



H.E. Mr. Ismail Kahraman to the “PUIC”: National Will Defeated Coup Attempt



- Muslim Unity to Face Menace
- Enemies of Islam Commit Terrorist Actions

The Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, H.E. Mr. Ismail Kahraman, stressed that the sense of protecting the democratic parliamentary system emanates from the proper reflection of the national will in parliament. In his interview with the “PUIC” bulletin, Mr. Kahraman underlined that the coup attempt which took place in Turkey failed miserably because it ran counter to the will of the Turkish nation. He called on all Muslims to act together in order to defeat internal and external menace and to resolve existing problems in the Muslim arena. He described extending support to the Palestinian struggle as a great mission by all Muslims, and that we are capable of fulfilling that mission. His Excellency denounced those who advocate and perpetrate terrorism and terrorist actions as enemies of Islam, and only manipulate religion for their own selfish purposes.

See page 2

INDEX

- Page.2
Turkish Speaker’s Interview
- Page.5
36th Executive Committee
- Page.6
Djibouti Parliament
- Page.8
11th PUIC Conference
- Page.14
Cote D’Ivoire Parliament
- Page.16
IPU Sidelines Meeting
Parliament News
- Page.20
Secretary General’s Activities

Important Executive Committee Meeting in Ankara

The 36th Executive Committee meeting of the PUIC will be held in Ankara, the Turkish capital on 17 and 18, October 2016 under the chairmanship of Mr. Ismail Kahraman, the Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

The meeting is deemed extremely important in view of the historical circumstances in the progress of Islamic Ummah in which it is held, as well as the participation of Speakers of PUIC Member Parliaments.

On top of the tasks entrusted to the meeting is the preparation of draft agendas for the PUIC 12th Conference, scheduled to be convened in Bamako, Republic of Mali, early next year 2017.

See page 5

Editorial



Dear Reader

Democracy has been succinctly defined as “rule of the people, by the people and for the people”. The poignant concept here is that of “people”- meaning “masses”.

Being a kind of rule developed throughout history from countless episodes of human suffering and bloodshed, democracy is a bed-rock of political stability that leads to social harmony and cohesion as well as material development and progress, which in turn gives rise to the emergence of the welfare state and the concomitant prevalence of communal security and tranquility. All this is achieved through the proper functioning of democratic institutions such as political parties or entities, representative legislatures, free press and civil right organizations.

However democracy is always beset by threatening forces like the tendency towards militarism; coup d’état; intellectual and doctrinal extremism; and anarchism.

We have seen in various parts of the world the consequences of the downfall of the democratic ideal in living memory. History books are abound with horrifying stories of human suffering, social upheaval, dislocation and dispersion of innocent people. Over and above the tragedies engendered by these totalitarian regimes comes the ignominy of the Second World War in which millions of lives perished and the human race was pushed to the brink of near extinction.

In the few past months, local adventurous elements, aided by foreign conspirators, attempted to sabotage democracy in Turkey. However the response of the masses was swift and decisive. In their hundreds of thousands people spontaneously poured into the streets in all cities and towns. Members of Parliament met to denounce the assault on democracy under the aerial bombardment of parliament building. The triumph of democracy in Turkey is a lesson to all the world community. ♦



H.E. Mr. Ismail Kahraman to the “PUIC”:

Turkish Parliamentarians Risked their Lives to Defend Democracy

Introduction:

In the interview with the “PUIC”, His Excellency Mr. Ismail Kahraman, Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey addressed several significant issues, notably, the failed coup attempt in Turkey; Muslim unity; confronting existing problems in the Islamic arena; extending support to the Palestinian struggle; and creating an effective mechanism to combat terrorism and extremism. Following is the text of the interview:

Resisting Putschists

“PUIC”: First of all, I would like to congratulate you on the occasion of the great victory achieved by the Turkish people and their democratic institutions over the failed military coup d'état. In this respect, I ought to praise the role of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey in protecting democracy by convening a meeting while acting to defeat the failed coup under the air attack on the parliament building. Would you tell us how the call for the meeting was made and how the deputies were able to access the parliament building during those crucial hours?

Mr. Kahraman: Thank you. As you've mentioned, our nation did rebuff this attempt which was against our state, democracy and national will in a body, and it had June 15th as a Festival of Democracy written in gold letters. As soon as the coup attempt was heard, our deputies bade farewell to their families as if they were going to the war front and they gathered under the roof of Veteran Assembly, and they swore

to protect national will at all cost. The general assembly convened under my presidency and continued its work under bombs and massive fire. Availing this opportunity, I express my gratitude as the Speaker of the Veteran Assembly to the ones who came to the Assembly putting their lives at stake and did resist against traitors and putschists as if they were hero commanders of castle.

This democracy watch had continued on the following days, and according to Article 93 of the Constitution and Article 7 of the Rules of Procedure, as the Speaker of the Grand National Assembly Turkey I called an emergency meeting, and read a Joint Declaration, prepared by the participation of the four political parties.

Lessons Learned

“PUIC”: The military coup was directed against democracy. This is why the criminals targeted the Assembly Building, the symbol of democracy.

Would it be possible to tell us, in brief, the lessons learned from your experience in preserving freedom, democracy, constitution and good governance?

Mr. Kahraman: This malicious attempt was a movement against the will of our nation. Therefore, our Assembly which is the heart of the will of nation, was one of the first targets. However, evil-intentions and treacherous plans fell into decay, and the Assembly of the nation and our deputies protected the nation's trust. The Veteran Assembly duly protected the national sovereignty with its strong stand.

Our Assembly maintained a dignified stance against the coup as being one heart with courage, and it gave as good as its get to the putschists, and gave message to the World.

The determination that the Turkish Grand National Assembly showed against the treacherous coup attempt is of great value for development and the establishment of democracy in Turkey.

Everyone must know that any movement against our nation, national will and the Veteran Assembly will be precluded by the steely will of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

The evident lessons taken are as follows:

In the democratic parliamentary system which is running based on the principle of the rule of law with its institutions and rules, the sense of protecting the system and national will is directly proportionate to proper reflection of the national will to the Parliament. Interfering with democracy by oppression and menace is left behind. There is no problem which cannot be overcome with a nation which protects its national will, an Assembly consisting of deputies who are aware of their responsibility and authorization by the power vested in them, and a constitution which takes form by civil authority.

Confronting Problems

“PUIC”: What, in your view, are the most important issues and problems prevailing in the Islamic World? How is it possible to confront such problems and achieve solutions that satisfy the aspirations of peoples, and help in overcoming the predicament which troubles all countries?

Mr. Kahraman: Islamic world, lies in a geography that has witnessed attempts to divide, split and capture for many centuries. Therefore, the ones who have plans on this geography try to control it by causing some disadvantages and letting them deal with those problems until they reach their goals. Not only the administrative, or social, but also economic problems have never left the Islamic countries in peace.

The solution to all these problems is that nations must protect their national wills, beliefs and cultures, carry them into future and to act in manner of Muslim dignity and consciousness. After providing all those, another solution would be, for the societies that lived together and had the same belief and culture in the history, acting in unity against internal and external menace. In this respect, Turkey awaits for pulling its weight about leading, maintaining the unity with the awareness of leadership spirit comes from the past and its strategic position.

Muslim Mobilization

“PUIC”: How is it possible to mobilize the parliaments in Muslim states in order to resolve existing problems?



