



The National Centre for Human Rights

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Monitoring Report of the Elections of the Governorate Councils and the Municipal Councils for the Year 2017

Amman: October 2017

First: Introduction

The National Centre for Human Rights has been concerned to monitor elections in Jordan since 2007, with the object of assessing the extent of the transparency, integrity and fairness of such elections, given that the right to vote is a human right recognised by the regional and international covenants and conventions, and constitutes one of the means of protecting and promoting human rights in the State — the exclusive area of competence of this monitoring institution. It is in this framework that the National Centre for Human Rights monitored the conduct of the elections of the municipal councils and the governorate councils held on Tuesday 15 August 2017, as an independent and impartial domestic body, relying upon the international standards governing the electoral process. Monitoring is an essential guarantee for the conduct of free and fair elections and reflects the State's respect for the right of the citizen, which is among the fundamental human rights, to participate in public life through free and fair elections as guaranteed by the international covenants and norms and by the Constitution and the legislation in force in the Kingdom.

The mandate and responsibilities of the Centre under its Law require the cooperation of the bodies entrusted with the administration and supervision of the elections. The Centre must accordingly investigate, record and monitor the conduct of the process by every available means, and all relevant agencies, bodies and authorities must cooperate with it in this regard, so as to guarantee the holding of free elections that reflect the will of the people, upon the basis of equality between voters and by secret ballot or by an equivalent free voting procedure (Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights).

The Centre laid down for its work a number of objects directed towards ascertaining the extent of the integrity, transparency and credibility of the elections and assessing the development of the democratic process in the Kingdom. It sought to achieve these through:

- (a) Presenting an objective and independent assessment of the extent to which the conditions necessary for the conduct of the electoral process and respect for it were secured.
- (b) Sparing society the disputes that may arise from disagreements over the results, since monitoring bodies — and non-governmental ones in particular — constitute a resource for the bodies concerned with the settlement of disputes arising from the elections and their results, and a means of demonstrating their integrity and transparency.
- (c) Strengthening civic education in society by strengthening the role of civil society, developing interaction and communication among the sectors of society, and enhancing confidence between the State and society.
- (d) The extent of the contribution of these elections to enhancing the positive image of the State abroad.

Second: The Work Plan of the National Centre for Human Rights for the Monitoring of the Elections

The monitoring bodies that ordinarily undertake the monitoring of an electoral process at its various levels — local, parliamentary or presidential — are agreed upon the necessity of securing a set of standards achieving a sufficient level of the conditions required to guarantee fair and balanced reporting upon the various stages of the three phases of the elections: the pre-electoral procedures; the electoral process itself; and thereafter the results of the process, its outcomes, and the handling of objections, challenges and complaints concerning the results in the post-electoral phase. Among the most prominent of these standards is the necessity that the number of persons entrusted with the monitoring be proportionate to the number

of voters, the number of districts and the number of ballot boxes, so as to guarantee an objective judgment upon the procedures at the said stages. It is further required that the security of the observers be guaranteed and that their access to the relevant facilities and to all stages of the elections be facilitated — quite apart from the personal qualifications of the observer as regards experience in monitoring and independence from any bodies or affiliations that might affect the integrity of the monitoring.

The National Centre for Human Rights trained seven hundred (700) observers, and had previously formed a specialised team to monitor these elections of the municipal councils and the governorate councils, held on 15 August 2017. That team worked in accordance with the following plan:

- (a) The distribution of the members of the team across the electoral centres, having regard to the proportion between the number of observers and the number of electoral districts in each governorate. The Centre designed this monitoring plan upon the basis of calculating the percentage of the number of boxes in each electoral district out of the total number of boxes in the Kingdom. The observers were distributed across the boxes by multiplying the number of boxes allocated to the district by the total number of observers and dividing it by the overall total of ballot boxes. The total number of observers distributed across the electoral districts reached seven hundred (700) observers.
- (b) The observers were trained in the field in the use of the WhatsApp programme for the transmission of the observers' information and of all the monitoring forms, such that the observer completes the information he has recorded and then sends it directly to the operations room at the National Centre for Human Rights. The observers were furnished with the numbers of the boxes and the names of the polling centres they were required to monitor in accordance with the plan prepared by the team management, and were then required to attend at the premises of the polling centre allocated to them at precisely half past six in the morning of polling day, that being half an hour before the time fixed for the commencement of the electoral process.
- (c) Each observer undertakes the task of monitoring a single box only throughout polling day.
- (d) Each observer was furnished with the monitoring forms in electronic and paper form, comprising seven (7) forms as follows: 1. observer information form; 2. form for monitoring the procedures for opening the box and the commencement of the polling process; 3. form for monitoring the polling procedures up to eleven o'clock (11:00) in the morning; 4. form for monitoring the polling procedures up to four o'clock (4:00) in the afternoon; 5. form for monitoring the polling procedures and the closing of the boxes; 6. form for recording the counting of the votes contained in the box; 7. form for monitoring the counting of the results in the ballot box. All the forms are attached at Annex No. (2).
- (e) The observer records the procedures for opening the box before the commencement of voting, which comprise the completion of the form designated for this stage and its transmission by way of answers to the questions contained in the form relating to all the procedures for opening the box. The observer repeats this process with all the other forms, which relate to the conduct of the polling procedures during the morning period, and again in the period following noon, then the conclusion of the polling process, the closing of the boxes, the counting process for the results, and the process of recording the names of the candidates and the votes obtained by each candidate.

Third: The Legal Framework Governing the Electoral Process

The constitutional amendment of 2014 abrogated the text of Article 67(2) of the Constitution and replaced it with the following text: "An independent commission shall be established by law to administer the parliamentary and municipal elections and any general elections in accordance with the provisions of the law; and the Council of Ministers may charge the Independent Commission with administering or supervising any other elections upon the request of the body legally empowered to conduct those elections."

In implementation of the constitutional amendment, the Independent Election Commission was entrusted with the supervision and administration of the municipal elections and the elections of the governorate councils in 2017 by an assignment from the Council of Ministers to supervise them. These are governed by the Municipalities Law No. (41) of 2015 and its amendments and the Decentralisation Law No. (49) of 2015 and its amendments, and by the regulations issued thereunder for the organisation of the electoral process held on Tuesday 15 August 2017 — including the Electoral Districts Regulation for the Governorate Councils and its amendments, No. 135 of 2016 — in addition to the Municipalities Regulation providing for the division of the municipal areas into local councils and the determination of the numbers of the members of the various councils and the manner of their operation, together with the executive instructions issued by the Commission and its procedures containing the details of the implementation of the electoral process at its various stages.

