



**Monitoring Report of the Parliamentary  
Elections for the Twentieth House of  
Representatives in the Hashemite  
Kingdom of Jordan for the Year 2024**

**The National Centre for Human Rights  
Amman**

2024



٢٠٢٤ - Monitoring Report of the Parliamentary Elections for the Twentieth House of Representatives in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the Year 2024



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*The National Centre for Human Rights*

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**His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein**



**His Royal Highness Crown Prince Al Hussein bin Abdullah II**

## Table of Contents

Subject	Page No.
Introduction	9
<b>First:</b> Methodology and Process of Observation	11
<b>Second:</b> Legislative Framework Governing the Electoral Process	15
1. Legislative Developments Related to Voting and Candidacy Rights	15
2. Legislative Developments on Women, Youth, and Persons with Disabilities' Participation	18
<b>Third:</b> The Publication of Voter Lists and Objections	20
<b>Fourth:</b> Candidacy Phase for the House of Representatives Elections	24
<b>Fifth:</b> Electoral Campaigning Phase	32
<b>Sixth:</b> Voting Process	34
<b>Seventh:</b> Women, Persons with Disabilities, and Elderly Participation in the 2024 Parliamentary Elections	44
<b>Eighth:</b> Results and Recommendations	56
<b>Ninth:</b> Appendices	59
Appendix A: Data Issued by the Centre During the Electoral Process	61
Appendix B: Tables Related to the Candidacy Phase	70
Appendix C: Tables Related to the Election Results	75

## INTRODUCTION

The Jordanian Constitution stipulates that the people are the source of all powers, and international human rights standards, led by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, affirm the right of individuals to participate in the management of public affairs. One of the key manifestations of these principles is the conduct of free and fair elections through universal, direct, and secret ballot.

In light of the issuance of the Royal Decree for holding parliamentary elections, the Centre issued a statement on April 25, 2024<sup>1</sup>, affirming that this royal decree reflects the approach of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan under its wise leadership in upholding essential constitutional and human rights principles related to parliamentary elections. These principles include the regularity of elections, reliance on the people as the source of authority, and the establishment of the principle of separation of powers, which are fundamental in democratic systems.

The statement emphasized that the Royal Decree for parliamentary elections embodies the implementation and respect for international human rights standards related to the right to vote and run for office, particularly the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states in Article 21 that the will of the people is the source of all authority and should be expressed through regular, free, and secret elections. Similarly, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Jordan is a signatory, affirms in Article 25 the right of individuals to participate in public affairs, including the right to vote and run for office in fair elections, as well as the principle of periodic elections and universal suffrage.

In determining the timing of the parliamentary elections, the statement highlighted that they reflect the royal directives to complete the political reform process. The Centre, based on its mandate under Law No. 51 of 2006 and its amendments, announced its intention to monitor the parliamentary elections, as it has done throughout previous electoral phases, beginning with the 15th House of Representatives elections in 2007.

The National Centre for Human Rights' focus on monitoring the transparency, fairness, and justice of parliamentary elections in Jordan stems from its role in protecting and promoting human rights. The Centre's Law (Articles 4(c), 5(a), and 10(b)) stipulate that among its objectives are "strengthening the democratic approach, verifying the observance of human rights... and monitoring violations of human rights and public freedoms... including visiting any public place where it is reported that violations of human rights have occurred or are occurring, and requesting any information, data or statistics it deems necessary to achieve its objectives from the relevant authorities".

As stipulated by the broad mandate of the Centre and its responsibilities under its law, which are grounded in the principles and criteria established by the United Nations in 1993 (Paris Principles), the Centre plays a pivotal role in all aspects of human rights, including the monitoring of parliamentary elections and the issuance of specialized reports in this context.

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to Statement No. (1) included in the annexes.



In addition, monitoring parliamentary elections is a crucial element in enhancing transparency and integrity in the electoral process and, at the same time, bolstering public confidence in this process, which is overseen by an independent and impartial entity. It is also an aspect that can contribute to increasing voter turnout.

In this Report, the National Centre for Human Rights presents its observations and documentation from all stages of the electoral process. The Centre has consistently issued statements at each phase of the monitoring process. The objectives of this report are as follows:

1. Assessing adherence to the regulatory standards governing elections and the core principles that underpin the electoral process.
2. Evaluating the alignment of international human rights standards, the Jordanian Constitution, and the legislative framework governing elections.
3. Identifying positive aspects and ongoing challenges affecting the administration and procedures of the electoral process.
4. Providing necessary results and recommendations aimed at

improving the management and conduct of the electoral process.

This Report covers several key areas, aiming to comprehensively address all stages of the electoral process while outlining the methodology and mechanisms employed to achieve monitoring objectives:

**First: Methodology and Process of Observation.**

**Second: Legislative Framework Governing the Electoral Process.**

**Third: The Publication of Voter Lists and Objections.**

**Fourth: Candidacy Phase for the House of Representatives Elections.**

**Fifth: Electoral Campaigning Phase.**

**Sixth: Voting Process.**

**Seventh: Women, Persons with Disabilities, and Elderly Participation in the Parliamentary Elections.**

**Eighth: Results and Recommendations.**

**Ninth: Appendices.**

## First: Methodology and Process of Observation

The Centre formed a monitoring team to oversee the entire electoral process, under direct supervision of a committee established within the Board of Trustees. An electronic monitoring system was also introduced to track the electoral process on election day. The goal of this monitoring is to empower individuals to exercise their right to vote and political participation in public affairs, while ensuring compliance with national legislation governing the electoral process, and international standards for the integrity, transparency, and fairness of elections. This includes monitoring the participation of the most vulnerable groups.

Below are the key mechanisms and methodology employed by the Centre to monitor the parliamentary elections for the House of Representatives for the 20th session of 2024:

### 1. Formation of Monitoring Teams:

From the announcement of the Independent Election Commission regarding the parliamentary election date, the National Centre for Human Rights began forming a team to monitor the electoral process as follows:

#### A. Preparatory Team:

This team consists of 15 staff members and is tasked with the following responsibilities:

1. Monitoring the procedures of the Independent Election Commission and the instructions issued by it to regulate the electoral process.
2. Tracking and observing the publication of preliminary voter lists on time, as well as the objections submitted to them.

3. Monitoring and observing the publication of final voter lists on time, along with the objections submitted to them.
4. Following the nomination process.
5. Monitoring and observing the electoral campaigning process.
6. Conducting field observations to ensure the electoral process is proceeding as per regulations.
7. Selecting local observers from the community based on established criteria.
8. Entering all observer data into the Independent Election Commission's electronic observer accreditation system.
9. Preparing observation forms for observers on election day.
10. Training election day observers across the country.
11. Establishing an operations room on election day to receive complaints and monitor field observers.
12. Receiving complaints related to the electoral process, verifying them, and taking appropriate procedural actions in line with the Centre's methodology.

#### B. Polling and Field Observation Teams

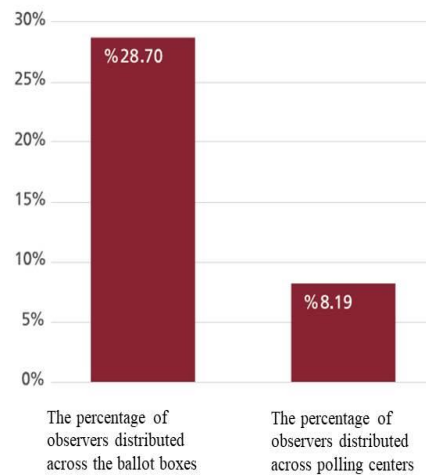
To monitor the electoral process on election day, the Centre undertook the following:

- The Centre assigned coordinators to the three regions of the



Kingdom—north, south, and central. Their task was to oversee and support field observers at polling stations, track any observations regarding the electoral process, and receive complaints directly from individuals or relevant parties, forwarding them to the National Centre for Human Rights’ Operations Room.

- A team of 572 observers was formed, comprising 474 observers deployed at polling stations across the three regions of the Kingdom, covering 28.7% of polling centers and 8.19% of polling stations. The remaining observers worked in the field and in the National Centre for Human Rights’ Operations Room to monitor the electoral process.



- The team of observers was composed to ensure representation from various segments of society, including youth, university students, civil society organizations, activists, unions, and others. The Centre also ensured representation of persons with disabilities in the observation process.

The distribution of observers across the three regions (north, south, and central) was designed to ensure geographic and demographic diversity. Observers were trained on

international human rights standards related to the right to vote and stand for election, as well as national legislative frameworks governing elections and the mechanisms for electoral monitoring. Nineteen training sessions were held for observers, covering the application of these standards and tools.

**Field Observation Tasks:**

- **Monitoring of Electoral Process:** Field observers were responsible for monitoring the electoral process at polling stations, completing observation forms via

both electronic and paper-based methods, verifying and submitting the forms to the report preparation team.

- **Tracking Electoral Updates:** They monitored and reported any updates from the Independent Election Commission.
- **Reporting Observations and Complaints:** Field observers passed any issues or observations that affected the electoral process directly to the Operations Room.

## **2. Electronic Monitoring Application for Electoral Process**

In this regard, the Centre developed an electronic application to monitor election day. The application includes a set of observation forms designed based on the legislative framework governing the electoral process. The objective was to ensure timely collection and dissemination of information regarding the electoral process to individuals and the media. Observers were trained on using the application, which features a location-tracking function to ensure that observers are covering polling stations accurately, along with manual data entry of observation forms.

## Key Features of the Electronic Application

The parliamentary elections monitoring application developed by the Center is the only and unique one of its kind in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, both in terms of its purpose and the objectives for which it was created.

The application enables the center to identify the source of information through the monitor's geographical location, as well as the name and number of the ballot box and polling center they are assigned to. It cannot operate outside the designated geographical location, as it can only be activated and utilized within a specific area.

The application ensures rapid access to data, information, and observations submitted by monitors.

The application allows for the electronic completion of monitoring forms, consisting of multiple templates, each containing several questions. This feature enables the center to manage the election monitoring process comprehensively, starting from observing the opening of the ballot box and the commencement of voting to monitoring the final counting results at the polling station.

The application shows the progress of each monitor in completing the monitoring process through a report that outlines the monitors who filled out the monitoring forms within the specified time frame.

The application allows monitors to submit information and observations along with photos and videos.

The application's functionality is limited to individuals selected, trained, and granted permission by the center to operate it.

It provides service for obtaining results in the form of charts and tables.

It allows for the identification of preliminary counting results based on the number of observers and their respective percentages.

### 3. Operations Room

- The Center established a dedicated Operations Room for monitoring the parliamentary elections, operating throughout the polling day, the vote counting process, the final results compilation, and complaint handling. The Room was equipped with all necessary logistical requirements.
- A liaison officer was assigned between the Center's Operations Room and the Independent Election Commission (IEC) to ensure that complaints and observations received by the center were forwarded and followed up with the IEC for timely resolution, with all actions and addressed issues duly documented.

### 4. Media

In line with the center's belief in the vital role of media in the electoral process, the Center:

- Formed a team to facilitate the work of media outlets and allocated a designated, equipped space for them to carry out their work freely in covering the operations of the center's command room.
- Invited all media outlets to cover the monitoring activities of the center on the day of the election.
- Held a press conference on the election day, attended by media representatives of all forms, to provide information gathered by the center and the actions taken.
- The center ensured the continuous provision of information to media outlets and individuals, issuing successive statements throughout the different phases of the electoral process<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> See the appendix containing the Center's data.

## **Second: The Legislative Framework Governing the Electoral Process**

### **1. Legislative Developments Related to the Right to Vote and Run for Office**

The Jordanian Constitution guarantees the right to vote and run for office, as do the international standards and conventions to which the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is a party. These conventions have become an integral part of the national legislative framework. The normative essence of this right is based on three primary standards: the integrity of the electoral process, regularity of elections, and fairness in representation. Every citizen, without discrimination, has the right to participate in public affairs, either directly or through freely chosen representatives, to vote and run for office in free, fair, periodic, and secret elections, reflecting the free will of the voters equally.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan upholds the principle of electoral regularity by granting the authority to extend the term of the House of Representatives or postpone elections to the head of state (His Majesty the King). This authority is provided under Article 68/1 of the Constitution, which exclusively empowers the King to apply this exceptional rule. This ensures the supremacy of the Constitution and maintains balance among the three branches of government, contributing to the stability of the political system and strengthening constitutional legitimacy.

