AN OVERVIEW OF THE GCC **COUNTRIES' PARLIAMENTS**

Although the GCC countries remain hereditary monarchies, it is interesting to look at how their parliaments operate, examining some key similarities and differences that exist among them, as well as highlighting important milestones.



COMPOSITION

Oman and Bahrain are the only two bicameral GCC parliaments,

50% of UAE's FNC members are elected by the **electoral college**. FNC is the only GCC

	tile rest	is utilical fieldi.		parliament that cannot propose new laws.			
	National Assembly	National Assembly	Council of Oman	Federal National Council	Consultative Council	Consultative Council	
elected members	40	50	85	20	0	0	
appointed members	40	15	86	20	35	150	
Those are Cabii Ministers (ex-of	net ficio more	t's National Assen elected than app eers and has mor	pointed		the only two	audi Arabia are countries with d parliaments.	

than its GCC counterparts.

POLITICAL PARTIES



Political parties are in general prohibited across independents. However, in Bahrain and Kuwait they can form political societies and run under their banner.



WOMEN IN THE PARLIAMENT

FIRST AND LAST



Qatar was the last GCC country to appoint women in its parliament in

1ST FEMALE SPEAKER



The **UAE** elected the first woman Speaker of the House in the GCC in 2015, the second one was elected

1ST WOMEN QUOTA



Saudi Arabia was the first to introduce women quota in the min. 20% and KSA thus has the largest number of women members (30) among the GCC parliaments.

PROPORTION



The **UAE** was the **2nd** to introduce quota for women and the first to set it at 50%, becoming the first GCC parliament with equal gender representation and simultaneously also the largest proportion of women.



Kuwait currently has the lowest proportion of women in the Parliament.