These elections are regarded as the first experience of the Independent Election Commission in undertaking the responsibility of administering and supervising the municipal elections under the constitutional amendments carried out in 2014, which expanded the role of the Independent Election Commission and its responsibility for the administration of the electoral process so as to encompass the municipal elections and any general elections, with a view to securing the highest levels of transparency, integrity and impartiality in the administration of electoral processes at the local level.

On 13 February 2017 the Council of Ministers issued a decision providing for the holding of elections for the chairmanships and membership of the municipal councils and the local councils and for the membership of the governorate councils. The Independent Election Commission thereafter fixed Tuesday 15 August 2017 as the date for the holding of the municipal elections and the elections of the governorate councils.

(a) The municipal elections and the elections of the governorate councils for the year 2017 comprised three principal electoral processes, as follows:

1. The direct election of the chairmen of the municipal councils, one hundred (100) mayors in number, representing all the chairmen of the municipal councils in the Kingdom.
2. The direct election of the members of the local councils or the municipal councils, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three (1,833) members in number, representing all the members of the local councils in the Kingdom. The number of local councils is three hundred and fifty-five (355), distributed across eighty-two (82) municipal councils to each of which a local council is attached. The councils are formed from among the chairmen of the local councils attached to them, and there are allocated to women in the local councils a number of seats for those who obtained the highest votes in the elections of their local councils. Likewise, the direct election of all the members of the municipal councils in eighteen (18) municipalities constituting a single area to which no local council is attached, one hundred and seventy-six (176) members in number.

3. The direct election of 75% of the members of the governorate councils, three hundred and thirty-five (335) members in number, representing the elected members of the governorate councils distributed across all the governorates of the Kingdom, twelve (12) governorates in number, the remainder of the members of the governorate councils, forty-five (45) in number, being completed by appointment by the Council of Ministers.

(c) Article (37) of the Municipalities Law and Article (17) of the Decentralisation Law guarantee the principle of the secret ballot in elections, so as to enable voters to cast their votes freely. The National Centre points to a number of the procedures entrenched in these elections as a guarantee of the integrity of the electoral process, among them:

1. The use of the secret (electoral) ink to prevent repeated voting.
2. The linking of all the polling and counting centres electronically for verification purposes, and the marking of the voter's name electronically when he casts his vote.
3. The adoption of the principle of the unity of the voting process, such that the polling and the counting of the ballot boxes take place in the same hall and in the presence of the candidates' delegates and the domestic and international observers, and the affixing of a copy of the counting minute to the door of the polling and counting hall.
4. The subjection of the results to three stages of verification: first, from the director of the polling and counting centre, upon the results of the work of the polling and counting committees; secondly, through the electoral committees, likewise verifying the results of the work of the polling and counting committees; and thirdly, by a special committee undertaking the verification of the preliminary results issued by the electoral committees in the municipal areas and the electoral districts.
5. The prior distribution of voters across the polling centres and halls in order to prevent repeated voting.

(d) The Independent Election Commission laid down numerous executive instructions necessary for the implementation of the provisions of the Municipalities Law and the Decentralisation Law with a view to facilitating the stages of the electoral process. It is to the Commission's credit that it published drafts of the instructions on its own website so as to enable citizens to examine them and to express their opinions upon them, and thereafter published them in the Official Gazette pursuant to the provisions of the Law.

The most important matters contained in these instructions are as follows:

1. The executive instructions concerning the voter registers specified the conditions to be met by a person for his name to be entered in these registers, the procedures for establishing the municipal area or electoral district to which the voter belongs, the procedures for correcting the particulars contained in the voter register, objections before the electoral committees or the Commission as the case may require, and the mechanism for challenging the decisions issued in this regard before the competent judicial bodies.
2. The executive instructions concerning the formation of committees specified the manner of forming the electoral committees, the special committee and the polling and counting committees, and the tasks and powers entrusted to them, the most important of which is the administration of the polling and counting process with a view to facilitating the work of the electoral committee.

3. The executive instructions concerning the accreditation of domestic and international observers of the municipal elections and the elections of the governorate councils specified the conditions and criteria to be met by the institutions or coalitions wishing to monitor the electoral process, and the conditions to be met by a person accredited as a domestic or international observer.
4. The determination of the mechanism for the accreditation of journalists and media personnel wishing to cover the electoral process and the conditions to be met by them.
5. The executive instructions concerning candidacy specified the conditions to be met by a person standing for the chairmanship or membership of the municipal councils, the local councils or the governorate councils, the provisions governing candidacy, and the mechanism for submitting candidacy applications, with a view to regulating the candidacy process, together with challenges before the competent courts.
6. The instructions concerning the rules governing electoral campaign activities regulated the means of dealing with such campaigns and contained provisions apt to achieve greater fairness and equality among candidates. These instructions prohibited expenditure upon electoral campaigning out of public funds, out of the budgets of the ministries, institutions and public bodies, or out of any external support; they likewise prohibited the use of public institutions and facilities for electoral campaigning, and required the candidate to disclose the resources funding his electoral campaign and the ways in which those resources were spent, in a manner not inconsistent with the Law and the executive instructions. These instructions fixed the overall ceiling for expenditure upon the electoral campaign according to criteria relating to the size of the municipal area or electoral district, the number of voters and the cost of living, such that candidates are bound by the financial ceiling specified in the executive instructions.
7. The executive instructions concerning the accreditation of candidates' delegates specified the conditions to be met by the delegates of candidates in the electoral districts, the obligations by which they are bound, the places in which they are entitled to be present on polling and counting day, and the manner of monitoring the aggregation of the votes obtained by each candidate.
8. The executive instructions concerning polling, counting and the aggregation of votes clarified the mechanism of the poll through a series of procedures designed to guarantee the integrity of the electoral process and to prevent tampering with those procedures. Among these was the laying down of numerous controls apt to prevent repeated voting, such as the use of the special electoral ink, and the obligation upon the polling and counting committee, after the conclusion of the vote counting process, to draw up a minute in five copies signed by the chairman and the members of the committee and by such of those present from among the candidates and their delegates as wish to sign, and the affixing of one of them at the entrance to the polling and counting room.
9. The instructions concerning the aggregation of the votes and the announcement of the results specified the persons entitled to be present at the results centres, the manner of calculating the number of votes obtained by each candidate, and the manner of extracting the percentage or the number of votes obtained by each female candidate in relation to the number of voters in her electoral district.

