

# THE PARLIAMENTS of OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES



OIC Outlook Series

February 2012



ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION  
STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH  
AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

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SESRIC

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## INTRODUCTION

A parliament is defined as the supreme legislative body of a usually major political unit that is a continuing institution comprising a series of individual assemblages. The name is derived from the French “parler” which means “to talk, speak or discuss”. The term came to mean a formal conference at which a body of people meets to discuss public affairs, specifically. However, the practical meaning transformed from discussion to more of a decision-making facilitation and it acquired its modern meaning as it came to be used for the central institution through which the will of the people is expressed, laws are passed and government is held to account.

Since ancient times, there have been some forms of legislative assemblies or advisory councils all over the world. It is argued that in ancient Mesopotamia and India, there existed councils carrying features of primitive democratic government. Differing from the parliamentary system with its direct representation, the Athenian assembly was another institution where every citizen could take part in the discussions. The Roman republic had also a senate enacting new statues, controlling the details of foreign policy. Although there are some fundamental differences between the shura system and the parliamentary system, Islamic Shura can also be accepted as analogous to the parliament.

The first known official use of the term “parliament” was in England of 1236. It described the consultative meetings of the English monarch with a large group of his nobles and prelates. Previously, this group of the king’s closest advisors had been called the “council”. After agreeing to the principle of common consent in the Magna Carta, King John had to increase the size of this group of advisors and include more commoners.

Although the British model of parliament, known as the Westminster Model, is held up as the “Mother of all Parliaments”, each parliament is unique in its development over time as specific country characteristics including the historical background, traditional values can influence the nature of parliamentary of systems in each country.

Given the importance of better functioning parliamentary systems for the strength of democracy, the purpose of this report is to provide a brief overview of the parliaments in OIC Member Countries and to describe the current situation of their systems in terms of some basic dimensions such as structure and size of parliamentary chambers, term of elections, presidency, electoral and mode of designation systems, etc. The main data source used is PARLINE database of Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)<sup>1</sup>, which contains information on the structure and working methods of 267 parliamentary chambers in all of the 190 countries where a national legislature exists. Based on the analysis carried out, the report derives concluding remarks and also includes an appendix tabulating each feature.

## STRUCTURE

Legislatures called parliaments operate under a parliamentary system of government in which the executive is constitutionally answerable to the parliament. A parliament usually consists of chambers or houses and can be either unicameral (composed of a single parliamentary chamber) or bicameral (composed of two parliamentary chambers). The choice of parliamentary structure depends on specific history, context and parliamentary tradition of each country. Hence, it is not directly connected with the size of the population generally. China (population 1.3 billion) has a unicameral parliament while the parliament of Saint Lucia (population 170,000) is bicameral. Some parliaments may choose to change their structure over time as in Tunisia where a second chamber (the Chamber of Councilors) was created in 2005.

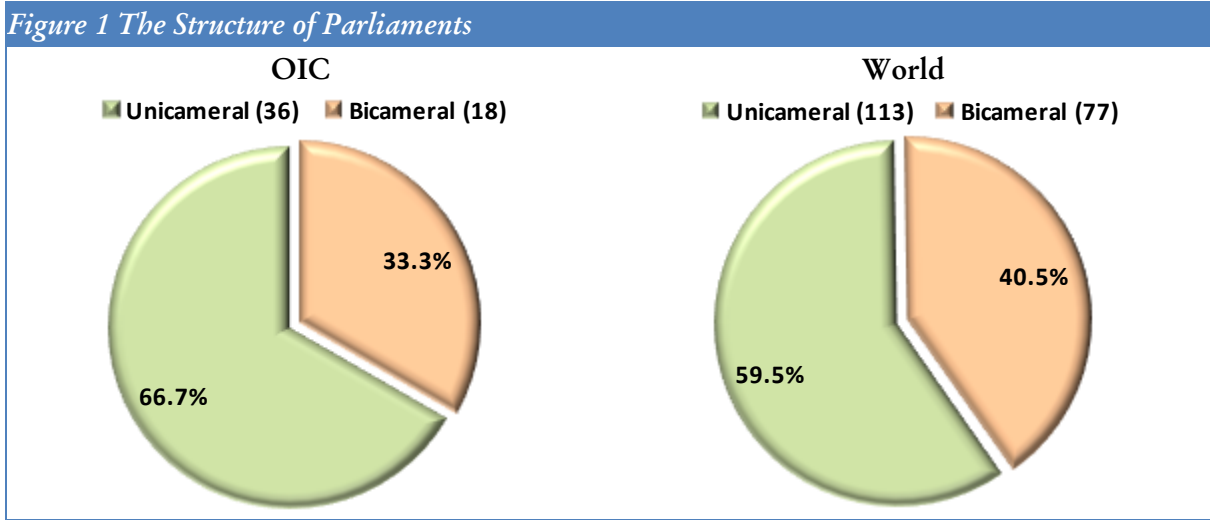
In the world, the parliamentary structure of 113 of the 190 countries is unicameral while 36 of the OIC<sup>2</sup> Member Countries have unicameral parliaments. As shown in Figure 1, this leads the

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp>

<sup>2</sup> Among OIC Member Countries, Libya is included based on its previous parliamentary information. In Libya, the General People's Congress -the unicameral parliament of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya- has ceased to function and

share of unicameralism in OIC Member Countries (66.7%) to be above that of the world (59.5%).

The 18 OIC member countries with bicameral parliaments are: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Gabon, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, and Mauritania. Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Yemen. When unicameral and bicameral parliaments are combined, the 72 parliamentary chambers of OIC Member Countries constitute nearly 27% of the 267 chambers in the world.