**Speaker of The Grand National Assembly of
Turkey**

Ismail Kahraman

- Born in Rize province of Turkey in 1940.
- Lawyer, Chairman of various Civil Society Organizations.
- Graduated from Faculty of Law, İstanbul University. Entitled to Honorary PhD from “Yalova University” and “Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University”.
- Chairmanship of Executive Board of various industrial and business firms; Advisor to Minister of Labor.
- Leader of the Students’ Union in Faculty of Law in İstanbul University; President of the National Turkish Students’ Union. Chairman of Trustees of Unity Foundation. Founding Member and the Chairman of Founders’ Committee of Foundation on Voluntary Organizations of Turkey. Member of the Board of Trustees of İstanbul Commerce University. One of the founders and member of Board of Trustees of Foundation on Neşr’il-İlm. Member of the Advisory Council of the Society of Neşr’il-İlm and Foundation on Business World.
- Chairman of the Founders’ Committee of Development Foundation of Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University.
- Deputy for İstanbul province for the 20th and 21st terms of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey between from 1996 to 2002. Deputy Group Chairman of the Welfare Party and its successor the Virtue Party. Member of Committee on Constitution and Committee on National Education, Culture, Youth and Sports.
- Minister of Culture in the 54th Government (Welfare Party and True Path Party Coalition Government) from 1996 to 1997. Chairman of Central Disciplinary Board of Justice and Development Party.
- Elected as the Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey on November 22, 2015 for the 26th term of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.
- Speaks English. Married and has four children.❖



Mr. Kahraman: First and foremost, there is a need to pay a great regard to justice. The state must seethe with nation. Constitution must be set up with people oriented. Government must be an organization which is subservient to the nation. The will of the nation is the future of the nation. Citizens do not merely form a community from which the government collects taxes, but an individual who is governed by the deputies elected by his free will.

Supporting Palestine

“PUIC”: What are the steps which may be taken to expedite extending support to the Palestinian people to realize their ambitions and face the plight they are suffering until they are able to form their own independent state with Al-Quds as its capital?

Mr. Kahraman: Palestine is our friend. We have feelings in common. We wish there would be good consequences in struggle for many years. PUIC Standing Committee on Palestine is established under the guidance of Turkey as well as other brotherly countries and held its first meeting hosted by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey in 2012 in İstanbul. The expectation of our Palestinian brothers and sisters from us and the duty undertaken by us, by Allah’s will, is putting an end the oppression and gaining Palestine and Islamic countries a dignified life. There is a great mission of us expected by the World and we will be merit of it. As an

immediate example of our determination for this issue, in an international meeting, the whole World has witnessed that Honorable Recep Tayyip Erdoğan shouted the tyrant’s cruelty to his face.

Fighting Terrorism and Extremism

“PUIC”: How do you envisage an effective and agreed mechanism in the Islamic framework to confront the phenomena of terrorism and extremism?

Mr. Kahraman: First of all, we must state that it is a crucial mistake to use the terms “Islam” and “terror” in the same context. However, unfortunately, some people and enemies of religion, who manipulate the faith which is one of the must of people, have caused this situation.

If you create an environment in which people can learn their religion faithfully, you can keep them out of discord. In this context, I would like to point out that we will provide the nation which carry the Islamic banner follow the footsteps of their ancestors by recognizing

them. In any community who knows and consciously behaves considering the fact that their ancestors have transported ships through the ground and today the grandsons of them drove through the tunnels underwater, who have always brought justice to everywhere they have ever gone, embrace the millions escaping from cruelty, neither any terrorism, nor instigation attempts can take place.❖

- Coup Attempt A Movement Against National Will
- Stand Against Coup is Great Value for Development
- Democratic System Based on Rule of Law
- Muslim Unity Crucial For Solving Problems
- Helping Palestine is Our Mission



36th Meeting of the PUIC Executive Committee: Preparation of Draft Agendas for 12th PUIC Conference

The 36th Meeting of the PUIC Executive Committee will be held at the level of their Excellencies the Speakers of Parliament Members of the Committee, in Ankara, Republic of Turkey, on 17-18 October 2016, under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Ismail Kahraman, Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

The meeting of the Executive Committee is extremely important because it is held under historical circumstances in which the Islamic Nation is experiencing a world in turmoil, threatened by terrorism from all sides, and surrounded by different political, economic, social, environmental, etc., crises.

The meeting shall prepare draft agendas for the 12th PUIC Conference, scheduled to be held in Bamako, Republic of Mali in January, 2017, as well as agendas of the 19th Session of the General Committee and other related meetings, i.e. meetings of the four Standing Specialized Committees: Committee on Political Affairs and Foreign Relations; Committee on Economic Affairs and the Environment; Committee on Human Rights, Women and Family; Committee on Cultural and Legal Affairs and Dialogue of Civilizations and Religions.

The draft agendas also include those of Subsidiary Organs: Committee on Palestine and Conference of Muslim Women Parliamentarians. Hence comes

the significance of this meeting.

The duration of the meeting is for two days. The first day is dedicated to the report of His Excellency the Secretary General. The report covers the period between the date of holding the PUIC Conference in Iraq on 20-21 January, 2016, and the date of the current meeting.

The report includes the activities of the General Secretariat and its participations



in international and regional fora, media activities and statements issued in relation to events witnessed by some Member States. It also includes follow up of the implementation of resolutions adopted by the 11th PUIC Conference, which contained, for example, adoption of the PUIC Convention on Combating Terrorism and Extremism; rejection of vilifying divine religions; fighting Islamophobia; rejection of unjust

sanctions imposed on Muslim States; protecting Muslim communities and minorities. Concerning economic affairs and the environment, the resolutions include solidarity with African Peoples affected by natural disasters and desertification. Concerning also cultural and legal affairs, and dialogue of civilizations, the resolutions stress the need for establishing national Islamic television Channels that broadcast in foreign languages in order to project the true image of Islam. As regards human rights, women, and family the resolutions call for establishing mechanisms and institutions for human rights and information in order to confront all manifestations of violence against women and offer legal aid to affected women; emphasizing the approval and implementation of the document on the Muslim woman; the establishment on research centers for youth issues and addressing youth unemployment.

This will be followed by drawing up draft agendas for the 12th PUIC Conference and related meetings.

The second day shall be earmarked for listening to the speeches of Speakers and heads of delegations according to the English alphabet.

The closing session will adopt the report of the Committee, and the participants will listen to reading of the Ankara Declaration.❖



Highlights of the National Assembly of **DJIBOUTI**

A Parliament is, in the current institutional system, a central link, a facilitator and advocate for democratic rules. It provides the guarantee of fundamental individual and collective freedoms.

Art. 3 of the Constitutional Law N° LR/77-001 dated 27 June 1977, provides that the “House of Deputies” remain in office under the name of the National Assembly.

This provision is taken according to the Article 45 of the Constitution: “Parliament consists of a single House called National Assembly.” It is composed of 65 members, including 9 women elected by direct universal suffrage for a term of 5 years (known legislature) on one of the lists presented to voters by political parties throughout the country which form 6 districts (Djibouti, Arta, Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, Tadjourah, Obock).

THE POWERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly has legislative power. It only passes laws by a simple majority, according to the provisions of Article 57 of the Constitution.

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

Currently, the Office of the Speaker is composed of advisers, a special

Secretariat and a protocol office.

Technical advisors are responsible for assisting the Speaker in their respective fields.

The special secretariat:

- receives and distributes mail;
- distribute the access cards to the House permission of the Speaker.

The Protocol Service

- organizes the official trips of the National Assembly and receives invited foreign delegations;
- handles relations of the Assembly with the diplomatic representations in the Republic of Djibouti;
- prepares the international activities of the Assembly.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSIGNMENTS

The Speaker is the Head of the Administration of the Assembly.