(e) The Independent Election Commission had recourse to the Special Bureau for the Interpretation of Laws for the interpretation of certain provisions of the Law relating to the conduct of the electoral process. Perhaps the most important of these questions was the clarification of whether the voter exercises his right

to vote for the seat allocated to women provided for in Article 33(a) of the Municipalities Law separately or together with the remaining seats allocated to the local council. The Bureau concluded that the voter exercises his right to vote for the seat allocated to women provided for in Article 33(a) of the Municipalities Law together with the remaining seats allocated to the local council, and not separately. The Commission likewise had recourse to the Special Bureau for the Interpretation of Laws for a statement of the legal position of a female candidate who alone stood for election in one of the districts, and for a clarification of whether she is regarded as elected unopposed in such a case; and, if the answer be in the affirmative, whether the vote is then taken upon four candidates only, or whether the voter is entitled to vote for five candidates in such a case; and, if the sole female candidate is regarded as elected unopposed, a statement of whether she is regarded as having obtained the highest votes for the purposes of her appointment as chair of the local council, or whether the person who obtained the highest votes in the contest is regarded as chair of the local council. The Bureau concluded that where only one woman stands for election in one of the districts she is regarded as elected unopposed, and in that case the vote is taken upon four candidates only, since one of the seats has been filled by the said female candidate; and that the candidate obtaining the highest votes in the contest is the person regarded as chair of the local council, in accordance with the express terms of Article 3(b)(2) of the Municipalities Law No. (41) of 2015, and not the sole female candidate who won unopposed. This provision and its interpretation deprived the member elected unopposed of assuming the chairmanship of the local council.

Fourth: The Stage of the Preparation of the Electoral Registers

The Municipalities Law No. (41) of 2015 and its amendments and the Decentralisation Law No. (49) of 2015 and its amendments specified the civil register maintained at the Civil Status and Passports Department as the basis for the registration of voters, on account of its accuracy and comprehensiveness, since it contains all the fundamental particulars of citizens, such as: the name, the national number, the address, the nationality, the place and date of birth, the number of the personal card, and so forth. The legislature adopted, in both Laws, the place of residence recorded as one of the particulars of the civil register as the basis for establishing the electoral district, and regards it as a prior condition of candidacy and as a means of preventing repeated voting and the impersonation of others. In this context, the necessity of adopting the principle of direct registration of voters, so as to guarantee the integrity of the elections, becomes apparent.

The Civil Status and Passports Department prepares the preliminary voter registers for each municipal area and electoral district. Implementation is effected by collecting the electoral register information from the civil register on the basis of the national number and entering the required updates upon it. The Independent Election Commission bears at this stage a legal responsibility to supervise and oversee the work of the Civil Status Department and to furnish it with all its logistical, technical and financial requirements for the preparation of the electoral registers and their printing. The Commission is likewise bound to furnish the Civil Status Department with the following:

1. The divisions of the municipal areas and the local councils, and a statement of the boundaries of each local council and of the areas, towns, villages, quarters and population agglomerations belonging to it.
2. The divisions of the areas of the Greater Amman Municipality into electoral districts, and a statement of the boundaries of each electoral district and of the areas, towns, villages, quarters and population agglomerations belonging to it.
3. The division of the electoral districts in the Kingdom and a statement of the boundaries of each electoral district and of the areas, towns, villages, quarters and population agglomerations belonging to them, including the divisions of the areas falling outside the organisation of the municipalities, as specified by the Electoral Districts Regulation for the Governorate Councils and its amendments, No. 135 of 2016.
4. The names of the polling and counting centres in the municipal area, in the local councils and in the electoral districts, the number of polling and counting rooms in each polling and counting centre and their titles, and the determination of the areas and quarters covered by the polling and counting centre in the municipality, so that the Department may distribute the voters across them in accordance with the place of residence recorded in the civil register.
5. The Commission determines by request the number of paper and electronic copies required in the municipal area and the electoral district.

The Commission issued, pursuant to the provisions of Articles (38) and (39) of the Municipalities Law and its amendments No. (41) of 2015, the Executive Instructions No. (1) concerning the preparation of the voter registers for the municipal elections; and the Executive Instructions No. (1) concerning the preparation of the voter registers for the governorate councils, pursuant to the provisions of Article (14) of the Decentralisation Law and its amendment No. (49) of 2015.

The Civil Status and Passports Department unified the voter registers into a single register, which was prepared within seven days. The Civil Status Department requested the various courts to furnish it with the names of persons in respect of whom judgments having acquired finality had been issued concerning bankruptcy, interdiction and loss of capacity, with a view to deleting their names from the voter registers; the names of persons whose capacity had been restored, for their reinstatement in the registers; the names of all deaths from its records and from the voter registers; and the names of persons who had renounced or lost Jordanian nationality.

The Municipalities Law and the Decentralisation Law specified the organisational conditions to be met by a voter in order to be able to exercise his right to vote: it was permitted to every Jordanian who had completed eighteen solar years of age before 18 May 2017, that is to say ninety days before polling day, fixed for 15 August 2017. It would have been preferable for the legislature to unify the legal age of the voter such that any person who has completed eighteen solar years of age on polling day becomes a voter.

The Law likewise specified criteria of capacity for the voter, namely that he must enjoy mental capacity (not being insane, feeble-minded or subject to interdiction), that he must not have been adjudged bankrupt without having been legally rehabilitated, and the Law suspended the exercise of the right to vote in the case of military personnel during their actual service.

The number of persons meeting the conditions of a voter but not holding a personal identity card reached eighty-eight thousand (88,000) persons. Their names were entered in the preliminary and final electoral register with a marking against their names indicating that they did not hold a personal identity card; and any of them who obtained a personal card was able to vote.

A schedule annexed to the preliminary electoral register was issued containing the names of persons meeting all the requirements of a voter save that their place of residence was recorded as being outside the Kingdom, or that their recorded place of residence within the district was undetermined, with the object of enabling such persons to regularise their position during the objection period. The number of persons so registered in the annex reached two hundred and seventy-five thousand seven hundred and forty-one (275,741) citizens — save that some of them held a civil status card and were present on the territory of the Kingdom on polling day and their names were not entered in the voter registers, and they were deprived of their right to vote.

The Commission formed a team to audit and receive the electoral registers and to transfer them from the Civil Status Department to the Commission, and to furnish the electoral committees in the municipalities and the various electoral districts with them.