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), PARLINE database

## SEATS

The statutory number of seats in a parliamentary chamber is the number of parliament members defined in the constitution, electoral law or other statutory text. The current number of members of parliament may be different, generally lower than the statutory number. On the other hand, it may also be higher than the statutory number where overhang seats are foreseen to respect balance in a proportional representation system as observable in New Zealand and Germany where there are currently 2 and 24 overhang seats, respectively.

When the seats of both lower and upper houses of parliaments<sup>3</sup> are considered, the total statutory (*current*) number of seats in the world is 46,771 (46,532) of which 12,733 (12,698) seats belong to the chambers of OIC Member Countries as of February 2012.

parliamentary elections are expected to be held in 2012 under the supervision of the National Transitional Council, the interim government of the new Libya.

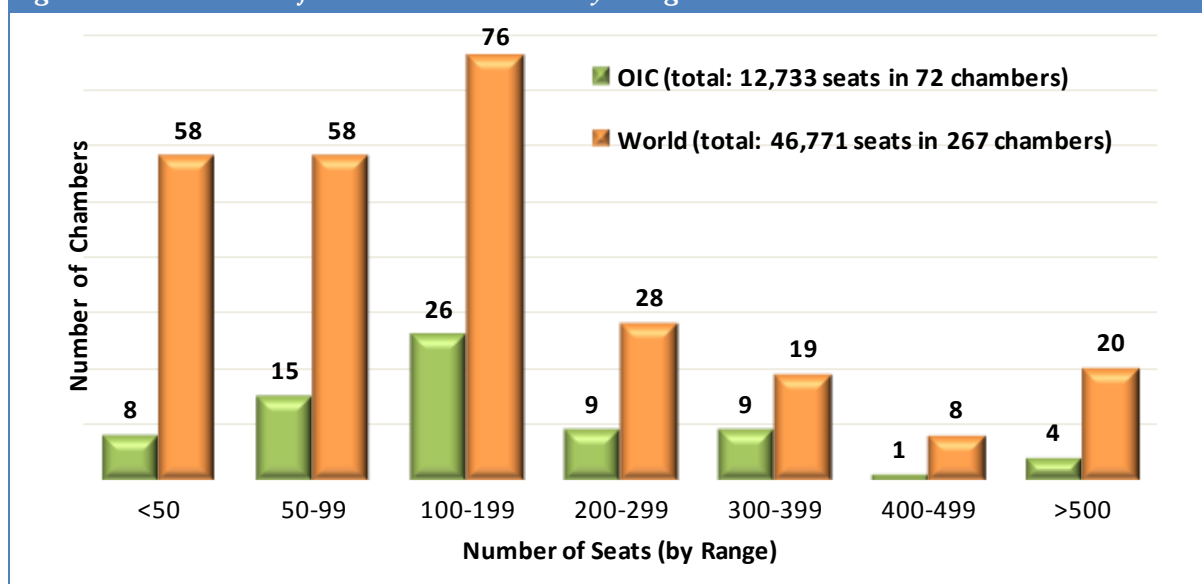
<sup>3</sup> Deducting the number of seats in the parliaments of Libya, the current numbers would be 46,303 for the World and 12,265 for the OIC Member Countries.



Classifying the chambers by number of seats in Figure 2, it is observable that 72% of the 267 chambers in the World occupy less than 200 seats with 76 chambers (28.5%) having 100-199 seats, 58 chambers (21.7%) being in 50-99 seats range and again 58 chambers (21.7%) having less than 50 seats. On the other hand, 28 chambers (10.5%) in the world have more than 400 seats.

Similar to the world, the highest density was observable in 100-199 seats range in the OIC Member Countries as 26 chambers (36.1%) belong to this range. It was followed by 50-99 seats range with 15 chambers (20.8%). Both in 200-299 and 300-399 seat range, there are 9 chambers (12.5%), respectively. Only five<sup>4</sup> chambers, namely the People's Assembly of Egypt, House of Representatives of Indonesia, The Parliament of Libya, Transitional Federal Parliament of Somalia, Grand National Assembly of Turkey have above 400 seats in OIC Member Countries.

Figure 2 The Number of Seats in Parliaments by Range



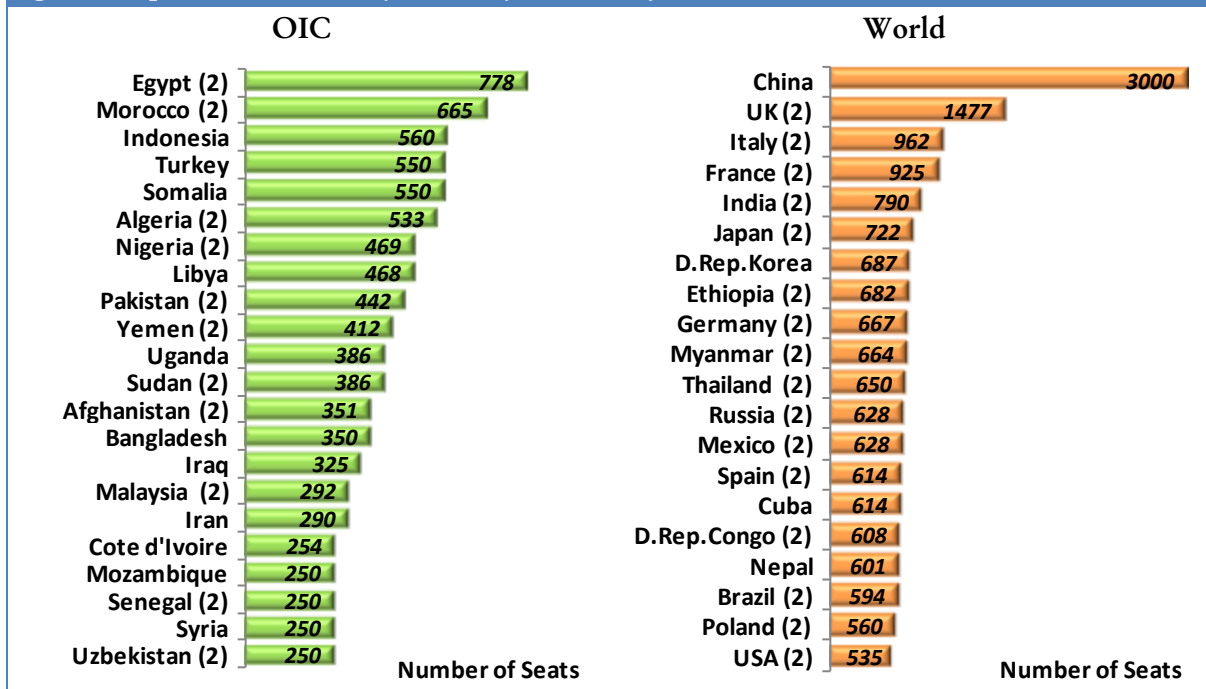
Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), PARLINE database