A review of the Election Law for the House of Representatives No. 4 of 2022 and its amendments reveals that it ensures fair representation for all Jordanians across diverse segments and religions. The Law adopts a mixed electoral system (closed

proportional lists and open proportional lists) at two levels of representation, allocating 138 seats as follows:

- **The General Electoral District:** Formed by party lists according to a closed proportional list system, allocated 41 seats with an electoral threshold of 2.5% of the total voters at the general electoral district level.
- **Local Electoral Districts:** Allocated 97 seats, elected based on an open proportional list system with an electoral threshold of 7%.

The Elections Law has increased the number of seats reserved for political parties and alliances to ensure a minimum of 65% of parliamentary seats in the elections for the 21<sup>st</sup> House of Representatives.

It is noteworthy that certain amendments have been made to the legislation governing the electoral process, some of which are directly related to the current electoral system, while others address various stages of the electoral process. Below are the key amendments:

#### **1. New Duties for the Independent Election Commission in Preparing Voter Lists**

The current law introduces new duties for the Commission during the preparation of voter lists following the determination of the election date. The Commission is required to establish criteria and mechanisms for preparing preliminary voter lists and distributing voters across polling centers. It must also request the Civil Status Department to prepare the preliminary voter lists based

on these criteria. Previously, voter lists were prepared according to electoral districts without specific criteria.

The Commission must oversee the preparation of these lists and ensure their compliance with established criteria. This amendment enhances the accuracy and reliability of voter lists, ensuring transparency and integrity in the electoral process. Unlike the previous provision, which lacked clear standards, the new law empowers the Commission to play a supervisory role in validating the lists.

**2. Linking Electoral Districts to**

**Permanent Residences:** The law now links each voter's electoral district to their permanent residence. Previously, voters residing outside their electoral districts could request in writing to be registered in their home district. Under the new provision, voters may apply electronically or in writing to change their polling center within their electoral district, subject to approval by the Commission. This amendment encourages voter participation by allowing individuals to choose polling centers that suit their preferences.

**3. Mandatory Use of National ID**

**Cards:** The law explicitly specifies that the national ID card issued by the Civil Status Department is the sole document required for voting. Previously, other forms of identification could be used to verify a voter's identity on election day.

**4. Resignation Requirements for Candidates in Specific Positions:**

Article 11, Paragraph 1 of the Elections Law specifies categories of individuals who must resign from their positions at least 60 days before the election date if they wish to run for office. These include:

- a. The President and Members of the Senate.
- b. The President and Members of the Constitutional Court.
- c. Judges of civil and Sharia courts.

The Law allows public employees wishing to run for office to take unpaid leave 90 days before the election date. It also imposes a penalty for abuse of office during the candidacy period, resulting in the nullification of their candidacy by the Commission. If they win, they are deemed to have resigned from their position as of the date their victory is announced in the official gazette.

**5. Extension of the Announcement Period for Polling and Counting Centers:**

The Law increases the period for announcing polling and counting centers from seven days to ten days before the election. Additionally, the announcement can now be made on the Commission's website or any other suitable platform, whereas previously it required publication on the website and in two newspapers.

These changes reflect a greater reliance on technology at various stages of the electoral process. Extending the announcement period allows voters and candidates more time to review the



locations of polling and counting centers, contributing to better organization and smoother election-day operations.

6. **Role of the Polling and Counting Center Manager:** The current law assigns the manager of the polling and counting center the task of announcing detailed counting results for all lists at the center, as stipulated in Article (29/c). Moreover, Article (29/d) introduces a new requirement for the Independent Election Commission (IEC) to publish the results electronically on its website for all candidate lists immediately after the counting process is completed across all centers.

The National Center for Human Rights views this amendment positively, as publishing results electronically ensures swift and accurate access to information, thereby enhancing public trust in the electoral process and the IEC's procedures.

7. **Enhanced Security Measures for Ballot Boxes:** Article (38) mandates that ballot boxes be secured using locks with serial numbers, unlike the repealed Article (35), which required locks without specifying serial numbers. The new provision also regulates the signing of polling start records, allowing candidates, list representatives, and observers present to sign the records—an option not previously granted to observers. These additions strengthen trust in the electoral process by reducing the likelihood of tampering with ballot boxes and ensuring transparency and

inclusivity in procedural documentation.

8. **Access to the Results Compilation Process:** The executive instructions for collecting and announcing the results of the general electoral district for the year 2024 stipulated that “the following categories are allowed to attend the place where the results are collected in the local electoral district and through the approved methods... 1. Accredited local and international observers. The Center recommends revisiting this provision to allow candidates or their representatives to attend this critical stage, thereby increasing transparency and inclusivity.
9. **Media Access to Polling and Counting Rooms:** The 2023 executive instructions for accrediting journalists, media professionals, photographers, and technicians for covering the electoral process (Article 6/2) allow photographers to enter polling and counting rooms with the approval of the head of the polling committee and based on space availability. The Center suggests revising this provision to also permit journalists to enter these rooms for media coverage, provided that strict standards and guidelines are established to ensure the integrity and smooth conduct of the electoral process.

## **2. Legislative Developments Related to the Participation of Women, Youth, and Persons with Disabilities**

### **1. The Jordanian Constitution and its Amendments of 1952**

The constitutional amendments of 2022 introduced enhanced protections for women's rights, stating: *"The state guarantees the empowerment of women and supports their active role in building society, ensuring equal opportunities based on justice and equity, and protecting them from all forms of violence and discrimination."*<sup>3</sup> Additionally, the constitution called for empowering young men and women in political life, as stated in Article 7/6: *"The state guarantees the promotion of the values of citizenship, tolerance, and the rule of law, and ensures, within its capabilities, the empowerment of youth to contribute to political, economic, social, and cultural life, while developing their capabilities and supporting their creativity and innovations."*

Regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, the constitution emphasized participation and inclusion, as stated in Article 5/6: *"The law protects the rights of persons with disabilities and enhances their participation and integration in various aspects of life. It also protects motherhood, childhood, and old age, cares for youth, and prevents abuse and exploitation."*

### **2. The Election Law for the House of Representatives No. (4) of 2022<sup>4</sup>**

The National Center for Human Rights appreciates the government's response to

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<sup>3</sup> Official Gazette No. 5770, Page 1139, Date 31/01/2022

<sup>4</sup>Official Gazette No. 5782 Page 2865 Date 07/04/2022.

its recommendations in annual reports, particularly regarding increasing women's seats in the House of Representatives.<sup>5</sup> Article 8 of this law raised the minimum number of seats allocated to women to 18—one for each of the 18 local electoral districts—shifting the allocation from the governorate level to the electoral district level. Additionally, the law established one general electoral district across the Kingdom, mandating that political party lists include at least one woman among the first three candidates and another woman among the next three<sup>6</sup>. It also requires that a young man or woman under 35 years old be included among the first five candidates on the list.<sup>7</sup>

Article (b/57) states: *"If a seat allocated to women at the local district level becomes vacant, it will be filled by the next female candidate with the highest votes in the same category."* The Center views this Law as enhancing women's political participation by increasing the number of seats allocated to women, aligning with the Jordanian Constitution and Article 4 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Furthermore, the law allows women the freedom to choose between the quota path and open competition in local electoral districts.<sup>8</sup>

The Center also appreciates the inclusion of human rights terminology in the Election Law for the House of

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<sup>5</sup> Annual reports on the human rights situation in Jordan for the years (2016-2021) For more information, please visit the Center's website [www.nchr.org.jo](http://www.nchr.org.jo)

<sup>6</sup> Article 8(c)(1) of the Election Law for the House of Representatives and its Amendments for the Year 2022

<sup>7</sup> Article 8(c)(2) of the Election Law for the House of Representatives and its Amendments for the Year 2022

<sup>8</sup> Article 9(b) of the Election Law for the House of Representatives and its Amendments for the Year 2022

Representatives, which aligns with the Constitution and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Article (3/c/2) states that individuals deprived of their legal capacity are disqualified from exercising the right to vote, using the term "lacking full legal capacity" instead of the previously used terms "insane or imbecile." This amendment broadens the scope to include all cases of legal incapacity as stipulated in the applicable national legislation.

On the other hand, the Center reiterates its previous recommendations on the necessity of allocating a quota for persons with disabilities.<sup>9</sup>

The current law also lowered the minimum age requirement for candidacy for the House of Representatives. It now requires that the candidate be at least 25 years old ninety days prior to the election date. In contrast, the previous law required candidates to be at least 30 years old on election day. The Center views this amendment as consistent with the political modernization efforts in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as it enters its second centenary. It also aligns with His Majesty the King's vision of empowering youth and encouraging their political participation, contributing to enhancing youth representation in the House of Representatives.

### **3. Political Parties Law No. 7 of 2022<sup>10</sup>**

The Center appreciates the issuance of the Political Parties Law, which contributes to empowering and supporting women in political parties. The law requires party

founders to hold a founding conference, during which the number of founding members must not be less than one thousand, with women comprising no less than 20% of the total founders<sup>11</sup>. The law obliges parties to ensure the right of their members, including women and youth, to hold leadership positions, as well as to attract, empower, and leverage the capacities of persons with disabilities to serve the party's objectives. Parties are required to provide facilitative arrangements, accessible facilities, and ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities in their activities<sup>12</sup>. Moreover, the law mandates that women, youth, and persons with disabilities have equitable access to the party's available resources, particularly during election campaigns<sup>13</sup>.

Despite these provisions, the center hopes for an amendment to the law to raise the percentage of women required in party formation to 30%<sup>14</sup> of the founders, aiming to enhance women's participation in political parties.

Regarding persons with disabilities, Article (11/a/5) stipulates that "the founders must hold a founding conference for the party within no more than one year, provided that at least one of the founders is a person with disabilities." While the law positively requires the inclusion and integration of persons with disabilities into parties, the center hopes to see an increase in the representation of persons with disabilities within political parties.

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<sup>9</sup> For more information, please review the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Reports published on the Center's website.

<sup>10</sup> Official Gazette No. 5784 Page 2930 Date 14/04/2022

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<sup>11</sup> Article (11/a/4) of the Political Parties Law of 2022.

<sup>12</sup> Article (15/j) of the Political Parties Law of 2022

<sup>13</sup> Article (25/e) of the Political Parties Law of 2022

<sup>14</sup> It is noteworthy that the proposed percentage in the National Strategy for Women in Jordan (2020–2025) is 30%

#### **4. Executive Instructions for the Formation of Electoral Committees for 2024<sup>15</sup>**

The instructions were issued based on the provisions of Article (72) of the Electoral Law for the House of Representatives and its amendments for 2022, and Article (12) of the Independent Election Commission Law and its amendments for 2012. Notably, Article Four of these instructions states: "An electoral committee shall be formed by a council decision for each local electoral district, consisting of a chairperson and four members appointed by the council, provided that at least one of them is a woman. Additionally, the committee includes the heads of the sub-offices of the local electoral district mentioned in Article (6) of these instructions."

The Center appreciates the efforts made to address its observations mentioned in previous annual reports, particularly the issue of the low representation of women in polling and counting committees<sup>16</sup>.

#### **5. Executive Instructions for Polling and Counting for 2024<sup>17</sup>**

Article Six of the instructions grants priority in voting to voters with disabilities, the elderly, and pregnant women. It specifies the voting procedures for persons with disabilities, allowing them to exercise their right to vote independently or, if unable to do so, with the assistance of a Jordanian individual holding a personal identification card. The instructions also mandate the explanation

of voting procedures to both the voter and their assistant.

#### **6. Executive Instructions for the Rules of Electoral Campaigning for 2024<sup>18</sup>**

The Center appreciates the efforts made in issuing these instructions, including the prohibition of using children in electoral campaigns<sup>19</sup>. This aligns with Article Six of the Constitution, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Child Rights Law of 2022.

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<sup>15</sup> Issued in the Official Gazette No. 5914, dated 10/03/2024.