The places for the display of the voter registers were determined, together with the manner and duration of the display. The places and dates of display and the procedures relating to the submission of applications and objections were announced in the local press, in the media and on the Commission's website, with a view to enabling the public to examine these registers so as to update or object to what they contain. The Centre, however, continues to affirm the importance of making these registers available on the Commission's website in a manner permitting the voter freedom to search, and of not displaying the registers in the form of a PDF file.

After the display of the preliminary registers, the voter was permitted to submit a personal application with a view to updating his particulars, or to submit an objection to the registration of another in these registers.

It is recorded at this stage that no scope was afforded to the voter to object to groups of names in the voter registers, since he was bound to submit an objection in respect of one person only.

Pursuant to the text of paragraphs (a) and (c) of Article 16 of the Executive Instructions concerning the preparation of the voter registers for the elections of the municipal councils and the governorate councils, No. (1) of 2017, the Board of Commissioners of the Independent Election Commission resolved to form a number of committees to undertake the study of the objections received by it and to make recommendations to the Board that the objection be accepted or rejected, so that the Board might determine them within ten days from the day following the date of the expiry of the period of the display of the preliminary registers.

The number of polling and counting centres reached one thousand four hundred and thirty-eight (1,438) centres, of which eighteen (18) were halls. The Commission was concerned in these elections, and for the first time, to use halls. These halls were distributed across four governorates (Irbid, the Capital, Zarqa, Karak) and comprised three hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred and seventy-eight (395,578) voters. Marked disparities in numbers were observed as between the halls in these governorates: thus, for example, the hall of the Sultani Municipality / Karak comprised six hundred and fourteen (614) voters, whereas the hall of the Zein al-Sharaf Sports City / the Capital — Zahran district comprised forty-six thousand seven hundred and eighteen (46,718) voters. It is recorded to the credit of this measure that it reduced the crowding of the halls as rooms for polling and counting supervised by a single polling committee, which led to congestion in front of and within these halls and exhausted the chairmen and members of the polling and counting committees as well.

The number of boxes at the polling centres reached four thousand and twenty-nine (4,029). The number of voters registered in the preliminary registers reached four million one hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and sixty-six (4,117,766) voters, of whom one million nine hundred and thirty-three thousand six hundred and sixty (1,933,660) were female and two million one hundred and eighty-four thousand one hundred and six (2,184,106) male. The preliminary voter registers were published on the electronic website so that the citizen might examine and ascertain the information relating to his registration in the preliminary voter register, and likewise his exercise of his right to object to it, by entering his national number.

On 22 May 2017 the registers were delivered to the chairmen of the electoral committees for display at the places designated for that purpose, three hundred and eighteen (318) in number, signed, for a period of seven days, the Commission having announced the places of display on 21 May 2017.

Fifth: The Stage of Objection to the Preliminary Voter Registers

The stage of the submission of personal applications and objections began on 22 May 2017. The Municipalities Law No. (41) of 2015, the Decentralisation Law No. (49) of 2015 and the Executive Instructions No. (1) of 2017 permitted voters and persons the right to submit a written personal application to the Commission within ten days from the day following the date of the display of the preliminary voter registers, that is to say from 22 May 2017 to 31 May 2017, in the event of an error in his personal particulars or of a change of the place of residence, supported by the documentary evidence establishing his application. The validity of the application, or the absence thereof, is verified by reference to the entries and records of the department, and the application submitted is determined within ten days from the date of its submission together with a review of its validity; in the event of the acceptance of the application the registers are amended.

The number of objections (applications) reached eight thousand seven hundred and seven (8,707) applications, of which six thousand two hundred and twenty-six (6,226) were accepted and two thousand four hundred and eighty-one (2,481) rejected. Table (1) sets out the personal objections (applications) by governorate.

Table (1): personal objections (applications)

Governorate	Accepted		Rejected	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
The Capital	893	946	106	128
Balqa	483	479	44	79
Zarqa	274	276	116	119
Madaba	192	171	13	16
Irbid	242	299	120	267
Mafrq	637	487	154	166
Jerash	62	76	102	95
Ajloun	136	121	260	341
Karak	136	109	104	107
Tafileh	30	39	81	59
Ma'an	52	51	1	3
Aqaba	18	17	—	—
Total	3,155	3,071	1,101	1,380
	6,226		2,481	
Grand total: 8,707				

An official (data entry operator) was assigned at each civil status office falling within the competence of an electoral committee to enter the decisions of the committee determining the personal applications inside the civil status office, within ten days commencing from 28 May 2017 and until 6 June 2017. At the Commission's headquarters the particulars and decisions of the Board of Commissioners relating to objections in respect of third parties were entered, extending from 25 May 2017 until the end of working hours on 6 June 2017.

The rejected applications comprised applications for registration in a local council or electoral district by persons residing outside it who were unable to produce what would establish that fact, amounting to 0.20% of the total number registered in the preliminary voter registers, which reached four million one hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and sixty-six (4,117,766) voters.

On 22 May 2017 the stage of the submission of applications for objection in respect of third parties began, permitting every voter whose name appeared in the preliminary voter registers to object in writing to the Commission, through the electoral committee, against the registration of another in the preliminary voter registers within the municipality / local council / electoral district, within a period not exceeding ten days from the day following the date of the display of the preliminary voter registers (until 31 May 2017), attaching to his objection the documents and evidence supporting and establishing the validity of his application.

The number of objections by voters in respect of third parties reached nine hundred and sixty-nine (969) objections, representing 0.02% of the number of voters in the preliminary registers. The Board of Commissioners of the Commission studied these objections through the committees formed for that purpose and determined them within ten days from the day following the date of the expiry of the period of display of the preliminary registers. It rejected all of them by reason of the failure to attach the documents and evidence establishing the validity of the objection. These objections were distributed as set out in Table (2), which shows the number of objections in respect of third parties.

Table (2): number of objections in respect of third parties

Governorate	Sex	
	Male	Female
The Capital	96	—
Balqa	623	—
Zarqa	197	4
Madaba	4	—
Karak	44	—
Ma'an	1	—
Total	965	4
Grand total: 969		

On 7 June 2017 the Commission displayed the schedules relating to the outcome of the objections and the applications submitted to it, for a period of three days, through the chairmen of the electoral committees at the places at which the preliminary registers had been displayed and on the Commission's own website. These schedules were published, and the result of the objection could be ascertained by entering the national number.

