



RASSED's Analysis of the Composition of the Permanent Parliamentary Committees for the 1st Ordinary Session

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- 9% of the MPs did not join the permanent Committees.
- “Al Wefaq” bloc the most-chaired of the permanent Committees.
- 37% of the committees are headed by a first time MP.
- 87 MPs joined two permanent committees.
- 8 women parliamentarians formed the committee of women and Family Affairs with reluctance by male parliamentarians in participating.
- System and behavior Committee is the least numbered being formed by six MPs only.
- One woman chaired the Committee of Women and Family Affairs.
- 68 first time MPs joined the permanent committees.
- 33 partisan MPs have joined committees, 4 of them presided over permanent committees.
- “Al Wefaq” bloc has the highest percentage of representation at 21% of the permanent committees, while the independents proportion of representation is 8% of the permanent committees.

The Lower House completed the selection of members of its permanent committees last Sunday and Monday. RASSED monitored the mechanism of the formation of the permanent committees since the beginning until the announcement of the results. The House of Representatives formed 14 of the permanent committees without holding elections, while elections were held for 6 committees for the selection of its members: the legal, finance, foreign affairs, tourism, education, and administrative committee during the first working day.

19 committees elected their respective panels' chairpersons, vice chairpersons and rapporteurs. During the second day 12 committees elected their chairpersons, while 7 committees acclimated the chairperson, on the other hand, 17 committees agreed on their vice chairperson and two committees elected their vice chairperson. 18 committees agreed on their rapporteurs, while one committee elected its rapporteur. The System and behavior Committee did not select their chairperson, vice chairpersons or rapporteurs.

Article 61 (A) Of the Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives “Each permanent committee should comprise a maximum of 11 members and a minimum of five, and if the number of candidates exceeds the maximum limit, members are chosen by election.”

Through Permanent Committees analysis of the 18th House of Representatives in its first regular session shows that 68 first time MPs have joined the permanent committees and all the women parliamentarians joined the Permanent Committees. The Committee of Women and family affairs was formed with reluctance by male parliamentarians from participating.



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RASSED provides a set of notes that accompanied the process of forming the permanent committees:

1. Breach of secrecy of voting in more than one case where more than one deputy was at the isolator allocated for the voting which limits the freedom of the voting process.
2. A number of deputies gathered more than once at the screening and polling committee.
3. Reluctance for registration in a number of Permanent Committees, while elections were held on number of committees for the selection of its members.
4. Al Wafaq bloc chaired 7 of the permanent Committees.
5. Women parliamentarians won (21%) of the positions of the committees and chaired one only.
6. 7 first time MPs have won the post of chairperson of the permanent committees.
7. 4 partisans MPs have won the post of chairperson of the permanent committees.
8. The system and behavior committee was formed with 6 members only.
9. The Committee of Women and family affairs was formed with 8 members with reluctance by male parliamentarians from participating.
10. 90% of the MPs joined permanent committees.
11. 68 first time MPs are members of one permanent committee, 50 first time MPs are members of two permanent committees.
12. All women parliamentarians are members of one permanent committee each, while 17 women parliamentarians are members of two permanent committees.
13. 33 partisans MPs are members of one permanent committee, 22 partisans MPs are members of two permanent committees.
14. 58% of the membership of the permanent committees were first time MPs, while women parliamentarians got 18% of the membership of the permanent committees.
15. "Al Wafaq" bloc has the highest representation at 21% of the permanent committees, "Wattan" bloc representation at 17% of the permanent committees, "Al Tajded" bloc representation at 16% of the permanent committees, "Al Adalah" bloc representation at 13% of the permanent committees, "Democratic" bloc representation at 12.6% of the permanent committees, "Al Islah" bloc representation at 9% of the permanent committees, while the independents representation at 8% of the permanent committees.

The House of Representatives must amend its bylaw to ensure restricting procedures and practices that may violate the voting process, in addition to adding articles in the bylaw that include punitive provisions for violations of secrecy of the vote.

Block distribution within the permanent committees

	Al Wefaq	Al Adalah	Wattan	Al Tajded	Democratic	Al Isllah	Independents
 Chairperson	7	4	4	2	1	0	1
 Rapporteurs	5	3	4	2	2	2	1
 Vice chairperson	4	7	2	2	2	1	1
 Number of deputies as members in one committee	5	9	4	2	2	5	4
 Number of deputies as members in two committees	19	12	15	16	12	6	7

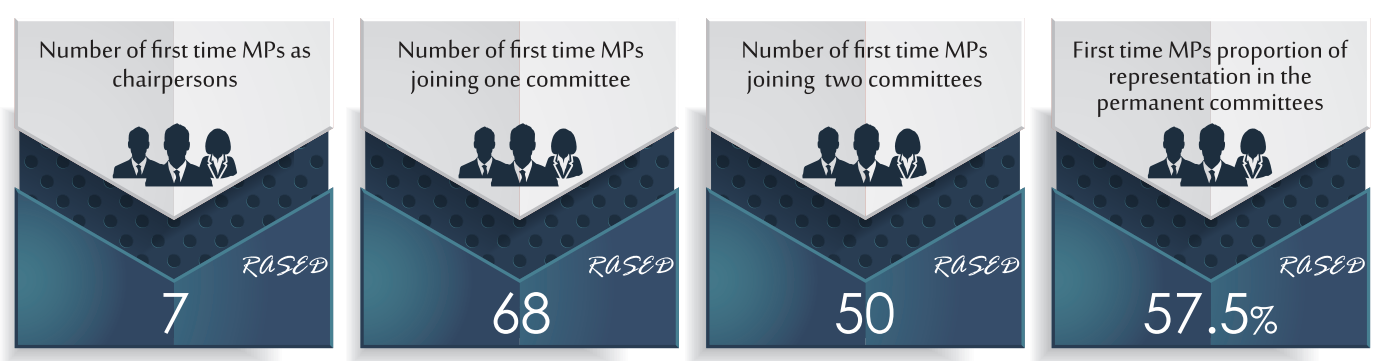
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Note: MPs were distributed according to announced Blocks, however those blocks were not officially registered at the general secretariat

Distribution of women parliamentarians within the permanent committees



Distribution of first time MPs within the permanent committees



Distribution of partisans MPs on the permanent committees

