



At the 9th PUIC Conference Call for Promoting Dialogue and Understanding



The Ninth Session of the PUIC Conference which was hosted by Tehran, capital city of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 18-19 Rabiul Thani 1435H, corresponding to 18-19 February 2014, adopted firm stances and made significant appeals for strengthening the foundations of cooperation between peoples and enhancing international peace and security.

Delegations from 48 PUIC Member Parliaments, who attended the Session, called upon Islamic peoples to exert serious and realistic efforts to promote dialogue and understanding aimed at advancing mutual understanding between

nations and various Islamic communities as well as avoiding violence and extremism. In the "Tehran Declaration", which they adopted, they emphasized the necessity of implementing genuine, continuous and sustainable reforms in the order of power on the hierarchy of the international community, aimed at increasing the participation of developing countries, especially Islamic states, in managing world affairs. They considered the overall reform of the United Nations, and other international economic and developmental institutions and organizations as a means for achieving this important objective.

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Editorial



Dear Reader,

The Ninth Session of the PUIC Conference has adopted Resolution No.6-EAE/9/CONF on combating Desertification. This resolution, like other resolutions adopted by this session, ought to be accorded substantial interest as well as well studied and speedy implementation on the ground.

Desertification is a grave natural phenomenon brought about by changing climatic systems globally or it is man made in certain areas. It is a phenomenon that causes enormous hardship to both man and beast. It threatens the existence of life itself in many parts of the world, especially in African and Asian States, primarily in the Islamic regions.

Desertification results in backwardness and under development because it deprives afflicted peoples and regions of the essentials of progress, precipitating destabilization, dispersion and tearing up the social fabric. The paucity of resources engenders agitation within the concerned human group as well as disputes at the regional level.

In our contemporary world there are several sorrowful instances of such strife. There are cross border conflicts over much needed resources.

There are conflicts within the same country, for example, which some time assume regional or international dimensions.

Furthermore, there is the extensive migration from rural into urban areas which will aggravate rates of unemployment, crime as well as negative and harmful social behavior.

In order to halt the advance of desertification experts propose the establishment of green belts, afforestation, augmenting the plant cover and developing water harvesting, in addition to preventing the irrational cutting down of trees.

However, this matter is immensely expensive and beyond the capability of a single state, especially most of the affected states are poverty ridden in Africa and Asia.

In this juncture we in the PUIC General Secretariat appeal to rich states and concerned international organizations to contribute speedily to the project of combating desertification in order to save millions of human beings. ❖

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In Preparation for the 10th PUC Conference in Bamako:

Rabat Meeting Examines Weighty Issues

Delegations from 12 PUIC Member Parliaments, in addition to the Troika (3 Member Parliaments), will meet in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on 10th June 2014, in order to pave the way for convening the 10th Session of the PUIC Conference in Bamako, Republic of Mali, early next year 2015.

The delegates will deploy their utmost efforts to examine substantial issues which are to be included in the Draft Agendas of the four Standing Specialized Committee.

On 11th June 2014, the Committee on Palestine will hold its meeting with the participation of delegates representing 17 Member Parliaments from the three geographical groups. At the top of its agenda is discussion of the most recent developments in the Palestinian arena.

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The Ninth Session of the PUIC Conference was held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, on 18-19 Rabi Thani, 1435 H, corresponding to 18-19 February 2014, under the motto “Islamic Parliaments, Solidarity, Progress, Justice”. It was attended by (48) member parliaments out of (53) members, and the participation of (27) Speakers of Parliaments and (11) Deputy Speakers. The proceedings of the inaugural session took place in the presence of H.E. Dr. Hassan Rouhani, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Speakers and Deputy Speakers of PUIC Members Parliaments, Heads of Delegations, invitees, senior Iranian personalities and government ministers as well as members of the Islamic Parliament.

This session was addressed by:

- H.E. Hassan Rouhani, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran,
- H.E. Dr. Al Fatih Ezzedin Al-Mansour, Speaker of the Sudanese National Assembly and President of the 8th Session of the PUIC Conference.
- H.E. Dr. Ali Larijani, Speaker of the Islamic Parliament of Iran,
- H.E. Mr. Abdul Wahed Radi, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,
- H.E. Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC, PUIC Secretary General.

FIRST WORKING SESSION:

1. Election of the Bureau:

Members of the Bureau were elected as follows:



The Ninth PUIC C

Important Resolutions and Fr

1.1. Vice-President from the African Group – Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Niger;

1.2. Vice-President from the Arab Group – Speaker of the Parliament of the Kingdom of Morocco;

1.3. Rapporteur – Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. Adoption of the Agenda and the Program of Work

The Agenda and the program of work were adopted

3. Report of the Secretary General:

The Secretary General’s report was adopted.

4. Speeches of Their Excellencies the Speakers of Parliament and Heads of Delegation:

The following Speakers of Parliament delivered their speeches at the session.

- H.E. Mr. Abdul Raouf Ibrahim-House of the People - Islamic Republic of AFGHANISTAN
- H.E. Mr. Mohammad Larbi Ould Khelifa, National People’s Assembly-People’s Democratic Republic of ALGERIA
- H.E. Mr. Oqtay S. Asadov,

National Assembly of Republic of AZERBAIJAN

- H.E. Dr. Shirin Sharmin Chandhury-Parliament - People’s Republic of BANGLADESH

- H.E. Mr. SORO Kigbafori Guillaume - National Assembly - Republic of COTE D’IVOIRE

- H.E. Mr. Osama Abdulaziz Najafi - The Council of Representatives of the Republic of IRAQ

- H.E. Mr. Atef Tarawneh – House of Representatives Hashemite Kingdom of JORDAN

- H.E. Mr. Marzouk Ali Al-Ghanim-National Assembly of KUWAIT

- H.E. Mr. Nabih Berrri- The National Assembly of the Republic of LEBANON

- H.E. Mr. Tan Sri Pandikar Amin Haji Mulia- House of Representatives of MALAYSIA

- H.E. Mr. Hama Amadou - National Assembly - Republic of NIGER

- H.E. Sheikh Khalid Bin Hilal Bin Nasser Al Ma’awali - The Consultative Council of Sultanate of OMAN

