



Table One: Women in Parliament in the Arab World

Country	Number of Women in Parliament							
	Lower or Single House				Upper House or Senate			
	Most Recent National Elections	Total Seats	Women	% Women	Date elected/appointed	Total Seats	Women	% Women
Algeria *	5/2002	380	24	6.3	12/2003	144	28	19.4
Bahrain	10/2002	40	0	0	11/2002 (appointed)	40	6	15
Egypt	11/2000	454	11	2.4	1/3 elected every 3 years (June 2004) 1/3 appointed by president	264	12 (appointed)	
Jordan *	6/2003	110	6	5.5	11/2003	55	7	12.7
Kuwait +	7/2003	50	0	0	07/2003	50	0	0
Lebanon	5/2000	180	3	1.7	None			
Morocco *	9/2002	325	35	10.8	10/2003	270	3	1.1
Oman	Consultative Council 10/2003	83	2	2.4	State Council (appointed)	55	8	14.5
Palestinian Authority	National Legislative Council 1/1996	88	5	5.7	None			
Qatar	Municipal Council 4/2003	29	1	3.4	Advisory Council	35	0	0
Saudi Arabia ++	No elections				Majlis Al Shura (appointed)	120	2 or 3 ±	1.7
Sudan	12/2000	360	35	9.7	None			
Syria	3/2003	250	30	12	None			
Tunisia *	10/1999	182	21	11.5	None			
United Arab Emirates	No elections				Federal National Council	40	0	0
Yemen	4/2003	301	1	0.3	Consultative Council (appointed) 4/2001	111	3	2.7

* Countries with quotas for women's representation in government. In 2002, Morocco adopted a system that reserves ten percent of seats in its lower house of parliament for women. In the 2002 Algerian legislative elections, through an informal arrangement, opposition parties reserved 20 percent of their electoral lists for female candidates. Tunisia's ruling party also reserves spaces for women on its parliamentary slate. In 2003, Jordan enacted a quota system that reserves six seats for women. Iraq's Transitional Administrative Law establishes a goal of women occupying twenty-five percent of the seats in the transitional assembly that is to be elected by January 2005.

+ Kuwait does not allow women to vote or run for office.

++ Different reports point to 2 or 3 women being appointed to the Shura Council. No women appear on the official site of the Council: <http://www.shura.gov.sa/>

**Table Two: Dates of Women's Suffrage
and Current Ministerial Positions Held by Women
in Arab Countries**

Country	Date Suffrage Granted	Current Ministers
Algeria	1962	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khalida Toumi, Culture • Noura Saadia Jaafar, Minister Delegate in Charge of Family and Women's Issues • Souad Benjaballah, Minister Delegate in Charge of Scientific Research • Fatiha Mentouri, Minister Delegate in charge of Financial Reforms • Sakina Messadi, Minister Delegate in charge of National Community Abroad
Bahrain	2001 (municipal elections) 2002 (parliamentary elections)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nada Haffadh, Health
Egypt	1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amina Al Gindi, Social Affairs • Faiza Abul Naga, Minister of State for International Cooperation
Iraq	1948	Interim Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sawsan Al-Sharifi, Agriculture • Mishkat Moumin, Environment • Pascale Isho Warda, Immigration and Immigrants • Layla Abd Al Lateef, Labor and Social Affairs • Nermin Othman, Women Affairs • Nesreen Barwari, Municipalities and Public Works
Jordan	1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alia Hattough Bouran, Environment • Asma Khader, Minister of State and Spokesperson • Amal Farhan, Municipal Affairs
Kuwait	(no suffrage for women)	None
Lebanon	1952	None
Libya	1964	None
Morocco	1963	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nouzha Chekrouni, Minister Delegate to the Min. of Foreign Affairs & Cooperation • Yasmina Baddou, Secretary of State to the Min. of Social Development, Family, and Solidarity
Oman	1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raweyah Bin Masoud Bin Ahmad el-Bouseidi, Higher Education

Palestinian Authority	1995 *	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intisar Al Wazir, Social Affairs
Qatar +	1998 (municipal elections) 2003 (parliamentary elections)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheikha Ahmad Al Mahmoud, Education
Saudi Arabia	(no suffrage for men or women)	None
Syria	1949	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siham Dillu, Labor and Social Affairs • Bouthaina Shaaban, Expatriates
Tunisia	1959	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naziha Ben Yedder, Women's, Family, and Childhood Affairs
United Arab Emirates	(no suffrage for men or women)	None
Yemen	1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amat Al Aleem Al Suswa, Human Rights

* Palestinian Authority: Women participated in the 1976 municipal elections, but received full suffrage with the 1995 Elections Law.

+ Qatar: Women were allowed to vote and run for office in the country's first municipal elections in 1999. The 2003 constitution confirms women's right to vote and run in parliamentary elections as well.

Tables prepared by Julia Choucair, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.