He chairs the deliberations of the Assembly, the office of the Conference of Presidents and heads the General Secretariat of the Assembly.

The Conference of Presidents

The Conference of Presidents consists of the Speaker of the Assembly who shall preside, the Vice-Presidents and Chairmen of the standing committees, the general rapporteur of the Committee on Finance and President’s Groups.

The representative of the Government attends the Conference of Presidents. Bills and proposals submitted to the deliberations of the National Assembly must be reviewed by the Conference of Presidents during the meeting at which they were deposited.

The Bureau

The Bureau of the National Assembly is composed firstly of the Speaker of the National Assembly, elected at the beginning of the legislature and for the duration thereof and secondly by Vice-Presidents, a Quaestor and a Secretary elected separately at the beginning of each term until the 6th ordinary session of the legislature.

It determines by general instructions, the interpretation and implementation of certain provisions of the Rules which are explained by a circular of the speaker of the National Assembly.

Speaker: Mr. Mohamed Ali Mohamed

1st Vice-speaker: Mr. Elmi Obsieh Waiss

2nd Vice-speaker: Mr Said Barkad Abdillahi

Secretary of bureau: Mr. Houmed Mohamed Dini

Quaestor secretary: Mrs. Safia Elmi Djibril

Parliamentary procedures

1. Admissibility of the bills and law proposals by the Bureau
2. Transmission of texts to the Conference of presidents
3. Proceedings by the committees
4. Report of the committee
5. Adoption on plenary session
6. Co-signature by PAN and secretary of the Bureau and its transmission to SGG
7. Promulgation by the President of the Republic.

COMMITTEES

● Commission on Social Development and Environmental Protection

Teaching and research, vocational training, social development, youth and sports, cultural activities, information, labor and employment, public health, family, population, social protection and social assistance, civil pensions, military, retirees and disability protection historic sites and the environment.

● Foreign Affairs Committee

International relations, foreign policy, cooperation, international treaties and agreements.

● **National Defense Commission and Security**

General Organization of Defense policy cooperation and assistance in the military field, army long-term plans, ports and airports, national defense service and development and legislation on recruitment, civilian and military staff of the Army.

● **Committee on Finance, Economy and Planning**

State revenues and expenditures, budget execution, currency and credit, domestic and foreign financial activities, financial control of national enterprises and public institutions.

● **Legislation and General Administration Committee**

Judiciary organization, civil legislation, administrative and criminal law, petition, general administration of the country.

● **High Court of Justice**

● **Committee on Parliamentary Immunity**

● **Committee on accounts clearance**

● **Production and Exchange Committee**

Agriculture and fisheries, energy, industry, technical research, consumption, trade and commerce, communication and tourism resources, land use, land and equipment planning, equipment and public works, housing and construction, properties of the State.

COMMITTEES MISSION

1. Standing committees are responsible for preparing public meetings by elaborating a written report on the bills or proposals and

the resolution of law.

2. They also have general mission of information of the Assembly and ongoing monitoring of government action.

Each committee is composed of at least 8 to 12 maximum members. The number is set at each renewal by the Bureau.

No member may belong to more than one standing committee.

Parliamentary Friendship Group

Friendship groups are intended to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation between countries of parliamentarians who have friendly official relations.

The countries with which Djibouti has inter-parliamentary friendship relations are:

- Parliamentary Friendship Group of France-Djibouti
- Parliamentary Friendship Group of Turkey-Djibouti
- Parliamentary Friendship Group of Djibouti-Cuba
- Parliamentary Friendship Group of Djibouti-Somalia
- Parliamentary Friendship Group of Kuwait-Djibouti
- Parliamentary Friendship Group of Djibouti-China
- Parliamentary Friendship Group of Djibouti-Ethiopia
- Parliamentary Friendship Group of Djibouti-Saudi Arabia

LAST ELECTIONS SEAT DISTRIBUTION

Party / Political Group, Total Union for the Presidential Majority (UMP), 55

Union for national salvation (USN), 10❖

Speaker of National Assembly of Djibouti

MOHAMED ALI HOUMED



Born: 14/05/1973 in RANDA

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCES

- Since July 15, 1998: Deputy Prefect of the Tadjourah district
- 15 August 1995 to 15 July 1998: Deputy Commissioner of the Republic (former appointment of the Prefect), head of Tadjourah district
- 1991-1994: Veteran FRUD (Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy).
- July 2011: three weeks in the US as part of the International Visitor Leadership Program (New York, Washington, Albuquerque, El Paso, Philadelphia)
- From November to January 2006: 3 months of observation training on the course of decentralization to the City of Bergerac (France)
- From September to November 2003: 3 months of observation training on the organization of the institution in France Bergerac (France)
- February 1996: a week of training on the management of the territory and the management staff (INAP) in Djibouti.

ACQUIRED SKILLS

- Human Resource Management
- Handling connections (and various ministerial)
- Implementation and monitoring of the area development projects
- House of the authorities and international NGOs
- Preparation, organization and reception of official delegations
- Organization of major events
- Preparation and organization of elections (parliamentary 1998, 2003, 2008), (presidential: 1999.2005, 2011), (Regional: 2006, 2012)
- Project Coordination
- Management of decentralized services
- Supervision of Sub-prefectures (Randa, Dorra, Adailou and Lac Assal)
- Drafting of annual reports and monitoring records of activities.❖





At 11th Meeting of PUIC Conference: Adoption of Political and Social Dialogue to Resolve Disputes

Under the Slogan “United Against Terrorism and Extremism”, the 11th Session of the PUIC Conference was inaugurated in Baghdad – Republic of Iraq on 24 January 2016 and was honored by the presence and attendance of H.E. Dr. Muhammad Fouad Ma’asoum, President of the Republic of Iraq, H.E. Dr. Haider Al-Abadi, Prime Minister of Iraq, H.E. Mr. Salim Abdullah Al-Jabouri, Speaker of the august Iraqi Council of Representatives and Their Excellencies Speakers and delegations of Member Parliaments. It was also attended by (31) member parliaments, including 10 Speakers and (5) Deputy Speakers as well as a number of members of the Iraqi Council of Representatives, and the media.

Speech of the President of the 10th Session of the PUIC Conference:

H.E. Mr. Ismael KAHRAMAN, Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and President of the Tenth Session of the PUIC Conference, delivered a speech, at the beginning of the session. He called for combating terrorism in all its forms; supporting the welfare and security in Iraq. He stressed extending support to the Palestinian cause by the establishment of the Independent State of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital within the pre-1967

borders. Mr. KAHRAMAN also addressed the situation of Muslim minorities, and called for paying attention to their issues. In talking about the Cyprus issue, he expressed the desire for a comprehensive settlement based on political equality and co-ownership of the Island of Cyprus, and drew attention to the inhuman isolation imposed without legal basis on the Turkish Cypriots, and called for effective solidarity with the Turkish Cypriot state.

In conclusion of his speech, H.E. invited H.E. Dr. Salim Al-JABOUROI Speaker of the Iraqi Council of Representatives to assume the Presidency of the Session and the 11th Conference of the PUIC.

Speech of H.E. Dr. Salim Al-jabouroi, Speaker of the Council of Representatives of Iraq and President of the 11th PUIC Conference.