- H.E. Mr. Salim Zaanoun - PALESTINE National Council



Conference in Tehran

Firm Stances on Crucial Issues

- H.E. Mr. Mohammed bin Mubarak bin Saleh Al-Khulaifi - Shura Council, State of QATAR
- H.E. Mr. Mohamed Sheikh Osman Jawari, Federal Parliament of Federal Republic of SOMALIA
- H.E. Mr. Mohammed Jihad al-Laham- People's Assembly - SYRIAN Arab Republic
- H.E. Mr. Zuhurov Shukurjon-House of Representatives - Republic of TAJIKISTAN
- H.E. Mr. Cemil CiCEK - Grand National Assembly - Republic of TURKEY
- H.E. Mrs. Rebecca Alitwala Kadaga - Parliament - Republic of UGANDA
- H.E. Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Al Murr - Federal National Council of the UAE
- H.E. Mr. Yahya Ali Al-Raei - House of Representatives - Republic of YEMEN

SECOND WORKING SESSION:

The following Deputy Speakers took the floor:

- H.E. Mr. Abdullah bin Khalaf Al Dosari - Council of Representatives-Kingdom of Bahrain

- H.E. Mr. Gilbert N. OUEDRAOGO, National Assembly- BURKINA FASO
- H.E. Mr. Mamadou Kourtou, National Assembly- Republic of CHAD
- H.E. Mr. Ali Houmed, National Assembly- Republic of DJIBOUTI
- H.E. Mr. Saloum CISSE, National Assembly- Republic of GUINEA CONAKRY
- H.E. Dr. Mohamad Sohibul Iman, House of Representatives, Republic of INDONESIA
- H.E. Mr. Moussa Timbiné, National Assembly- Republic of MALI
- H.E. Mr. Murtaza Javed Abbasi, National Assembly- Islamic Republic of PAKISTAN
- H.E. Mrs. IBRAHIMA Mémounatou, National Assembly- Republic of TOGO
- H.E. Mr. Obaid Arabian, National Constituent Assembly – Republic of TUNISIA

The following Heads of Delegation also took the floor:

- H.E. Mr. Abdul Hafeez Mohammed Dayekh, General National Congress-State of LIBYA

- H.E. Mr. Ali Mohamed - People's Majlis- Republic of MALDIVES
 - H.E. Mrs. Fatima Bint Mohammad Yerbe -National Assembly - the Islamic Republic of MAURITANIA
 - H.E. Mr. Abdul latif Wahbi - House of Representatives- Kingdom of MOROCCO
 - H.E. Mr. Mouhamed Khourachi NIASS - National Assembly - Republic of SENEGAL
 - H.E. Dr. Mahdi Qutbi- National Assembly - Republic of SUDAN
- The Session was also addressed by the following Observers:
- H.E. Ambassador Abdullah Alim – Assistant Secretary-General of Political Affairs- OIC
 - H.E. Dr. Mohammad Hadi Nejad-Hosseinian - Secretary General - Asian Parliamentary Assembly
 - H.E. Mr. Said Moghaddam– Secretary General - Consultative Council of the Maghreb Arab Union
 - H.E. Mr. N'zi KOFFI – Secretary General - African Parliamentary Union
 - H.E. Dr. Sibel Siber – Speaker of Parliament – Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

THIRD WORKING SESSION:

This session adopted:

- Report of the 16 Session of the PUIC General Committee
- Report of the Expert Committee on the study of the Islamic Parliamentary Declaration



- Draft amendment of the PUIC Rules of Procedure in accordance with the new statute.

- The session also considered and adopted the reports and resolutions presented by the four Standing Specialized Committees:

- Committee on Political Affairs and Foreign Relations

- Committee on Economic Affairs and Environment

- Committee on Human Rights, Women and Family Affairs

- Committee on Cultural and Legal Affairs and Dialogue of Civilizations and Religions

- The Session considered and adopted reports and resolutions submitted by the following Subsidiary Organs:

- Standing Committee on Palestine

- Conference of Muslim Women Parliamentarians

- In organizational matters the session also adopted:

- Nominations for the membership of the General Committee for the year 2014

- Nominations for the membership of the Executive Committee for the year 2014

- Nominations of the Members of the PUIC Standing Specialized Committees for the year 2014

- The conferees also approved the invitation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali to host the 10th Session in 2015.

- They also approved the invitation of the Parliament of the Kingdom of Morocco to host the 32nd Meeting of the PUIC Executive Committee and the Meeting of the Standing Committee on Palestine

- They also approved Final Report of the 9th Session of the PUIC Conference and the Tehran Declaration and the Final Communique of the Conference.

The Tehran Declaration:

Following is a summary of the positions declared by the Speakers of PUIC Parliaments meeting in the 9th PUIC Conference:

- Respecting the equal rights and responsibilities of governments, the national sovereignty right and all the inherent rights enshrined in the principle of the sovereignty of peoples

- Denouncing the use or threat of using force and foreign interference in the domestic affairs of other countries or foreign occupation

- Deciding to refrain from any kind of intervention in the internal affairs of another country, including military intervention or threatening to use force;

- Reiterating our commitment to avoid any action that may lead to escalation of situations causing deterioration of the situation and raise the possibilities of creating pretexts for foreign interventions.

- Stressing the importance of the political will and the right of suffrage for our peoples being the main source of applying real reforms in the internal regimes and reject providing any direct or indirect support to the groups that call for violence, and extremism and terrorism.

