



In the 12th PUIC Conference: Focusing On Pivots of Joint Action



The 12th Session of the PUIC Conference which was hosted in Bamako, capital of the Republic of Mali in January 2017, focused on a number of major pivots and themes which impact joint Islamic action. These include: Need for Solidarity and unity among Muslim States; Countering Islamophobia, especially in the West; developing a political and economic vision based on the principles of Islam; providing assistance to Muslim peoples and states experiencing critical situations; achieving scientific and technological progress; deepening the values of moderation, tolerance and peaceful coexistence as well as peaceful resolution of conflicts.

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PUIC Headquarter Hosts Important Meeting

The PUIC General Secretariat hosts at its headquarter in Tehran, the 38th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union on 7-8 October, 2017. The meeting is deemed important because of its preparatory nature for the PUIC annual Conference due to be held in the Iranian Capital next January, 2018. The meeting is to draw up the draft agenda of each one of the 4 Standing Committees; to draw up the draft agenda of the subsidiary organs: Palestine Committee, Conference of Women Parliamentarians, and Meeting of Secretaries General. The agenda of the Executive Committee meeting also includes: Session of General Committee as well as drawing up draft agenda of 13th PUIC Conference and set its date

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Editorial



Dear Reader

The ongoing tragedy of the Rohingya Muslims has been characterized by the UN High Commissioner

For Human Rights as a "Classic model of a process of ethnic cleansing." Another UN Official stated that the Rohingya are the most persecuted people in the world today. Media Sources opined that the Rohingya are the world's largest community of Stateless people. This is the point of departure for this terrific tragedy that tortures the consciences of peoples of the twenty-first century.

In order to cover up the full magnitude of this terrible crime, the Myanmar authorities have refused to grant visas to a UN Human Rights Team. They also deny access to world mass media. However, the members of Rohingya fleeing murders, rape and burning of homes and farms unmask the ugly face of the situation in that area.

This is excluding the countless number of those who die on the harsh trek across the rough terrain. Since 25 August, 2017 the number of Rohingya fleeing the butchery of the Burmese armed forces and the Buddhist militia reached 313 thousand people. This is a humanitarian issue of concern to the international community which is witness to the premeditated violation of all its norms and conventions. It is also an Islamic issue because the victims are Muslims.

As I mentioned in a statement published on 30th August, this awesome human tragedy had been the result of a conflict in the state for more than a century, which was escalating during the last five years, and reached its climax in the past few days. The tragedy befalling the Rohingya has prompted the United Nations to consider them as the most oppressed minority in the world.

I stressed the imperative of paying attention and swift action in order to stop the bloodshed and preserve the right of this minority to live in peace and dignity in their homeland.

The PUIC Conferences, adopted resolutions on Situation of the Muslim Rohingya in Myanmar and introduced proposals and demands that may be appropriate to address all aspects of the situation

We urge all PUIC member Parliaments as well as regional and international organizations to fulfill their obligations and commitments and urge the Myanmar authorities to take all necessary measures to restore stability; to launch a comprehensive reconciliation process concerning all segments of the Rohingya community including those who lost their citizenship, all internally displaced persons and those who took refuge outside Myanmar and allow the return of the Muslim Rohingya refugees; and provide them economic opportunities; and defuse tension between the communities. ❖



12th Session of the PUIC Conference Stressing the Need for Islamic Solidarity

The session was chaired by H.E. Issaka Sidibe, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic Mali. The Opening Session was honored by the presence of the members of the PUIC Parliaments, as well as a large number of members of the Malian National Assembly, ambassadors and Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Republic of Mali and media professionals and local, regional and international news agencies.

Iraqi Speech: Shouldering Historical Responsibility:

H.E. Dr. Ibrahim Bahr Al-Ulum, head of the delegation of the Iraqi House of Representatives, delivered statement on behalf of H.E. Dr. Salem Al-Jabboury, President of the 11th Session of the PUIC Conference, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Iraq, in which he talked about the international circumstances in which the Conference is being held, including the mounting activities of terrorist groups, widening economic gaps, the spread of underdevelopment and poverty, and failure to find a solution to the Palestinian cause, which places us before a historical responsibility. He said that we are capable of overcoming these challenges thanks to the resources, wealth and strategic locations Allah granted us. He stated that Iraq has made significant progress in its war to defeat terrorism thanks to its determination and strong will. He then called on religious scholars and intellectuals to participate in combating and defeating terrorism.

Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC: Rebirth of our Glories:

His Excellency Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC, PUIC Secretary General, delivered an exhaustive speech in which he expressed thanks and appreciation to H.E. Ibrahim Boubacar Keita, President of the Republic of Mali, for his patronage of the Conference, and

to H.E. Issaka Sidibe, Speaker of the National Assembly of Mali, for hosting and organizing the proceedings of the Conference by their august Assembly. He stated that the Conference symbolizes the rebirth of our civilizational glories which are in the position of Timbuktu, the towering Islamic culture capital. He maintained that the Conference is held amid complex international circumstances, which have been exacerbated by the danger of terrorism and extremism, further adding that security and peace constitute major pillars for the enjoyment of honorable living.

He called on the Conference to adopt important resolutions and create mechanisms for their follow-up, as well as chart a clear pathway for enhancing cooperation and coordination among our member parliaments.

Malian Speech: Overcoming Crises

H.E. Issaka Sidibe expressed happiness for the convening of the Conference in his country, which was expected to be held in the year 2014. He warmly welcomed the guests and said that the presence of majority of PUIC member parliaments is a matter of distinction. He stated that Mali returned to playing a significant role in the international community, He also said that his country faced a financial and institutional crisis, but since 2015 has slowly started to overcome it.

He thanked sisterly and friendly states which have extended support to his country. He said that fighting between the army and the insurgents has stopped, and that Mali will witness action to initiate national understanding next March. It will also witness constitutional reviews aimed at addressing the shortages that will be crowned with declaring peace and normalization. He condemned the attack by terrorists and offered solace to the families of the victims.

He underscored that Mali adopts OIC resolutions and works for the sake of a world free of violence. He condemned the launching of missiles towards Makkah Al-Mukarramah. He called for finding the necessary solutions to the crisis in Syria. He also stressed the commitment of his country to the two-State solution, and the necessity of confronting the transfer of the US embassy to al-Quds. He commended the UNSC resolution of December 2016 against the Israeli settlement policy. In the end of his speech, he paid tribute to the existing cooperation among Muslim peoples and states.

First Working Session:

The members of the Bureau were elected as follows:

- Vice-President: (from the Arab group): Palestinian National Assembly
- Vice-President: (from the Asian group): Maldives
- Rapporteur: Malian National Assembly

Report of the Secretary General:

The Secretary General's report covered the period between the 11th session of the PUIC Conference held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, and the 12th PUIC Conference held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, on 27 January 2017.

The report covered the participation in international and regional fora, key messages addressed by H.E. the Secretary General, and the statements of the General Secretariat as well as those issued by member parliaments, the General Secretariat's activities in the areas of media, update of the electronic website. It also covered organizational affairs and a detailed report on the follow-up and implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 11th PUIC Conference held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq, in January 2016.

