and injury of a large number of pilgrims in the stampede incident, which occurred in Mina during Hajj, on this sad occasion H.E. extends his deepest condolences to the Islamic umma and to PUIC Member Parliaments, and especially to the families and relatives of the pilgrims who passed away. His Excellency also expresses his wishes for the speedy recovery of the injured. ❖

PUIC CD: Fact Access to PUIC Activities

The twelfth CD has been prepared prior to PUIC 11th Conference, to be distributed during the Conference which will be held in Iraq. The CD includes Preparatory



Documents such as Agenda, Programme of Work, Reports of the Secretary General, List of Members, Nomination Forms and Guide book for the 11th Conference and Final Communiqués, Reports, Resolutions, Publications and Regulations of the PUIC in PDF format and in 3 languages from 1999 to 2015. ❖

KILIC condemns the terrorist events in Paris

H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Mahmud Erol KILIC, condemns the terrorist attacks which took place in Paris and led to the death and injury of hundreds of innocent civilians.

While expressing his solace and condolence to the government and friendly French people, he declares his solidarity with the French Republic in this critical plight. He underscores that such terrorist actions, which are seriously threatening international peace and security, necessitate international cooperation, and calls upon all states and influential powers to unify their efforts in order to face terrorism and stop its propagation. ❖

King of Cambodia Receives PUIC Secretary General

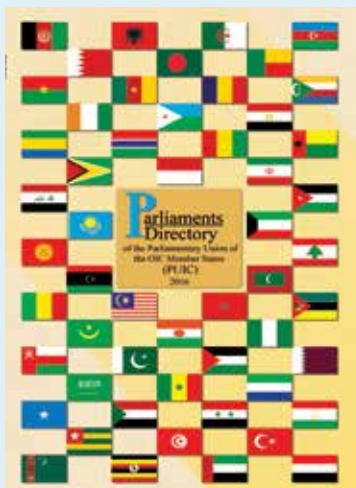
H.E. the PUIC Secretary General, Prof. Mahmud Erol KILIC, accompanied by H.E. the Assistant Secretary General, participated in the APA 8th Plenary Session on 8-11 December 2015. The Theme of the Plenary was “Promoting Peace, Reconciliation, and Dialogue in Asia.”

H.E. the Secretary General addressed the attendees stressing that objective and constructive dialogue constitutes the most important mechanism to achieve just and durable peace among conflicting parties. His Excellency called for the availability of strong political will in order to implement the outcome of dialogue and reconciliation. He also stated that the PUIC advocated further attention to combating terrorism and extremism through several means, including addressing their root causes.

On the other hand the Secretary General, greeted H.M. King Norodom Sihamoni of Cambodia in the royal palace at the Cambodian Capital Phnom Penh on 8 December, 2015. The king received in audience the heads of delegations participating in the 8th Plenary Session of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly. ❖



Parliaments Directory



The positive response and enthusiasm with which the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth issues of the Directory were received has been further encouragement for the PUIC Media Department to introduce an updated Seventh issue after making changes in design and format. 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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