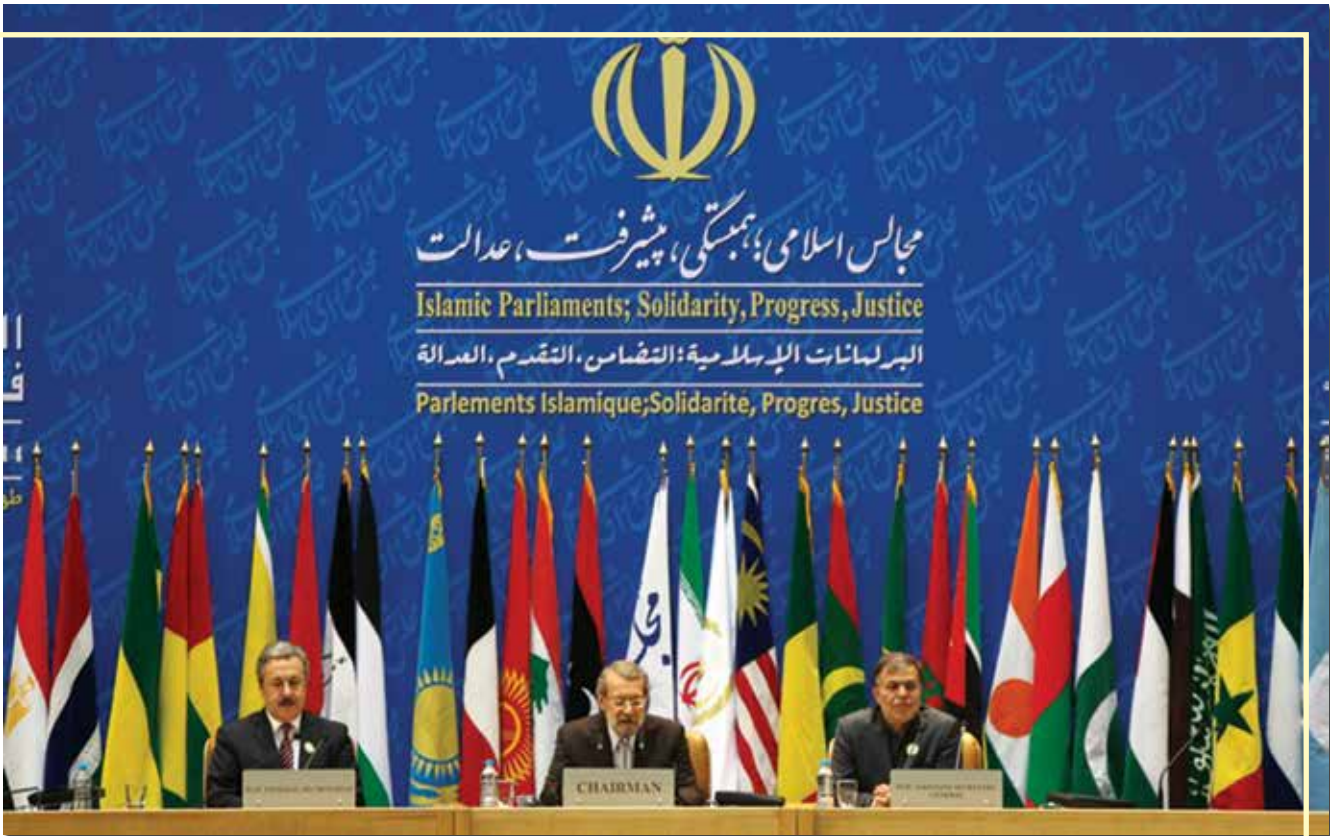
- Expressing our strong support for the undeniable rights of the people under foreign occupation and the necessity of exercising the right of self-determination in accordance with the UN Charter and rules of international law.

- Demanding strongly the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons in the world stressing the fact that the equal and simultaneous rights between all states are inseparable, in implementing the provisions of relevant international conventions. Reiterating the established right of all peoples to possess, use, and develop nuclear energy and technology for peaceful purposes.

- Stressing the necessity for the occupying Zionist entity to abide by the resolutions of the UN Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons,

- Supporting the establishing of





ground for enhancing banking, economic, commercial and financial relations, without discrimination among peoples, particularly PUIC members

- Condemning strongly the hateful exercise of economic, financial and discriminatory sanctions for realizing illegitimate political ends.
- Emphasizing full commitment to observing and implementing principles of human rights and basic freedoms and improving common human values among all civilizations including freedom, justice, equality, solidarity and tolerance which Islam strongly focuses on.
- Aspiring to advance the rights of women, youth and children, especially to make women legally versant aimed at promoting her role and status in local communities and at the international level
- Declaring our collective will to confront phenomena and practices with extra territorial effect which include all forms and manifestations of terrorism, especially state terrorism and transnational organized crime, including human trafficking and smuggling small and light arms, illicit trafficking

of drugs and maritime piracy, as well as communicable and non-communicable diseases and natural disasters

- Calling upon Islamic peoples to exert serious and realistic efforts to promote dialogue and understanding aimed at advancing mutual understanding between peoples and various Islamic communities as well as avoiding violence and extremism
- Emphasizing the necessity of implementing genuine, continuous and sustainable reforms in order of force on the hierarchy of the international community aimed at increasing the participation of developing countries, especially Islamic States, in governing world affairs and considering the overall reform of the United Nations and other international economic and developmental institutions and organizations as a means for achieving this important objective.
- Reiterating the principles and objectives enshrined in the PUIC Statute, and considering the concept of more effective participation of the Union in addressing and managing world issues necessitates increasing

PUIC abilities and capacities

- Supporting the necessity of continuously seeking the necessary ways and means to enhance the role and position of the Union, including strengthening its mechanisms
- Welcoming the consolidation of relations and interactions between PUIC member parliaments and international and regional organizations and arrangements aimed at enhancing the status of the Union in the Islamic world and at the international level.

Events accompanying the Conference:

In order to highlight the importance of this occasion which coincided with the 15th anniversary of the establishment of the Union, the following events were observed:

First: Organizing a photo exhibition that showed images of past PUIC meetings and conferences as well as persons participating in such meetings.

Second: Issuing a special conference stamp to commemorate this conference.

Third: Issuing a special edition of the “PUIC” on this occasion.❖

Speaker of the Lower House

Abdul Rouf Ibrahimami



Born in 1952 in Kunduz province finished his Secondary Education in Basvs School and High Secondary Education in Religious School in 1979 in Kunduz province.

He was enrolled in the Faculty of Literature at Kabul University, but his study was interrupted during the Soviet invasion the following

year. He was joined to jahad against the Soviet invasion.

In 1993, Mr. Ibrahimami appointed as Sher Khan Bandar border commander, following the Taliban regime collapsed in 2001 he was appointed as Border Commander, at the same year he was nominated as Kunduz Representative in emergency Loya Jirga. In 2005, Mr., Ibrahimami had been elected as Kunduz Province representative for the 15th term in the National Assembly, and he was member of the house Commission on Interior Affairs for 5 years. In 2010, he has reelected as Kunduz Province representative.

In March 2010, Mr., Ibrahimami has been appointed as speaker of the Lower House by majority votes of the house MPs.

Mr., Ibrahimami is studying faculty of Arabic Language at Kabul University, he interested in reading, He is married and he is father of 8 children.❖

The National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is Afghanistan's national legislature. It is a bicameral body and the highest legislative organ.