Specialized Standing Committees:

Consideration and adoption of reports and draft resolutions submitted by the rapporteurs of the following committees:

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



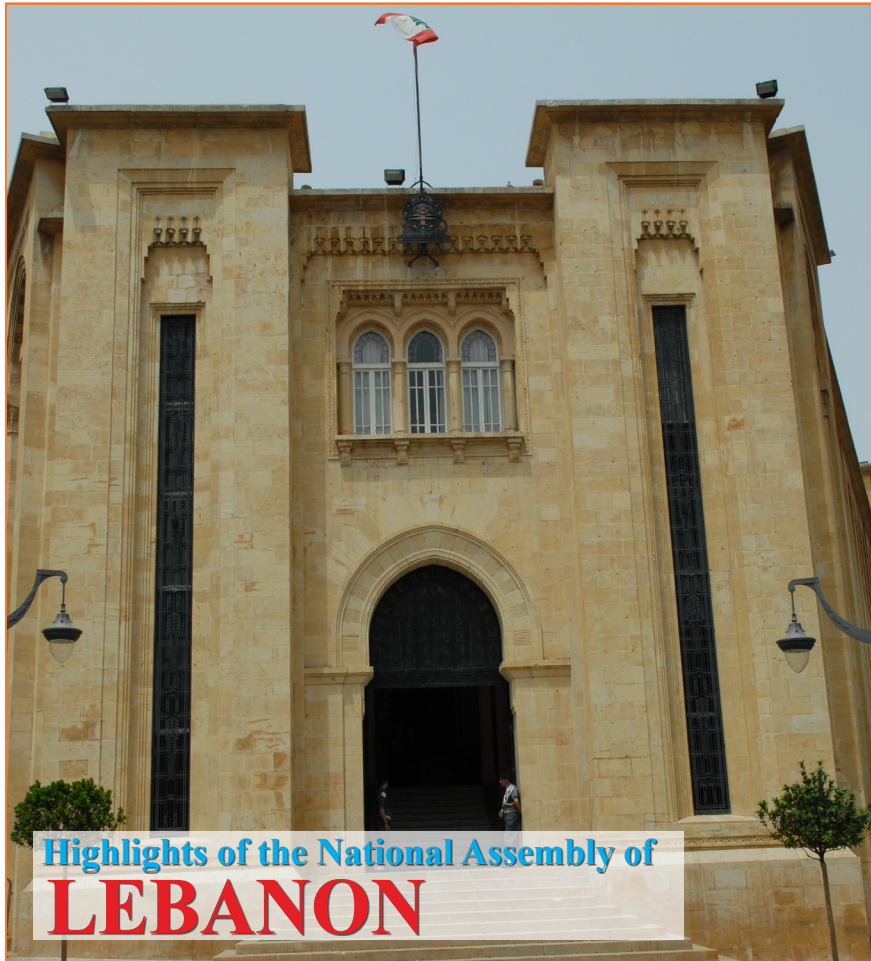
Subsidiary Organs:

Consideration and adoption of reports and draft resolutions submitted by the rapporteurs of the following committees:

- Seventh meeting of the Committee on Palestine
- Sixth Meeting of the Conference of Muslim Women Parliamentarians
- Consultative Meeting of the Secretaries-General of the PUIC Member Parliaments

Organizational Affairs:

- Nominations presented by the Member Parliaments for membership of the General Committee for the year 2017 were adopted.
- Nominations presented by the three geographical groups for membership of the Executive Committee for the year 2017 were adopted.
- Nominations presented by the three geographical groups for membership of the Political Committee for the year 2017 were adopted.
- Nominations presented by the three geographical groups for membership of the Committee on Economic Affairs and the Environment for the year 2017 were adopted.
- Nominations presented by the three geographical groups for membership of the Committee on Human Rights, Women and Family for the year 2017 were adopted.
- Nominations presented by the three geographical groups for membership of the Committee on Cultural and Legal Affairs, and Dialogue of Civilizations and Religions for the year 2017 were adopted. ❖



Highlights of the National Assembly of **LEBANON**

The National Assembly is the legislative authority which exercises comprehensive control on government policy and functions.

Assembly Speaker and his Deputy shall be elected for the duration of the Assembly.

The Assembly may, once after two years of the election of its Speaker and Deputy Speakers, and in its first session, withdraw confidence from both functionaries with a two-third majority of its members on the basis of a plea signed by ten members at least. In this case the Assembly shall convene immediately in order to fill the two vacancies.

Every bill referred by the Council of Ministers to the Assembly, as a matter of urgency, shall not be promulgated unless included in the agenda of a general sitting and read therein.

The governorate shall constitute the electoral constituency.

Assembly Bureau:

The Assembly Bureau is composed of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, two Secretaries and three Commissioners.

Power of the Bureau:

Speaker of the Assembly

- Represents the Assembly and speaks on its behalf
- Enforces the provisions of the Constitution, the Law and the Regulations.
- Presides over the sessions and assumes the powers enshrined in the Regulations.

- Maintains order and security inside the Assembly and its precinct. He also pronounces and applies punishments.

Secretaries:

- Assist the Speaker in writing the names of those requesting to speak.
- Sorting out ballot papers.
- Supervising the minutes and summaries of the sessions
- Organizing the annual budget of the Assembly and supervising its implementation.

It is not permissible to combine between membership of the Assembly's Bureau and a ministerial post.

Election by Secret Balloting:

All election processes in the Assembly are carried out by secret balloting through a special envelope and white papers that bear the Assembly's stamp. These are distributed to the MPs. If an envelope contains more than one paper of bears distinguish marks shall be considered null.

Standing Committees:

- Committee on Finance and Budget,
- Committee on Administration and Justice,
- Committee on Foreign Affairs and Expatriates,
- Committee on Public Works, Transport, Energy and Water,
- Committee on Education, Higher Education and Culture,
- Committee on Public Health, Work and Social Affairs,

- Committee on National Defence, Interior and Municipalities,
- Committee on Agriculture and Tourism,
- Committee on Affairs of Displaced People,
- Committee on the Environment,
- Committee on National Economy, Commerce, Industry and Planning,
- Committee on Information and Communications,
- Committee on Youth and Sports,
- Committee on Human Rights,
- Committee on Women and Children,
- Committee on IT

Petitions and Complaints:

Petitions and Complaints are referred to the Assembly Bureau. Unsigned petitions or those containing obscene language are disregarded.

The Assembly Bureau considers the petition of complaint and decides to keep it, or referring it to the concerned standing committee, or to the concerned minister. It may also submit it to the general meeting of the Assembly.

When the petition or the complaint is submitted to the concerned committee, the latter considers it and decides either to keep or refer to the minister concerned or submit it to the Assembly.

If the minister does not respond to the petition or the complaint within one month, the Assembly Bureau or the concerned committee shall decide to submit it to the Assembly together with a report, if necessary, on the contents and proposals.

Sessions:

The Assembly holds ordinary and extraordinary sessions according to the provisions of the constitution.

The sessions are open, unless the majority decides to hold them in Camera, upon a request by the government or five MPs at least.

When the majority decides to convene the session behind closed doors, the Assembly must be consulted whether to write minutes or not, and whether its decisions may be broadcast.

No member of the Assembly staff may attend the closed session.

The two secretaries shall prepare the minutes if the Assembly decides to have them.

Attendance and Leave of Absence:

It is not permissible for a deputy to be absent for more than two sittings during any of the ordinary or extraordinary sessions of the Assembly, except for a prior legitimate excuse that is recorded in the Assembly's office.

In case a deputy is compelled to be absent without official mission for more than one sitting, he has to write to the Assembly's office explaining the reasons for his absence. This request is submitted to the Assembly, for information, in the first sitting.