Judicial Challenges Submitted by Any Voter or Any Interested Person against the Application or the Objection to the Voter Registers

Pursuant to the Municipalities Law and its amendments, the Decentralisation Law and its amendments and the Executive Instructions No. (1) of 2017, any voter or any interested person is entitled to challenge the decisions of the Commission before the Court of First Instance within whose jurisdiction the municipal

area / electoral district falls, within a period not exceeding three days from the day following the date of the expiry of the period of their display, that is to say during the period from 10 June 2017 to 12 June 2017. The challenges submitted by voters against the decisions issued by the electoral committees and the Board of Commissioners concerning personal applications and objections in respect of third parties, in all the courts of first instance in the Kingdom, reached thirteen (13) challenges. The courts determined the challenges submitted to them by final decisions within seven days from the day following the date of their receipt by the registry of the court. The courts received them as follows: Amman Court of First Instance (one challenge), Irbid Court of First Instance (6) challenges, Ajloun Court of First Instance (one challenge), Jerash Court of First Instance (3) challenges, Salt Court of First Instance (one challenge) and Karak Court of First Instance (one challenge). All the challenges were dismissed save one challenge before the Jerash Court of First Instance, which was partially allowed, having been submitted by two objectors; the court ordered the reinstatement of their registration in the voter register of the Naseem Municipality.

The courts dismissed these challenges by final decisions. The most prominent grounds for dismissing the challenges concerning the submission of personal applications were that the personal application had been submitted after the expiry of the legal period, or that it had been submitted to the court without a decision of rejection having been issued by the Commission. The most prominent ground for dismissing the challenges concerning objections was that they were not accompanied by anything establishing the challenge.

The courts furnished the Commission with copies of the decisions issued by them within three days from the day following the date of their issuance, and the Commission sent copies of those decisions to the Department in order to take the measures necessary for the correction of the preliminary voter registers.

The Preparation and Publication of the Final Voter Registers

The Commission undertook, immediately upon its receipt of the decisions of the courts of first instance concerning the challenges, to send copies of those decisions to the Civil Status Department in order to take the measures necessary for the procedures and the correction of the preliminary voter registers within seven days from the day following the date of their receipt.

The Civil Status Department deleted the names of eight thousand three hundred and forty-three (8,343) persons whose names had appeared in the electoral registers by reason of death, renunciation of nationality, or the persons in respect of whom judgments of interdiction or bankruptcy had been issued or whose right to vote had been suspended — comprising five thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight (5,768) persons not entitled to vote, ninety-nine (99) persons who had renounced Jordanian nationality, two thousand two hundred and eighty-one (2,281) deceased persons and one hundred and sixty-three (163) persons adjudged subject to interdiction — together with the cancellation of thirty-two (32) national numbers. After the marking and deletion of the names (the deletions), the number of voters registered in the final registers became four million one hundred and nine thousand four hundred and twenty-three (4,109,423), of whom two million one hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred and fourteen (2,182,314) were female and one million nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand one hundred and nine (1,927,109) male.

[Editorial note: so in the Arabic original. The figures reconcile with the preliminary registers and the 8,343 deletions only if the labels are transposed — that is, 2,182,314 male and 1,927,109 female. See Editorial note 3.]

Paragraph (a) of Article (20) of the Executive Instructions No. (1) of 2017 provides for the continuation of the marking against the names of voters appearing in the final voter registers who had lost their right to

vote (the end of the period of deletions) until ten days before the date fixed for the holding of the poll, that is to say until the end of working hours on 5 August 2017.

On 29 June 2017, in the course of the auditing of the electoral register, one thousand two hundred and seventy-nine (1,279) duplicated names appeared. The Department agreed to the deletion of one thousand two hundred and seventy-three (1,273) names, having established that they were duplicated and that they did not bear any entries or documents according to the entries and records of the Department.

Following the expiry of the procedures and time limits prescribed and the correction of positions in the light of the decisions issued, and the conclusion of the deletions, the Commission requested the Department to print the final voter registers during the period from 5 August 2017 until 8 August 2017. The registers were delivered to the Commission on 10 August 2017; and on 1 July 2017 the Commission published the final voter registers, the number of voters registered in the final registers reaching four million one hundred and nine thousand four hundred and twenty-three (4,109,423), of whom two million one hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred and fourteen (2,182,314) were female and one million nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand one hundred and nine (1,927,109) male.

The Centre records certain observations upon the voter registers, consisting of the following:

1. The failure of certain committees to audit the electoral registers delivered to them at an early stage, which led to delay in the polling process, since the names of a few were found in the manual registers but were not found electronically, or the converse.
2. The absence of the names of certain voters from the electronic voter register while being present in the paper register; the paper voter register was adopted in order to resolve this.
3. The presence of citizens born in 1999 who had voted in the previous parliamentary elections, but who did not complete the age of eighteen according to the requirements of the Municipalities Law and the Decentralisation Law.
4. More than one case appeared of a voter holding two national numbers and registered in two voter registers relating to the same person, save that one of the numbers was inactive and had not obtained a personal card.
5. Certain names were not present in the voter registers in the case of persons whose place of residence was outside the Kingdom.

Sixth: The Candidacy Stage

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 41(a) of the Municipalities Law No. 41 of 2015 and its amendments, and to the provisions of Article 21(a) of the Decentralisation Law (No. 49) of 2015 and its amendments, the Board of Commissioners of the Commission, more than thirty days before polling day, fixed for 15 August 2017, determined three days for the receipt of candidacy applications for the chairmanship or membership of the municipal council or the membership of the local council or for the membership of the governorate council, being the days of Monday 3 July 2017, Tuesday 4 July 2017 and Wednesday 5 July 2017, and during the hours of official working time (from half past eight in the morning until half past three in the afternoon), with no extension of the candidacy period.

The Kingdom was divided into one hundred and fifty-eight (158) electoral districts for the governorate councils, three hundred and fifty-five (355) local councils and one hundred and one (101) municipalities including the Greater Amman Municipality, which was divided into twenty-two (22) electoral districts. There were allocated to each of them a number of seats totalling two thousand four hundred and forty-four (2,444), of which two thousand one hundred and nine (2,109) were for the municipal and local councils and three hundred and thirty-five (335) for the governorate councils, whose candidates are elected by direct election.

The Commission issued, pursuant to the provisions of Articles (23) and (24) of the Decentralisation Law and its amendments and pursuant to the provisions of Articles (42) and (43) of the Municipalities Law and its amendments, the Executive Instructions No. (6) of 2017 concerning candidacy for the membership of the governorate council, and the executive instructions concerning candidacy for the chairmanship of the municipal council or for the membership of the municipal or local council. These instructions specified the criteria, conditions and provisions governing the eligibility of a candidate for the chairmanship or membership of the municipal or local council and for the membership of the governorate council, and likewise made clear the impermissibility of standing for election in more than one municipality or electoral district. A special electronic system was adopted for the receipt of candidacy applications at the electoral committee.