Taking into consideration that some parliaments are bicameral<sup>5</sup>, the top 20 countries in the OIC Member Countries and in the world by statutory number of seats in their parliaments are shown in Figure 3. Having 778 seats (508 in lower chamber and 270 in upper chamber), the Parliament of Egypt is the most populated parliament among OIC Member Countries. It was again followed by a bicameral parliament, the Barلمان of Morocco with 665 seats in total. Indonesia, Turkey, Somalia and Algeria are the other countries with parliaments over 500 statutory seats.

<sup>4</sup> Figure 2 reflects the number of seats by chamber. As shown in Figure 3, there are other countries where the number of seats in their parliament are also above 400 when the seats of both chambers are included.

<sup>5</sup> The number of seats in both chambers are added for bicameral parliaments which are indicated as (2) in the figures. For these countries, the separate seat number in each chamber can be found in Table 1 of Appendix.

Figure 3 Top 20 Parliaments by Statutory Number of Seats

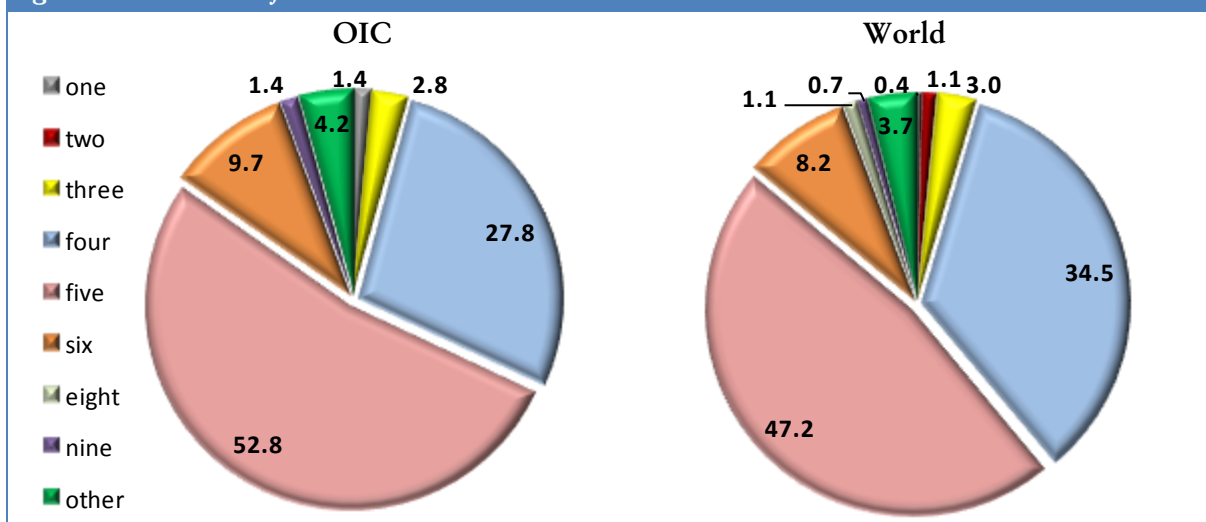


Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), PARLINE database

## TERM

As shown in Figure 4, 47.2% of the chambers all of the world elect or appoint their members for five-year period. For OIC Member Countries, the rate is even higher as more than half of the chambers (52.8%) choose five-year term for renewal period. The second preferred duration in both OIC Member Countries and the world is four-years with shares of 27.8% and 34.5%, respectively. Therefore, it can be said that 80% of the chambers (including both lower and upper houses) are renewed every four or five years.

Figure 4 The Terms of Parliaments



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), PARLINE database

The tendency towards four or five years is more prevalent for *lower chambers* of the parliaments as more than 90% of the lower houses are elected for either four or five years. In rare cases, it may be three years (Australia, El Salvador, Mexico, Nauru, New Zealand, Philippines and Qatar) or even two (Nepal, United States of America). The unicameral parliament of Sri Lanka and lower chambers of Liberia and Yemen are the only three countries with six year term.

Meanwhile, the members of *upper chambers* are frequently elected or appointed for longer periods. In such cases, provision is sometimes made for a partial renewal during the term of the house, for example in Argentina (senators are elected for a six-year term and half of the house is renewed every three years) and the Senate of United States of America (a six-year term with a one-third renewal every two years). Among OIC Member Countries, the upper houses of Algeria, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Mauritania, and Pakistan are elected/appointed for six years and of Morocco for nine years.