Discussions:

The Assembly commences its proceedings by reading a summary of the papers received. This is done during the first half hour of the session. Any deputy has 3 minutes to comment on the subject without exceeding this time limit.

The Assembly then moves to consider and discuss the subjects on the agenda.

The time limit for taking the floor by a deputy and a government representative shall be as follows:

- In Interpellation: 15 minutes for the interpellator to explain his interpellation; 15 minutes for the government to respond; 5 minutes for the other deputies.

- In Questioning: 10 minutes for the questioner and 10 minutes for the concerned minister.

- In budget affairs and discussion of the ministerial statements: one hour to each deputy.

Deputies may read speeches after permission of the Speaker for a time limit of 30 minutes.

In other cases the Speaker specifies the time limit for each deputy according to necessity.

Voting:

Voting on bills is by a show of hands according to article by article. After the voting on article, the whole subject is put to the vote by roll-call.

Voting may also take place separately on each paragraph of an article. In this case the voting on the whole article shall not be repeated.

In case of the budget voting shall take place on item by item.

In a vote of confidence, voting shall be done by roll-call. The answer shall be according to one of the following three words: trust, no-trust, abstention.

Penalties:

In case a deputy defies the system of sessions or the order of taking the floor, one of the following penalties shall be imposed on him:

- 1- Containing the deputy to observe the order.
- 2- Cautioning the deputy together with recording this in the minutes of the sitting.
- 3- Rebuking the deputy together with recording this in the minutes of the sitting.
- 4- Ordering the deputy out of the chamber.

Legislation:

Bill proposals shall be submitted to the Assembly by the Speaker together with Note on the reasons requiring the bill to be passed. The bill shall not be proposed by more than ten deputies. The Speaker shall refer the bill proposal to the concerned Committee and deposited with the government for its Knowledge thereof.

Budget and Financial Laws:

While discussing and adopting the draft budget, the Assembly shall not increase the required appropriations without government approval, whether in the form

of amendment to the budget or proposal. However, the Assembly may, after finishing discussing and adopting the draft budget, decide to have a bill on new expenditures.

- The Assembly may revoke or decrease the appropriations in the draft budget. It may also transfer these appropriations from one item to another or from one chapter to another, or from one section to another.

- Voting on the draft budget and bills relating to opening addition appropriations item by item.

Assembly Budget:

The Assembly Bureau is responsible for preparing its draft budget.

Parliamentary Control:

● Questions:

The MP, or MPs, has a right to direct a question writing, to the government collectively or to one minister.

The government may answer the question immediately or request to postpone answering. In the latter case the content of the question shall be deposited to the office of the minutes. The written question must be directed by the Speaker of the Parliament. The government must answer in writing 15 days after receiving the question.

● Interpellations:

A member of parliament, or members, may request to interpellate the government collectively or a minister about a certain subject. The request shall be made in writing to the Speaker who forwards it to the government.

The government ought to answer the interpellation request within a maximum period of 15 days from the date of receiving it, unless the answer necessitates investigation or date collection which makes it impossible to respond within the said period. In this case, government or the concerned minister will request period. The Bureau may extend the period to what it considers adequate.

● Parliamentary Inquiry:

The Assembly, acting through its bureau, may decide to conduct a parliamentary inquiry into a certain subject on the basis of a proposal submitted to it for debate, or in the course of a question or interpellation in a certain subject. The Committee conducts the inquiry and submits a report containing its conclusions to the Speaker who puts it before the Assembly for its decision. ❖

Speaker of Lebanese National Assembly

Nabih Berri



Date and Place of Birth: 28/1/1938, Sierra Leone.

Academic Qualifications:

- Licentiate at Law. Lebanese University in 1963
- Higher Studies in Law. Sorbonne University Paris

Responsibilities and Missions:

- Struggled in the student movement from early age.
- Chairman of National Union of Lebanese Students.
- During his years of study he participated in student and political conferences.
- Lawyer at Court of Appeal since 1963.

Political Work:

- Leader of National Resistance against Israeli aggressions and occupation.
- In 1980 elected as Leader of Amal.

Ministerial Posts since 1984:

- Minister of Water Resources and Electricity, Minister of States for Southern Affairs, Reconstruction and Minister of Justice, Rachid Karami Cabinet.
- Minister of Water Resources and Electricity, Salim Al-Hoss Cabinet.
- Minister of Housing and Cooperation, Salim al-Hoss Cabinet.
- Minister of State, Omar Karami Cabinet.
- Minister of State for Southern Affairs and Reconstruction, Rachid al-Solh Cabinet.

Social Work:

- Founding Member of Islamic Society for Specialization and Academic Orientation, and Honorary President of the Society since 1997.

- Deputy Commander of the Islamic Message Scouts since 1980. Then General Commander of Message Scouts since 1990.

- Member of Lebanese Writers Union.

Legislative Power:

- Headed the Development and liberation Committee since 1992 up to date.

- Speaker of the National Assembly: Elected Speaker of the National Assembly since 1992 to date.

- International Field:

Since 1993 Heads the Union of Parliamentarians of Lebanese Descent which includes 156 deputies and senators in 19 countries.

- Arab Fields:

Since 1999 Heads the Arab Parliamentary Committee for Exposing Israeli Crimes Against Arab Civilians.

On 3/6/2003 elected President of the Arab Parliamentary Union. Re-elected to this position on 17/10/2015.

- Islamic Field:

Elected PUIC President on 9/3/2004 for two years. ❖





Highlights of Assembly of the Union of Comoros

The Assembly of the Union shall be the legislative body of the Union.

It shall enact the statutes, including the statutes on the execution of the budget, adopt the budget and control the action of the Ministers and other members of the Government.

The Assembly of the Union shall be composed of:

Twenty-four (24) representatives of the nation elected by universal suffrage for 5 years; Representatives of the autonomous islands appointed by the Island Councils from among their ranks, at the number of three (3) for each autonomous island.

The President of the Assembly of the Union shall be elected for the duration of the legislature.

The Assembly of the Union shall adopt with the majority of two thirds of its members, its Rules of Procedure. Before their application, the Constitutional Court shall rule on their conformity with the Constitution.

No Member of the Assembly of the Union shall be prosecuted, investigated, arrested, detained or tried in respect of opinions expressed or votes cast in the discharge of his functions.

No Member of the Assembly of the Union shall be prosecuted or arrested in penal matters nor shall he be subjected to other custodial or semi-custodial measures during the session period without the authorization of the Assembly, except in the case of a crime or offense

committed flagrante delicto.

No Member of the Assembly of the Union may be arrested between session periods without the authorization of the Bureau of the Assembly, except where a crime or offense has been committed flagrante delicto.

The Assembly of the Union shall sit as of right in two ordinary sessions each year whose total duration shall not exceed six months. The days and hours of sittings shall be determined by the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of the Union.

The Assembly of the Union shall meet in extraordinary session at the request of the President of the Union or of the absolute majority of the Deputies to debate a specific agenda. The extraordinary session shall be closed not later than fifteen days after the Assembly's first sitting.

The sittings of the Assembly of the Union shall in principle be public, except in the cases provided for in the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly.

Both the President of the Union and the Deputies shall have the right to initiate legislation.

Government Bills shall be discussed in the Council of Ministers and shall be tabled in the Bureau of the Assembly of the Union.