His Excellency stated that the trust given by the member parliaments to them for shouldering the responsibility of this session constitutes a practical challenge to terrorism. It also constitutes a moral support and a strong statement of the Union in confronting terrorism. He called for standing up against sectarianism considered as scourge through collective and individual measures. He held the educational, religious and media institutions responsible

for the propagation of spirit of tolerance, stressing the importance of dialogue with those have fallen prey to deviation, in an attempt to lessen the social economic and political losses, while the security solution remains as the last of its kind. His Excellency urged for joint Islamic action to curb terrorism which targets the lives of civilians. He characterized the conflict in the region as being contrary to Islamic values. He emphasized the necessity of finding a comprehensive settlement for the problems of the region and called for making the PUIC, which represents Muslim peoples, as an important part in solving the emerging crises and those which will emerge in the future.

Speech of H.E. Dr. Mohammad Foad Ma'asoum, President of the Republic of Iraq

His Excellency called on the Islamic and Arab States to collaborate in order to drain the sources of terrorism. He stated that Muslims and followers of other religions lived in the land of Iraq in an atmosphere of affection and compassion. Baghdad witnessed the greatest Muslim civilization.

His Excellency cautioned that Muslims are facing the ordeal of disfigurement of Islam, the impacts of sectarian factors as well as inter-Muslim discord and with adherents of other faiths. He underscored that the DAESH challenge is the most dangerous of its kind in the present age. Elimination of terrorism shall be accomplished with sincere action and further efforts. He called for widening the horizons of cooperation for the good of the peoples of the Islamic world in such a way as to contribute to world stability.

Speech of H.E. Dr. Haider Al-Abadi, Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq

H.E. called on the Islamic Ummah to maintain vigilance

and unity in the face of terrorism. He warned against the exploitation of sectarian weapons in the conflict, confirming that 2016 shall be the year of military resolution by the elimination of of Daesh. He expressed his rejection of returning Iraq to square one following the rise of the sectarian voice by some people. His Excellency stressed that Iraq is opening its windows to all pursuant to its belonging to the Muslim Ummah.

He regretted the prevailing view regarding the Islamic nation as being one for war and not peace. He called for abandoning differences in order to achieve the interests of the Muslim peoples.

Speech of H.E. Dr. Mahmud Erol Kilic, PUIC Secretary General:

H.E. expressed thanks and gratitude to H.E. Dr. Mohammad Fouad Ma'asoum, President of the Republic of Iraq and H.E. Dr. Haider Al-Abadi, the Prime Minister for kindly attending and participating in the opening of the proceedings of the Eleventh Session of the PUIC Conference, and through them to the government and people of the Republic of Iraq for their warm reception and care which had been bestowed on the participating delegations. He also expressed thanks and appreciation to H.E. Dr. Salim Abdullah Al-Jabouri, Speaker of the Council of Representatives for hosting this important session and for the excellent preparation and organization. In his speech, His Excellency Dr. KILIC stated that the meeting in the city of Baghdad – Darulsalam – symbolizes the flourishing of the Islamic Civilization and the unity of the Ummah, in its history and sublime objectives. He referred to the crucial circumstances in which the Conference is taking place which resulted in





thousands of victims, dispersed and homeless people, in addition to the destruction of the infrastructures as well as the lack of services in most areas of conflict. He further stated that our Union is called upon to realize its noble objectives aimed at the propagation of security, peace and cooperation among our parliaments; drawing up a roadmap for achieving the hopes of our glorious Ummah. He said that we must not allow the destiny and future of our Ummah hostage to the extremist groups who remain outside the tolerance of our religion and the traditions of our societies. He added that we ought to unite in order to combat bigotry, discrimination, violence and religious hatred towards Muslims.

Speeches of Their Excellencies Heads of Delegations:

The speeches focused on the following pivots:

- Thanking the Republic of Iraq and Council of Representatives for hosting the Conference.
- Exploitation of terrorism of the fragility and disturbances existing in Muslim Countries
- Necessity of working together in order to defeat terrorism, draining its sources and uprooting it through renewal of religious discourse, revising education and qualifying Imams and preachers.
- Achieving victory over terrorism by establishing the state of law, developing security institutions, cooperating with neighboring states, and propagating political and information freedoms.

- Adopting political and social dialogue as a means of resolving disputes and controversial issues as well as respecting peace accords, and supporting initiatives aimed at solving crises, peacefully and diplomatically.
- Enacting laws to renounce religious immoderation and extremism and consolidating the concept of moderation.
- Respecting the other view, propagating moderate discourse, and respecting coexistence between religions.
- Respecting the rights of minorities and supporting their causes in non- PUIC member countries.
- Throwing light on the growing role of Muslim parliaments in addressing the problems and challenges which confront their countries, and action to achieve peaceful solutions for the problems facing some of its members.
- Supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people and that the Islamic World should not be distracted by inertial issues away from the Palestinian cause.
- Exposing and unmasking the attempts of the Zionist entity (Israel) to turn the conflict in Palestine into a religious conflict.

And conference studied and adopted different subject as well as program of work and reports of Secretary General and the request by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Economic Cooperation Organization (PAECO) to obtain observer status at the PUIC.

And also important subjects like adoption of the PUIC Charter on Combating Terrorism and Extremism, adoption of the report of the 18th session of the PUIC General

Committee and consideration and adoption of the reports and draft resolutions submitted by the standing specialized committees: the Committee on Political Affairs and Foreign Relations, the Committee on Economic Affairs and the Environment, the Committee on Human Rights, Women and the Family, the Committee on Cultural and Legal Affairs, and Dialogue of Civilizations and Religions and nominations of members standing specialized committees for the year 2016. Conference considered and adopted the reports and draft resolutions submitted by the subsidiary organs: the Committee on Palestine, the Conference of Women Parliamentarians, and Consultative Meeting of the Secretaries General.

The 12th and 13th Sessions of the PUIC Conference:

The invitation extended by the National Assembly of the

Republic of Mali to host the 12th Session of the PUIC Conference in Bamako, Capital of Mali, early next year 2017 was accepted. The invitation extended by the august House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia to host the 13th Session of the PUIC Conference, due to be held in early 2018 was accepted.

The Extraordinary Session of The conference of Muslim Women Parliamentarians:

The Conference welcomed the invitation of the National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to host the Extraordinary Session of the Conference of Muslim Women Parliamentarians in Nowakshot in 2016.

At Closing Session the Conference adopted its Final Report, the Baghdad Declaration and the Final Communiqué.❖

BAGHDAD DECLARATION

Baghdad Declaration, adopted by the 11th Session of the PUIC Conference, which was held in Baghdad, on 24th January, 2016, under the motto “Standing Together against Terrorism and Extremism”- both phenomena ravage our communities and threaten the reputation of our true religion, included important pivots. The latter stressed the commitment of participating delegations to the PUIC objectives and principles and the PUIC’s effective role in dealing with the significant and vital issues of the international community; conducting consultations and addressing common Muslim affairs and the entire humanity on the basis of sublime values such as justice, democracy and good for all..Etc. The Declaration also recognized the importance of respecting the principle of national sovereignty and common interests, while categorically rejecting any foreign intervention. It welcomed enhancing the culture of peace, dialogue, and cultural diversity. The Declaration also hailed the will of the Iraqi people and stressed supporting them in confronting terrorism. It condemned terrorist actions perpetrated by DAESH gangs and all the other terrorist organizations.