Six thousand nine hundred and fifty-five (6,955) voters submitted candidacy applications at the premises of the electoral committees of the Independent Election Commission from 3 to 5 July 2017, distributed as follows: six hundred and sixteen (616) candidates for the chairmanships of municipalities; five thousand and twenty-three (5,023) candidates for the membership of the municipal and local councils; and one thousand three hundred and sixteen (1,316) for the membership of the governorate councils. The number of persons standing for election, six thousand six hundred and twenty-two (6,622) candidates, represents 0.015% of the number of voters, four million one hundred and nine thousand four hundred and twenty-three (4,109,423). The Board of Commissioners of the Commission formed a number of committees to undertake the review of the candidacy applications relating to candidates, with a view to verifying the eligibility of each candidate; ascertaining that all candidates had met the requirements of candidacy; ascertaining the absence of any duplication or conflict in the preparation of the candidate registers and the requirements of the conditions of candidacy; and making recommendations to the Board upon the applications, whether by acceptance or by rejection together with a statement of the grounds of rejection.

The application for the chairmanship or membership of the municipal or local council is submitted by the candidate personally or by his agent; the application for the membership of the governorate council is submitted by the candidate personally at the premises of the electoral committee in the municipality,

pursuant to the Executive Instructions No. (6) concerning candidacy and to the guide to candidacy procedures which the Commission issued. Special committees undertake the receipt of applications from the chairmen of the electoral committees. Adherence to the period fixed for candidacy was observed, applications meeting the requirements, conditions, documents and particulars specified in the instructions having been received from candidates on 3 July 2017.

Since the candidacy applications were of various kinds (chairmanship of a municipality, membership of a municipal or local council, or membership of a governorate council), it was necessary to organise the candidates according to the kind of application they wished to submit; and the order of the candidate on the ballot paper being of particular importance to candidates, the Commission accordingly, and in anticipation of any crowding or pressure at the premises of the electoral committees, dealt with this crowding at the moment of the opening of the door of candidacy by resorting to a draw among those present before the commencement of official working hours and according to the kind of candidacy application, and adopted a ticket recording the time of entry, so as to regulate the process by which the candidate obtained a number. It was observed that this idea was accepted and met with approval from the majority, whether from the electoral committees or from those seeking candidacy.

The National Centre followed up the daily transmission of the candidacy applications which were received at the Commission's headquarters and which were placed before the Board of Commissioners, which subsequently took a decision to accept or reject them, within the legal period of seven days from 6 to 12 July 2017. Every candidate was notified in writing of the contents of the decision at the address which each of them had specified for notification, in addition to the publication of the decision on the Commission's website.

The Board of Commissioners rejected eighty-three (83) applications out of a total of six thousand nine hundred and fifty-five (6,955) submitted for candidacy. The grounds of rejection were as follows: thirteen (13) applications by reason that the applicant's name was not entered in the final voter register of the electoral district in which he wished to stand; one (1) application for failure to satisfy the condition of legal age for candidacy; one (1) application for failure to pay the fees required under the provisions of the Law; one (1) application for the absence of a certificate of no conviction; sixty-six (66) applications where the applicant was still in his post and had not submitted his resignation in accordance with the provisions of the Law in due time; and one (1) application by reason of the non-applicability of the period of holding nationality, it being less than the period specified in accordance with the provisions of the Law.

Judicial Challenges Submitted to the Competent Court concerning the Rejection of a Candidacy Application

1. Challenges at the candidacy stage are submitted to the competent Court of First Instance and are of two kinds: challenges submitted by candidates whose candidacy applications have been rejected by the Board of Commissioners, being challenges against the decision of the Independent Election Commission, before the Court of First Instance within whose jurisdiction the municipal area / electoral district falls, within three days from the day following the date of notification of the rejection to them (13–15 July 2017). The competent court determines the challenge within three days from the day following the date of its receipt by the registry of the court, and the decision of the court upon the challenge is final. The court furnishes the Commission with copies of the decisions issued in respect of them within three days from the day following the date of their issuance and in due time.

2. Challenges submitted by voters after the display of the preliminary lists of candidates in the municipal area or electoral district, challenging the decision of the Board accepting the candidacy application of a candidate, before the competent Court of First Instance. The challenge is made within three days from the date of publication of the preliminary list of candidates.

The Commission rejected eighty-three (83) applications, of which five (5) were applications for candidacy for the seat of mayor, sixty-nine (69) applications for candidacy for the membership of a municipal or local council, and nine (9) applications for candidacy for the membership of the governorate councils.

The period for a challenge by a candidate whose application had been rejected by the Board began on 13 July 2017, within three days from the day following the date of notification of the decision of rejection to him. The challenge is submitted to the Court of First Instance within whose jurisdiction the municipal area / electoral district falls, accompanied by the evidence establishing the validity of his challenge. The challenges submitted by candidates whose applications had been rejected by the Board of Commissioners reached forty-two (42) challenges. The courts of first instance dismissed nineteen (19) of the challenges submitted to them and allowed twenty-three (23) challenges, the details being as follows:

1. Eleven (11) challenges were submitted to the Irbid Court of First Instance (Civil), of which six (6) challenges were dismissed and five (5) challenges allowed.
2. One challenge was submitted to the Ramtha Court of First Instance and was dismissed.
3. Seven (7) challenges were submitted to the Mafraq Court of First Instance (Civil), of which three (3) were dismissed and four (4) allowed.
4. One challenge was submitted to the Jerash Court of First Instance (Civil) and was allowed.
5. The Ajloun Court of First Instance (Civil) allowed two (2) challenges.
6. The Zarqa Court of First Instance (Civil) allowed three (3) challenges submitted to it.
7. The West Amman Court of First Instance (Civil) allowed one challenge submitted to it.
8. The South Amman Court of First Instance (Civil) allowed one challenge submitted to it.
9. Four (4) challenges were submitted to the Salt Court of First Instance (Civil), of which two (2) were dismissed and two (2) allowed.
10. Three (3) challenges were submitted to the Madaba Court of First Instance (Civil), of which two (2) were dismissed and one (1) allowed.
11. Seven (7) challenges were submitted to the Karak Court of First Instance (Civil), of which two (2) were dismissed and five (5) allowed.
12. One challenge was submitted to the Ma'an Court of First Instance (Civil) and was allowed.