The notion of a term of office does not exist in some assemblies, such as the German Bundesrat, (Federal Council) where the term depends on membership of the Government of the Land represented. In addition, some assemblies have an unlimited term: members of the House of Lords in the United Kingdom are appointed for life and members of the Canadian Senate are appointed until retirement.

## PRESIDENTS

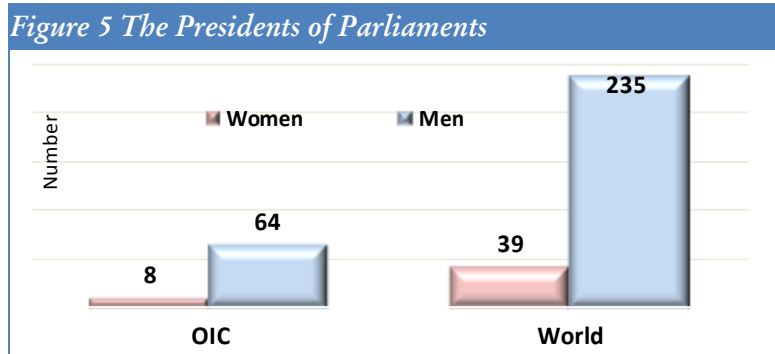
National parliaments, as the main forum for political debate and the expression and confrontation of views, could not hold orderly and meaningful discussions unless there is a regulatory authority to act as arbitrator and guarantee its smooth functioning. This is why the presidency of parliament has been in existence for as long as parliament itself. Though the presidency may cover different responsibilities in every country, the president of parliament ranks very high in the state hierarchy and is invested with important authority under national constitutions.

Due to the existence of more than one president in some parliamentary chambers, the total number of presidents (274) is higher than the number of existing parliamentary chambers (267) in the world. However, only a small proportion of presidents of parliament tends to be women. Austria was the only State to have elected a woman to the presidency of one of the parliament's chambers (the Bundesrat) before the Second World War.

As given in Figure 5, 39 women presidents all over the world makes up only 14.2% of the total. In OIC Member Countries, the share of women in presidency posts is even lower



(11.1%). Among 72 chambers of 54 OIC Member Countries, 8 of them are represented by women presidents.



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), PARLINE database

The chambers with female presidency are the Parliament of **Albania** (Ms. Jozefina Topalli), the Senate of **Gabon** (Ms. Rose Francine Rogombe), the Assembly of the Republic of **Mozambique** (Ms. Verónica Nataniel Macamo Dlovo), the National Assembly of **Pakistan** (Ms. Fehmida Mirza), the National Assembly of **Suriname** (Ms. Jennifer Geerlings-Simons), the Assembly of **Turkmenistan** (Ms. Akya Tajiyewna Nurberdiyewa), the Parliament of **Uganda** (Ms. Rebecca Kadaga), the Legislative Chamber of **Uzbekistan** (Ms. Dilorom Toshmuhammadova).

## WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS

The strength of a democracy is generally measured with its parliament being fully inclusive of the represent the population it represents. As women are in every walks of life, their contribution to the conduct of public affairs, specifically the full participation of women in parliaments, is essential to use their resources and potential to determine political and development priorities that benefit societies and the global community.

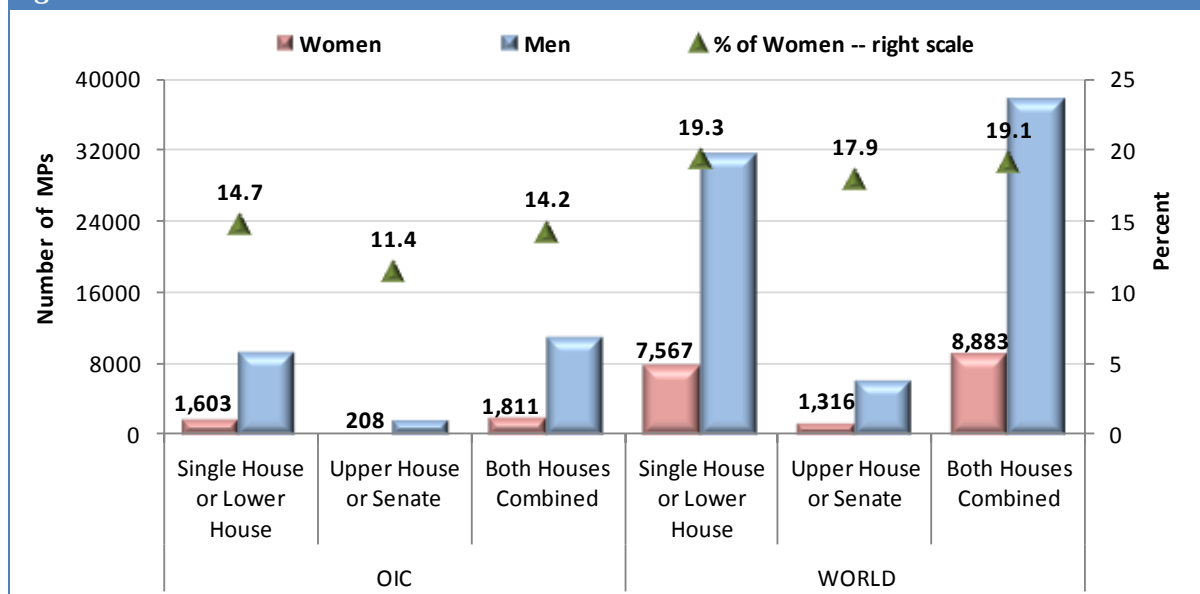
Both houses combined, 8,883 women member of parliaments (MP) constituted 19.1% of the total MP population in the world whereas the share of women MPs in OIC Member Countries is 14.2% with 1811<sup>6</sup> women of which 1603 (88.5%) belonging to single or lower house. (Figure 6)

When only single houses and the lower chambers of bicameral parliaments are analyzed, the share of women increases to 14.7% for the OIC Member Countries and to 19.3% for the world. On the other hand, the representation of women in the upper houses or senates is as

<sup>6</sup> Including the figures of previous Libyan parliament that ceased to function.

low as 11.4% in OIC Member Countries while the relevant share is 17.9% in the world, on average.