- Underlining the need to establish a joint strategic plan of action for the member States with the aim of renouncing violence and intellectual, cultural and media extremism
- Affirming commitment to the OIC Convention to Combat Terrorism
- Reaffirming relentless support to and solidarity with the sacred Palestinian cause and our full commitment to support the Palestinian people.
- Strongly rejecting the Zionist entity’s settlement policy, and demanding cessation of all settlement activity and legislative administrative measures that aim at changing the legal status of the city of al-Quds. Requesting the formation of special committees on Palestine in PUIC Member Parliaments.
- Stressing the inalienable rights of all peoples to have free



access to modern nuclear utilizations and technologies, and their free use for peaceful purposes; Calling for declaring the whole Middle East a region free from weapons of mass destruction and Welcoming, the agreement concluded between Iran and the group of 5+1.

- Affirming the rights of Muslim minorities to have their dignity, safety and honor preserved, as well as their right to freedom of worship and to the free exercise of religious rituals, the right to work to have their cultural identity safeguarded
- Enhancing economic and commercial relations, between peoples, particularly the PUIC members, and accelerating the pace of economic progress toward combating poverty.
- Calling for the dialogue of civilizations and stressing it in the framework of peace, security, tolerance and coexistence as well as deepening dialogue among Islamic Madhahib (schools of Islamic thought), and combating intolerance and extremism.
- Encouraging the Union to sustain the efforts of the UN Organization to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflicts in Yemen and Syria through recourse to dialogue.
- Demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Armenian forces from all the occupied Azerbaijani territories,
- Standing by the side of Iraqi and Syrian refugees; and urging the international community to treat them in a decent manner.❖



The Final Communiqué, adopted by the 11th Session of the PUIC Conference, which was held in Baghdad, in January 2016, under the Motto “Standing United against Terrorism and Extremism”, contained 139 resolutions, under 19 items, being the outcome of the recommendations submitted to the Conference by the 4 Standing Specialized PUIC Committees, ie.: 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. This is in addition to the Standing Committee on Palestine, Muslim Women Parliamentarians Conference and the Consultative Conference of Secretaries General of PUIC Parliaments. Following are some excerpts:

Political Affairs and Foreign Relations:

First- Palestinian Cause:

- Emphasizing the focal cause of Palestine and al-Quds for the Islamic Ummah. Strongly rejecting the plan by the Zionist entity to declare the occupied city of al-Quds as the capital of the Zionist entity and the Jewish people.
- Stressing the importance of following up and implementing the international resolutions on the Palestinian cause.
- Renewing the appeal to the UN Security Council to approve the request submitted by the Palestinian State to gain the full membership of the United Nations.
- Urging western Parliaments to recognize the State of Palestine.
- Calling for convening an international conference as soon as possible to address the question of the Zionist Israeli occupation and find a fair solution to the Palestinian issue.
- Calling for operationalizing the funds created for al-Quds in support of the steadfastness of al-Quds people. Also calling on Muslim Ummah and governments for further solidarity to confront the Zionist Israeli arrogance.

Second- Occupied Arab Territories in Syria and Lebanon:

- Praising the steadfastness of the Syrian and Lebanese citizens and commending their holding on their land and identity. Putting an end to the Israeli occupation.

Third- Rejection of Defamation of Divine Religions and

Combating Intolerance and Islamophobia:

- Declaring that the sanctity of Prophet Mohammed (Pbuh) is a red line which cannot be transgressed. Calling on the United Nations to adopt an international legal instrument criminalizing abuse of divine religions and slandering Messengers and prophets.

Fourth- Combating Terrorism and Extremism:

- Denouncing all terrorist actions, means and practices, in all forms and manifestations.
- Requesting religious scholars, political leaders and thinkers to combat extremism.
- Emphasizing the inevitability of distinguishing between terrorism and the rights of states and peoples to resistance and armed struggle against foreign occupiers and colonizers in order to liberate their homelands and recover their legitimate rights.

Fifth- Rejecting Unjust Sanctions Imposed on Muslim Countries:

- Condemning the continuation of sanctions due to their negative impact on social activities and economic development.
- Welcoming the resolution of the Council of Human Rights to appoint an International Rapporteur concerning unilateral sanctions, and calling on Islamic States to cooperate with him.

Sixth- Access to Modern Technologies:

- Emphasizing the right of all countries to have access to modern technologies for peaceful purposes, and making the Middle East a zone free from all weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear weapons, and the necessity of compelling the Zionist entity to open its nuclear facilities and programmers to monitoring and inspection.

Seventh- Iraq:

- Declaring its support to Iraq in its war against terrorism
- Condemning and criminalizing all terrorist acts perpetrated by DAESH and other outlaw terrorist armed groups such as murder, robbery and destruction of heritage sites and demolition of the tombs of holy men as well as places of worship.

Eight- The Sudan:

- Emphasizing solidarity with the Sudan in defending its sovereignty, security and stability.
- Rejecting the resolution by the International Criminal Court (ICC).

- Underlining peace-building in the country and national dialogue.

Ninth- Humanitarian Situation in Syria:

- Stressing the necessity of presenting the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Syria, in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter.
- Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations and all diplomatic efforts aimed at achieving a political solution to the Syria crisis.
- Denouncing all terrorist acts perpetrated by terrorist groups, such as DAESH and others.
- Commending the efforts made by neighboring countries to Syria and other countries to shelter Syrian refugees.

Tenth- Somalia:

- Welcoming the improvement in Somalia. Calling on the IDB Group and the Islamic Chamber on Trade and Industry to adopt initiatives in Somalia aimed at encouraging investment.

Eleventh- Solution in Mali and Neighboring States:

- Stressing the supportive position for the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of the Republic of Mali.
- Calling on all OIC Member States to extend urgent support and assistance aimed at enhancing peace, security and stability.

Twelfth- Situation in Cyprus:

- Calling on the states of PUIC Member Parliaments to enhance effective solidarity with the Turkish Cypriot State to help it overcome the unjust isolation imposed on it.
- Welcoming the willingness shown by the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkey for achieving a political solution and lasting settlement in conformity with the efforts of the UN Secretary General.

Thirteenth- Protection of Muslim communities and minorities:

- Confirming PUIC commitment towards Muslim communities and minorities who live in non-OIC Member States.
- Calling for action to solve their problems in such a way as to ensure their fundamental rights.

Fourteenth- Jammu and Kashmir:

- Calling for finding a peaceful solution to the Jammu and Kashmir issue in line with the relevant UN resolutions.
- Supporting the efforts exerted by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to achieve peace by different diplomatic means, including bilateral talks.

Fifteenth- Aggression on the Republic of Azerbaijan by Armenia:

- Demanding unconditional, complete and immediate withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azerbaijan territories.
- Reaffirming total solidarity and support for the efforts of the government and people of Azerbaijan in defending their country.

Sixteenth- Situation in Libya and Union of Comoros:

- Demanding extension of assistance to the Libyan people and helping them to combat terrorism and extremism as well as to

protect the sovereignty and unity of their state.

- Supporting the legitimate demand of the Union of the Comoros concerning the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

Seventeenth- Economic Affairs and Environment:

- Approving efforts exerted to promote and encourage OIC intra-trade
- Calling on OIC Member States to exert further efforts to activate the Trade Preferential System (OIC-TPS) among OIC countries.
- Rejecting the principle of imposing sanctions, and expressing absolute solidarity with the Islamic countries that are subjected to such sanctions.
- Maintaining solidarity with the African peoples affected by natural disasters and desertification.
- Calling on the OIC and its economic and financial institutions to prepare an exhaustive study on the negative impacts of external debt on the economic progress of Islamic states.
- Approaching donor states and international financial institutions with a view to writing off those debts.

Eighteenth- Cultural and Legal Affairs and Dialogue of Civilizations and Religions:

- Condemning the screening of whatever is offensive to the Prophet (Pbuh), and denouncing the support by some states of this ignoble act. Demanding immediate cessation of such provocations.
- Stressing importance of establishing Islamic television channels that broadcast in foreign languages in order to project the true image of Islam.