The National Assembly consists of two houses:

Meshrano Jirga or the House of Elders: an upper house with 102 seats.

Wolesi Jirga or the House of the People: a lower house with 249 seats of which 69 seats (27.71%) are reserved for women.

No individual shall be a member of both houses at the same time.

Members of the House of People shall be elected by the people through free, general, secret, and direct balloting.

- The National Assembly shall have the following duties:

1. Ratification, modification or abrogation of laws or legislative decrees;
2. Approval of social, cultural, economic

as well as technological development programs;

3. Approval of the state budget as well as permission to obtain or grant loans;

4. Creation, modification and or abrogation of administrative units;

5. Ratification of international treaties and agreements, or abrogation of membership of Afghanistan in them;

6. Other authorities enshrined in this Constitution.

House of People

The House of the People or Wolesi Jirga abbreviated WJ, is the lower house of the bicameral National Assembly of Afghanistan, alongside the House of Elders.

The House of the People is the chamber that bears the greater burden of law making in the country. It consists of 249 delegates directly elected by single non-transferable vote (SNTV). Members are elected by district and serve for five years. The constitution guarantees at least 64 delegates to be female.

Parliamentary Groups

The Members of the Jirga may organize themselves

Highlights of the National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

into Parliamentary Groups according to shared opinions and affinities.

The minimum number of Members of the Jirga required to form a Parliamentary Group shall be 23; each Member can be a member of only one Parliamentary Group at a time. Each Parliamentary Group shall have a Chair, Deputy, Secretary, and one Assistant.

Standing Commissions and Joint Commissions

The Wolesi Jirga shall have the following Standing Commissions:

1. Commission on International Affairs
2. Commission on Internal Affairs, (Internal Security, Border Control, National Security and Local Administration)
3. Commission on Defence and Territorial Affairs
4. Commission on Finance, Budget, Public Accounts and Banking Affairs
5. Commission on Complaints and Petitions
6. Commission on Legal Affairs
7. Commission on Women's Affairs, Civil Society and Human Rights
8. Commission on Judicial, Justice, Administrative Reform and the Fight Against Corruption
9. Commission on National Economy, Non-governmental Organizations,



Constitutional Assembly of the Republic of Afghanistan

Rural Development, and Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

10. Commission on Counter-Narcotics, Toxic Substances and Immorality

11. Commission on Transport, Telecommunications, Urban and Housing Affairs, Water and Power Supply and Municipal Affairs

12. Commission on Religious and Cultural Affairs, Education and Higher Education

13. Commission on Health, Sports, Youth, Labour and Workers

14. Commission on Disabled, Martyr's Dependents and Widows

15. Commission on Nomads, Tribal Affairs, Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's)

16. Commission on Natural Resources and Environment

17. Commission on Immunities, Rights and Privileges of Jirga Members

18. Commission on Central Investigation and Overseeing the Implementation of Law

House of Elders

The House of Elders has 102 members. One-third (34) are elected by district councils (one per province) for three-year terms, one-third (34) by provincial councils (one per province) for four-year terms, and one-third (34) are nominated by the president for five-year terms.



The House of Elders primarily has an advisory role rather than a maker of law. However, it does have some veto power.

Standing Commission and ad-hoc Sub-Committees

The Standing Committees in the Upper House shall be as follows:

1. Commission on National Economic, Finance, Budget and General Accounts (Rural Development, Agriculture and Live Stock, International and Local NGOs, general Inspection and Narcotics/ Drugs Campaign).

2. Commission on Ethnical/Tribal, Frontiers, Refugees and Koochies (Nomads) affairs.

3. Commission on Internal Security, Defence Affairs and Local Organs.

4. Commission on International Affairs.

5. Commission on Legislative Affairs, Justice and Judiciary (Legal Monitoring, Human rights and Corruption Campaign).

6. Commission on Religious Affairs, Higher education, Education, Cultural and Scientific Researches Affairs.

7. Commission on Public Welfare Affairs, Natural

Speaker of House of Elders

Fazel Hadi Muslimyar



F/Name: Mohammad Omar Khan

Date of Birth: 1969

Place of Birth: Dawlatzai Village, Chaparhar District, Nangarhar Province

Marital Status:

F/Name: Mohammad Omar Khan

Date of Birth: 1969

Place of Birth:

Dawlatzai Village, Chaparhar District, Nangarhar Province

Marital Status: Married

Education: Bachelor Degree in Law and Islamic Studies

Constituency: Nangarhar

Work Experience: Chief of staff of Nangarhar Police Headquarters during the Jihad period,

Deputy Assistant of 11 Military Divisions during the

Interim Administration (Year),

Head of Nangarhar Provincial Council in the first term of the NA

Political Background:

Head of the East Zone of the Islamic Invitation. ❖

Resources and Environment (health Labour and Worker, Sports, Red Crescent and Administrative Reforms.

8. Commission on Complaints and Petitions

9. Commission on relation to the Provincial/Districts Councils and the Immunities and Privileges of the House Members.

10. Commission on Handicapped, Disabled and Dependents of Martyrs, widows, Gender issues and Civil Society.

11. Commission on Transport and Telecommunication (Urban development, Aviation, Working Resource, Kabul Municipality, Housing Affairs, Water and Energy Supply).

Media, Publications and Spectators

The proceedings of the sitting shall be in live broadcast through Radio and TV unless the House decides otherwise. ❖



In the 32 Meeting of the Executive Committee:

Drawing up (8) Draft Agendas of PUIC Organs

The PUIC Executive Committee holds its 32nd Meeting in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, on 10th June 2014, in response to a kind invitation extended by the Moroccan Parliament. Rabat also hosts the 4th Meeting of the Standing Committee on Palestine on 11th June 2014.

It is most appropriate here to shed light on the salient points of these two meetings:

Membership of Executive Committee:

- Arab Group:
Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco, UAE.
- Asian Group:
Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Turkey.
- African Group:
Cameroon, Gabon, Togo, Uganda.
- Troika:
Iran, Mali, Sudan

Membership of Palestine Committee:

- Arab Group:
Palestine, Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan.
- Asian Group:
Indonesia, Iran, Turkey.
- African Group:
Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Tchad, Guinea, Senegal.

Draft Agenda of the Executive Committee:

This Draft Agenda is composed of (10) items, primarily:

- Report of the PUIC Secretary General.