<sup>16</sup> Nineteenth Annual Report on the State of Human Rights in Jordan for the Year 2022

<sup>17</sup> Issued in the Official Gazette No. 5914, dated 10/03/2024

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<sup>18</sup> Published in the Official Gazette No. 5914, dated 10/03/2024

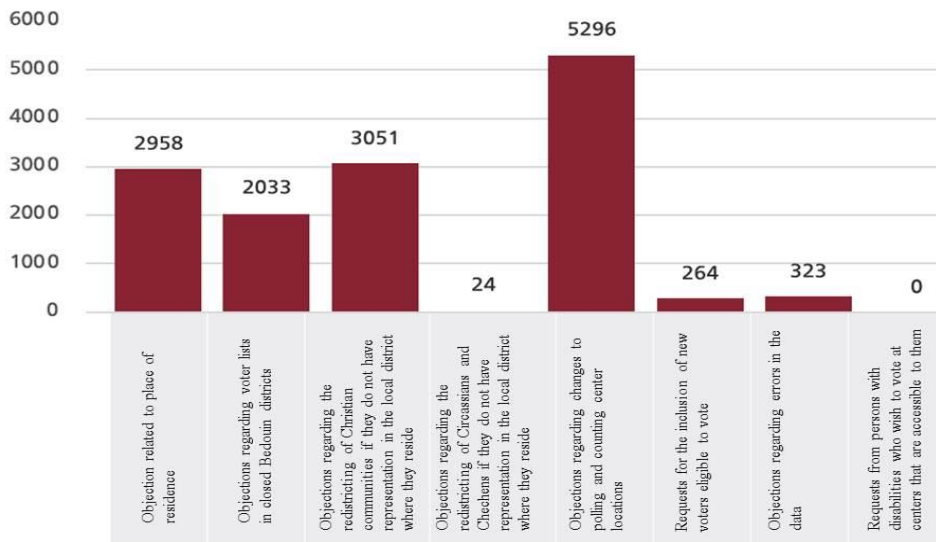
<sup>19</sup> Article (x/4) of the Executive Instructions for the Rules of Electoral Campaigning for 2024

### Third: The Phase of Publishing and Contesting Voter Lists

Following the issuance of the Royal Decree on Wednesday, April 24, 2024, to conduct elections during His Majesty King Abdullah II’s visit to the Independent Election Commission, and in accordance with Paragraph (1) of Article (34) of the Constitution, which states, “*The King issues the orders for holding elections for the House of Representatives in accordance with the provisions of the law*”, the Board of Commissioners of the Independent Election Commission set September 10, 2024, as the date for voting in the 20th House of Representatives elections. This decision was issued as Decision No. (2024/36), dated April 24, 2024, and published in the Official Gazette, Issue No. (5925), on page (2110), dated May 1, 2024.<sup>20</sup>

The Commission also decided that May 26, 2024, would mark the start of the legal procedures for the 2024 House of Representatives elections by requesting voter records from the Civil Status and Passports Department and displaying them as preliminary voter lists on June 2, 2024. These lists were distributed across the 1,649 designated polling centers.

The personal objections submitted to the Civil Status and Passports Department, totaling 13,949 personal objections, were distributed as follows:

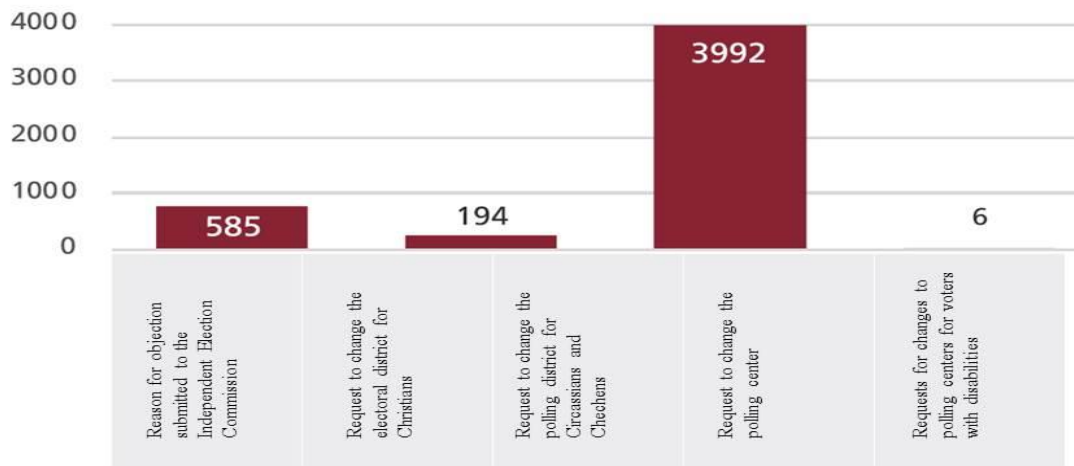


<sup>20</sup> Royal Decree to conduct elections for the House of Representatives, published in the Official Gazette, Issue No. (5924), Page No. (2034), dated April 24, 2024.

The National Center for Human Rights has monitored the publication of the preliminary voter lists in the main and sub-polling centers and on the Commission’s official website since June 2, 2024. It is worth noting that the objection period with the Civil Status Department commenced on June 3, 2024, and continued until June

16, 2024. A total of 18,726 personal objections were submitted, of which (13,949) objections were submitted to the Civil Status and Passports Department and (4,777) objections were submitted on the Independent Election Commission's website, distributed as follows:

**The personal objections submitted via the Commission’s website totaled 4,777 objections, distributed as follows:**

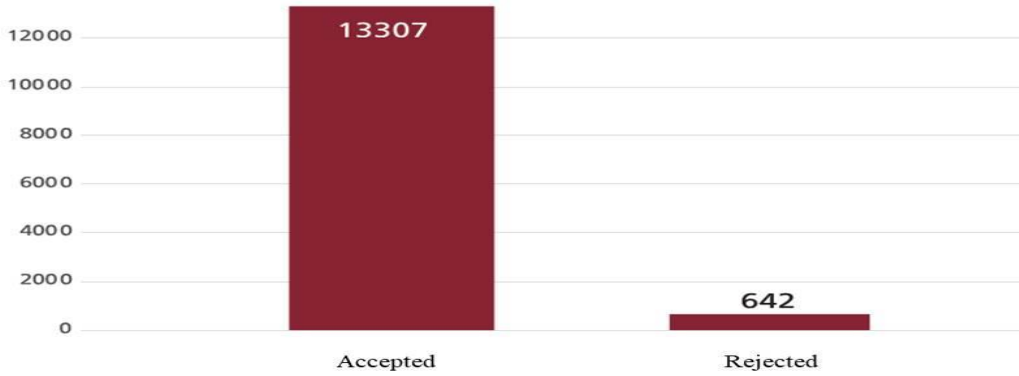


The Law set a period of 14 days, starting from June 16, 2024, to June 29, 2024, for the Civil Status and Passports Department to resolve the objections submitted. It is worth noting that the Civil Status and Passports Department accepted 13,307 objections out of 13,949, while rejecting 642 requests due to non-compliance with the applicable regulations.

Following this, the appeals phase began on June 30, 2024, lasting seven days, during which individuals could challenge the decisions made by the Civil Status and Passports Department at the courts of first instance in each electoral district. Two appeals were filed, both of which were rejected by the courts.



**The number of personal objections submitted to the Civil Status and Passports Department**



At the same time, the objection phase regarding third parties began on June 3, 2024, for seven days. The Commission reviewed these objections within the specified period and published them on June 16, 2024, allowing for appeals to be filed at the courts of first instance from the second day of publication for a week. A total of 542 objections were submitted regarding third parties. For example, a voter in Mafraq submitted an objection to 503 voters, claiming they were from

northern Bedouin communities. Upon reviewing this objection, 480 requests were accepted, while 23 were rejected, as the individuals in question were not from northern Bedouin communities, according to the Tribal Advisory Office. In addition, a voter from Ma'an submitted an objection to 39 voters, which was rejected as all the individuals were from Ma'an according to the Civil Status and Passports records. No appeals were filed regarding the Commission's decisions with the courts.

**The number of objections submitted against third parties was 542**



**The Center's team also monitored the main polling and counting centers in Amman and observed the following during their visit:**

1. Ease of access to polling centers.
2. Clear and recognizable locations for the polling centers.
3. Presence of directional signs within polling centers outlining the objection submission procedures.

The Center also referred to a statement it published on June 6, 2024, outlining the electronic submission process for personal objections, which saves voters both time and effort. Below is the statement regarding the publication of the preliminary voter lists.

The National Center for Human Rights has monitored and followed the electoral process for the 20th House of Representatives at all stages, starting from the announcement of the election date on September 10, 2024.

The Center's team has been observing polling centers and their preparations, including accessibility arrangements to enable persons with disabilities to exercise their right to vote.

Since June 2, 2024, the center has monitored the publication of preliminary

voter lists at both main and sub-polling centers, as well as on the Independent Election Commission's website.

The center, within its legal mandate, has also monitored the publication of preliminary voter lists electronically and at main polling centers, along with the objection phase. A total of 1,792 personal objections were submitted by the evening of Wednesday, June 5, 2024. Of these, 970 objections were accepted (54%), 27 objections were rejected (2%), and 795 objections were still under review (44%). No objections were submitted against third parties to date.

During the field observation of main polling centers in Amman on June 6, 2024, the center's team noted the ease of access to polling centers, their clear signage, and their familiar locations known to all.

The Center highly values the electronic submission of personal objections, which saves voters time and effort, and recommends the dissemination of information on objection procedures and polling center locations through visual and audio media on all official channels.

Finally, the center affirms that all individuals eligible to vote and run for office, as governed by the relevant regulations, have been included in the voter lists on equal footing and without discrimination.

#### Fourth: Nomination Phase for the Parliamentary Elections

The Independent Election Commission (IEC) issued the executive instructions related to candidacy for the local electoral district for 2024, as well as the executive instructions for candidacy for the national electoral district for 2024<sup>21</sup>, on April 16, 2024, in the Official Gazette.

According to the timeline established by the IEC, based on the legal deadlines, all stages of objections and appeals regarding the preliminary voter lists were concluded by July 24, 2024, and they were published as final voter lists after being approved by the IEC's Board of Commissioners.

**Table (1) shows the centers for receiving candidacy applications for the local districts**

No.	Local District Name
1	Amman, First District
2	Amman, Second District
3	Amman, Third District
4	Irbid, First District
5	Irbid, Second District
6	Balqa
7	Karak
8	Ma'an
9	Zarqa
10	Mafraq
11	Tafila
12	Madaba
13	Jerash
14	Ajloun
15	Aqaba
16	Badia / North Badia
17	Badia / Central Badia
18	Badia / South Badia

<sup>21</sup> The executive instructions related to candidacy for the national electoral district for 2024 were issued pursuant to Article (72) of the Election Law for the House of Representatives No. (4) of 2022 and Article (12) of the Independent Election Commission Law No. (11) of 2012, and were published in the Official Gazette, Volume No. (5922), Page No. (1898), dated April 24, 2024.

Pursuant to Article 14 of the Election Law for the House of Representatives No. (4) of 2022, which stipulates that candidacy for membership in the House of Representatives begins on the date determined by the IEC, at least 25 days prior to the election date, and continues for three days during regular business hours, no candidacy requests will be accepted after the expiration of this period, the IEC set July 30, 2024, as the date for the start of the candidate registration process for both local and national electoral districts for a duration of three days.

For the local electoral districts, the IEC designated 18 centers in various local electoral districts to receive candidacy applications, while one center was designated at the IEC headquarters to handle applications for the national district.

On July 4, 2024, the IEC announced that in line with Article 11(a) of the Election Law No. (4) of 2022 and its amendments, the last date for individuals intending to run for the House of Representatives to submit their resignations was July 12, 2024, which is at least 60 days prior to the election day set for September 10, 2024.

- **Initial Candidate Lists for the 2024 Parliamentary Elections**
- **Local Electoral District:**

Pursuant to Article 16 of the Election Law No. (4) of 2022 and its amendments, the IEC displays all candidacy requests.