In addition to the matters assigned to them by other articles of the Constitution, Union statutes shall determine the rules concerning:

- Civic rights and the fundamental guarantees granted

to citizens for the exercise of their civil liberties; the obligations imposed upon the person and property of citizens;

- The law governing associations and political parties and the status of the opposition;
- Nationality, the status and capacity of persons, family law, inheritance and gifts;
- The determination of serious crimes and other major offences and the penalties they carry;
- Criminal procedure; amnesty; the setting up of new categories of courts;
- The base, rates and methods of collection of all types of taxes; the issuing of currency. Statutes shall also determine the rules governing:
- The administration of customs services;
- The management of State lands and of the land registry;
- The management of publicly funded companies;
- Systems of ownership, property rights and civil and commercial obligations;
- The system for electing Members of the Assembly of the Union;
- The setting up of categories of public legal entities;
- The status of civil servants and members of the Armed Forces and the fundamental guarantees granted to them;
- Nationalization of companies and the transfer of ownership of companies from the public to the private sector;
- Expropriations in the public interest.

Statutes shall lay down the basic principles of:

- The general organization of defense and national security;
- The general organization of the administrative, social and financial investigation authorities;
- Education and national public diploma;
- Information and the new information technologies.
- Matters other than those coming under the scope of statute

law shall be matters for regulation.

The Assembly of the Union may call one or several Ministers or other members of the Government to account by addressing a petition to the President of the Union. Such a petition shall not be admissible unless it is signed



by at least one third of the members of the Assembly of the Union.

Voting may not take place within forty-eight hours after the petition has been tabled. Solely votes cast in favor of the petition shall be counted.

The Assembly of the Union shall not vote on more than two petitions per year, and no petition shall be tabled in the course of an extraordinary session.

The President is under an obligation to terminate the functions of the Minister or Ministers or other members of the Government targeted by the petition. He shall not re-appoint them to ministerial functions in the six months following their dismissal.

Political Group:

- Union for the Development of the Comoros (UPDC),
- JUWA party (“Sun”)
- Democratic Rally of the Comoros (RDC)
- Independents
- Convention for the Renewal of the Comoros (CRC)
- Rally for an Alternative of Harmonious and Integrated Development (RADHI)
- PSND-Dudja
- Party for the Harmony of the Comoros (PEC)

Distribution of seats according to sex:

Men: 32; Women: 1
Percentage of women: 3.03 %❖



Speaker of the Assembly of the Union of Comoros

Ouseni ABDOU

- Born: on December 08, 1966
- Place of Birth: Mutsamudu
- Nationality: Comorian
- Education: Public Health Studies

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCES - OCCUPIED FUNCTIONS:

Ministerial function:

- Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice, Public Service,

Administrative Reforms, Human Rights and Islamic Affairs since 2014;

- Technical Assistant, National AIDS Project, 2011 - 2013
- National Director of Disease Control, 2009 - 2011
- Director General for Health in Anjouan, 2004 – 2009.❖

Highlights of the National Assembly of

GUINEA



The National Assembly is the single chamber of the Guinean Parliament. Formed following the elections of 30 June 2002, it has 114 members, 76 directly elected by proportional representation and 38 by first-past-the-post system. The Parliament of Guinea is unicameral.

MPs are elected from among the 38 constituencies. The Parliament follows a mixed electoral system according to the 1991 electoral law. Candidates for the parliamentary elections must have particular characteristics: at least 18 years of age, citizenship of Guinea and enjoyment of civil and political rights. According to the official results, President Alpha Condé's Rally of the Guinean People (RPG) Rainbow came in first, winning 53 seats in the 114-member National Assembly. Its allies took seven seats. Two opposition parties led by former prime minister came in third and fourth: The Union of Democratic Forces of

Guinea (UFDG) of Mr. Mamadou Cellou Dalein Diallo took 37 seats and the Union of Republican Forces (URF) of Mr. Sidya Touré, took 10. Other opposition parties took seven seats.

The 2013 parliamentary elections were the first to be held since 2002. They had been constitutionally due by 2007 but the National Assembly was dissolved following a coup in December 2008. Presidential elections took place in September and November 2010, thereby ending a period of military rule. 31 parties were in the running for the elections but 15 parties won seats with the following distribution:

- Rally of the Guinean People (RPG) Rainbow, 53
- Union of Democratic Forces of Guinea (UFDG), 37
- Union of Republican Forces (URF), 10
- Union for the Progress of Guinea (UPG), 2
- Party of Hope for National Development (PEDN), 2

Speaker of the National Assembly of Guinea

Claude Kory Kondiano



Date of Birth: 1942 in Teyssane / Kondiadou

Marital status: married and father of five (5) children

Professional Experiences

- Speaker of the National Assembly of Guinea.
- Since November 2013: Deputy of the National Assembly of Guinea.
- 2008 - October 2013: Private Consultant
- 2003 - 2007: Consultant at the BCRG, in charge of research for the writing of a book on the history of the Guinean currency from 1960 to 2000;
- 1995 - 2002: Director of the staff of the BCRG and Adviser in charge of research and training matters;
- 1993 - 1995: Director of Human Resources and Communication then Director of the Budget and Breadshell of the BCRG;
- 1991 - 1993: Advisor to the BCRG for Training Questions;
- 1989 - 1990: Director of Administrative Services of the BCRG;
- 1988 - 1989: Advisor to the BCRG for Exchange Questions;
- 1985 - 1988: State Secretary for Trade of the Republic of Guinea;
- 1981 - 1985: Director of the Exchange Central Funds (ie the Department of Foreign Exchange) of the BCRG;
- 1977-1981: Director of Studies and Statistics, BCRG;

- Guinea for Everyone (GPT), 1
- Guinea United for Development (GUD), 1
- Guinean Union for Democracy and Development (UGDD), 1
- Union for Progress and Renewal (UPR), 1
- New Generation for the Republic (NGR), 1
- Guinean Labour and Solidarity Party (PTS), 1
- Guinean Party for Rebirth and Progress (PGRP), 1
- National Party for Renewal (PNR), 1
- Rally for the Integral Development of Guinea (RDIG), 1
- Generation for Reconciliation, Unity and Prosperity (GRUP), 1

SPEAKER

Duration of the mandate of the Speaker is 5 years (term of House). Outside Parliament, the official order of precedence ranks the Speaker of the National Assembly in the 2nd position. He will be elected by all the Deputies who are present. The election is held at the first sitting of the newly elected Assembly or when a vacancy occurs. He is elected according to a formal vote by secret ballot. He should get absolute majority to the first round, relative majority in the second round, in the event of a tie in the second round: the oldest candidate is elected. The eldest Deputy presides over the Assembly during the voting.

BUREAU:

The board consists of the Speaker, four Deputy Speakers, four Secretaries and two Queastors. Members of the Board (apart from the Speaker) are elected for one year (renewable). The Board (Bureau) should organize parliamentary work.

FUNCTIONS

Organization of parliamentary business

- convenes sessions, within the framework of the Conference of Presidents
- establishes and modifies the agenda, within the framework of the Conference of Presidents
- refers texts to a committee for study.

Functions of the Speaker:

- can open, adjourn and close sittings
- ensures respect for provisions of the Constitution and Standing Orders

- makes announcements concerning the Assembly
- takes disciplinary measures in the event of disturbance, and lifts such measures
- establishes the list of speakers, gives and withdraws permission to speak
- calls for a vote, decides how it is to be carried out, verifies the voting procedure and cancels a vote in the event of irregularities.