- Following up implementation of the resolutions adopted by the PUIC in general.
- Request of the House of Representatives of the Federal Republic of NIGERIA to become full member of the PUIC. (Nigeria is a member of the OIC since 1986).

- Drawing up the Draft Agendas of the 3rd Meetings of the:-

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

- Drawing up the Draft Agendas of the 4th Meetings of the:-

- Standing Committee on Palestine
- Conference on Muslim Women Parliamentarians

- Drawing up the Draft Agenda of the 17th Session of the PUIC General Committee

- Drawing up the Draft Agenda of the 10th Session of the PUIC Conference.

Draft Agenda of the Meeting of the Committee on Palestine is composed of (5) items, mainly:

- Discussion of the recent developments in Palestinian arena ❖

Islamic Parliamentary Group in Geneva:

Agreement on Supporting Proposal on C.A.R

PUIC delegations participating in the 130th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), held its annual meeting at 15:30, on Sunday 16 March 2014 at the International Conventions Center in Geneva, Switzerland. The meeting was chaired by H.E. Moahamed Cheikh Baidillah, President of the House of Councilors of Morocco, and in the presence of H.E. Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Al Murr, Speaker of the UAE Federal National Council, and the participation of more than 140 delegates who represent PUIC Member Parliaments.

After a brief speech delivered by H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Mahmud Erol KILIC, the meeting discussed the emergency item to be included in the Agenda of the IPU Assembly. It was agreed to support the Moroccan proposal which stipulates as follows: "Helping to restore peace and security, and consolidate democracy in the Central African Republic: The Contribution of the IPU".

The meeting also considered the election of a new IPU



Secretary General to succeed Mr. Andres B. Johnsson. The meeting decided to mandate its chairman H.E. Mohammed Cheikh Biadillah to coordinate with the head of the Arab Group, H.E. Mr. Marzoug Ali M. Al-Ghanim, aimed at exerting efforts in such a way as to lead to the success of one of the candidates of the two PUIC Member Parliaments.

Meanwhile H.E. the PUIC Secretary General expressed sincere congratulations and best wishes to H.E. Mr. Martin Chungong on the occasion of his election as IPU Secretary General. ❖



Reflections of an MP

Road to Success of Ummah

The sure road leading to the success of the Islamic Ummah must go through effective solidarity among the components and glorious heritage of this Ummah. Success also stems from establishing our relations on the principle of brotherhood which enhances our perceptions of each other and strengthens our stand beside fellow Muslims in times of distress and hardships. Solidarity is the sine qua non for the propagation of the precepts of Islam, solidifying faith among Muslims and establishing

the edifice of progress. This is based on four essential pillars, namely:

- Establishing Arabic language schools in order to enable Muslims to better understand their religion.
- Helping Muslim countries to build their infrastructure in terms of roads, sanitation facilities, potable water supplies, etc.
- Directing Muslim investments towards Muslim states aimed creating jobs and employment, and helping our brother Muslims to live in dignity and perform their tasks with faith and sincerity.
- Combating famine, hunger, ignorance and disease in poor Islamic States.

It is incumbent on Muslims to enhance their solidarity with the Palestinian people who are suffering under the yoke of Israeli occupation. We should not suffice ourselves with only expressing concern about their harsh living conditions but Muslims all over the world must also exert efforts in support of their Palestinian brothers. I propose to Muslims to dedicate days of prayer and contemplation in mosques in favour of the long suffering Palestinians. Muslims must also sensitize world conscience about the plight of Palestinians in order to put an end to this shame which stigmatizes Mankind. Independence of the total Palestinian territory remains a challenge facing the Ummah.

Addressing major issues, such as solidarity in confronting adversities, combating poverty, and improving the material and social environment of people, albeit briefly, is based on an Islamic perspective, considering Islam as the true civilization. This perception requires us to enhance the culture of humanism and block the way for deviants who commit atrocities under the false guise of Islam. ❖



Highlights of The House of Representatives

The Republic of Yemen

The House of Representatives in the Republic of Yemen is the legislative authority in the country. Members of the House are elected by the people in general, free and direct elections. For this purpose the country is divided into (301) constituencies that constitute the total number of the members of the House of Representatives.

The duration of the House is six years beginning from the date of its first meeting. The president of the Republic calls for electing a new House sixty days at least before the expiry of the mandate of the House. The House is located in the Capital Sanaa.

The proceedings of the House of Representatives are held in public, but it may hold closed sessions upon the request of its Speaker, or the President or the government or twenty of its members at least.

The House of Representatives holds two regular sessions per year. It may be called to hold extraordinary sessions.

Current House:

Members of the current House were elected on 27 April 2003. The

elections held at that time resulted in the triumph of the People's Congress Party (239 seats), while the Yemeni Assembly For Reform got (46 seats); The Independents (4 seats), The Socialist Party (7 seats), The Socialist Arab Baath Party (2 seats); and the Nasserite Unionist Party (3 seats).

Main Organs of the House:

1 Presidency:

In its first meeting, the House elects by absolute majority of the

votes its Speaker and Members of the Bureau.

2 Bureau of the Presidency:

The Bureau is composed of the Speaker and three Deputy Speakers to be elected by the House members in direct and secret balloting. The Bureau supervises activities of the House and its committees as well as helps in various fields.

3 The Committees:

The House has the following standing Committees which enjoy great importance and each one is composed of 10 or 15 members:

- Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs
- Committee on Agriculture, Irrigation and Fish Resources
- Committee on Foreign Affairs and Expatriate Yemenis
- Committee on Justice and Endowments
- Committee on Codification of Islamic Sharia Rules
- Committee on Defence and Security
- Committee on Local Authority
- Committee on Complaints and Investigation of Grievances
- Committee on Public Liberties and Human Rights
- Committee on Water and the Environment
- Committee on Labour and Social Affairs



- Committee on Transportation and Communications
- Committee on Development, Oil and Mineral Resources
- Committee on Commerce and Industry
- Committee on Financial Affairs
- Committee on Education and Instruction
- Committee on Higher Education, Youth and Sports.
- Committee on Information, Culture and Tourism.
- Service Committee
- Committee on PUBLIC Health and Housing

Ad-hoc Commissions:

- Commission on Final Accounts of the Fiscal Year.

without the permission from the House except when apprehended in flagrante delicto.