Nineteenth- Human Rights, Women and Family:

- Strongly rejecting and condemning politicization, selectivity and discrimination in addressing issues relating to human rights at the regional and international levels.
- Condemning violence against women and children in Mali, Nigeria, Cameroon and Iraq, and other areas of conflict.
- Urging PUIC Member Parliaments to enhance participation of women as a genuine partner in achieving sustainable development.
- Calling for establishing human rights and media mechanisms to combat all manifestations of violence against women, and to provide legal support for affected women.
- Supporting Palestinian women, especially Maghdesi women who are suffering oppression and persecution by Israeli settlers.
- Calling for ensuring participation of youth in the political agenda and their adequate participation in decision making centers.
- Calling for improving the conditions of children, especially those living in difficult conditions, such as refugees and the displaced.
- Calling for establishing an Islamic Health Center for research in endemic and fast-spreading diseases. Welcoming the offer of the National Assembly of the Sudan to host the Islamic Health Center.❖





Highlights of National Assembly of the Republic of Cote D'Ivoire

The National Assembly is Côte d'Ivoire unicameral legislative body. The first National Assembly was constituted on 27 November 1960 with 70 elected member (députés) in accordance with the Constitution of 31 October 1960, which created the First Republic.

The powers of this Assembly expire at the end of its second regular session in the fifth year of its mandate. The Assembly is then reformed by election from candidates who must be Ivorian citizens of 25 years or older who have never renounced their Ivorian nationality.

The Conference of Presidents

The Conference of Presidents gives its approval for the establishment of the agenda of the proceedings of the National Assembly. It is convened before each session and whenever it deems necessary or at the request of one-third of the members of the Conference.

The Bureau of the National Assembly

The Bureau is the governing body of the National Assembly. It has full authority to preside over the proceedings of

the National Assembly, organize and ensure senior management of the Sub-directorates.

The Bureau of the National Assembly is composed of a President, First Vice-president, ten Vice-presidents, twelve Secretaries and three Questors.

PARLIAMENTARY WORKS

- The program of the sessions

- Texts pending

- Proposal for a resolution

- Law proposal

- Amendment

- Law Project

- Control of government action

- The adopted laws

- The Legislative procedure.

ORDINARY PROCEDURE

The "law proposal" (proposition de Loi) is a text presented to the Bureau of the National Assembly by a Deputy or a group of Deputies. The "bill" (projet de loi) is a text filed with the Bureau of the National Assembly by the President of the Republic.

The bills, the law proposals and motions after the announcement of their submission are returned to

the consideration of the relevant committee or a Special Commission of the National Assembly in accordance with the Article 20, first paragraph. The bills and motions are transmitted to the Government within forty-eight hours after the announcement of their submission.

DISCUSSION on PUBLIC SESSION OF BILLS, MOTIONS AND IMMEDIATE DISCUSSION

The immediate discussions are defined as a simplified procedure for examining projects and bills directly in public session without having been previously examined by a commission. When the text under discussion is not subject to any amendments, the President of the National Assembly put it to vote on the whole text after the general discussion.

When the text has been subject to amendments, the President of the National Assembly calls only items to which these amendments refer. Each amendment may only involve one of the authors, the president or the rapporteur of the lead committee and one orator against.

REGULAR DISCUSSION

During the presentation of the Commission's report of the committee in charge, it is required to bring to the attention of the National Assembly the points on which there is disagreement with the Government.

There shall be a general discussion of projects or proposals. After the close of the debate, the National Assembly is invited by the President to start the discussion of the articles. Discussion of texts concerns successively on each article and the amendments thereto.

The amendments are submitted in writing to the Bureau of the National Assembly. They are communicated to the competent committee, mimeographed and distributed.

Before the vote on the whole of a project or proposal, a request for a second reading or reference to the Committee in charge responsible for review and coordination, can be presented.

The Speaker shall transmit in four copies, laws passed by the National Assembly within forty-eight hours of their vote, to the President of the Republic for promulgation. This period is reduced to twenty-four hours in case of emergency.

Standing Committees

The National Assembly has a Bureau to preside over its deliberations, the Standing Committees to hear cases submitted to them, and Parliamentary Groups.

It has six Standing Committees:

- Committee on General and Institutional Affairs
- Commission for Economic and Financial Affairs
- Committee on Social and Cultural Affairs
- External Relations Committee
- Committee on Security and Defense
- Commission for Research, Science, Technology and Environment

Each committee comprises a president, one deputy-president, one general rapporteur, one deputy general rapporteur and two secretaries. The National Assembly may, if necessary, establish special committees under an ad hoc character.



THE PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS

RDR Parliamentary Group with 136 members, PDCI RDA Parliamentary Group with 88 members; UDPCI Parliamentary Group with 9 members; DIALOGUE Parliamentary Group with 11 members; ESPERANCE Parliamentary Group with 8 members.

LAST ELECTIONS: Seat Distribution

- Rally of Republicans (RDR), 127
- Democratic Party of Côte d'Ivoire (PDCI), 77
- Independents, 35
- Union for Democracy and Peace in Côte d'Ivoire (UDPCI), 7
- Rally of Houphouëtists for Democracy and Peace (RHDP), 4
- Movement of Forces of the Future (MFA), 3
- Union for Côte d'Ivoire (UPCI), 1

MEDIA COVERAGE AND PUBLICATION OF PARLIAMENTARY DUTIES

Parliamentary duty, in committee and in plenary, may be covered by the media.

Each Committee shall establish a report of its deliberations. This record is confidential.❖



**Speaker of the National
Assembly of Cote D'Ivoire**

**Guillaume
Soro**

- Born on 8th May 1972 in Kofiplé, Ferkessédougou district, Guillaume Kigbafori Soro is the 6th Speaker of the National Assembly of Cote d'Ivoire. He has 4 children.

- Early on politically engaged, he headed the Student Federation of Côte d'Ivoire from 1995 to 1998.

- He went to France where he studied Political Science. In December 1999, he founded, the FIEF, International Forum Francophone students.

- In 2003, after the Linas Marcoussis agreement (France), Guillaume Soro entered the government of national reconciliation.

- From March 2003 to December 2005, he was Minister of State, Minister of Communication.

- From December 2005 to March 2007,

he was Minister of State, Minister for Reconstruction and Reintegration. March 29, 2007, he was appointed Prime Minister of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.

As Prime Minister, Defense Minister, Guillaume Soro Kigbafori coordinated civilian and military actions which lead to the fall of the regime of Laurent Gbagbo and the arrest of the latter.

- In the parliamentary elections, Guillaume Soro was elected Dec. 11 2011 with 99.06% of the vote. As soon as they announce the definitive election results, he chose to step down as prime minister after nine years in the Executive.

- In March 2012, he became the President of the Second Parliament of the Second Republic.❖

On the Sidelines of the IPU 134 Assembly:

Islamic Group Discusses PUIC Issues



PUIC Member Parliaments, participating in the 134th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), held its regular Consultative Meeting, chaired by H.E. Mr. Atef Tarawaneh, Speaker of the Jordanian House of Representatives, on Thursday 19 March 2016, in Lusaka, Capital of the Republic of Zambia.

The Meeting, held on the sidelines of the IPU Assembly, was attended by a large number of delegates of PUIC Member Parliaments. Deliberations focused on ways to develop the work of the Union as well as the Emergency Item which would be included in IPU agenda. The attendees formed a committee headed by the chairman and membership of representatives of the parliaments of the Sudan, Morocco, Mozambique and Palestine, aimed at settling the issue of the Emergency Item.