Committees:

The National Assembly of Guinea has eleven committees, namely:

- Committee of Accounting and Control;
- Committee on Economic Affairs and Planning;
- Committee on Foreign Affairs;
- Committee on the Legislation of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly, the General Administration and Justice;
- Committee on Defense and Security;
- Commission for Natural Resources, Environment and Rural Development;
- Committee on the Industry of Trade, Mines, Crafts and Tourism;
- Committee on Regional Planning and Transport;
- Committee on Civil Service and Employment;
- Committee on Education, Health, Youth and Sports, Art and Culture, Social Affairs;
- Committee on Information and Communications.❖



Experience of Trainer

- 1982 to 1983 and 1990 to 1991: Lecturer at the CIFPB / Guinea and Lecturer at the Technical Institute of Bank (ITB) / Guinea;
- 1974 - 1980: Professor Extra-mural at the IPGAN - Conakry and the Faculty of Administrative Sciences of Donka, in Public Finance and Banking Economics;
- 1972: Lecturer of General Economics at the Training Center for the Banking Profession, in Paris;

Diplomas

- 1969: The Banking specialized graduate studies.
- 1969: Specialized graduate studies of Social Sciences (Development Economics Option);
- 1968: Certificate of Financial and Accounting Techniques of Enterprises of the Conservatory of Arts and Crafts of Paris;
- 1972-1973: At the University of Paris 1-Panthéon-Sorbonne, 1st year.
- Doctorate, 3rd cycle, Section: Economics of Development with passing examination in 2nd year.

Political Experience

- 1970 to 1973: Secretary General of the Section of the Association of Guinean Students in France (A.G.E.F) at the university campus of Antony, affiliated to the Fédération des Etudiants de l'Afrique Noire Francophone (F.E.A.N.F);
- Since 1992: member of the RPG in Guinea.

Research and Publications

- 2003 to 2009: Guinea, 50 years of monetary independence from 1960 to 2010; Editions Ganndal;
- 1993: Banking Policy in Guinea from 1960 to 1985 (article published in the newspaper "Evénement de Guinée" from 1 to 14 July 1993);
- 1990: Obstacles to the mobilization of savings by the old banking system and prospects, article published in the newspaper "LA GUINEE ECONOMIQUE", July 1990;
- 1969: Vocational training in financial enterprises: the case of Crédit Lyonnais (final dissertation at the Institute of Social Sciences of the University of Paris 1 - Panthéon - Sorbonne.❖

Meeting of the Islamic Parliamentary Group in Dhaka (Bangladesh):

Adopting a unified position regarding the Emergency Agenda Item of IPU



PUIC delegations participating in the 136th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), held their annual meeting in Harmony Hall, on the ground floor of the BICC, venue of the 136th IPU Assembly (Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh), on Saturday 1st April 2017 at 11:00. The meeting was chaired by H.E. Mr. Atef Tarawneh, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Jordan and the participation of a large number of delegates representing PUIC Member Parliaments.

After a brief speech delivered by H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Mahmud Erol KILIC, the meeting discussed the Agenda Items, including "Adopting a unified position Proposed by Palestine, (on behalf of the Arab Group) on the Emergency Agenda Item of the 136th Assembly Meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union titled: Israeli settlements in the occupied State of Palestine: the role of parliaments in addressing a situation which is illegal and harmful to a two-State solution." ❖

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:

- 9 January 2017 re-election of H.E. Mr. Guillaume Soro as Speaker of the National Assembly of Cote d' Ivoire
- 11 January 2017 re-election of H.E. Mr. Mohammed Sheikh Osman (Jawari) as Speaker of House of the People of Somalia
- 16 January 2017 Election of H.E. Mr. Habib El Malki as Speaker of the House of Representatives (Majliss-annouwab) of Morocco
- 22 January 2017 Election of H.E. Mr. Abdi Hashi Abdilahi as Speaker of the Upper House of Somalia
- 17 March 2017 re-election of H.E. Mr. Shukurjon Zuhurov as Speaker of the House of Representatives (Majlisi Namoyandogon) of Tajikistan
- 21 March 2017 re-election of H.E. Mr. Djibril Cavayé Yeguie as Speaker of the National Assembly of Cameroon
- 21 March 2017 re-election of H.E. Mr. Marcel Niat Njifenji as Speaker of the Senate of Cameroon
- 11 April 2017 Election of H.E. Mrs. Mariam Jack Denton as Speaker of the National Assembly of Gambia
- 23 May 2017 Election of H.E. Mr. Saïd Bouhadja as Speaker of the National People's Assembly (Al-Majlis Al-Chaabi Al-Watani) of Algeria
- 31 May 2017 re-election of H.E. Mr. Ali Larijani as Speaker of the Islamic Parliament (Majles Shoraye Eslami) of Iran
- 8 September 2017 Election of H.E. Mr. Alassane Bala Sakandé as Speaker of the National Assembly of Burkina Faso
- 9 September 2017 Election of H.E. Mr. Gramoz Ruçi as Speaker of the Parliament of Albania



Algeria: Speakers of the two chambers of the Algerian parliament have criticized calls for early presidential elections.

"Voices which make erroneous judgments, which go beyond the limits of political ethics, and try desperately to question and undermine the credibility of state institutions, deliberately ignore constitutional logic," said Saïd Bouhja, Speaker of the National People's Assembly (parliament's first chamber), in his speech at the opening of the regular session of parliament. .

"The legitimacy of the presidency at the top of the state has been established in the presidential elections for the year 2014."

He added: "We want to emphasize that the President of the Republic is well, and exercises his constitutional powers normally."



Azerbaijan: Speaker of Azerbaijan's Parliament Mr. Ogtay Asadov has met president of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Mrs. Christine Muttonen. They exchanged views on further deepening cooperation between Azerbaijan and the OSCE PA.

The Speaker expressed hope that this visit will positively impact the development of relations.

Mr. Asadov stressed the importance of expansion of relations with the international organizations. He touched upon the current state of negotiations of the Armenia-Azerbaijan, Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

Christine Muttonen, in turn, praised close relations between Azerbaijan and the OSCE PA. She stressed the importance of these bonds.



Egypt: The enlarged meeting of Bureau of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean, headed by the President of the Assembly Prof. Ali Abdel-Aal, was the first The enlarged meeting of Bureau after Egypt took over the presidency of the Assembly. The meeting was attended by the Vice-

President of the European Parliament and representatives of the parliaments of Italy and Turkey.

The meeting witnessed a welcome speech by Dr. Abdel Aal followed by interventions by the heads of the committees of the Assembly on the activities, and priorities of the committees in the coming period. The meeting was also attended by Ambassador Ehab Fahmy, Assistant Secretary General of the Union for the Mediterranean.

The meeting of the Enlarged Bureau dealt with the issue of establishing a permanent secretariat for the Assembly. In the first achievement in the history of the Assembly and during the term the Egyptian presidency, a decision was taken to establish a permanent secretariat for the Assembly in Barcelona.

Dr. Abdel-Al announced during this meeting that the Egyptian presidency of the Assembly adopted the theme of combating terrorism to be the main subject on which the programs of work of the association and its committees will be organized during the year of the Egyptian presidency, which will end in May 2018. The meeting was considered to be a strong beginning for the Egyptian presidency of the Assembly, and it is expected that this presidency will see more achievements for the Assembly and its future.