Figure 6 Women Parliamentarians



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), PARLINE database

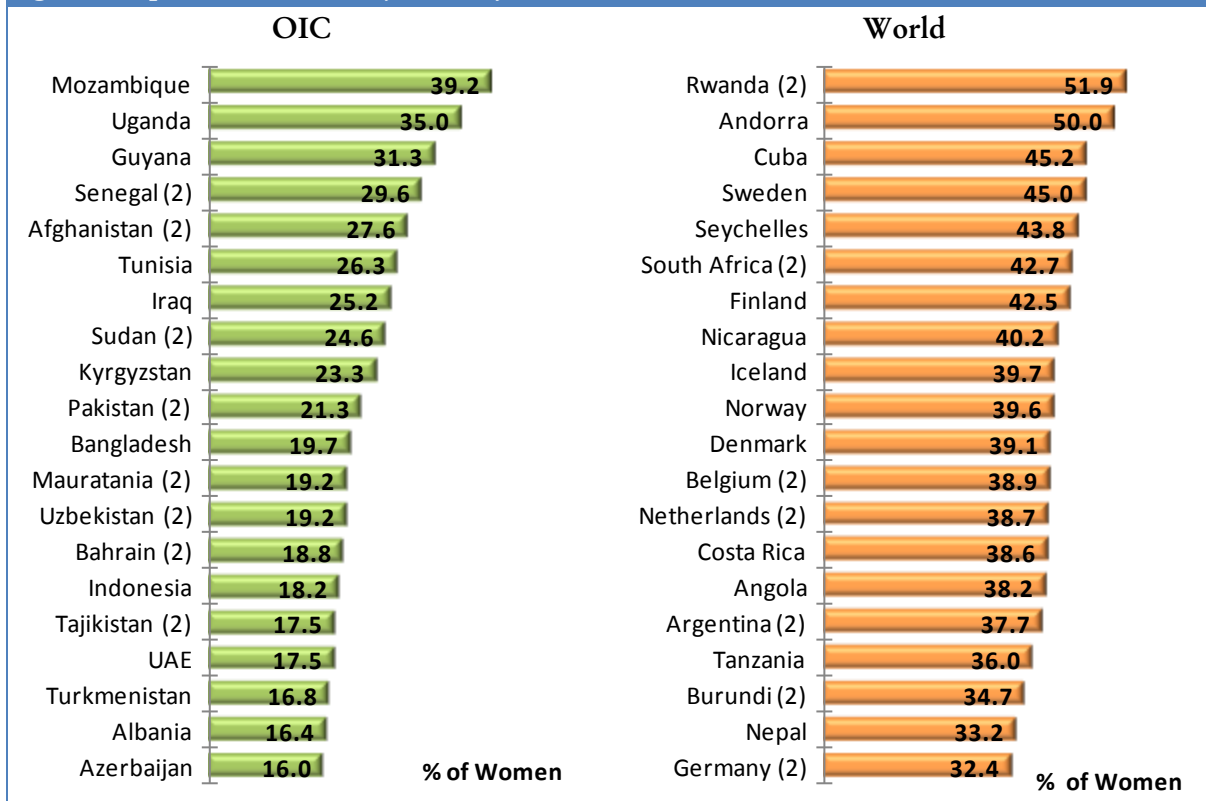
The share of women parliamentarians in both houses combined is above the OIC average of 14.2% in 23 member countries. 13 of them, Mozambique, Uganda, Guyana, Senegal, Afghanistan, Tunisia, Iraq, Sudan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Mauritania and Uzbekistan managed to surpass the world average of 19.1% as well. (Figure 7)

Mozambique ranked first with the proportion of seats held by women being as high as 39.2% of total MPs in its national parliament. This high percentage of women representation secured Mozambique to hold the 11<sup>th</sup> position in the world<sup>7</sup>. Uganda is also situated within top 20 countries with women MPs constituting nearly 35% of total MP population in its parliament. The National Assemblies of Guyana and Senegal are the other two parliaments where around 30% of the parliamentarians are women.

On the other hand, the percentage of women in parliaments is lower than 5% in Nigeria, Lebanon, Comoros, Iran, Yemen, Qatar and Saudi Arabia.

<sup>7</sup> The world in Figure 7 does not include OIC member countries as their ranking are given separately in the left column. However, if they were tabulated together, the position of Mozambique and Uganda would be after Norway and Tanzania, respectively.