Registers of the names of candidates were organised by reference to the special register (a register designated for the municipal area and a register designated for each electoral district of the governorate councils) recording the candidacy applications which had been accepted by the Board of Commissioners, or in respect of which a decision of the Court of First Instance had been issued accepting them, in accordance with the date of submission of each of them and in due time. The names of the preliminary candidates were thereafter displayed for a period of two days from 22 to 23 July 2017, during the hours of official working time. Voters had the right to challenge, beginning from the day following the date of display, that is to say from 24 to 26 July 2017. The courts determined the challenges submitted to them

within three days from the day following the date of their receipt by the registry of the court. The challenges brought by voters against the decisions of the Board of Commissioners accepting candidacy applications reached twelve (12) challenges. The courts dismissed eleven (11) challenges and allowed one (1) challenge, thereby setting aside the decision of the Board of Commissioners, as follows:

1. One (1) challenge was submitted to the Ramtha Court of First Instance, which allowed it and set aside the decision of the Board of Commissioners.
2. Two (2) challenges were submitted to the Mafrqa Court of First Instance (Civil), which dismissed them.
3. Three (3) challenges were submitted to the Zarqa Court of First Instance (Civil), which dismissed them.
4. Four (4) challenges were submitted to the Salt Court of First Instance (Civil), which dismissed all of them.
5. Two (2) challenges were submitted to the Madaba Court of First Instance (Civil), which dismissed them.

The court furnished the Commission with copies of the decisions issued by it within two days from the day following the date of their issuance. The Commission entered the amendments introduced into the names of the candidates by virtue of the decisions of the Court of First Instance, and thereby the final registers and names of the candidates for the chairmanship of the municipal council, or for the membership of the municipal council or the local council, or for the membership of the Amman Municipality Council, or for the membership of the governorate councils, were prepared.

Two hundred and sixty-nine (269) candidates withdrew before the final date for the submission of applications for withdrawal, which fell on Monday 31 July 2017. On that date the Commission displayed the final names of the lists and candidates for the whole body of voters at the places specified in the Law and the instructions, which comprised six thousand six hundred and twenty-two (6,622) candidates.

Sixth: The Electoral Campaigning Stage

[Editorial note: this section carries the same ordinal — "Sixth" — as the preceding section in the Arabic original. See Editorial note 2.]

The legislation governing the electoral process guarantees the right of candidates to engage in electoral campaigning and enables them to carry out the activities and events necessary to acquaint the body of voters with their electoral programmes. This right, however, is regulated by several legal controls by which the candidate must abide, so as to achieve equality of opportunity among candidates in reaching the body of voters and to avoid prejudice to, or infringement of, the rights of others.

The team of the National Centre recorded a number of violations of the rules of electoral campaigning committed by candidates or their supporters, and the commencement of electoral campaigning before the period permitted for it, occurring in the period from 2 May 2017 to 2 July 2017. These consisted of the hanging of banners and photographs, the distribution of brochures, the sending of text messages to citizens, campaigning in the visual media, the use of the Commission's emblem on Facebook pages by certain candidates, and invitations to an electoral festival.

The Independent Commission and the institutions concerned were unable to address the use of unlawful (political) money, which influences the convictions of voters, whether directly or indirectly. Talk became widespread among the general public of the spread of the phenomenon of vote-buying in the various electoral districts, which continues to impair the electoral process as a whole — yet none of those who financed, or those who received, money was brought before the courts.

The National Centre recorded numerous violations of the rules of electoral campaigning during the period permitted for electoral campaigning (after the candidacy period) from 3 July to 14 August 2017, consisting of the following: campaign material placed upon light standards, traffic signs, directional boards, bridges and electricity poles; the use of electoral campaign material (banners and photographs) upon government buildings and at the entrances and walls of schools; the use of the official emblem of the State in photographs; tampering with the electoral campaign material of another candidate and the tearing of banners; and the continuation of electoral campaigning during the period of electoral silence and on polling day.

Seventh: Polling Day

In conclusion, the National Centre for Human Rights affirms that the municipal elections and the elections of the governorate councils held on Tuesday 15 August 2017 were in general free and fair, and achieved high rates of participation by women, notwithstanding the occurrence of certain difficulties, consisting of the following:

The working relationship between the new bodies and entities (the governorate council and the councils, the municipal council and the local councils); the weakness of participation in the electoral process in the three principal cities; the absence of programmes from the campaigns of candidates; the weakness of the role of the political parties and of society in supporting candidates or securing their election in these elections; open voting, in the nature of an illiterate person's vote, at certain polling centres, which prejudices the principle of the secrecy of the ballot; the continuation of electoral campaigning at most centres; the occurrence of assaults and of attempts to obstruct the conduct of the polling process; and disorder at certain polling and counting centres as a result of friction between the supporters of certain candidates — all of which nonetheless remained limited, save for the regrettable events which occurred in the Muwaqqar District, during which the ballot boxes were assaulted. The Centre affirms that in the forthcoming elections such cases must be dealt with, in such a way that the period of electoral silence is given effect and that its violation is prevented upon any pretext or excuse whatsoever.

Recommendations

1. There must be an increase in societal awareness of the necessity of respecting the inviolability of the electoral process on the part of all members of society, and of protecting that process from those who place themselves outside the law and from whatever may preserve public order and civil peace and safeguard rights and freedoms — quite apart from the necessity of enforcing the law against any parties that may resort to the option of violence.
2. The strengthening of confidence in the electoral process in accordance with the best international standards and practices, by adopting an electoral system that contributes to the consolidation of the formation of blocs.
3. The strengthening of the approach of political reform, so as to enable political forces to coalesce into electoral blocs or groupings representing the social categories and the intellectual and political currents.
4. **Ensuring the integrity of the electoral process through the administration and supervision of the Independent Election Commission, and ensuring the cooperation of all the institutions and bodies whose participation is required in support of the role of the Commission in the administration of and supervision over the electoral process.**
5. **Strengthening the independence of the Independent Election Commission from the executive and permitting it to appoint its own staff with complete impartiality.**
6. **The adoption of a modern legal framework separating the substantive framework, which is laid down by the Law, and separating the procedural framework and transferring it to the powers of the Independent Election Commission, so that it may lay down a consistent and precise plan and timetable for the electoral process, in a manner guaranteeing the provision of a sufficient period for the holding of the election within a timetable adequate for all the stages of the electoral process.**
7. **The amendment of the relevant legislation so as to guarantee the right of litigation at two levels in respect of judicial challenges.**
8. **The division of the electoral districts by the Election Law or by a schedule annexed to it.**
9. **The entry of the names of expatriates in the electoral registers so as to guarantee their participation in the electoral process where they are present on the territory of the Kingdom.**
10. **Enabling the citizen to access the voter registers and to review them so as to verify their accuracy, and displaying them electronically in a form enabling the citizen to browse them more easily.**
11. **Making the citizen and the candidate aware of the requirements and procedures contained in the Law governing the electoral process.**
12. **The drafting of a legal framework guaranteeing the resolution of electoral disputes.**
13. **Activating the role of the Independent Commission in monitoring the electoral campaigns and activating the procedures of answerability and accountability, and devising clear mechanisms and controls to ensure candidates' compliance with the rules on electoral campaigning.**