Iraq: Speaker of the House of Representatives Dr. Salim Al-Jubouri received the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Jan Kubick. During the meeting, they discussed the latest developments in the Iraqi and regional arena and the efforts of the House of Representatives to legislate the laws and support the file of community reconciliation, relief and humanitarian file for the displaced and the measures to return them to their areas after liberation from the terrorists.

The speaker stressed the importance of the role of the United Nations in light of the challenges at the local and regional levels, and the role of the UN mission to urge the international community to support Iraq in its response to terrorism and in the field of relief of the displaced and reconstruction of liberated areas and achieve reconciliation and resolve outstanding problems.

The paper also discussed several files and issues on the Iraqi arena such as the upcoming elections and community reconciliation, the referendum to be held by the Kurdistan region and the rejection of this referendum voted by the House.

For his part, Mr. Kubick said that the United Nations is ready for any role that could lead to positive results in Iraq. He pointed out that the international community supports Iraq in its war against Daesh and praises the victories of the Iraqi forces and supports, to a large extent the humanitarian and relief issues for the displaced and the reconstruction of liberated areas.



Iran: Iranian Parliament Speaker Ali Larijani said the issue of terrorism has changed into a big problem for the world, adding that it needs serious attention.

He made the remarks in a meeting with the Mali National Assembly Speaker Issaka Sidibé.

His Excellency pointed to the security crises and terrorism in certain African states and said: 'Iran has always wanted promotion of all-out ties with Mali.'

'Iran and Mali parliaments should pave the way for enhancement of two countries' cooperation,' Larijani noted.

The Mali National Assembly speaker, for his part, called the two countries' relations constructive, adding that the two states relations are promotional.

He pointed to security crisis in Mali and said: 'the crisis has become a serious trouble', adding that terrorism prevented the country's development.

Mali has planned to establish a strong Army to counter terrorist groups, the Speaker noted.



Jordan: Speaker of the House of Representatives Eng. Atef Al-Tarawneh affirmed that the Jordanian Parliament has been and will remain the defender of the issues of its Arab and Islamic nation. He has spared no effort in rallying and supporting the justice of the Palestinian cause and exposing Israeli racist practices.

In parallel with the 10th anniversary of the International Day of Democracy and the twentieth anniversary of the adoption by the Inter-Parliamentary Union of the Universal Declaration on Democracy, the Tunisian Parliament has consistently advocated and defended fair issues, the latest of which is the demand of international parliamentary associations and societies to take a firm stand against the horrendous practices and crimes against Rohingya Muslims. Burma, as it had positions supportive of the war on terrorism and the importance of facing a holistic approach to uproot it from its sources.

He pointed out that the reforms witnessed by Jordan in the past few years have supported the pillars of democracy, which has become a Jordanian approach led by King Abdullah II in strengthening popular participation in decision-making through its representatives in the elected councils. He pointed out that the Kingdom has advanced important reform steps. As an advanced democratic model in the middle of a region where most of its countries suffered from scourges and wars and the confiscation of the rights of individuals and communities.



Kuwait: Speaker of the National Assembly Marzouq Al-Ghanim received in his office the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, who is on a tour of the region.

The meeting dealt with several pressing issues in the region, especially the Palestinian cause, the Syrian file and the file of terrorism.

During the meeting, Al-Ghanim stressed the importance of the United Nations and its various agencies and agencies playing a bigger and more influential role in pressuring Israel to abide by the resolutions of international legitimacy regarding the rights of the Palestinian people and to prevent their daily aggression against the Palestinians.

Al-Ghanim stressed the importance of the United Nations playing its moral role with regard to the rights of the Palestinian people politically and humanely.



Lebanon: Speaker of the National Assembly Nabih Berri expressed regret for the terrorist crimes around the world and said: "We have received with great anger the reports of terrorist crimes around the world, one of which focused

on Burkina Faso and targeted innocent people who are carrying out their normal lives.

He concluded: "Let us continue to declare a comprehensive global war against terrorism and the establishment of an administration and an international operating room under the auspices of the United Nations that will close the doors and windows to the movement of terrorism and drain its resources and sources and cut it off."



The Organization of Islamic Cooperation:

The Heads of State and government of the member states of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) held a meeting to discuss the current developments of the situation of the Muslim Rohingya community in Myanmar, on the sidelines of the 1st OIC Summit of Science and Technology in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, on 10th September 2017, on the initiative of H.E. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, President of the Republic of Turkey, current chair of the OIC Summit.

The Meeting expressed grave concern over the recent systematic brutal acts perpetrated by security forces against the Rohingya Muslim Community in Myanmar, which constitute a serious and blatant violation of international law, and which have affected over 270,000 Muslims who have been forcibly displaced to Bangladesh, in addition to the burning of their houses and places of worship;

The Meeting reiterated its call to the Government of Myanmar to revive the agreement to open an OIC Office for humanitarian affairs in Yangon after signing a Memorandum of Cooperation with the OIC to that effect. The purpose of the OIC office was to provide pure humanitarian assistance without distinction between the victims of violence.

The Meeting welcomed the recommendations of the Rakhine Advisory Commission headed by Mr. Kofi Annan, and urged the Government of Myanmar to take concrete steps towards their earliest implementation. The Meeting called on Member States to provide support for the implementation of these recommendations with a view to finding a comprehensive and inclusive solution to the challenges in Rakhine State.

The Meeting called upon OIC Member States and the international community to continue their efforts in conjunction with those of the United Nations to ensure the return of all Myanmar refugees displaced from their homes in Rakhine (Arakan). States should intensify their efforts in international fora with a view to realizing restoration of the nationality and citizenship rights of Rohingya of Myanmar.

The Meeting supported expansive interfaith dialogue efforts and encouraged the Myanmar government to support ground-up initiatives to promote inter-ethnic and communal harmony.



Oman: A delegation from the Sultanate of Oman participated in the three-day course organized by the Arab Women Organization in Cairo.

The Sultanate participated in the session with a 10 member delegation, representing a number of bodies including the Omani Shura Council, the National Human Rights Commission, the Ministry of Social Development and a number of Omani women's associations and civil society organizations.

Training programs focused on how to transfer skills and develop a mechanism to address others and the language of communication used with all segments of the community to achieve persuasion and the delivery of the message that does not stop being mere information, but becomes a practice to the recipient.



Pakistan: The National Assembly recently passed the much awaited historic Election Reforms Bill 2017 with majority vote, aimed at giving additional powers to the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) for ensuring credible polls.

The House also adopted 44 out of 105 amendments proposed by the opposition parties Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf and Pakistan People's Party parliamentarians, rejecting the rest as the opposition parties were not ready to withdraw the same.

During the discussion, the House was informed that a 33-member Parliamentary Committee on Electoral Reforms headed by Finance Minister Muhammad Ishaq Dar was formed by the government in 2014. The committee drafted the bill after deliberations and consultations for more than two years. Total 118 meetings were held.

During the comprehensive consultation process, political parties in the parliament and public at large presented various proposals. The parliamentary committee finalised the Election Reforms Bill 2017 unifying eight different laws. In the bill, new measures have been proposed in different areas of electioneering to give more powers to the ECP for holding of free, fair and transparent elections in the country.

Speaking in the National Assembly, Minister for Law and Justice Zahid Hamid said after tabling of the Election Bill in the House, the opposition had moved 105 amendments, out of which 44 were accepted and included in the bill. He requested the opposition to withdraw remaining amendments to which the opposition did not agree. The amendments were rejected by the House with a majority vote in the second reading of the bill.