- **Names of the local electoral lists for the local electoral districts that had their applications approved<sup>22</sup> are as follows:**

- **Amman First District**, which includes the following lists: Al-Ahed, Al-Himmah, Al-Mustaqbal, Amman, Al-Aqsa Al-Sharif, the Islamic Action Front, Al-Haq, Al-Tajdeed, Al-Ittihad, and Al-Azm.
- **Amman Second District**, which includes the following lists: Al-Haq, Al-Karamah, Al-Ittihad, Al-Numou, the Islamic Action Front, Al-Nashama, Al-Wehdah, Tahaluf Al-Nama' wa Al-Amal, and Al-Nukhba.
- **Amman Third District**, which includes the following lists: Al-Rayah, Injaz, Al-Nashama, Gaza Hashem, the Islamic Action Front, Al-Wifaq, Al-Hazm, Ahl Amman, Al-Taghyeer, Al-Ittihad, Al-Mustaqbal, Al-Nakhla, and Al-Risala.
- **Irbid First District**, which includes the following lists: Al-Faqeer, Al-Ahd, Al-Karamah, Al-Wifaq, Al-Taawon, Al-Jumhur, Al-Nashama, Al-Wafa, Al-Mustaqbal, the Islamic Action Front, Al-Adala, and Watan.
- **Irbid Second District**, includes the following lists: Al-Fursan, Al-Sha'b, Al-Ahd, Al-Taghyeer, Al-Adala, Al-Nashama, Taqaddum, Al-Shabab, Al-Wafa', Qa'emt Al-Amal, and Bab Al Rayyan.
- **Balqa District**, includes the following lists: Al-Taghyeer, Nashmiyat Al Balqa, Al-Adala, Abna' Al-Balqa, Al Baraka, Qa'emt Al Khair, Al-Wafa', Abna' Al-Lewa', Al-Ahd, Islamic Action Front, and Al-Salam.
- **Karak District**, includes the following lists: Al-Amal, Al-Resala, Al-Naser, Al-Nour, Al-Khair, Karak, Al-Wafa', Al-Adala, Al Mizan, Islamic Action Front, Kotlet Al-Nakhil, Al-Elm wa Al-Ma'refa, Kotlet Al-Haq, Al-Shmagh, Fajr Al Aghwar, Al Dallah, and Al Karama.
- **Ma'an District**, which includes the following lists: Al-Ahd, Al-Haqq, Al-Shoubak, Al-Faz'ah, Al-Wifaq, and Al-Ittihad.
- **Zarqa District**, which includes the following lists: Azm, Al-Watani Al-Islami, Taqaddum, Islamic Action Front, Abna' Al-Watan, Al-Ettifaq, Karama, Al-Wafaa Al-Watani, Abna' Al Zarqa, Al-Ittihad, and Al-Ummal.
- **Mafraq District**, which includes the following lists: Nashama Al-Mafraq, Al-Hikma, Mafraq Tajma'una, Kutlet Al-Haq, Al-Bayraq, and Abna' Al-Harathen.
- **Tafilah District**, which includes the following lists: Al-Ghaith, Al-Ittihad, Al-Himmah, Nashama Al-Watan, Al-Tafilah Al-Abiya, Al-Yaqeen, Al-Fajr, Al-Sawt Al-Hurr, Al-Waad, Al-Rayah, and Al-Karama.
- **Madaba District**, which includes the following lists: Al-Mizan, Islamic Action Front, Al-Quds, Madaba, Al-Wafaa, Al-Karama wa Al-Ahd, Dhiban, Al-Wahda Al-Watani, and Al-Azm.
- **Jerash District**, which includes the following lists: Ahl Al-Himmah, Al-Wafa, Al-Risalah, Al-Nashama, Iradet Jerash, Al-Watan Yastahiq, Islamic Action Front, Jerash, and Al-Nahda.
- **Ajloun District**, which includes the following lists: Al-Haq, Al-Wafa, Khait Al-Laban Ajloun, Al-Ittihad, Ahl Al-Azm, Abnaa Jabal Ajloun, and Al-Ittifaq.
- **Aqaba District**, which includes the following lists: Ahd, Al-Aqaba, Al-Thabat, Thaghr Al-Urdun, Wefaq, Watan, Shabab Al-Watan, Al-Ikhlis, and Islamic Action Front.

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<sup>22</sup> For more information, please refer to the lists of local electoral lists and initial candidates approved for the 2024 Jordanian parliamentary elections, published on the Independent Election Commission's website on August 5, 2024, via the following link:  
[https://www.lec.jo/sites/default/files/2024-08/CAN-DIDATES\\_LOCAL\\_0.pdf](https://www.lec.jo/sites/default/files/2024-08/CAN-DIDATES_LOCAL_0.pdf)

- **Badia/Northern Badia District**, which includes the following lists: Ittihad Al-Badia, Al-Karamah, Raad Al-Shamal, Al-Nakhwa, Al-Wafa' wa Al-Ahd, Al-Shua'a, and Al-Wefaq.
- **Badia/Central Badia District**, which includes the following lists: Al-Barakah, Al-Azm, Al-Nahda, Al-Wefaq, Al-Adl, Al-Karamah, Al-Mustaqbal, Al-Islah, Al-Amanah, and Al-Jasad Al-Wahid.
- **Badia/Southern Badia District**, which includes the following lists: Qa'emt Al-Khair, Al-Wafa', Al-Mithaq, Al-Mustaql, and Al-Nashama of Al-Badia Al-Janoubiah.

### General Electoral District:

In accordance with Article (16) of the Election Law No. (4) of 2022 and its amendments, the Independent Election Commission (IEC) posts on its website the names of party lists and candidates from those lists for the general electoral district whose candidacies have been accepted. According to the law, any party member, coalition representative, candidate mentioned in the candidacy application, or any voter has the right to challenge the decision of acceptance or rejection of candidacy with the Amman Court of Appeal<sup>23</sup>, starting from Tuesday, August 6, 2024, for a period of three days.

### Names of party lists and candidates<sup>24</sup> for the general electoral district whose applications were accepted:

Al-Shura Al-Urduni, Al-Mithaq, Al-Wafa' Al-Watani, Qa'emt Al-Ard Al-Mubarakah, Roya Party,

Qa'emt Al-Nahj Al-Jadeed, Tahaluf Al-Wahdiyoon wa Al-Watani Al-Dusturi, Tahaluf Al-Qawmiy Al-Dimuqrati Al-Urduniy, Al-Mustaqbal wa Al-Haya Al-Urduni, Al-Tanmiya Al-Wataniyah Party, Al-Bina' Al-Watani, Iradah, Azm, Al-Ittihad Al-Watani, Al-Bina' wa Al-Amal Party, Tahaluf Hizb Nama', Tahaluf Al-Tayar Al-Dimuqrati, Al-Amal Party, the Islamic Action Front, Al-Nahdha wa Al-'Amal Al-Dimuqrati, Al-'Adalah wa Al-Islah Party, Tareeqna - Al-Hizb Al-Shyu'i Al-Urduni, and Al-Islami Al-Watani Party, Tahaluf Qa'emt Al-Nuhoud, and Taqaddum Party.

Table (2) shows the general districts (parties, coalitions, lists).	
No.	Party Name / Coalition Name
1	Al-Shura Al-Urduniyah
2	Al-Mithaq
3	Al-Wafaa Al-Watani
4	Qa'emt Al-Ardh Al-Mubarakah
5	Roya Party
6	Qa'emt Al-Nahj Al-Jadeed
7	Tahaluf Al-Wahdiyoon wa Al-Watani Al-Dusturi
8	Tahaluf Al-Qawmiy Al-Dimuqrati Al-Urduniy
9	Al-Mustaqbal wa Al-Haya Al-Urduni
10	Al-Tanmiya Al-Wataniyah Party
11	Al-Bina' Al-Watani
12	Iradah
13	Azem
14	Al-Ittihad Al-Watani
15	Al-Bina' wa Al-Amal Party
16	Tahaluf Hizb Nama'
17	Tahaluf Al-Tayar Al-Dimuqrati
18	Al-Amal Party
19	the Islamic Action Front
20	Al-Nahdha wa Al-'Amal Al-Dimuqrati
21	Al-'Adalah wa Al-Islah Party
22	Tareeqna - Al-Hizb Al-Shyu'i Al-Urduni
23	Al-Islami Al-Watani Party
24	Tahaluf Qa'emt Al-Nuhoud
25	Taqaddum Party

- **Statistics of the preliminary lists of candidates accepted by the Independent Election Commission<sup>25</sup>:**

The preliminary lists of candidates that were approved by the Independent Election Commission were adopted, totaling **174 candidate lists for the local electoral districts** and **25 candidate lists**

<sup>23</sup> According to Article (16), Paragraph (g) of the Election Law No. (4) of 2022 and its amendments, the council shall take the necessary actions to display any amendments to the lists and candidate names as decided by the Amman Court of Appeal as soon as they are notified, in the same manner as used to display the candidate lists under Paragraph (d) of this Article. These lists and names are considered final for candidates in the 2024 parliamentary elections.

<sup>24</sup>Please refer to Annex No. (2) for the names of party lists and the names of candidates from the general electoral districts whose candidacies were accepted for the 2024 parliamentary elections. [https://www.lec.jo/sites/default/files/2024-08/CANDIDATESGENERAL\\_final\\_0.pdf](https://www.lec.jo/sites/default/files/2024-08/CANDIDATESGENERAL_final_0.pdf)

<sup>25</sup>For more details, please refer to the Independent Election Commission's website: <https://www.lec.jo/ar>

for the general electoral district allocated to political parties, including **5 coalitions** and **20 political party lists**. It is noteworthy that the competing political parties are vying for **41 parliamentary seats** in the elections. Additionally, **11 names were rejected** from the general electoral district allocated to political party seats during the nomination period from **July 30, 2024, to August 1, 2024**, due to the non-fulfillment of one or more of the nomination criteria as stipulated under the Election Law No. 4 of 2022 and its amendments<sup>26</sup>.

Regarding the preliminary statistics for candidates in the **174 candidate lists** for **18 electoral districts**, a total of **954 candidates** were nominated, of whom **759 were male** (80%) and **195 female** (20%). For candidates under the age of **35**, the total was **60 candidates**, consisting of **32 males** and **28 females**, accounting for **6%** of the total.

For the general electoral district, **697 candidates** were nominated, consisting of **505 males** (72%) and **192 females** (28%). Among the youth under **35 years old**, **160 candidates** were nominated, including **110 males** and **50 females**.

Regarding candidates for seats allocated for **Christians**, **32 candidates** were nominated, while **7 candidates** were nominated for the seats allocated for **Circassians and Chechens**<sup>27</sup>.

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<sup>26</sup> For more details, please refer to the Independent Election Commission's website: <https://www.lec.jo/ar>

<sup>27</sup> See tables (3), (4), and (5), page 28.



Table (3) shows the total number of candidates for local district and general district lists			
No. of candidates for local district	954	No. of males	759
		No. of females	195
No. of candidates for general district	697	No. of males	505
		No. of females	192

Table No. (4) shows the number of youth under the age of 35			
District	No. of candidates	No. of males	No. of females
Local district	60	32	28
General district	160	110	50

Table No. (5) shows the number of candidates in party lists for both local and general lists		
Seats	Local Lists	General Lists
Seats allocated for Christians	58 Male & Female Candidates	32 Male & Female Candidates
Seats allocated for Circassians and Chechens	19 Male & Female Candidates	7 Male & Female Candidates
Seats allocated for Women	170 Female Candidates	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>697</b>

Regarding the number of party candidates in the local lists, the total number is **247**, accounting for **28%** of the nominated lists. The initial figures show that **58** candidates were nominated for seats allocated for Christians, **19** for seats allocated for Circassians and Chechens, and **170** for seats allocated for women. Additionally, **25** women ran outside the reserved women's seats.

Similarly, more than **45%** of the voter lists are from the youth under 35 years old, with female and women voters accounting for approximately **52.5%** in the final voter lists<sup>28</sup>.

- **National Center for Human Rights Monitoring of the Nomination Phase:**

<sup>28</sup> According to the spokesperson of the independent election commission, Muhammad Khair Al-Rawashdeh, reported to Saraya News website (<https://www.sarayanews.com/article/947226>); seen on Sep. 24, 2024.

As part of the National Center for Human Rights' monitoring of the 20th Parliament elections, the Center tracked the candidate registration process from July 30, 2024, onwards. The candidate registration process was generally orderly, with no notable incidents reported.

The Center observed the submission of nomination applications to the independent election commission for both local and general lists, as follows:

**First:** The National Center for Human Rights monitored the nomination process for the 20th Parliament from July 30, 2024, to August 1, 2024. The following was observed:

1. The National Center team observed that on the first day of the nomination period, **114** applications were submitted, including **6 party lists** for the general district, which included **143 candidates**. Additionally, **108**

**local lists** were submitted, comprising **576 candidates** from **18 electoral districts** across the kingdom. Among these, the Gaza Hashim and Nakhlah blocs each included a female candidate in the independent track (competitive track).