- The member is paid emoluments under parliamentary remuneration in order to cover the necessities of life and the development of democratic practice.
- It is inadmissible to combine membership of the House with holding a public post. One must tender in his resignation before offering his candidacy for elections.
- Any member of the House may question the prime minister, his deputies or ministers. It is inadmissible to turn the question into interpellation in the same



Conditions For Eligibility:

- Yemeni nationality even though a person is of non-Yemeni origin.
- Not less than 25 years old.
- Proficiency in reading and writing
- Good conduct and not convicted in cases of dishonesty or dishonor, unless rehabilitated by another court ruling.

Privileges:

The member of the House enjoys a number of rights, including the following:

- The member may not be subject to investigation, searching, arrest or detention or any disciplinary measure

sitting. The question and answer should not result in no-confidence in the government.

The interpellation expresses a more serious position than the question. It is defined as an inquiry that involves an accusation to be presented by a member of the House to the prime minister or a minister. Any member has the right to table an interpellation to the prime minister his deputies or ministers to call them into account regarding matters that fall within their respective competences. Discussions shall take place at least seven days after tabling the interpellation. The interpellation may lead to no-confidence in the government.❖

The Speaker of the House of Representatives of Yemen

Yahya Ali-Raei



Place of Birth: Dhimar

Qualification: Graduate of Military College in 1972. Brigade Commander certificate from Russia 1974.

Work Experience:

- Commander of 7th Battalion Amalghah
- Commander of Maabar Region
- Commander of Atmah and Sabine Sector
- Commander of Amalghah School
- Staff Officer of Third Infantry Brigade

● Commissioner of Ibiyen State

Parliamentary Experience:

- Member of the House of Representatives, and Chairman of Parliamentary Bloc. Member of the General Committee of the General People's Congress in the parliamentary elections of 1993.
- Member of the House of Representatives in the 2003 Parliamentary elections.
- Re-elected as Deputy Speaker in 1998 and re-elected as Assistant Secretary General for the Economy, Administration and Services Sector in the 6th Congress of 1998.
- Elected Speaker of the House of Representatives on 11/2/2008.❖

**Speaker of the National
Assembly of Benin**
Mathurin Coffi Nago



● Mathurin Coffi Nago has been the Speaker of the National Assembly of Benin since 2007. He is also President of the Union for Progress and Democracy and he was Minister of Higher Education and Vocational Training from 2006 to 2007.

Political career

- As a candidate of the Union for progress and Democracy and National Solidarity, Nago was elected to the National Assembly in the 1995 parliamentary election. He served in the National Assembly until the end of the parliamentary term in 1999. He has also been Dean of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences of Benin. He became Minister of Higher Education and Vocational Training in April 2006. He participated in the Cowrie Forces for an Emerging Benin (FCBE), in the March 2007 parliamentary election, and won to a seat. Afterwards, he was elected by the National Assembly to be its Speaker in a vote on May 3, 2007.
- Nago was elected President of the UPD-Gamesu at its first ordinary congress on August 18, 2007.
- Re-elected to the National Assembly in the March 2011 parliamentary election as a candidate of the FCBE, Nago was then re-elected as Speaker of the National Assembly on 21 May 2011. ❖

Highlights of The National Assembly of

**Republic of
BENIN**

Geographic Location

The seat of the National Assembly is in PORTO- NOVO, the political capital of Benin.

General Structure of the National Assembly

The National Assembly is composed of political bodies and political and administrative bodies.

The political organs

Plenary, the Chair of the National Assembly, the Office of the National Assembly, the Parliamentary Groups, Standing Committees and the Conference of Presidents shall constitute the political bodies of the National Assembly.

a - The plenary

The Plenary is the meeting of all members.

b - The Presidency of the National Assembly

The Speaker of the National Assembly under the Constitution of 11 December 1990, is the second figure of the state. The Speaker is elected by his peers for a term of four (04) years renewable.

c - The Office of the National Assembly

The Office of the National Assembly has seven (07) members (including the Chairman) in its leadership of the National Assembly. Its members are elected in the same manner as the Speaker of the Parliament during the same session.

Besides the Speaker, the office consists of:

- First vice -Speaker;
- Second vice-Speaker;
- First quaestor;
- Second quaestor;
- First parliamentary secretary;
- Second parliamentary secretary.

d - The Parliamentary Groups

A parliamentary group is a group of members with the same trends or political affinities. All Parliamentary Group includes at least nine (09) members. No member may be a member of more than one parliamentary group at a time.

Currently, there are eight (08) Groups:

- UMPP “ Unity Solidarity -Unity “;
- “ Rebuilding and Emergence “;
- “ Rebuilding and Progress”;
- “ Rebuilding Peace - Development “;
- “ Nation and Development”;
- “ Union is the Nation “;
- “ PRD- Union Made the Nation.”
- “ National Cohesion and Peace”

e - Standing Committees

A standing committee is a purely technical body established within the parliament. The Committees are five in number (05). These are:

- The Law Committee, Administration And Human Rights;
- The Committee For Finance And Trade;
- The Planning Commission, Equipment And Production;
- The Board Of Education, Culture, Employment And Social Affairs;
- The Committee On Foreign





Affairs, Development Cooperation, Defence And Security.

f - The Conference of Presidents

The Conference of Presidents led by the Speaker of the National Assembly is composed of members of the Board, Chairmen of the various Standing Committees and Chairmen of parliamentary groups in the National Assembly.

The Conference of Presidents advises on the agenda of the work of the National Assembly proposed by the Speaker.

The politico-administrative bodies

It is the Speaker's Office and the Administrative Secretariat.

- The Cabinet of the Speaker of the National Assembly.

It is under the direct authority of the Speaker of the National Assembly.

The Office of the Speaker of the National Assembly includes:

- A Chief of Staff;
- A Private Secretary;
- One or two Cabinet Secretaries;

- Technical Advisors;
- Officers of the mission;
- A charge of protocol;
- Military Commander and security personnel;
- A Press;
- Aide-de-Camp with the rank of Lieutenant.

- The Administrative Secretariat (SGA) It includes all the administrative bodies of the National Assembly. It ensures the effective operation of the National Assembly through its directions. To this effect, supervise the preparation of reports and minutes of plenary sessions and assist the Speaker of the National Assembly in plenary.

The Administrative Secretariat manages the relationship between the National Assembly and other state institutions (Constitutional Court, Government, Presidency of the Republic, High Authority for Audiovisual and Communication, Supreme Court, High Court of Justice, Economic and Social etc. Council). It deals with the execution of the financial decisions of the National Assembly and the transmission of any documents in the Official Journal for publication.