14. **Addressing the use of unlawful money and its influence upon the convictions of voters, whether directly or indirectly, by means that ensure that it does not affect the will of the voters.**
15. **According to popular monitoring the place and role it deserves in monitoring the performance of the official bodies, including the Independent Commission.**
16. **Dealing with complete transparency with any violation or infringement affecting the electoral process, being frank with society as to all the details, and providing public opinion with the facts on a continuing basis within the principle of freedom of access to information.**

Acknowledgements

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- II. The National Centre for Human Rights extends its warmest thanks and appreciation to all the individuals and member institutions of the National Coalition for Monitoring the Conduct of the Municipal Elections and the Governorate Councils 2017, whose participation played the greatest part in the success of that monitoring exercise.

Summary

The National Centre for Human Rights has been concerned to monitor elections in Jordan with the object of assessing the extent of the transparency, integrity and fairness of such elections since 2007, given that the right to vote is a human right recognised by the regional and international covenants and conventions, being one of the means of protecting and promoting human rights in the State — the exclusive area of competence of this monitoring institution. In this framework the Board of Trustees of the National Centre resolved, at its session No. (5) dated 26 July 2017, to monitor the conduct of the municipal elections and the elections of the governorate councils. The National Centre for Human Rights trained seven hundred (700) specialised observers who had previously taken part with the Centre in monitoring earlier elections, and requested both the President and the Commissioner General to work to provide the necessary funding and to approach the Government in this regard.

The report comprised the monitoring of the application of the legal framework governing the electoral process and of the stages of the electoral processes, consisting of the following:

1. The stage of the preparation and publication of the final voter registers.
2. The stage of objection to the preliminary voter registers.
3. The candidacy stage.
4. The electoral campaigning stage.
5. The stage of polling and counting day.
6. The handling of complaints and challenges.

In conclusion, the National Centre for Human Rights affirms that the municipal elections and the elections of the governorate councils held on Tuesday 15 August 2017 were in general free and fair and achieved high rates of participation by women, notwithstanding the occurrence of certain difficulties, consisting of the following: the working relationship between the new bodies and entities (the governorate council and the councils, the municipal council and the local councils); the weakness of participation in the electoral process in the three principal cities; the absence of programmes from the campaigns of candidates; the weakness of the role of the political parties and of society in supporting candidates or securing their election in these elections; open voting, in the nature of an illiterate person's vote, at certain polling centres, which prejudices the principle of the secrecy of the ballot; the continuation of electoral campaigning at most centres; the occurrence of assaults and of attempts to obstruct the conduct of the polling process; and disorder at certain polling and counting centres as a result of friction between the supporters of certain candidates — all of which nonetheless remained limited, save for the regrettable events which occurred in the Muwaqqar District, during which the ballot boxes bearing the numbers (3) and (4) were assaulted. The Centre affirms that in the forthcoming elections such cases must be dealt with, in such a way that the period of electoral silence is given effect and that its violation is prevented upon any pretext or excuse whatsoever. The National Centre records the role of the Independent Election Commission in supervising and administering the electoral process in a manner characterised by professionalism and expertise.

Annex: Table (3)

The Municipalities Law and the Decentralisation Law created differences in the criteria of candidacy, save that the executive instructions worked towards unifying the procedures for each of the elections of the municipal councils and the elections of the governorate councils. These differences call for a reconsideration of the legislation governing the electoral process so as to ensure consistency of the requirements and criteria required of a candidate. Table (3) sets out the differences in the criteria of candidacy under the two Laws.

Table (3): the differences in the criteria of candidacy under the Municipalities Law and the Decentralisation Law

Municipalities	Governorates
Jordanian for at least FIVE years.	That he be Jordanian for at least TEN years.
That his name be entered in the voter register in the MUNICIPAL AREA in which he intends to stand.	That his name be entered in the FINAL voter register in the ELECTORAL DISTRICT in which he intends to stand.
That he have completed twenty-five solar years of age ON 3 JULY 2017, that is to say born on 3 July 1992 or earlier.	That he have completed twenty-five solar years of age ON POLLING DAY, 15 AUGUST 2017, that is to say born on 15 August 1992 or earlier.
That he not have been adjudged bankrupt and not have been legally rehabilitated.	That he not have been adjudged bankrupt and not have been legally rehabilitated.
That he not have been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanour involving moral turpitude and public morals.	That he not have been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanour involving moral turpitude, morals, PUBLIC DECENCY or BREACH OF TRUST, EVEN IF COVERED BY AN AMNESTY.
That he not belong to any non-Jordanian POLITICAL PARTY.	That he not belong to any non-Jordanian PARTY OR POLITICAL ORGANISATION.
That he pay a sum of TWO HUNDRED DINARS for the first and second categories and one hundred dinars for the third category to the municipality accountant, credited as revenue to the municipality fund and non-refundable, save for a person whose candidacy application is rejected, who recovers the sums he has paid.	That he pay to the Ministry of Finance or to any of its directorates the sum of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY dinars, credited as revenue to the Treasury and non-refundable.
That his resignation have been SUBMITTED BEFORE 2 JUNE 2017 if he is an official or employee in any ministry, government department, official public institution or municipality, which includes the municipal lawyer, who must terminate his contract with it within that period. That he not be a member of the National Assembly.	That he have SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION ON 18 JUNE 2017 if he is one of the following: Members of the National Assembly; officials of the ministries, government departments, official and public institutions and bodies; ministers and officials of the ministries, government departments, official and public institutions and bodies; the Mayor of Amman and the members of the Municipality Council and its officials; the chairmen of the municipal and local councils, their members and their officials; officials of Arab, regional and international bodies.
That he have obtained a clearance certificate from the municipality upon submitting his candidacy application.	