2. On the second day of nomination, the National Center team observed **8 general lists** and **49 local lists** being submitted, with the general lists comprising **237 candidates**. For the local electoral lists, **279 candidates** were submitted across **49 lists** from the **18 electoral districts**.
3. By the end of the third and final day of the nomination period, **25 general lists** had been submitted, representing **36 political parties** and including **697 candidates**. For the local and general lists combined, **199 nomination requests** were submitted. Of these, **174** applications were for local districts, comprising **954 candidates**, leading to a total of **1,651 candidates** from both genders across the general and local lists during the three-day nomination period. Notably, two local lists featured female candidates in the competitive track.<sup>29</sup>

**Second:** The National Center team met with candidates from various blocs during the nomination process. The candidates commended the independent election commission for providing services and

facilitating the application process, along with the courteous and supportive behavior of the staff.

**Third:** The National Center team monitored a sample of major polling centers in Amman (first, second, third districts), as well as Madaba and Aqaba, and the headquarters of the independent election commission. They examined the nomination process and the accessibility arrangements for people with disabilities.

**Fourth:** The National Center team observed that the main committee building in Amman's third district was not fully accessible to people with disabilities. The main entrance was elevated by about **20 cm**, causing difficulties for persons with disabilities. The team passed this observation to the independent election commission. The commission subsequently ensured the installation of a comfortable and safe ramp for people with disabilities and the elderly, enhancing accessibility.

**Fifth:** The National Center for Human Rights, during its monitoring, observed the following:

1. Volunteers and specialized staff were present to review required documents, with designated areas for this task. Once documents were verified, candidates were directed to another room to submit their applications to specialized committees.
2. Volunteers were allocated to provide necessary services and facilities for people with disabilities.
3. Media coverage of the nomination process was smooth and without any significant issues.

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<sup>29</sup> Please refer to the National Center's statement issued on August 2, 2024, via the National Center for Human Rights website <https://www.nchr.org.jo/ar>.

4. Security forces were present to ensure the smooth conduct of the nomination process.

- **Appeals on Nomination Applications to the Courts of Appeal**

The decision by the Board of Commissioners of the Independent Election Commission (IEC) included the rejection of **11 candidates** from the lists submitted for the general district designated for political parties during the nomination period from **July 30, 2024**, to **August 1, 2024**. The rejection was based on the failure to meet one or more nomination requirements under the provisions of the Election Law No. (4) of 2022 and its amendments. In response to a request by the National Center, the IEC clarified the reasons for rejecting the **11 candidates**, as follows:

1. **1 candidate** did not meet the minimum age requirement of **25 years**.
2. **4 candidates** were not registered as party members.
3. **2 candidates** did not complete the mandatory membership duration in their party to be eligible for parliamentary elections.
4. **1 candidate** was employed by the Water and Irrigation Authority.
5. **1 candidate** was employed by Al al-Bayt University.
6. **1 candidate** was employed by the Ministry of Education.
7. **1 candidate** was employed by the Military Retirees Foundation.

The appeal period began on **August 6, 2024**, and lasted for three days before the Courts of Appeal. Consequently, the Board of Commissioners decided to initiate the election campaign phase after publishing the preliminary lists of candidates. Publication was considered official notification of list acceptance, and notification decisions were sent to the lists through executive instructions via the heads of the main electoral committees in the **18 local districts** and the general

district, following the summoning of the representatives of the party lists.

On **August 11, 2024**, the IEC received the decisions from the Courts of Appeal regarding appeals submitted by candidates from party lists running in the general district, which has **41 seats** allocated to it.

On **August 12, 2024**, the IEC conducted a lottery among the **25 general party lists** to assign their numbers on the ballot paper according to the designated templates.

The last date for withdrawal from local lists was **August 26, 2024**. The IEC announced the conclusion of the withdrawal period for candidates within the local lists participating in the **2024 parliamentary elections**. According to the IEC statement, **17 candidates** withdrew from the election race. This withdrawal reduced the number of final local lists running to **172**, after candidates withdrew from two lists. The total number of candidates within these lists was **937**, including **747 males** and **190 females**.<sup>30</sup> Paragraph (a) of Article (17) of the Election Law stipulates: *"Any local list or any candidate within it may withdraw their nomination by submitting a written request to the election head in that district at least 15 days before the polling day."*<sup>31</sup> Meanwhile, Paragraph (C) of the same Article states: *"No candidate within a party list may withdraw their nomination application."*<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> The Independent Election Commission Website: <https://www.iec.jo/ar>

<sup>31</sup> The Election Law for the House of Representatives and its Amendments No. (4) for the Year 2022.

<sup>32</sup> The Election Law for the House of Representatives and its Amendments No. (4) for the Year 2022.

**Table (6) shows the total number of candidates for local district and general district lists**

<b>No. of candidates for local district</b>	937	No. of males	747
		No. of females	190
<b>No. of candidates for general district</b>	697	No. of males	505
		No. of females	192

In the same context, the Board of Commissioners of the Independent Election Commission decided to cancel the application of one candidate in a local constituency following a formal complaint supported by documents proving the candidate's loss of one of the eligibility criteria after the acceptance of nomination applications.

On **August 28, 2024**, the Independent Election Commission published the final lists of candidates and began printing them on ballot booklets for the parliamentary elections scheduled to take place on **September 10, 2024**.

The number of candidates who decided to withdraw from the electoral race totaled **17**, as shown in the table below:

**Table No. 7 shows the names of candidates who decided to withdraw from running for the 2024 parliamentary elections**

No.	Name	National No.	Governorate	Electoral district	List Name	Date of Withdrawal	Notes
1	Fadia Ahmed Awad Abu Omar		Capital	First	Al-Haq	06/08/2024	
2	Khaled Jamil Awda Al-Rashidat		Karak	Karak	Al-Karameh	07/08/2024	
3	Mohammed Faraj Sulaiman Al-Kaabneh		Badia	Central Bedouins	Al-Islah	08/08/2024	
4	Mekhled Salim Salim Al-Hroub		Karak	Karak	Al-Dalleh	11/08/2024	
5	Fadwa Ata Khalil Murshid		Mafraq	Mafraq	Abna' Al Harathin	12/08/2024	
6	Ghadeer Mfadi Ali Al-Wadhan		Badia	Central Bedouins	Al-Islah	13/08/2024	
7	Othman Adeeb Abdul Aziz Al-Hjouj		Aqaba	Aqaba	Al-Thabat	19/08/2024	
8	Yasmin Omar Ghunmi Al-Khawaldeh		Balqa	Balqa	Islamic Action Front	20/08/2024	
9	Tareq Fayyad Fawzi Jarar		Zarqa	Zarqa	Azem	20/08/2024	
10	Luay Diab Talib Al-Ayaydeh		Tafilah	Tafilah	Al-Hemmah	24/08/2024	
11	Atef Saleh Attia Al-Soud		Tafilah	Tafilah	Al-Hemmah	24/08/2024	
12	Randa Za'al Faleh Al-Maaytah		Aqaba	Aqaba	Al-Thabat	25/08/2024	
13	Mohammed Nabil Bahjat Bataineh		Aqaba	Aqaba	Al-Thabat	25/08/2024	
14	Mohammed Sulaiman Salem Al-Marahla		Karak	Karak	Al-Elm wa Al-Ma'refa	26/08/2024	
15	Abdullah Irsheid Mlihan Al-Hamed		Badia	Central Bedouins	Al-Islah	26/08/2024	
16	Sa'eb Jeryes Jeryes Al-Rabadi		Ajloun	Ajloun	Al-Wafa'	26/08/2024	Dropped by a decision of the Board of Commissioners
17	Osama Amer Ibrahim Al-Masri		Capital	First	Al-Haq	26/08/2024	

The commission urged all lists and candidates to adhere to the specified deadline to ensure the smooth conduct of the electoral process in accordance with legal procedures.

### **Fifth: Electoral Campaign Period**

The Election Law for the House of Representatives No. (4) of 2022 and its amendments govern the rules of electoral campaigning. Article (20/A) of the law stipulates that "electoral campaigning shall be free in accordance with the law, and it is allowed from the date of acceptance of the candidacy application, ending 24 hours before the designated polling day." Paragraph (C) of the same article refers the principles and regulations governing electoral campaigning to executive instructions. Article (3/A) of the 2024 Electoral Campaign Guidelines reaffirmed Article (20/A) of the Electoral Law, stating: "Electoral campaigning shall be free in accordance with the law, and it is allowed from the date of acceptance of the candidacy application, ending 24 hours before the designated polling day."

The Electoral Law, under Article (20/B), permits candidates to declare their intention to run through social media only, while prohibiting any paid or financial activities or donations, following this declaration. Article (3/B) of the same guidelines reiterated Article (20/B) of the law.

The Center monitored electoral campaigning in three phases, as follows:

- The first phase extended from the issuance of the royal decree on holding elections for the House of Representatives on 24/4/2024, until the date of acceptance of candidacy applications on 5/8/2024.
- The second phase extended from the acceptance of candidacy applications on 5/8/2024, until the pre-silence period before the election on 8/9/2024.

- The third phase is the silence period, beginning 24 hours before the designated polling day on 9/9/2024.

**Below are the key violations reported by the center related to electoral campaigning during these three phases, as follows:**

- Holding internal tribal elections, which restricts individuals' freedom to run for office and simultaneously affects voters' will. These elections, which by nature violate current legislation as they are limited to males only, were also accompanied by several incidents of disputes and violence.
- Early advertisements in the media regarding the candidacy of certain individuals, as some media outlets allocated special sections for the 2024 parliamentary elections, featuring candidacy announcements from various individuals. The center observed overlaps between individuals announcing their intention to run and their official candidacy, alongside active electoral campaigning, highlighting the need to amend legislation concerning candidates' right to publicly declare their intention to run, ensuring the establishment of necessary controls and standards in this regard.
- Electoral campaigning on social media by candidates themselves or supporters.
- Gatherings and electoral meetings conducted under the guise of social or cultural events, with some individuals opening electoral offices without prior approval from the commission, contrary to

Article (9/A) of the Electoral Campaign Guidelines, which stipulates: "*Local and party lists shall not open electoral offices without prior approval from the commission on the designated form.*"

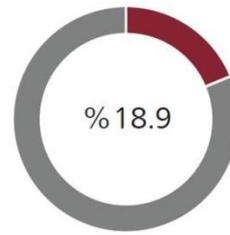
- Broadcasting electoral advertisements via WhatsApp or SMS on 24/07/2024.
- Posting campaign materials by candidates on public institutions.
- Placing campaign materials that obstruct traffic signals and other road signs.
- Campaign signage falling onto vehicles, causing material damage.
- Campaign materials obstructing vehicle movement along Jordan University Street, with several signs protruding from the central island into public roadways, falling onto the street, impeding traffic due to the presence of wood and nails on their edges.
- Persistent electoral campaign activities during the silence period.

### **Electoral Campaigning on Voting and Counting Days**

Observers from the National Center for Human Rights reported observing electoral campaign activities in front of and inside polling and counting centers, accounting for **18.9%** of the polling centers monitored.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> Examples include (Manshiyat Husban Secondary School, Hafsa Bint Omar School / Third Amman District, and other centers).



Percentage of Electoral Campaigning in Front of and Inside Polling and Counting Centers

### **Some of the key electoral campaign activities observed on the day of voting:**

- The spread of candidate photos and banners in front of and on the walls and doors of polling and counting centers.
- Distribution of campaign leaflets for certain candidates in front of polling and counting centers.
- Wearing clothing bearing candidates' names in front of polling and counting centers.
- Shouting candidates' names and using loudspeakers at polling and counting centers.
- Gathering of supporters in front of polling and counting centers, distributing campaign materials.
- The use of children in electoral campaigning activities around many polling and counting centers.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> Irbid Governorate, Second District, Hamad Farhan Secondary School for Boys, and Anbah Comprehensive Secondary School for Girls, and in Zarqa Governorate, Aisha Bint Abi Bakr Mixed Elementary School, Russeifa Comprehensive Secondary School for Girls, and Shaima Bint Al-Harith Elementary School, and in Aqaba Governorate, Al-Hashimiya Secondary School for Girls.

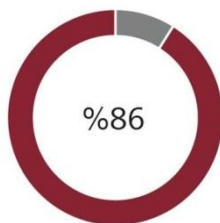
## Sixth: Voting Phase

This phase includes verifying various procedures, such as ensuring that polling and counting committees adhere to the designated start time for voting, facilitating voters' access to polling centers, counting the ballots received before the start of the voting process, allowing observers to attend the procedures for opening the ballot boxes and beginning the voting process, and preparing the ballot opening report, which contains important information such as the number of ballots, signatures on the report, and the availability of both paper and electronic voter lists, among other procedures outlined by the Electoral Law and its implementing instructions.