Technical Departments:

-The Department of Legislative Services (DSL)

Legislative Services Directorate is headed by an official appointed by the Speaker of the National Assembly. It acts under the authority of the Administrative Secretary-General. He performs administrative tasks related

to the implementation of the legislative process.

This department consists of the following services:

- Service Commissions, the Meeting of the Bureau and the Conference of Presidents;
- Service Sessions and Questions Transcription and Writing;
- The Department of Communication -Service of Documentation and Archives Decision No 98-367 of 6 August 1998 on the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Secretariat said that the Administrative Department is responsible for:

- Coordination, monitoring and control of activities at its services;

- The Directorate of Questure (DQ)

The Directorate of Questure headed an official appointed by the Speaker of the National Assembly. It acts under the authority of the Administrative Secretary-General. It includes the following services:

- The Service Personnel and Health;
- The Department of Accounting;
- Service Catering & Hospitality;
- Hardware Service and Maintenance;
- The Finance Department;
- The Protocol Service of the National Assembly.

Number of Employees

The National Assembly is composed of three types of agents: Permanent Civil Servants (EPA), the Permanent Agents of the National Assembly (APAN) and Contract Agents of the National Assembly. ❖



PUIC Secretary General Congratulates New IPU Secretary General

H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC expressed sincere congratulations and best wishes to H.E. Mr. Martin Chungong on the occasion of his election as IPU Secretary General.

In his congratulatory message Prof. KILIC stated that the experience of Mr. Chungong in the parliamentary field, his close contacts with parliamentarians and knowledge of issues and interests of national parliaments as well as regional and international groupings will facilitate the performance of his enormous task.

Prof. KILIC also affirmed the readiness of the PUIC to continue the excellent relations with the IPU. ❖



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

- 13 January 2014 election of H.E. Mr. Claude Kory Kondiano as Speaker of National Assembly of Guinea
- 21 January 2014 election of H.E. Mr. Sheku Badara Bashiru Dumbuya as Speaker of Parliament of Sierra Leon
- 22 January 2014 election of H.E. Mr. Issaka Sidibé as Speaker of National Assembly of Mali
- 29 January 2014 election of H.E. Mr. Mohamed Ould Boilil as Speaker of the National Assembly of Mauritania
- 29 January 2014 re-election of H.E. Mrs. Shirin Sharmin Chaudhury as Speaker of the Parliament of Bangladesh
- 3 April 2014 election of H.E. Mr. Kabibulla Jakupov as Speaker of House of Representatives of Kazakhstan
- 11 April 2014 election of H.E. Mr. Rachid Talbi Alami as Speaker of House of Representatives of Morocco



Bahrain: H.E. Mr. Khalifa bin Ahmed Al Dhahrani, Speaker of the House of Representatives stressed the importance of encouraging researchers in the field of Parliamentary Studies and benefit from the experiences of countries with ancient parliamentary experience.

Dhahrani stated that the legislature needs for concerted academic and research efforts in order to improve its performance and work on the continuing role of the parliamentary institution in serving the homeland and citizens, and praised the efforts of researchers at Bahrain university as well as the capacities and competencies available at the General Secretariat of the House of Representatives.



Côte d'Ivoire: The caucus of women parliamentarians in Côte d'Ivoire's National Assembly held its first general assembly on 19th May with the active support of IPU.

Established in November 2013, the caucus seeks to be a platform for women MPs to play a decisive role in the development and implementation of laws and policies on important gender issues.

The National Assembly of Côte d'Ivoire was elected in 2011 and currently has 254 members, of which only 24 are women.

Following up to the support it provided to the establishment of the women's caucus, the IPU organized, jointly with the National Assembly, a training workshop on strategic planning for the members of the women's caucus.



Iraq: Coalition of State of Law, the party of Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki won ninety five parliamentary

seats, according to preliminary results of the Iraqi elections. Al Sadr Blocs (Liberals List) gained 34 seats, while the Citizen's Coalition won 29 seats. United Coalition, headed by Osama Nujafi, Speaker of the House of Representatives got 23 seats. The National Coalition, headed by Iyad Allawi gained 21 seats. While the National Kurdistan Union got 19 seats and the Kurdistan Democratic Party also won 19 seats.

The delay in announcing the official results was because the election commission received many complaints.

The Iraqis voted on 30 April in the first elections since the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Iraq to elect 328 deputies from among 9012 candidates, to fill the seats in the House of Representatives.




Iran: Austrian Foreign Minister Sebastian Kurz

hailed Iran's wise foreign policy and its interaction with the international community, specially in the talks with the six major world powers, and said Tehran is experienced enough to solve its misunderstandings with the world diplomatically.


Speaking at a meeting with Iranian Parliament Speaker Ali Larijani, the top Austrian diplomat said his country, as an active member of the European Union (EU), hopes the nuclear talks would lead to a final agreement, the removal of sanctions against Tehran and improvement of Iran's ties with western countries in all fields.

Kurz arrived in Tehran to discuss the latest developments

on the international and regional scenes, and explore new avenues for expansion of ties.


 **Kuwait:** The Kuwaiti Council of Ministers adopted June 26th, 2014 as the date for the by-elections to the membership of the National Assembly (Parliament) second, third and fourth constituencies, after the resignations of deputies Riad Adsani, and Ali al-Rashed, and Abdul-Karim al-Kandari, and Hussein Al-Mutairi, and Safaa of Hashem.

The Cabinet instructed Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior and Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Sheikh Mohammad Al-Khalid to take the necessary measures to prepare for the complementary elections to the membership of the National Assembly for the period remaining in the current legislative session in the second, third and fourth constituencies. He briefed the Council on the details of the steps and procedures to be taken over the preparation of the by-elections for membership of the National Assembly and coordination with the concerned authorities to ensure all the requirements of the election process.


 **Morocco:** H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC expressed his sincere heartfelt congratulations to H.E. Mr. Rachid Talibi Al-Alami on the occasion of his election as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the sisterly Kingdom of Morocco.

In his congratulatory message Prof. KILIC stressed that this election is clear proof of the high trust invested by the brotherly Moroccan people and their august House of Representatives in Mr. Al-Alami considered as an outstanding political leader at both Moroccan and Islamic levels.