Figure 7 Top 20 Parliaments by Share of Women MPs



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), PARLINE database

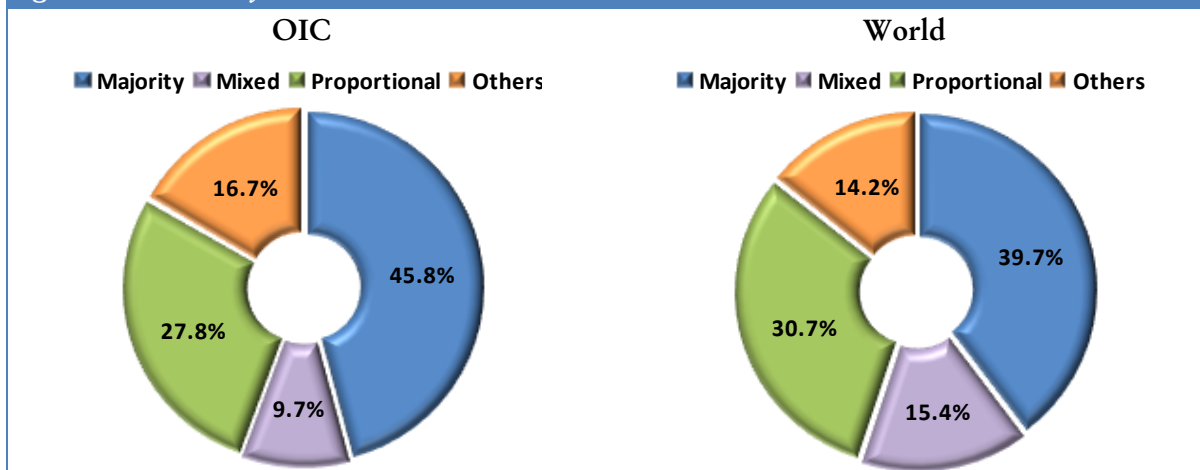
## ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

An electoral or voting system defines rules for valid voting and how votes are counted to have a final result. The PARLINE database of Inter-Parliamentary Union recognizes three groups of electoral systems: Majority (including First Past the Post, Alternative Vote and the Two-Round system), Proportional and Mixed (which combine elements from majority and proportional systems). The Others category includes a number of situations, and particularly parliamentary chambers whose members are appointed or indirectly elected. This is notably the case of certain second chambers of bicameral parliaments.

Chosen by the 45.8% (39.7%) of the lower and upper chambers of the parliaments, majority rule is the most common system in the OIC Member Countries (*world*). The second runner is proportional voting with a preference rate of 27.8% and 30.7% in the OIC and the world, respectively.

While the usage rates of mixed system (15.4%) and other methods (14.2%) are close to each other in the world, other methods are applied more widely (16.7%) than the mixed system in the OIC Member Countries as only one tenth of the chambers have a mixed system.

Figure 8 Electoral Systems



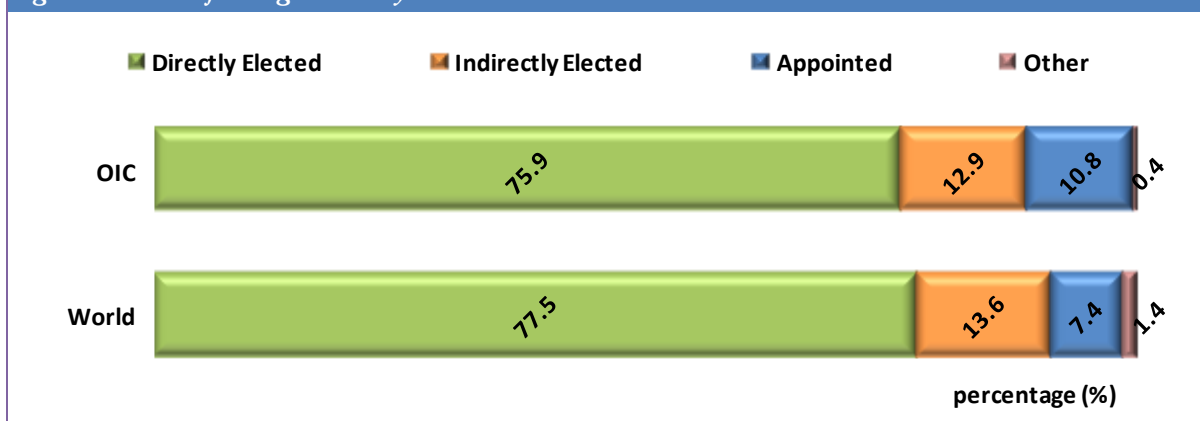
Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), PARLINE database

## MODE OF DESIGNATION SYSTEMS

PARLINE database recognizes three possible modes of filling parliamentary seats<sup>8</sup>: by direct election, indirect election, and appointment. Sometimes these modes are used in combination. The others category corresponds to situations when information is not available.

On average, more than three fourths of MPs are directly elected in the OIC Member Countries while the world average, 77.5%, is 1.6 percentage points higher than OIC average. The second highly used mode of filling parliamentary seats is indirect election with shares of 12.9% and 13.6% in the OIC Member Countries and the world, respectively whereas appointment is apparently more preferred in OIC Member Countries (10.8%) than the world (7.4%) (7.4%)

Figure 9 Mode of Designation Systems



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), PARLINE database

<sup>8</sup> The data is calculated with reference to the statutory number of seats.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS

Parliaments are the central institutions through which the will of the people is expressed, laws are passed and governments are held to account. For parliament to play its role effectively, it must be elected and must be representative of all components of society. It must have the requisite powers and means to express the will of the people through its law-making and oversight functions. In this way, it can contribute effectively to guaranteeing the people's rights and liberties, securing civil peace and ensuring harmonious development.

As the differences among countries in terms traditional values, historical background effect the development pattern of parliamentary systems, this outlook report provided only a descriptive analysis of the elements of parliamentary systems in OIC Member Countries based on the information disseminated by Inter-Parliamentary Union.