### 1. Ballot Box Opening and Voting Start Procedures

#### 1. Voting start time

Article (33) of the Electoral Law for the House of Representatives No. (4) of 2022, as amended, specifies the voting start time, stating: "Voting shall begin at 7:00 a.m. on the designated day and end at 7:00 p.m." The National Center team observed **86%** of the chairpersons of polling committees in the monitored centers adhering to inviting voters to enter the polling rooms at exactly 7:00 a.m. However, **14%** of polling committee chairpersons were delayed in inviting voters into the polling rooms beyond the 7:00 a.m. deadline as prescribed by the Electoral Law.



Percentage of Polling Committee Chairpersons Adhering to the Voting Start Time

### 2. Entry of Observers to Polling and Counting Centers and Attendance of Ballot Box Opening Procedures and Voting Process

Although members of the National Center for Human Rights team were issued accreditation cards for monitoring the 2024 parliamentary elections by the Independent Election Commission, allowing them entry to polling centers, movement between them, and observation of the electoral process from the opening of the ballot boxes to the completion of the vote counting, some observers from the National Center for Human Rights were **prevented from entering the polling rooms and monitoring ballot box opening procedures** by certain committee chairpersons and security personnel, accounting for **5.6%** of instances.

It should be noted that the Center communicated with the Independent Election Commission, and this issue was resolved later.

Additionally, some National Center observers were **barred from using their mobile phones inside the polling and counting rooms** due to instructions prohibiting mobile phone use in these areas<sup>35</sup>. This restriction prevented some observers from sending monitoring reports or delaying submissions via the electronic application created by the center for observing voting day procedures. This indicates a lack of familiarity among certain polling and counting committee chairpersons with the Independent Election Commission's instructions, which banned list representatives from using phones under Article (7) of those guidelines, stating: "*The use of mobile phones inside the polling and counting*

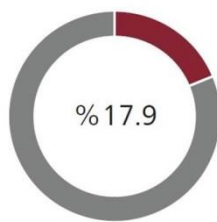
<sup>35</sup>Examples of this include: Aydoun Secondary School for Girls/Irbid Governorate, Tariq Bin Ziyad Comprehensive Secondary School for Boys/Madaba



room is strictly prohibited." However, there was no such restriction for observers in the instructions.

### 3. Ballot Papers

According to the applicable instructions regarding ballot papers, the electoral and counting committees are required to count these papers in the presence of representatives of candidates, local monitors, and media representatives before the start of the voting process, and record them in the designated minutes documenting the emptying of the ballot box and the commencement of voting. However, some committee chairs merely announced the number of ballot papers received without counting them in the presence of attendees, accounting for approximately **17.9%** of the ballot boxes monitored<sup>36</sup>.



The percentage of committees that did not count the ballot papers received from the Commission

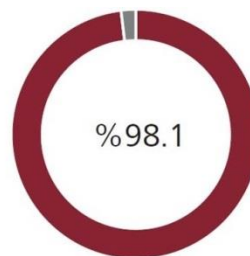
Meanwhile, the percentage of discrepancies between the number of ballot papers and the number of registered voters in the polling stations monitored by the center was **2.8%**.

### 4. Opening Ballot Boxes in Front of Attendees

Article (38) of the Election Law for the House of Representatives No. (4) of 2024, as amended, states: "*Before the commencement of voting, the chairperson*

*of the electoral and counting committee shall display the empty ballot box to the attendees, seal it with a numbered lock, and record this in a report signed by all committee members and any candidate or their representatives present.*" (Article 3/b, c) of the 2024 election regulations further states: "*The chairperson of the committee shall invite authorized attendees into the room, ensuring that the room capacity is respected, and show them the empty ballot boxes, sealing each with a numbered lock.*" Additionally, Article 2/c of the same regulations stipulates that "*before the start of voting, the chairperson shall prepare a report, based on the approved form by the council, certifying that the ballot boxes were empty and initiating the voting process, signed by the committee and any candidates or monitors present*". These provisions require the chairperson of the electoral and counting committee to present the empty ballot box to the attendees and seal it, yet some monitors from the center were unable to attend due to restrictions imposed by some election center chairpersons or security personnel, as mentioned earlier.

In this context, regarding the ballot boxes monitored by the Center, **98.1%** of the boxes were found to have been opened and presented empty in front of attendees before the commencement of voting.



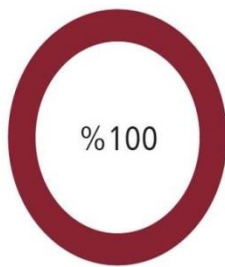
The percentage of ballot boxes that were opened and displayed as empty in front of attendees

<sup>36</sup> Imam Ali bin Abi Talib Secondary School for Sharia Sciences / Balqa Governorate, Umm Sharik Al-Ansariyya Mixed Secondary School / Zarqa Governorate



## 5. Voter Lists (Paper and Electronic)

The Center observed the availability of both electronic and paper voter lists in all polling centers, achieving a percentage of (100%). This complies with the Executive Instructions for Polling and Counting for the year 2024, as stated in Article (5/d): *"Marking the voter's name in the paper and electronic voter lists, and the voter signs in the designated field in the paper voter list."*



Percentage of Availability of Paper and Electronic Voter Lists in Polling and Counting Centers

## 6. Availability of Necessary Supplies in Polling Rooms

The National Center's team noted a shortage in supplies necessary for the polling process, such as a (0.7%) shortage of ink pens designated for polling. However, the availability of electoral ink in polling rooms was recorded at (100%), and the availability of list names, their symbols, and candidates within the lists in the electoral district was recorded at (96.4%).

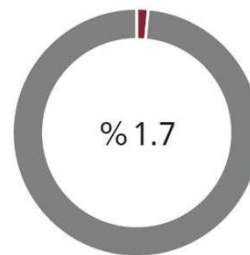


Percentage of Availability of Electoral Ink in Polling and Counting Rooms

## Second: Polling Procedures

### 1. Verifying Voter Identity

The vast majority of polling and counting committees adhered to using the national civil status ID card to verify voter identity. However, the Center's team observed non-compliance by some committees with the requirement to exclusively use the civil status ID as the sole source of voter identification, contrary to the provisions of Article (4/m) of the Election Law. This issue was recorded in (1.7%) of the polling rooms monitored by the National Center<sup>37</sup>. It is worth noting that, to facilitate citizens' access to ID cards, the Minister of Interior approved an official working day for the main offices of the Civil Status and Passports Department on Tuesday, September 10, 2024, coinciding with the polling day. This measure was aimed at enabling citizens to obtain or renew their ID cards, with extended working hours on Sunday and Monday, September 8 and 9, until 6:00 PM, to simplify the card issuance process.



Percentage of Acceptance of Non-Civil Status IDs for Voter Identification

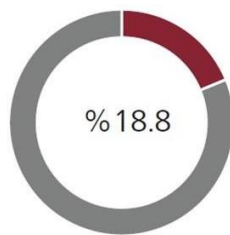
### 2. Verifying the Identity of Veiled Female Voters

Article (5/a) of the Executive Instructions for Polling and Counting for the year 2024

<sup>37</sup> Polling and Counting Center: Prince Hamzah Boys School in Madaba Governorate, Ballot Box No. (28)

stipulates that the identity of a veiled female voter must be verified by a female member of the polling and counting committee. If this is not feasible, female police officers at the polling center must be enlisted, and the voter is not allowed to cast her vote without verifying her identity.

However, the Center documented non-compliance with these verification procedures for veiled voters in (18.8%) of the polling stations monitored<sup>38</sup>.



Percentage of Non-Compliance by Committees in Verifying the Identity of Veiled Female Voters

### 3. Electoral Ink

Article (5/b) of the Executive Instructions for Polling and Counting for the year 2024 mandates the verification of the absence of electoral ink on the left-hand index finger of the voter and the absence of any substance that might act as a barrier. This procedure is essential to ensure integrity and prevent voters from attempting to vote more than once.

In this regard, the monitoring team generally observed compliance by polling and counting committees in verifying the absence of ink or any barrier on the left-hand index finger before allowing voters to cast their ballots, with a compliance rate of (97.1%).

<sup>38</sup> Dherar Bin Al-Azwar Mixed Basic School / Ma'an Governorate

However, the rate of non-compliance with this procedure was (2.9%) in the polling stations monitored by the Center.



Percentage of Non-Compliance by Committees in Verifying the Absence of Ink on the Left-Hand Index Finger Before Voting

### 4. Facilitating Voters in Exercising Their Voting Rights

The Elections Law for the House of Representatives No. (4) of 2022 and its amendments regulate voters' right to vote. Article (3/1) stipulates that every Jordanian who reaches the age of eighteen solar years at least ninety days prior to the date of the elections is entitled to vote for members of the House of Representatives under the provisions of this law. However, the Center's team observed that some voters were unable to exercise their right to vote due to various reasons, including overcrowding (9.3% of the monitored polling stations),<sup>39</sup> exclusion of their names from voter lists, expired identification cards, or incidents of riots and firearm possession. Additionally, one case was observed where a voter was unable to cast their vote due to a skin condition that was suspected to be contagious.<sup>40</sup>

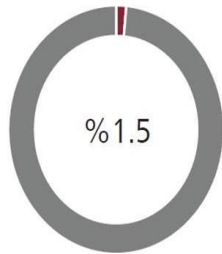
### 5. Riots and Firearms Possession

The Center's team reported incidents of riots and the possession and discharge of

<sup>39</sup> Example: Al-Kamaliya Secondary School for Girls/ Capital, Third District

<sup>40</sup>Example: Shaima Bint Al-Harith Elementary School/ Zarqa Governorate.

firearms at a rate of 1.5%. Such incidents prevented some individuals from exercising their voting rights out of concern for their safety.

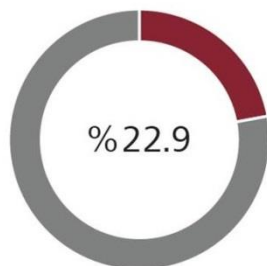


Percentage of Riots Reported Near Polling and Counting Centers by the Center

### 6. Secrecy of the Ballot

The Elections Law for the House of Representatives of 2022 and its amendments stipulate in Article (30) that voting must be public, secret, and direct. Additionally, Article (41) specifies that executive instructions should outline the voting process for those claiming illiteracy or inability to write, ensuring the secrecy of the ballot as enshrined in Article (67) of the Constitution. The executive instructions for polling and counting, specifically Article (10/b), state: "*Voters are prohibited from using mobile phones, or any communication or recording devices, inside the polling room for any purpose.*"

However, the practical implementation of the voting process revealed several practices compromising ballot secrecy in 22.9% of the polling stations monitored by the Center.



Percentage of Practices Breaching Ballot Secrecy

These Practices include:

- Some individuals, especially the elderly, entering the polling room and loudly announcing the list they intend to vote for (public voting).
- Placement of polling booths near windows, allowing others to observe voters while casting their ballots.
- Holding up the ballot booklet in view of representatives inside the polling room.
- Close proximity of polling booths to one another within the room.
- Placement of polling booths near candidate representatives.
- Voters and candidate representatives photographing the ballots; in some instances, committee heads deleted these images in certain polling centers.