Meanwhile, the PUIC Secretary General H.E. Prof. Mahmud Erol KILIC, met with parliamentary delegations and discussed with them cooperation and coordination between the PUIC and their august Parliaments in matters of common concern. His Excellency met with the PA CIS Secretary General. The two sides discussed consolidating cooperation between the two organizations.

The agenda for the 134th IPU Assembly included 8 items, the most important of which is “General debate on rejuvenating democracy, giving voice to youth”; “Terrorism: The need to enhance global cooperation against the threat to democracy and human rights”; “Ensuring lasting protection against destruction and deterioration for the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of humanity”; “Reports of the Standing Committee on Democracy and Human rights, and the Standing Committee on United Nations Affairs”; “Approval of the subject items for the Standing Committee on Peace and International Security, and the Standing Committee on Sustainable Development, Finance and Trade”; “Giving an identity to the 230 million children without a civil status”. ❖

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:

- 30 December 2015 Election of H.E. Mr. Salif Diallo as Speaker of the National Assembly of Burkina Faso
- 10 January 2016 re-election of H.E. Mr. Abdelkader Bensalah as Speaker of the Council of the Nation of Algeria
- 10 January 2016 Election of H.E. Mr. Ali Abdel Aal Sayed Ahmed as Speaker of the House of Representatives of Egypt
- 12 January 2016 Election of H.E. Mr. Ade Komarudin as Speaker of the House of Representatives of Indonesia
- 15 March 2016 re-election of H.E. Mr. Djibril Cavayé Yeguie as Speaker of the National Assembly of Cameroon
- 15 March 2016 re-election of H.E. Mr. Marcel Niat Njifenji as Speaker of the Senate of Cameroon
- 25 March 2016 Election of H.E. Mr. Ousseini Tinni as Speaker of the National Assembly of Niger
- 8 April 2016 Election of H.E. Mr. Richard-Auguste Onouviet as Speaker of the National Assembly of Gabon
- 26 April 2016 Election of H.E. Mr. Chynybai Tursunbekov as Speaker of the Supreme Council of Kyrgyzstan
- 26 April 2016 Election of H.E. Mr. S.A. Vigneswaran as Speaker of the Senate of Malaysia
- 19 May 2016 re-election of H.E. Mrs. Rebecca Kadaga as Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda
- 31 May 2016 re-election of H.E. Mr. Ali Larijani as Speaker of the Islamic Parliament of Iran
- 6 June 2016 Election of H.E. Mrs. Hadiyeh Khalaf Abbas as Speaker of the People’s Assembly of Syria
- 22 June 2016 Election of H.E. Mr. Nurlan Nigmatulin as Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kazakhstan



Iraq: Dr. Salim Abdullah Al Jabouri, Speaker of the Council of Representatives of Iraq, president of the 11th

Session of the PUIC Conference, called on all OIC Member states to unite their efforts, renounce differences and unify ranks in order to confront the Zionist Entity. He said that while condemning and denouncing all Zionist actions, we express our stand by the side of the Palestinian cause and people until they restore their land and rights including the right to establish their independent sovereign state over the Palestinian soil.

In his message to the Speakers of PUIC Member Parliaments on the occasion of the burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque in 1969, he also called for action to keep the Palestinian cause under the eyes of the entire world, and to seek recovery of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people and their usurped territories. He added that the Palestinians are suffering difficulties which contradict all divine and human laws and conventions.

He stated that in many parts of the world Islam and Muslims are surrounded by dangers which necessitate the unity of Muslims.



Iran: Iranian Parliament Speaker Ali Larijani announced that the country has attracted more than \$60bn of foreign investment after implementation of the last year nuclear deal between Tehran and the world powers and the removal of sanctions.

“Over \$60bn (of investment) has come (to Iran) from other states, including Russia, which can be used for the country’s development,” Larijani said.



Jordan: The Senate President Faisal al-Fayez and Senate members during a consultative meeting with Hani Mulki Prime Minister and members of the ministerial team listened to an explanation of the government’s work program for the next stage.

The President of the Senate stressed support for the government in the framework of a true partnership and cooperation as drawn by the Constitution in order to uphold the supreme national interests, and expressed hope that the government would employ the adoption of the Jordanian Investment Fund Act and the outcomes of the London conference for donors to attract Arab and foreign investments and the establishment of large projects that provide real opportunities to work and alleviate the problems of poverty and unemployment.

He pointed to the economic challenges and the difficulties imposed by the events around Jordan and receiving for hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees, noting that His Majesty King Abdullah II, is aware of the seriousness of this economic challenge and underlines constantly need for it to be addressed through the creation of effective solutions and according to systematic plans that make citizens feel positive results on their living conditions.

He said we need to build economic partnerships, with brothers and friends in the world, more than our need of emergency assistance, in order to address imbalances and the difficulties experienced by our economy in order to achieve sustainable development and to overcome the effects of these challenges, demanding payment of the international community to provide grants and aid to Jordan to carry out ethical and legal duties toward Syrian refugees.



Lebanon: The Lebanese Parliament Speaker Nabih Berri called on the Members of the House of Representatives to donate half of their salaries and compensations for October to the army. Berri called on the deputies to the donation after consultation with the Vice President of the Council and members of the House of Representatives office. This call came after Berri called in Aug. 31, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the disappearance of Shiite Imam Moussa al-Sadr, to “invest in the army, and the opening of a national IPO in the Lebanese Central Bank in favor of the army.” He also called on migrants and banks to donate to arm the army and increase the number of its elements, adding that it is no longer possible “to continue begging and begging for support of the army and security forces and subordinate its warfare doctrine to any conditions.”



Morocco: Mr. Rachid Talbi Al-Alami Speaker of the House of Representatives, at the headquarters of the Council, conducted talks with Mr. Roger Nkodo Dang President of the African Parliament, which was on a working visit to Morocco.

The talks between the two sides focused on the Moroccan-African relations, and the declaration of the Kingdom of Morocco of the decision to return to the African Union.

At first, Mr. Rachid Talbi Al-Alami recalled the

message of His Majesty King Mohammed VI to the 27th Summit of the African Union, which was held in the capital of Rwanda Kigali, in which His Majesty announced the decision to return to the African Union and through this historic decision Morocco will work from within the African Union to overcome all divisions.

Mr. Al-Alami stressed the pride of Morocco African roots and strong involvement in the framework of its bilateral relations with other African countries in achieving sustainable development and the promotion of South-South cooperation. He highlighted that Morocco hosted the Conference on climate change which was an occasion to defend the issues and the positions of the African continent, which significantly suffer from climate-related and sustainable development issues.

And Mr. Talbi Al-Alami submitted explanations on the deep reforms that Morocco has known in recent years, culminating in the approval of the Moroccan people, in the year 2011, a new constitution that responds to the aspirations of the Moroccan people in building a modern democratic state.

For his part, Mr. Dang, praised the wisdom of His Majesty King Mohammed VI by announcing Morocco's decision to return to the African Union, and considered that the presence of the Kingdom in this organization is a very important issue, given the status enjoyed by Morocco at the African level and internationally and for the efforts being made in the development and preservation of peace and security the African continent.



Pakistan: Speaker National Assembly Sardar Ayaz Sadiq has appreciated the commendable role of humanitarian and aid workers for rendering humanitarian service in times of humanitarian crisis in the country.

Sardar Ayaz Sadiq remarked that the aid workers put their life in risk for humanitarian service helping people around the world in times of conflict and natural disaster.