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# STATISTICAL APPENDIX

*Table 1: The Parliaments of OIC Member Countries*

Country	Structure of Parliament	Chamber	Date of Election	Term (Years)	Total Number of Parliament	Statutory Number	Current Number	Number of Women	% Women	President	Electoral Systems
AFGHANISTAN	Bicameral (lower)	House of the People	9 2010	5	351	249	249	69	27.71	Mr. Abdul Raouf Ibrahim	Proportional
AFGHANISTAN	Bicameral (upper)	House of Elders	1 2011	other		102	102	28	27.45	Mr. Fazal Hadi Muselimi	Majority
ALBANIA	Unicameral	Parliament	6 2009	4	140	140	140	23	16.43	Ms. Jozefina Topalli	Proportional
ALGERIA	Bicameral (lower)	National People's Assembly	5 2007	5	533	389	389	31	7.97	Mr. Abdelaziz Ziari	Proportional
ALGERIA	Bicameral (upper)	Council of the Nation	12 2009	6		144	136	7	5.15	Mr. Abdelkader Bensalah	Majority
AZERBAIJAN	Unicameral	National Assembly	11 2010	5	125	125	125	20	16.00	Mr. Oqtay S. Asadov	Majority
BAHRAIN	Bicameral (lower)	Council of Representatives	10 2010	4	80	40	40	4	10.00	Mr. Khalifa bin Ahmed Al-Dhahrani	Majority
BAHRAIN	Bicameral (upper)	Shura Council	11 2010	4		40	40	11	27.50	Mr. Ali Bin Saleh Al-Saleh	Other
BANGLADESH	Unicameral	Parliament	12 2008	5	350	350	350	69	19.71	Mr. Md. Abdul Hamid	Majority
BENIN	Unicameral	National Assembly	4 2011	4	83	83	83	7	8.43	Mr. Mathurin Nago	Proportional
BURKINA FASO	Unicameral	National Assembly	5 2007	5	111	111	111	17	15.32	Mr. Roch Marc Christian Kaboré	Proportional
CAMEROON	Unicameral	National Assembly	7 2007	5	180	180	180	25	13.89	Mr. Djibril Cavaye Yeguie	Mixed
CHAD	Unicameral	National Assembly	2 2011	4	188	188	188	24	12.77	Mr. Haroun Kabadi	Mixed
COMOROS	Unicameral	Assembly of the Union	12 2009	5	33	33	33	1	3.03	Mr. Bourhane Hamidou	Majority
COTE D'IVOIRE	Unicameral	National Assembly	12 2011	5	255	255	254	28	11.02	Mr. Mamadou Koulibaly	Majority
DJIBOUTI	Unicameral	National Assembly	2 2008	5	65	65	65	9	13.85	Mr. Idriss Arnaoud Ali	Majority
EGYPT	Bicameral (lower)	People's Assembly	1 2012	5	778	508	508	10	1.97	Mr. Mohamed Saad El-Katatni (M)	Majority
EGYPT	Bicameral (upper)	Shoura Assembly	1 2012	6		270	270	0	0.00	Mr. Farag Hafez El Dory (M)	Majority
GABON	Bicameral (lower)	National Assembly	12 2011	5	222	120	120	17	14.17	Mr. Guy Nzouba-Ndama	Majority
GABON	Bicameral (upper)	Senate	1 2009	6		102	102	18	17.65	Ms. Rose Francine Rogombé	Majority
GAMBIA	Unicameral	National Assembly	1 2007	5	53	53	53	4	7.55	Mr. Abdoulie Bojang	Majority
GUINEA-BISSAU	Unicameral	People's National Assembly	11 2008	4	102	102	100	10	10.00	Mr. Manuel Serifo Nhamadjo (a.i.)	Proportional
GUYANA	Unicameral	National Assembly	11 2011	5	67	67	67	21	31.34	Mr. Raphael Trotman	Proportional
INDONESIA	Unicameral	House of Representatives	4 2009	5	560	560	560	102	18.21	Mr. Marzuki Alie	Proportional
IRAN	Unicameral	Islamic Parliament	3 2008	4	290	290	290	8	2.76	Mr. Ali Ardeshir Larjani	Majority
IRAQ	Unicameral	Council of Representatives	3 2010	4	325	325	325	82	25.23	Mr. Osama Abdul Aziz Al-Nojefi	Proportional
JORDAN	Bicameral (lower)	House of Representatives	11 2010	4	180	120	120	13	10.83	Mr. Abdulkareem Al-Doghmi	Majority
JORDAN	Bicameral (upper)	Senate	10 2011	4		60	60	7	11.67	Mr. Taher Al-Masri	Other
KAZAKHSTAN	Bicameral (lower)	House of Representatives	1 2012	5	154	107	107	26	24.30	Mr. Nurlan Nigmatulin	Proportional
KAZAKHSTAN	Bicameral (upper)	Senate	8 2011	6		47	47	2	4.26	Mr. Kayrat Mami	Majority
KUWAIT	Unicameral	National Assembly	5 2009	4	65	65	65	5	7.69	Mr. Jassem M. Al-Kharafi	Majority
KYRGYZSTAN	Unicameral	Supreme Council	10 2010	5	120	120	120	28	23.33	Mr. Asilbek Jeenbekov	Proportional
LEBANON	Unicameral	National Assembly	6 2009	4	128	128	128	4	3.13	Mr. Nabih Berry	Majority
LIBYA	Unicameral	Parliament	Dissolved	3	468	468	468	36	7.69	Mr. Muhammad Abu-al-Kasim Zway	Other
MALAYSIA	Bicameral (lower)	House of Representatives	3 2008	5	292	222	221	23	10.41	Mr. Tan Sri Pandikar Amin Haji Mulia	Majority
MALAYSIA	Bicameral (upper)	Senate	N.A.	other		70	66	18	22.73	Mr. Tan Sri Abu Zahar Dato' Nika Ujang	Other



Table 1: The Parliaments of OIC Member Countries(cont'd)