The percentage of voters photographing or attempting to photograph ballots was 15.6%, while the percentage of candidate representatives attempting to photograph ballots was 5.1% of the monitored polling stations.<sup>41</sup>



Percentage of Candidate Representatives Attempting to Photograph Ballots



Percentage of Voters Attempting to Photograph Ballots

### 7. Voting by Committee Members

The monitoring team observed that workers on the polling and counting

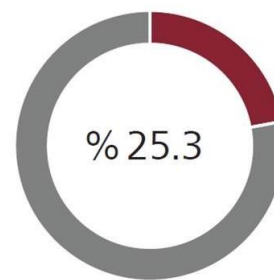
<sup>41</sup> Hamad Farhan Secondary School for Boys – Box 24, Irbid First District, Jumana Secondary School for Girls / Ramtha, Umm Salma Primary School for Girls / Irbid First District

committees were able to exercise their voting rights. The Independent Election Commission (IEC), in coordination with the Civil Status and Passports Department, facilitated transferring their votes to their workplaces, specifically to the same polling and counting rooms where they worked. This was in accordance with Article (31/b) of the Election Law, which stipulates: *"The Commission shall take the necessary measures and procedures to ensure the protection of workers in the electoral process and their right to vote in accordance with applicable regulations."* Additionally, Article (8) of the executive instructions for polling and counting stated: *"Workers at polling and counting centers registered in the electoral district where they work shall exercise their right to vote as follows: (a) The names of workers in the polling room where they work shall be included in the voter lists for the same polling room. (b) The center director, liaison officers, administrators, technicians, and workers at the center shall exercise their right to vote in the center where they work. (c) Workers in each polling room shall vote at times determined by the committee chairperson, ensuring that the electoral process is not disrupted."*

#### 8. Suspension of Polling and Counting Committees and Disruption of the Electoral Process

The voting process experienced multiple suspensions in a significant percentage (25.3%) of the polling stations observed for various reasons, including: allowing members of the polling and counting committees to take meals or perform prayers, technical disruptions such as failure of electronic connections or internet outages, power outages, some voters refusing to apply the indelible ink on their right index finger, leading to verbal disputes between the committee and

voters, claims of illiteracy and high-volume voting, disputes among list representatives and security personnel interference, verbal conflicts or altercations both inside and outside polling and counting centers, attempts by some voters to photograph their ballots or impersonate others to vote multiple times, accounting for 3.2%. All of these reasons played a significant role in disrupting the electoral process at some polling stations. Additionally, the actions of the chair of the polling and counting committee casting a vote affected the electoral process by 6.6%, and full suspension of the committee's operations occurred in 2.2% of cases.<sup>42</sup>



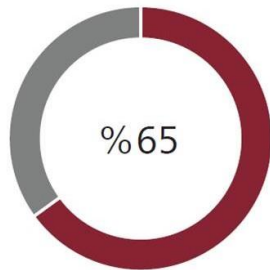
Percentage of suspension of polling and counting committees from receiving voters

#### 9. The extent to which polling centers are prepared to accommodate persons with disabilities and the elderly:

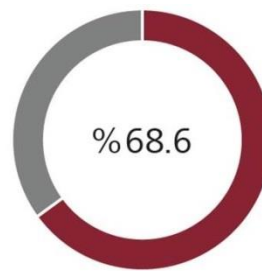
Despite the Independent Election Commission's announcement of the preparation of many polling centers to accommodate persons with disabilities, and its declaration of the readiness of 95 centers distributed across all regions of the kingdom and each electoral district, observers from the National Center for Human Rights observed that 65% of the

<sup>42</sup>42 . Examples of this include (Ma'an Secondary Vocational School for Girls, Fatima Abdul Hamid Musleh Mixed Secondary School/Ma'an Governorate, Kafr Khal Secondary School for Boys/Jerash Governorate, Ayla Secondary School for Boys/Aqaba Governorate, and other centers).

polling centers monitored were not fully prepared.<sup>43</sup>



Percentage of polling stations not ready for persons with disabilities



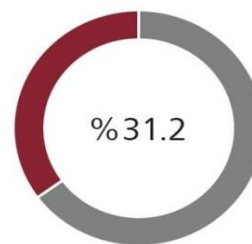
Percentage of polling boxes being closed on time

### Section 3: Closing the Ballot Boxes and Ending the Voting Process

#### 1. Closing Time

Article (33) of the Election Law states that "voting begins at 7:00 AM on the designated day and ends at 7:00 PM on the same day." Meanwhile, Article (11/a) of the 2024 executive instructions on voting and counting states, "The polling room shall be closed, and voters shall not be allowed entry, except if voters are present inside the center when voting ends."

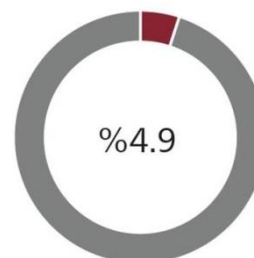
The polling station heads adhered to closing the ballot boxes at 7:00 PM, with a compliance rate of **68.6%**. Meanwhile, the percentage of centers where voting continued after the announcement of closing the ballot boxes was **31.4%**, attributed to the presence of a number of voters inside the polling stations, who were allowed to vote after the designated closing time according to the instructions.



Percentage of polling continuation due to the presence of voters inside polling stations after the specified time

#### 2. Unauthorized Entry into Polling Stations

The percentage of entry into polling stations and counting centers by individuals who were not authorized to enter and were not members of the polling and counting committees was **4.9%**. Authorized individuals allowed to enter these centers include those holding the official observer badge approved by the commission.<sup>44</sup>



Percentage of unauthorized persons entering polling and counting stations

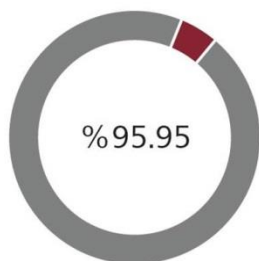
<sup>43</sup> Examples of this include (Imam Ali bin Abi Talib Secondary School for Sharia Sciences/Balqa, Al-Alimat Secondary School for Girls, Khalid bin Al-Walid Elementary School for Boys, Al-Zaniya School for Boys/Mafraq, etc.).

<sup>44</sup> Examples of these centers include (Al-Juwaida Secondary School for Boys/Capital, Bal'ama Comprehensive Secondary Mixed School, Al-Manshiya Comprehensive Secondary School for Boys/Mafraq Governorate, Al-Shifa Bint Auf Mixed Elementary School/Ma'an Governorate).



### 3. Allowing Observers to Attend the Closing of Ballot Boxes

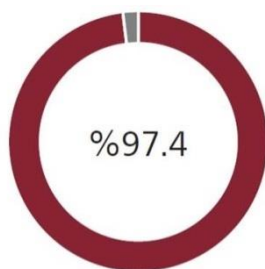
The percentage of observers allowed to attend the closing procedures of the ballot boxes was **95.95%**, while the percentage of non-compliance was **4.1%**.



Percentage of allowing observers to attend the procedures for sealing the ballot boxes

### 4. Preparation of a Report on the End of the Voting Process

The percentage of compliance with the preparation of a report on the end of the voting process, signed in duplicate by the head of the polling committee, its members, and any interested representatives or observers, was **97.4%**.



Percentage of compliance by polling and counting committees in preparing the minutes of the end of the polling process

### 4. Counting Process

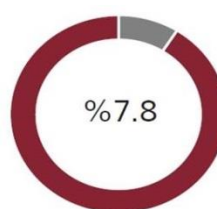
The counting process begins after the ballot boxes are closed. This stage involves opening the ballot boxes by cutting the plastic seals on the sides of the boxes, emptying them of the ballots, counting the ballots, and verifying their correspondence with the number of voters. Cameras for displaying the ballots are

installed, along with other procedures as per the 2024 Electoral Regulations and Instructions.

### 1. Installation of Cameras and Display Screens for Viewing Ballots

According to Article (45) of the Election Law No. (4) of 2022, "*The voting and counting committee shall open each box in front of the attendees, count the ballots inside, and read aloud what is written on the ballots. These shall be displayed clearly to the attendees through cameras and screens, or any other electronic means determined by the council. The votes received by each list and each candidate shall be recorded on a visible board for the attendees.*" Additionally, Article (12/a) of the 2024 Electoral Regulations stipulates, "*The camera for the counting process shall be installed and operated by the data entry officer in coordination with the technical liaison officer, ensuring that it is functioning and displaying clear images.*"

The monitoring team observed the installation of cameras and display screens inside the counting rooms at all observed centers, with a 100% installation rate. The camera malfunction rate during the counting process was **7.8%** of the observed ballot boxes. In these cases, the committees read the ballots aloud as a substitute for the cameras.



Percentage of camera malfunctions during the counting process



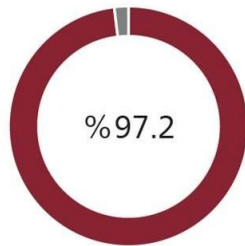
Percentage of installation of cameras in polling and counting stations

### 2. Correspondence of Ballots with Voter Numbers

Article (45) of the Election Law<sup>45</sup> states, "The voting and counting committee shall count the received ballots and compare them with the number of voters, accounting for unused, invalid, or damaged ballots."

Additionally, Article (13/d) of the 2024 Electoral Regulations specifies, "Count the ballots on the table and verify their correspondence with the number of voters indicated in the paper voter rolls."

In this regard, the percentage of correspondence between ballots and voter numbers according to the paper voter rolls was **97.2%**, while the non-correspondence rate was **2.8%** of the total ballots.



Percentage of matching ballots with the number of voters

The unused, damaged, and void ballots were counted and documented, amounting to 83.2%. Additionally, the percentage of organizing a report at the conclusion of the voting and counting process, signed by the Chair of the Electoral Committee, its members, and any interested representatives or observers, containing the sequential numbers of the ballot boxes, the total number of ballots received by the committee, and the number of unused, blank, void, and damaged ballots, was 97.4%.

The lack of readiness included the absence of accessible ramps for persons with disabilities at some of these centers, the

unavailability of elevators in some polling centers, the location of ballot boxes on higher floors of the polling centers, and the lack of designated parking spaces for persons with disabilities, among other issues.

#### **Fifth: Vote Buying and Counterfeit Ballots**

The National Center for Human Rights received several complaints and observations, which were referred to the Independent Election Commission for resolution. The noted allegations regarding vote-buying included:

- Suspicion of vote-buying in Ma'an Governorate, at the Orthodox Patriarchate Mixed School; in Ajloun Governorate, at Wadi Al-Hidan Boys' Secondary School; and in Aqaba Governorate, at Aqaba Comprehensive Girls' Secondary School.
- Suspicion of vote-buying in the governorates of Jerash and Mafraq.
- Alleged reports of vote-buying at the Mandh Mixed Basic School in Irbid First District and the Maleeh Girls' Secondary School in Madaba.
- The center documented the seizure and destruction of counterfeit ballots at Palestine Boys' Basic School in Ma'an.

These allegations were referred to the Independent Election Commission for appropriate action. It is noteworthy that the center received reports from two field observers who stated they had received phone calls from individuals offering monetary incentives to vote

<sup>45</sup> Refer to the Election Law for the House of Representatives No. (4) of 2022.

for specific candidates, which were also referred to the Independent Election Commission for action.<sup>46</sup>

### **Sixth: Declaration of Results**

The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) declared the final results on its electronic platform after the completion of the vote counting process. On **September 11, 2024**, the IEC announced the preliminary results for the local districts, and on **Thursday, September 12, 2024**, the final results for both local and national districts were declared. These results included the names of the winners from the local districts and the number of votes each candidate received in those districts. The final results were later published in the official gazette on **September 14, 2024**. The same process was followed for publishing the names of winners from the national lists and the number of votes each list received, including seats allocated for the Circassians, Chechens, and Christians.

In this context, the total number of voters who exercised their right to vote, according to the press release issued by the Chairman of the IEC, was **1,638,348**, amounting to a turnout rate of **32.25%**, if all Jordanian citizens listed in the final voter rolls, including expatriates, are considered. If expatriates are excluded due to their inability to participate, the turnout rate was **36%**. The total number of eligible voters registered in the civil status and passports department and the final voter rolls was **5,115,219**, including **2,425,293 males** and **2,689,926 females**.

In this context, voter turnout rates across the electoral districts are outlined in the table below:

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<sup>46</sup> Letter No. (c/a/39/809) of the Center, dated 9<sup>th</sup> September 2024.



**Table No. (8): Voting Percentage in Each Electoral District Across the Kingdom After Polling Stations Closed**

<b>Electoral District</b>	<b>Percentage of Voting</b>
Capital District 1	19.51%
Capital District 2	18.29%
Capital District 3	21.78%
Irbid District 1	34.57%
Irbid District 2	42.83%
Zarqa	21.64%
Ma'an	60.22%
Tafilah	54.75%
Balqa	40.75%
Karak	61.73%
Ajloun	54.20%
Jerash	55.24%
Madaba	47.45%
Aqaba	38.07%
Mafraq	52.11%
Northern Badia	50.62%
Central Badia	50.84%
Southern Badia	61.54%

## Seventh. Participation of Women, Persons with Disabilities, and Elderly in the 2024 Parliamentary Elections

The National Center for Human Rights, from the issuance of the Royal Decree for the elections until the announcement of the results, monitored the participation of vulnerable groups in the 2024 parliamentary elections. Below are key outcomes of the monitoring:

1. The Independent Election Commission launched the reference framework for the empowerment of women (the 2024-2026 Strategy for Women's Empowerment in Elections and Political Parties). The strategy included a goal aimed at enhancing the roles of women, youth, and persons with disabilities in elections and political participation, alongside the national goal of enabling women, youth, and persons with disabilities to exercise their constitutional rights in elections and political participation<sup>47</sup>.
2. The Independent Election Commission, in partnership with relevant entities, adopted a definition of electoral violence against women, derived from the definition of electoral crimes outlined in the Election Law for the House of Representatives and its amendments of 2022. Within the Jordanian electoral context, electoral violence against women is defined as "*any act or omission (whether material or moral) aimed at depriving or hindering women from exercising any right or freedom under the Election Law, and is based on gender.*"<sup>48</sup>
3. The Independent Election Commission launched a national initiative to monitor and follow up

on electoral violence against women, which included establishing a mechanism via the e-Monitor program with multiple reporting channels—directly with the commission, through civil society institutions, or via electronic and telephone means. In this regard, the center reported the initiation of criminal proceedings against three individuals for committing electoral violence against a candidate<sup>49</sup>. On August 28, 2024, the commission announced that the number of cases of electoral violence against women had reached six, with several of these cases referred to the public prosecutor. Online harassment of female candidates was also observed.