Palestine: The Speaker of the Palestine National Council, Salim Al-Zanoun, praised the courageous positions of King Abdullah II and his defense of the Islamic and Christian holy sites, especially the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

In a press statement, Al-Za'noun praised the efforts of the Jordanian monarch to protect the Al-Aqsa Mosque from attempts to divide it in time and place, and to confront all attempts by the Israeli occupation to undermine the Islamic and Christian sanctities in Jerusalem and try to impose its sovereignty on it.

He also praised the endeavors and contacts led by the Jordanian monarch in international forums to support the Palestinian cause and to mobilize international support and expose the Israeli plans and projects in the city of Jerusalem and the violations committed by the occupation authorities against the sanctities and warned of the attempt to prejudice them, while appreciating the material support provided by the Jordanian monarch Recently to preserve the holy sites in the city of Jerusalem.

He stressed the importance of continued coordination and close consultation between the Palestinian and Jordanian leaders headed by His Majesty King Abdullah II and his brother President Mahmoud Abbas, which was dedicated in the battle to defend the Al-Aqsa Mosque.



Togo: The Bureau of the National Assembly and the Conference of Speakers of the Parliamentary Groups met to study the draft law on the revision of the Constitution.

The meeting marks the beginning of the negotiations at the level of the Parliament for the adoption of the reforms demanded by the Togolese opposition. The special session convened a few days earlier was suspended at the request of the opposition members. It had been scheduled since the end of June and had to look particularly at Parliament's budget.

"It was impossible to discuss the budget of the Assembly in the current political context. Nobody would understand us," justified Jean-Pierre Fabre, leader of the opposition and deputy of the National Alliance for Change (ANC). He explained that he had requested a postponement "pending a little clearer" in the draft constitutional amendment introduced by the government.



UAE: The Federal National Council headed by Dr. Amal Abdullah Al-Qubaisi, the President of the Council, held a second consultative meeting in the Intercontinental Hotel in Dubai yesterday to discuss the executive frameworks of the Strategic Plan for the years 2016-2021, enabling the Council to exercise its constitutional responsibilities and develop mechanisms of action according to the parliamentary strategy.

Dr. Amal al-Qubaisi said, "Today we are starting a new phase in the course of our parliamentary work. We are meeting to discuss several issues for the development of parliamentary work. This goal has been set in our eyes since the beginning of the 16th legislative session of the Council and next month we will open the third regular session, which is important in achieving a qualitative leap in the development of parliamentary mechanisms of action in accordance with the parliamentary strategy, and in accordance with the pledge we made to ourselves all to make every effort for the benefit of our dear country ».

A number of members of the Federal National Council (FNC) stressed the importance of the second consultative forum which was chaired by Dr. Amal Abdullah Al Qubaisi, the President of the Council, in presenting proposals aimed at developing parliamentary mechanisms of action, setting priorities and looking ahead to enable the Council to exercise its constitutional responsibilities.

They stressed that this forum is the completion of the first consultative meeting held with the beginning of the sixteenth legislative chapter in 2016 and is the first of its kind at the level of parliamentary work in the state and the region. The first parliamentary strategy of the Council for the years 2016-2021 was discussed within the framework of the five strategic directions: Parliamentary oversight and diplomacy, participation and community communication and the empowerment of the General Secretariat of the Council. ❖

In preparation for the PUIC Conference:

PUIC Headquarter Hosts Important Meeting



The PUIC General Secretariat hosts the 38th Meeting of the PUIC Executive Committee at its Headquarter in Tehran on 7 and 8 October, 2017.

The meeting is deemed important because:

Firstly: It draws up the draft agenda of the 6th meeting of the following specialized standing committees

- 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.

Secondly: It draws up the draft agenda of each of the following subsidiary organs:

- Eighth Meeting of the Standing Committee on Palestine;
- Seventh Conference on Muslim Women Parliamentarians.
- Third Consultation meeting of the Secretaries General of the PUIC Member Parliaments.

Thirdly: The meeting also covers the following items:

- Drawing up the Draft Agenda of the 20th Session of the PUIC General Committee.
- Defining the date of the 13th PUIC Conference.
- Drawing up the Draft Agenda of the 13th Session of the PUIC Conference.
- Moto of the 13th PUIC Conference and other related meetings.
- Adoption of the Report of the 38th Meeting of the Executive Committee
- Discussion on the Communiqué of the Meeting.

The agenda of the meeting also includes a significant item ie. Following up implementation of the resolutions adopted by the PUIC in general, as well as the report of the PUIC Secretary General. ❖

Secretary General Calls for Rescuing Rohingya

The Secretary General of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, H.E. Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIÇ stressed that he was following with the utmost concern the bloody acts of violence targeting the Muslim Rohingya in Arakan State in the western part of the majority - Buddhist Republic of Myanmar. His Excellency also stressed in his statement that this awesome human tragedy had been the result of a conflict in the state for more than a century, which was escalating during the last five years, and reached its climax in the past few days. The tragedy befalling the

Rohingya has prompted the United Nations to consider them as the most oppressed minority in the world.

Prof. KILIÇ affirmed the imperative of paying attention and swift action in order to stop the bloodshed and preserve the right of this minority to live in peace and dignity in their homeland.

He pointed out that our Union- the PUIC – has paid due attention to the cause of the Muslim Rohingya.

The 12th Session of the PUIC Conference, held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, in January 2017, adopted a resolution titled “Situation

of the Muslim Rohingya in Myanmar”. It also dealt with the issue in another resolution on the problem of migration in some Muslim countries.

He pointed out that the PUIC in these resolutions, introduced proposals and demands that may be appropriate to address all aspects of the situation. Prof. KILIÇ, appeals to the United Nations as well as to all human rights organizations and peace-loving people to intervene as quickly as possible in order to rescue the Rohingya who are facing a cleansing campaign under the full sight of the world. ❖

PUIC Secretary General participated in the Meeting of Secretaries General of PABSEC

H.E. the PUIC Secretary General participated in the PABSEC Meeting of Secretaries General held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey on 6 February, 2017. H.E. the Secretary General addressed the meeting and expressed the readiness of the PUIC General Secretariat to encourage mutual cooperation and understanding between the two Associations of the Secretaries General.

His Excellency also declared that he had just come from the 12th Session of the PUIC Conference and the related meetings hosted generously by the Malian National Assembly in Bamako, on 27-28 January 2017, which was crowned with success, in attendance of around 40 Parliaments. During PUIC Conference, the PUIC Association of the Secretaries General held a meeting in which discussed its organizational regulation and submitted its recommendations to the Conference, which complied by announcing the establishment of the Association of Secretaries-General of the Member Parliaments. It may be useful to point out to some of the objectives of the PUIC Association of Secretaries-General, which may be of benefit to your distinguished meeting:

- Providing a framework for achieving fruitful and constructive cooperation among the General Secretariats of the PUIC.



- Exchanging practical and scientific experiences and expertise aimed at enhancing and upgrading performance at the General Secretariat.

- Supporting contacts, cooperation and coordination among the General Secretariats of the Member Parliaments in order to realize common purposes.” ❖

PUIC Secretary General participated in the proceedings of the 11th Session of PAM

H.E. the PUIC Secretary General participated in the proceedings of the 11th Session of Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (PAM) which was held in Porto, Portugal 23-24 February, 2017. His Excellency delivered a speech on the topics



addressed by the committees of the Conference in political and economic aspects as well as dialogue of civilizations and human rights.