The Speaker highlighted that humanitarian aid workers have played significant role in Pakistan during floods, earthquake and internal displacement and provided remarkable service to the affected population in Pakistan. Their timely support and commitment has won the hearts of nation and left the mark of humanity in peoples mind.

The speaker argued that humanitarian aid workers

solemnly work for helping people regardless of religion, race, color and nationality that add prestige to their work, besides their work is neutral and impartial during course of their action while working with populations in times of humanitarian crisis.

Speaker Sardar Ayaz Sadiq remarked that it is time to pay tribute and applaud the role of humanitarian aid workers and consider their services for humanity and the support they have provided during critical humanitarian crisis in Pakistan and around the world.



Palestine: Palestine National Council, called for the intensification of national and international efforts for the release of prisoners and detainees from Israeli jails, including detained Parliamentarians and pay more attention to their cause by taking it to the International Criminal Court.

Palestine National Council praised in a statement issued on the occasion of Palestinian Prisoners Day, the vanguard role of the prisoners who sacrifice their freedom for the freedom of their people and their homeland, highly appreciating the role of the prisoners at all stages of the Palestinian revolution. Palestine National Council called for international human rights organizations to shoulder their responsibilities towards Israel's serious violations of the right of Palestinian prisoners and detainees, and adoption of laws and regulations that permit the exercise of all kinds of internationally banned torture, being the only country in the world to initiate physical and psychological torture.


Palestine National Council stressed the follow-up to the issue of Palestinian prisoners in all forums of regional and international parliamentary unions, and reiterated its call for all international humanitarian and human rights institutions and parliaments of the world and its peoples who believe in freedom, justice and human dignity and the need to save the Palestinian prisoners and exercise the pressure for the application of the Fourth Geneva Convention and the Protocol thereto on them, and put an end to Israeli repeated violations of these agreements.




Saudi Arabia: Sheikh Abdullah Al-Sheikh Speaker of the Shura Council denounced a US draft law allowing families of victims of Sept 11 attacks to sue Saudi Arabia for compensation, warning that this will increase instability and

extremism, saying “this legislation seriously is a precedent in international relations because it violates the established principle in international law, a principle of State immunity from jurisdiction.”

He said, without giving details, “there will also be for this legislation negative repercussions that carries elements of chaos and instability in international relations and may be a reason to support extremism.


 **Sudan:** Professor Ibrahim Ahmed Omar, Speaker of the National Assembly discussed in a meeting with Mr. Tariq Tawfiq, State Minister of the Council of Ministers, ways to develop parliamentary performance in terms of presenting Statements by ministers before the National Assembly so as to activate the regulatory role of the Council. He stressed that the parliament will work in the coming period, in real issues that affect the lives of citizens directly. This may be done through the opinion of experts and specialists in the various issues, pointing to the importance of involving all segments of society, research centers and studies of various media devices in the discussion of issues that arise on the scene.

 **Tunisia:** Mr. Mohamed Nasser, Speaker of the Assembly of people’s Representatives opened the first day of study on the financial balances and the obligations of the phase, which took place in Hammamet in the presence of the Representatives and a number of experts in the economic, financial and taxation field.

the Speaker stressed that the aim of this parliamentary study is the exchange of views between the deputies and experts on the economic and social status quo in the country and the importance of the obligation of next phase as well as develop recommendations on the Council’s role and its contribution to reduce the manifestation of the worsening financial situation of the country and sensitize of the public opinion about national and international financial challenges faced by the country.

Mr. Mohamed Nasser said that the talk about the debt and the financing of the economy and investment been essentially to ask a number of questions, including in particular, the reflection of debt on future generations, and how to reduce its increase so as not to threaten the integrity of financial balances

as well as the question about the response of foreign investments and aid from many countries that have good relations with Tunisia to the real needs of the country.

 **Uganda:** The Speaker of Parliament, Rt. Hon. Rebecca Kadaga, has assured Ugandans living in the diaspora that their quest to vote in general elections will soon be realised with the amendment of the electoral laws.

The Speaker made these remarks while officiating at the closing dinner for the Uganda North American Association (UNAA) 28th Convention at the Boston Park Plaza, Sunday, 04th September 2016.

The President of UNAA, Monday Atigo, had earlier made a request that the diaspora should be allowed to take part in the elections at all levels.


“We look forward to start voting in elections back home and we need to be part of the process,” Atigo said.

Kadaga said that the participation of Ugandans in the national elections would be possible with the early passing of amendments.

“The Speaker urged Ugandans living abroad to work closely with Parliament and government to enable the legislation.

Atigo said that UNAA is working with the American Chamber of Commerce to develop the agricultural sector and improve on production of agricultural products.

“We are setting up a model farm in Luwero to teach farmers to apply modern techniques of farming,” he said.

 **United Arab Emirates:** Her Excellency Dr. Amal Abdullah Al Qubaisi, Speaker of the Federal National Council, agreed with H.E. Sergey Naryshkin, Speaker of the State Duma of the Federal Republic of Russia, on the establishment of parliamentary friendship committee between the two countries, due to its importance in the promotion and development of parliamentary relations between the two, in order to achieve the aspirations of the two countries’ leaderships and their keenness on cooperation in the areas of development, as well as activation of efforts to coordinate positions at various levels, particularly through participation in international parliamentary events and obligation of issues of common interest.❖

Secretary General participates in International Forum in Algeria

H.E. Mr. Naureddine Belmaddah, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Community, of the National People's Assembly of Algeria, invited H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC to participate in the International Forum on "New Challenges of the Parliamentary Diplomacy" which was organized by the committee on 24-25 May, 2016 in Algeria.

H.E. the Secretary General accompanied the Assistant Secretary General participated in the proceedings of the Forum and delivered an exhaustive speech in the Forum, and focused on the challenge which is represented by terrorism and extremism that faces all communities of the world. On the sidelines of the Forum the Secretary General Prof. Dr. KILIC held a meeting with H.E. Mr. Mohamed Larbi Ould Khelifa Speaker of the National People's Assembly of Algeria. In this Meeting the Assistant Secretary General Mr. Mohammadi accompanied the Secretary General. Secretary General stressed the cooperation between PUIC and the National People's Assembly of Algeria and praised Parliamentary activities which enhanced Parliamentary Diplomacy.❖



SG attends 13th Session of the OIC Summit Conference

H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC, accompanied by H.E. the Assistant secretary General, attended the 13th Session of the OIC Summit Conference, which was

held in Turkey on April 14-15 2016. His Excellency met on the sidelines of the Conference with a number of their Excellencies the heads of participating delegations.❖

Secretary General Condolences on Passing Away of Mr. Ghoneim



H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Mahmud Erol KILIC and all the Staff of the General Secretariat expressed heartfelt condolences on occasion of the passing away of H.E. Ambassador Mohammed Amin Ghoneim, former Director of the Cabinet, which took place recently in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt.

In its message of condolences, the General Secretariat prayed to Almighty God to shower the dear departed with mercy and grant him paradise with the prophets, martyrs and believers.❖

Editorial Board

Editor in Chief:

Amb. Mohammadi Sijani

Senior Editors:

Amb. Siddiq Yousif ABU AGLA
Ibrahim Ahmed DIRAR

Managing Editor:

Tamila KARIMPOUR

Address:

34, Pesyan St. Moghadas Ardabili,
Za'afaraniyeh -
Tehran - Iran

Tel: +9821 22418860-1-2

Fax: +9821 22418858-59

Email: puic@puic.org

Site: www.puic.org