He also stressed the readiness of the PUIC General Secretariat to continue positive and constructive cooperation with Mr. Al-Alami in order to serve the causes of the glorious Islamic nation.

 **Niger:** The high-level mission led by the Secretary General of the United Nations who was visiting Niger held a meeting at the National Assembly. In his welcome address, the President of the National Assembly, HE Mr. Amadou thanked the distinguished guests for choosing to visit Niger.

Also, President Amadou wanted a contribution of the international community to the stabilization of the country socially and economically, to strengthen its operational capabilities in military terms, to improve its economic prospects and its youth, fight against dirty money and all kinds of trafficking on a large scale to real development.


 **Palestine:** Speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC) Salim Zaanon, called, in a press statement, on the Arab Parliamentary Union, the Arab Parliament and the PUIC, to act immediately in order to implement the resolutions recently adopted by them on Al

Quds and the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Zaanon stressed that it is time to immediately and urgently implement the resolutions of the Arab and Islamic Unions in the context of the vicious Israeli attack on Al-Aqsa Mosque, and Al Quds in general, the most recent of which has been the discussion in the Israeli Knesset on imposing Israeli sovereignty on the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Zaanon appreciated the firm and strong stances taken by the Jordanian House of Representatives to confront the continuous Israeli attempts to impose its sovereignty on the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in the framework of Judaizing the city of Al-Quds, Capital of the State of Palestine.


Zaanon welcomed the request of the Council of the Arab League which decided, at the close of its emergency meeting, to invite the Arab Group at the UN to submit a complaint to the UN Security Council concerning the incessant Israeli aggression on the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.

 **Somalia:** H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Mahmud Erol KILIC expressed extreme sadness for the assassination of two members of the Somali Parliament which took place in Mogadishu.

Prof. KILIC addressed a message of condolences to H.E. the Speaker of the Somali Parliament Mr. Mohammad Sheikh Osman. The Secretary General also stressed his condemnation of the assassination which he characterized as a terrorist cowardly action. He called on all Somali factions to observe the supreme interests of their homeland and to double their efforts in order to put an end to the tragedy of the Somali People.

 **Sudan:** H.E. Al-Fateh Izz al-Din Speaker of the National Assembly of the Sudan, said that Sudan is ready to play its part in contributing to the achievement of compatibility between the parties to the conflict in the Central African Republic to resolve the crisis there.

The Speaker of the Sudanese parliament stated that the conflict in Central Africa is the result of the ambitions of the Western countries and the desire to keep Africa in a state of war and conflict, a form of the renewed old colonialism aimed head to tear the African continent and take advantage of its resources, pointing out that whatever the form of the ongoing conflict in Central African Republic, dialogue is the only language in which they can address all the issues and achieve stability.

 **Togo:** The National Assembly of the Republic of Togo, under its Speaker H.E. Mr. Dama Dramani, discussed and adopted the bill authorizing ratification of the African Charter on Statistics which was adopted in 2009 in Addis Ababa.

On the other hand, the National Assembly, under the chairmanship of the vice-Speaker H.E. Mr. Komi Selom Klassou discussed and adopted the draft law on the punishment of offenses relating to cheques, credit cards and other electronic instruments and payment procedures. ❖

Secretary General Participates in the 43rd Plenary Session of the General Assembly of PABSEC



H.E. PUIC Secretary General Prof. Mahmud Erol KILIC participated in the 43rd Plenary Session of the General Assembly of PABSEC in Athens – the Capital City of Greece, on 12-14 May 2014.

Participants in the meeting discussed a number of significant subjects included in the General Assembly's agenda which were of concern to their Member Countries and would enhance their joint action.

The Secretary General delivered a speech in which he commended PABSEC attention to chart plans and review courses of action in order to move from crisis situation to recovery. His Excellency also commended

PABSEC's smart initiatives to address any incidental event or crisis that needs to be dealt with.

In his speech the Secretary General stressed the importance of the attention paid to the young generation, as truthfully stated, constitute half the present and all the future. His Excellency also stressed that PUIC pays due attention to enhance the status of Youth for the sake of bringing about development through improving the standard of education and gear it to the betterment of the quality of life.

His Excellency met on the sidelines with a number of their Excellencies heads of participating delegations and MPs. ❖

Secretary General Condolences With Afghan Speaker

H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC expressed his utmost sadness and grief about the landslide disaster which afflicted Badakhshan Province in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan as well as floods which inundated other provinces of the country. His Excellency the Secretary General dispatched a message of condolences and consolation to H.E. Mr. Abdul Raouf Ibrahimi, the Speaker of the House of the People of Afghanistan. His Excellency Prof. KILIC, while expressing heartfelt condolences to Afghanistan, its government, people and Parliament, prayed to Almighty Allah to shower his bountiful mercy on the victims and wished the injured speedy recovery and solace. ❖

PUIC Secretary General Condemns Abduction of Nigerian Students

H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Dr. Mahmud Erol KILIC expressed his deep concern about the abduction of Nigerian girl students by Boko Haram group in the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

H.E. declared that the PUIC condemns this heinous and cowardly action which runs counter to all human, moral and religious values. His Excellency also called for collaborating with the efforts exerted by the Nigerian authorities aimed at releasing those girls and returning them to their families. ❖

Secretary General Condolences Malaysian Parliament

H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Mahmud Erol KILIC expressed sorrow and grief over the tragic incident which befell Malaysian Airlines Flight No MH 370 and led to the loss of lives of some Malaysian citizens as well as passengers from other nationalities. His Excellency sent a message of condolence to H.E. Tan Sri Pandikar Amin Haji Mulia, Speaker of the House of Representatives of

Malaysia.

Prof. KILIC prayed to Almighty God to shower His mercy on the victims of the tragedy and grant patience and solace to the members of the bereaved families.

Prof. KILIC praised Malaysian and international efforts to locate the whereabouts of the missing plane, describing this as an expression of genuine human brotherhood. ❖

Secretary General Condolences with Speaker Cicek

H.E. the PUIC Secretary General Prof. Mahmud Erol KILIC expressed profound sadness and grief over the death and injury of a large number of people due to the accident which took place in a mine in western Turkey. In his

message of condolences sent to the Speaker of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey Mr. Cemil Cicek, Prof. KILIC prayed to Almighty Allah to shower His mercy on the deceased miners and wished speedy recovery to the injured. ❖

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