During the speech His Excellency stated: “Population migrations in terms of asylum, displacement and human trafficking have become a security worry of unprecedented proportions in our modern history. All of these gave rise to cases some of which have surpassed prevailing international laws and conventions in such a way that it necessitated quite often addressing each case according to its circumstances, causes and receiving body. The question remains whether alternative laws will be formulated in lieu of the laws of asylum of 1951 and subsequent protocols, for example. And what about coercive displacement and migration? What about the modality of international and regional cooperation to curb human trafficking, and transporting people on death voyages across borders and seas? All of this requires bigger international cooperation that takes into consideration the harsh humanitarian circumstances that face all these categories as well as their right to decent living.” ❖

Secretary General participated in the 24th Session of the Inter-Arab Parliamentary Union

The PUIC Secretary General, accompanied by H.E. the Assistant Secretary General, attended the 24th Session of the Inter-Arab Parliamentary Union, held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco 20 – 21 March, 2017 and delivered a speech in which he underlined the importance of cooperation between the two Unions to face the challenges that confront the Ummah and the world in order to realize the objectives of both Unions in peace. His Excellency added: "The entire world is now facing the scourge of terrorism. It has been globally agreed by an unprecedented majority to combat and defeat it through various means. In addition to threatening the unity of countries and sowing the seeds of sedition among the people of same homeland, terrorism has produced substantial negative outcomes that imperil the social fabric in regions where it exists, a fact which is further exacerbated by population migrations in terms of asylum, displacement, forcible deportations, human trafficking and the spread of diseases. All of these have constituted a security worry, unprecedented in modern history, in terms of the modality of addressing such outcomes, some of which have overstepped, or challenged, relevant international laws and



conventions. The PUIC, in the course of its efforts to combat terrorism and limit its spreading, has approved a document that calls for refraining from its financing and training of any terrorist activities. The document also urges on doubling efforts to address the root-causes of terrorism, long-lasting disputes, eliminating social injustice, as well as enhancing understanding among religions, cultures and civilizations, widening the roles of civil society organizations, and enacting effective counter-terrorism legislations that conform with international conventions and commitments." ❖

Secretary General attended in the 8th Session of the IPACIS

H.E. the PUIC Secretary General attended the 8th Session of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States, held in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation 24-27 May, 2017 under the slogan "Environment and Education: A Clean Country". His Excellency addressed the Session and talked about the risks of climate change which threaten the entire

human societies. He reviewed the PUIC experiences in the field of paying attention to the environment, and welcomed the exchange of information in this respect and in creating a new curricular which concerns the Environmental protection and the public health. His Excellency added: "Our world faces perils of climate change which endanger the entire human communities, including food security

and health. Among the main reasons for this situation are those man-made practices, the most threatening of which result in raising the levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, namely:

- The three types of pollution: land, air, and sea;
- Human activities such as cutting down and burning of forests, soil erosion, drying and changing the courses of water resources, etc." ❖

Secretary General participated in the 49th Session of PABSEC

H.E. the PUIC Secretary General participated in the proceedings of the 49th Session of PABSEC, held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey on 4 – 6 July, 2017. His Excellency delivered a speech in which he dealt with the role of parliaments in ensuring security and peace as well as providing sustainable health care. In his speech His Excellency mentioned: "Our world needs to live in security and peace today more than any time before in contemporary history. This is because of the prevalence of terrorism and its savage actions which run counter to all divine and positive laws, spreading panic and loss of security and peace in many communities. Despite all exerted efforts and cooperation put in place to defeat and uproot terrorism, yet its circles in terms of geographical area and time-framework are widening. Therefore the globalization of peace and security is a necessity so that communities may live in an atmosphere of love instead of animosity." ❖



On the occasion of the Anniversary, Secretary General condemns Burning of Al Aqsa Mosque

H.E. the PUIC Secretary General reiterated his condemnation and denunciation of the burning of Al Aqsa Mosque by the Israeli extremist Right and its government. He described the event as a criminal barbaric action, and called on the glorious Islamic Ummah to uphold its total rights of keeping the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, First Qiblah and Third of the Holy Mosques, safe and free from all aggression.

H.E. issued a statement on 48th anniversary of burning of the Al Aqsa Mosque which coincided with 21/8/2017. His Excellency also called on the Ummah to shoulder its obligation in confronting the

repeated criminal attempt carried out by the savage Israeli occupation authorities aimed at partitioning Al-Aqsa Mosque, time-wise and place-wise, through continuing to excavate in its perimeter with the purpose of demolishing it, if it could, in order to build the so-called temple; but that's far-fetched.

His Excellency saluted the steadfastness of the Palestinian people, especially the citizens of Al-Quds. HE called for extending material and moral support to them in their standing firm against the continuous arbitrary Israeli measures, the most recent of which has been its condemned attempts

to close the courtyard of Al-Aqsa Mosque in the face of worshippers and prohibit prayers and Azan in it. His Excellency commended the victory of the heroic stand and the valiant confrontation against those unjust measures which were crowned by rolling back the usurping occupying aggressors in ignominy and defeat.

His Excellency the PUIC Secretary General invites regional and International organizations, especially the UNESCO, to shoulder their full responsibility for protecting the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in which the Jews have no right to it. ❖

PUIC Secretary General Condemns Judaization of Al Quds

The PUIC Secretary General, H.E. Prof. Mahmud Erol KILIÇ, condemned the flagrant violations of international law and resolutions by the government of the Israeli occupation in order to Judaize the occupied city of Al-Quds, the most recent of which has been the meeting of this government near the courtyard of Alburaj in old Al-Quds. This meeting was held to coincide with the ill-fated 50th anniversary of the occupation of the eastern part of the city.

His Excellency the Secretary General appealed to the

United Nations Organization and its Specialized Agencies as well as international regional and domestic Parliamentary organizations to intervene immediately to compel and commit the state of the Israeli occupation to abide by the principles of the International Law and the resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly concerning Al-Quds. He also appealed to them to force the authorities of occupation to halt the serious provocations to the sentiments of adherents to religions such as the storming of the precincts of the Al-Aqsa Mosque by groups of Israeli occupiers. ❖

Secretary General Condolences with the Speaker of Iranian Parliament

H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Mahmud Erol KILIÇ, expressed his condemnation, in the strongest terms, of the two treacherous attacks which targeted, recently, the Imam Khomeini Shrine and the building of the Islamic Parliament, and resulted in the demise and injury of several innocent people. That was contained in the message of condolences which His Excellency sent to the Speaker of the Iranian Parliament H.E. Dr. Ali Larijani. H.E. the PUIC Secretary General prayed to Almighty God to protect Iran and all the other Muslim countries from every evil and to preserve them against all seditions. ❖

PUIC Secretary General Lauds UNESCO's Decision

The PUIC Secretary General, H.E. Prof. Mahmud Erol KILIÇ, highly valued the decision of the United Nation's Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on declaring the Palestinian city of Al-Khalil as an endangered world heritage site, and adding the city to the World Heritage List.

His Excellency PUIC Secretary General, while welcoming listing the city as the fourth Palestinian cultural site in UNESCO's World Heritage List, believed that this decision shows the importance of the old city which holds the Ibrahimite mosque in its heart. ❖

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