Country	Structure of Parliament	Chamber	Date of Election	Term (Years)	Total Number of Parliament	Statutory Number	Current Number	Number of Women	% Women	President	Electoral Systems
MALDIVES	Unicameral	People's Majlis	5 2009	5	77	77	77	5	6.49	Mr. Abdulla Shahid	Majority
MALI	Unicameral	National Assembly	7 2007	5	147	147	147	15	10.20	Mr. Dioncounda Traoré	Majority
MAURITANIA	Bicameral (lower)	National Assembly	11 2006	5	151	95	95	21	22.11	Mr. Messoud Ould Boulkheir	Mixed
MAURITANIA	Bicameral (upper)	Senate	11 2009	6		56	56	8	14.29	Mr. Ba Mamadou M'Baré	Majority
MOROCCO	Bicameral (lower)	House of Representatives	11 2011	5	665	395	395	67	16.96	Mr. Karim Ghellab	Proportional
MOROCCO	Bicameral (upper)	House of Councillors	10 2009	9		270	270	6	2.22	Mr. Mohamed Cheikh Biadillah	Other
MOZAMBIQUE	Unicameral	Assembly of the Republic	10 2009	5	250	250	250	98	39.20	Ms. Verónica Nataniel Macamo Dlovo	Proportional
NIGER	Unicameral	National Assembly	1 2011	5	113	113	113	15	13.27	Mr. Hama Amadou	Proportional
NIGERIA	Bicameral (lower)	House of Representatives	4 2011	4	469	360	352	24	6.82	Mr. Aminu Tambuwal	Majority
NIGERIA	Bicameral (upper)	Senate	4 2011	4		109	109	7	6.42	Mr. David Mark	Majority
OMAN	Bicameral (lower)	Consultative Council	10 2011	4	167	84	84	1	1.19	Mr. Khalid bin Hilal bin Nasir Al Ma'awali	Proportional
OMAN	Bicameral (upper)	State Council	10 2011	4		83	83	15	18.07	Mr. Yahya bin Mahfoudh Al Manthri	Other
PAKISTAN	Bicameral (lower)	National Assembly	2 2008	5	442	342	342	77	22.51	Ms. Fehmida Mirza	Majority
PAKISTAN	Bicameral (upper)	Senate	3 2009	6		100	100	17	17.00	Mr. Farooq Hamid Naek	Proportional
QATAR	Unicameral	Advisory Council	7 2010	3	35	35	35	0	0.00	Mr. Mohamed Bin Mubarak Al-Khulaifi	Other
SAUDI ARABIA	Unicameral	Consultative Council	2 2009	4	150	150	150	0	0.00	Mr. Abdullah Al Sheikh	Other
SENEGAL	Bicameral (lower)	National Assembly	6 2007	5	250	150	150	34	22.67	Mr. Mamadou Seck	Mixed
SENEGAL	Bicameral (upper)	Senate	8 2007	5		100	100	40	40.00	Mr. Pape Diop	Other
SIERRA LEONE	Unicameral	Parliament	8 2007	5	124	124	121	16	13.22	Mr. Abel Nathaniel Stronge	Majority
SOMALIA	Unicameral	Transitional Federal Parliament	8 2004	5	550	550	546	37	6.78	Mr. Madobe Nunow Muhammad	Mixed
SUDAN	Bicameral (lower)	National Assembly	4 2010	5	386	354	354	87	24.58	Mr. Ahmed Ibrahim Al-Tahir	Mixed
SUDAN	Bicameral (upper)	Council of States	5 2010	5		32	28	5	17.86	Mr. Adam Hamid Musa	Other
SURINAME	Unicameral	National Assembly	5 2010	5	51	51	51	6	11.76	Ms. Jennifer Geerlings-Simons	Proportional
SYRIA	Unicameral	People's Assembly	4 2007	4	250	250	250	31	12.40	Mr. Mahmoud Abrache	Majority
TAJKISTAN	Bicameral (lower)	House of Representatives	2 2010	5	97	63	63	12	19.05	Mr. Shukurjon Zuhurov	Mixed
TAJKISTAN	Bicameral (upper)	National Assembly	3 2010	5		34	34	5	14.71	Mr. Mahmadsaid Ubaidulloev	Other
TOGO	Unicameral	National Assembly	10 2007	5	81	81	81	9	11.11	Mr. El Hadj Abass Bonfoh	Proportional
TUNISIA	Unicameral	National Constituent	10 2011	1	217	217	217	57	26.27	Mr. Mustapha Ben Jaafar	Proportional
TURKEY	Unicameral	Grand National Assembly	6 2011	4	550	550	550	78	14.18	Mr. Cemil Çiçek	Proportional
TURKMENISTAN	Unicameral	Assembly	12 2008	5	125	125	125	21	16.80	Ms. Akja Tajiyewna Nurberdiyewa	Majority
UAE	Unicameral	Federal National Council	9 2011	4	40	40	40	7	17.50	Mr. Mohammad Ahmad Al Mur	Majority
UGANDA	Unicameral	Parliament	2 2011	5	386	386	386	135	34.97	Ms. Rebecca Kadaga	Majority
UZBEKISTAN	Bicameral (lower)	Legislative Chamber	12 2009	5	250	150	150	33	22.00	Ms. Dilorom Toshmuhammadova	Majority
UZBEKISTAN	Bicameral (upper)	Senate	1 2010	5		100	100	15	15.00	Mr. Sobirov Ilgizar Matyakubovich	Majority
YEMEN	Bicameral (lower)	House of Representatives	4 2003	6	412	301	301	1	0.33	Mr. Yahya Ali AL-Raei	Majority
YEMEN	Bicameral (upper)	Consultative Council	4 2001	other		111	111	2	1.80	Mr. Abdul Rahman Ali Othman	Other
<b>OIC</b>	<b>72 chambers</b>					<b>12,733</b>	<b>12,698</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>14.29</b>		

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), PARLINE database



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