4. There was an expansion in raising awareness about the importance of participation in elections, particularly for persons with disabilities. Informational brochures on the election law, voting procedures, and the participation of women and youth were made available in sign language for persons with disabilities.
5. On July 28, 2024, the National Center for Human Rights, the Independent Election Commission, the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Jordan Bar Association signed a memorandum of understanding aimed at providing legal assistance to persons with disabilities during the 2024 House of Representatives elections. This initiative aimed to coordinate efforts and offer free legal consultations and assistance to persons with disabilities listed in the electoral registers, holding identification cards issued by the council or certified medical

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<sup>47</sup> <https://iec.jo/ar/%>

<sup>48</sup> <https://iec.jo/ar/%>

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<sup>49</sup> Date 14/08/2024

reports from government hospitals, the Royal Medical Services, or Ministry of Health hospitals, throughout all stages of the electoral process.

### Accessibility Arrangements for Persons with Disabilities

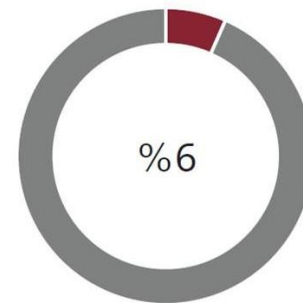
The center observed the expansion in the establishment of accessible centers for persons with disabilities. The commission announced the preparation of **95 polling and counting centers** across all governorates and electoral districts of the Kingdom to serve voters with disabilities, enabling them to access polling stations and exercise their right to vote<sup>50</sup>. These centers were distributed as follows:

No.	Electoral District	No. of Polling Centers
1	Capital / First District	7
2	Capital / Second District	6
3	Capital / Third District	6
4	Irbid / First District	8
5	Irbid / Second District	8
6	Mafraq	3
7	Balqa	8
8	Zarqa	10
9	Jarash	3
10	Ajloun	3
11	Madaba	3
12	Karak	6
13	Tafilah	4
14	Ma'an	6
15	Aqaba	3
16	Badia North	3
17	Badia Central	2
18	Badia South	6

The Center appreciates the efforts made to increase the number of accessible centers for persons with disabilities to 95, up from 23 centers in previous elections. In this context, the independent election commission, in partnership with the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, identified one or more model polling and counting centers in each district of Jordan's governorates. These selections were based on specialized

<sup>50</sup> <https://www.iec.jo/s>

evaluation teams from both entities, which assessed over 3,000 schools, leading to the selection of 95 schools that met the required criteria to serve persons with disabilities<sup>51</sup>. While the center appreciates these efforts, it notes that 95 centers out of 1,649 polling and counting centers – representing only approximately 6%<sup>52</sup> – is a very low percentage. The center hopes for all polling and counting centers to be made accessible for persons with disabilities, ensuring their right to participate in elections.



Percentage of centers prepared to receive persons with disabilities out of the total number of polling stations (1649 centers)

In this context, the Commission also published on social media and in sign language the possibility for persons with disabilities to change their polling and counting center within the electoral district during the period from 6 to 16/07/2024, along with explanations on the steps for changing the center. Based on the center's monitoring and the statement issued and published on the website, it was found that the number of requests for changing polling centers by voters with disabilities was only seven, indicating a need for

<sup>51</sup> As per the letter from the Independent Election Commission, Ref. No. (T.H/5/4/2331), dated 8/9/2024, in response to the center's letter Ref. No. (H.A/788/39), dated 4/9/2024.

<sup>52</sup> [https://www.iec.jo/sites/default/files/2024-08/QR20%Added\\_PC\\_FINAL.pdf?fbclid=IwZXh0b-GNhZW0CMTEAAR220RXBIWdeFhkqvIVdfVre-JdNeZ585uqe7X9-RAioho-cuwgbJCLyZ3U0\\_aem8\\_n0H3rmXylokBbD5En6vfg](https://www.iec.jo/sites/default/files/2024-08/QR20%Added_PC_FINAL.pdf?fbclid=IwZXh0b-GNhZW0CMTEAAR220RXBIWdeFhkqvIVdfVre-JdNeZ585uqe7X9-RAioho-cuwgbJCLyZ3U0_aem8_n0H3rmXylokBbD5En6vfg)

greater awareness-raising programs regarding the ability of persons with disabilities to change their polling and counting centers.

- **The National Center monitored the availability of reasonable accommodations in polling and counting centers**

A team from the center conducted monitoring visits to a random sample of polling and counting centers designated for voters with disabilities in the governorates of Jerash, Irbid, the capital, and Madaba<sup>53</sup> to assess the provision of accessible arrangements and accessibility. The following visits were conducted:

1. **Qafqafa Girls' Secondary School, Jerash Governorate**<sup>54</sup>

The team observed that the school was equipped for the use of people with disabilities, starting from the entrance to the polling areas. A ramp designed for wheelchair users was installed, along with handrails on both sides of the entrance. There were also ground indicators to facilitate the movement of visually impaired individuals both outside and inside the school. Additionally, non-slip textured flooring was used for individuals with mild mobility impairments and the elderly. Side handrails inside the school allowed individuals with disabilities, the elderly, and pregnant women to access the voting booths easily.

2. **Al-Huson Girls' Secondary School, Irbid Governorate, District 2**<sup>55</sup>

The physical environment of the school was equipped to accommodate people with

disabilities, with ground indicators for visually impaired individuals and ramp entrances fitted with handrails on both sides. The non-slip textured flooring was also used for individuals with mild mobility impairments, the elderly, and pregnant women.

3. **Bayader Wadi Sir Boys' Basic School, Amman Governorate, District 3 (29/7/2024)**

The team observed a ramp with handrails on one of the school's entrances; however, the school was not fully accessible for voters with disabilities. There was no ramp at the school's sidewalks, and individuals using wheelchairs faced difficulty accessing the school due to elevated thresholds at both the main and secondary entrances. Furthermore, there were no ground indicators for visually impaired individuals observed at the time of the visit.

4. **Prince Hamza Boys' Secondary Comprehensive School, Madaba Governorate, District 1**<sup>56</sup>

The school's physical environment was conducive for the use of persons with disabilities, from the entrance to the designated voting areas. A ramp for wheelchair users with handrails on both sides was installed, allowing access for the elderly and individuals with mobility difficulties, including pregnant women. The team also observed the presence of an elevator inside the school, although voting booths were located on the ground floor. Additionally, accessible restrooms were available for individuals with mobility impairments and the elderly. However, ground indicators for visually impaired individuals were not observed outside or inside the school at the time of the visit.

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<sup>53</sup>The National Center addressed the Independent Election Commission with the monitoring outcomes through letter No. H A/39/1/706, dated 11/8/2024.

<sup>54</sup> In July and August of 2024

<sup>55</sup>Monitoring Date: 24/7/2024

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<sup>56</sup> Monitoring Date: 5/8/2024.

#### **5. Madaba Primary Mixed School in Madaba, First District<sup>57</sup>**

The physical environment of the school is equipped to accommodate people with disabilities, with ramps at two entrances of the building, fitted with suitable side rails. Rough, non-slip flooring is available for users of walking aids, including people with mild mobility disabilities and the elderly. Ramps and side rails are also present inside the building, along with three accessible restrooms for people with mobility disabilities. Women who are pregnant, the elderly, and those with limited mobility can benefit from these side rails and accessible restrooms. However, despite these facilities, there are no tactile indicators for facilitating the movement of visually impaired individuals inside or outside the building during the monitoring.

#### **6. Madaba Governorate Election Committee Center<sup>58</sup>**

The center is equipped to accommodate people with mobility disabilities among candidates, starting from the entrance and continuing to the halls designated for candidate registration. A ramp equipped with side rails is available for wheelchair users, and the elderly and those with limited mobility, including pregnant women, can also benefit from these facilities. Despite these accommodations, there are no tactile indicators to assist visually impaired individuals inside or outside the center.

In this context, the center issued a statement<sup>59</sup> highlighting, based on its field monitoring, that accessibility to election committee premises in the capital is generally good, with clear guidelines and ease of procedures. Reasonable

accommodations were provided in all monitored premises for people with disabilities, except for one location. The center commended the response from the commission to the noted concerns at the mentioned location, where necessary accommodations were made to facilitate the movement and access of people with disabilities and the elderly<sup>60</sup>.

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<sup>57</sup> Date of monitoring: 5/8/2024

<sup>58</sup> Hnaina Young Women's Center

<sup>59</sup> See the statements attached in the annexes.

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<sup>60</sup> <https://www.nchr.org/jo/ar>

### Women's Participation in Polling and Counting Committees

The Center monitored the election committee headquarters on the Independent Election Commission's website in the electoral districts and the participation of women as 'Presidents'<sup>61</sup>, as shown in the following table:

No.	Electoral District	No. of Election Committee Headquarters	Heads of Committees by Gender	
			Men	Women
1	Amman First	6	5	1
2	Amman Second	5	5	-
3	Amman Third	6	4	2
4	Balqa	6	6	-
5	Zarqa	6	6	-
6	Mafrq	2	2	-
7	Madaba	3	3	-
8	Irbid First	6	6	-
9	Irbid Second	6	5	1
10	Jerash	4	4	-
11	Ajloun	3	3	-
12	Karak	6	6	-
13	Ma'an	4	4	-
14	Aqaba	1	1	-
15	Tafilah	4	4	-
16	Central Badia	1	1	-
17	Northern Badia	1	1	-
18	Southern Badia	3	3	-
	General Electoral District	1	-	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>5</b>

Through reviewing the numbers presented in the table above, we observe a low level of female participation as heads of local electoral committees, while a woman assumed the role of head of the electoral committee for the general electoral district.

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<sup>61</sup> <https://www.lec.jo/sites> Published on the Independent Election Commission's Facebook page on 29/07/2024

## Phase One: Pre-Election Phase

### A. Voter Registration

#### • Women

The Center monitored the number of male and female voters registered for the purpose of voting in the 20<sup>th</sup> Parliamentary Elections<sup>62</sup>, which were as follows:

Electoral District	Females	Males	No. of male & female voters
Capital / First District	317,484	301,779	619,263
Capital / Second District	438,219	415,332	853,551
Capital / Third District	255,801	229,870	485,671
Irbid / First District	299,414	275,663	275,077
Irbid / Second District	178,613	150,995	329,608
Ma'raq	60,573	51,842	112,415
Balqa	187,656	167,901	355,557
Zarqa	374,633	355,923	730,556
Jerash	71,431	60,094	131,525
Ajloun	64,295	52,302	116,597
Madaba	67,561	59,886	127,447
Karak	104,572	86,687	191,259
Tafilah	34,937	27,658	62,595
Ma'an	30,081	27,730	57,811
Aqaba	41,113	39,858	80,971
Northern Bedouins	69,297	52,156	121,453
Central Bedouins	45,335	31,959	77,294
Southern Bedouins	48,911	37,658	86,569
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,689,926</b>	<b>2,425,293</b>	<b>5,115,219</b>

Upon reviewing the table above, it appears that the number of female voters registered for the purpose of voting in the 2024 House of Representatives elections is **2,689,926** out of **5,115,219** voters, which represents **52.6%**<sup>63</sup>. In comparison, the number of female voters registered for the 2016 House of Representatives elections was **2,447,379** out of **4,647,835** voters, representing 52.6%<sup>64</sup>. The Center observes that the current percentage is similar to that of the 2016 House of Representatives elections.

<sup>62</sup> <https://www.iec.jo/ar> Published on the Independent Election Commission's Facebook page on 24/07/2024

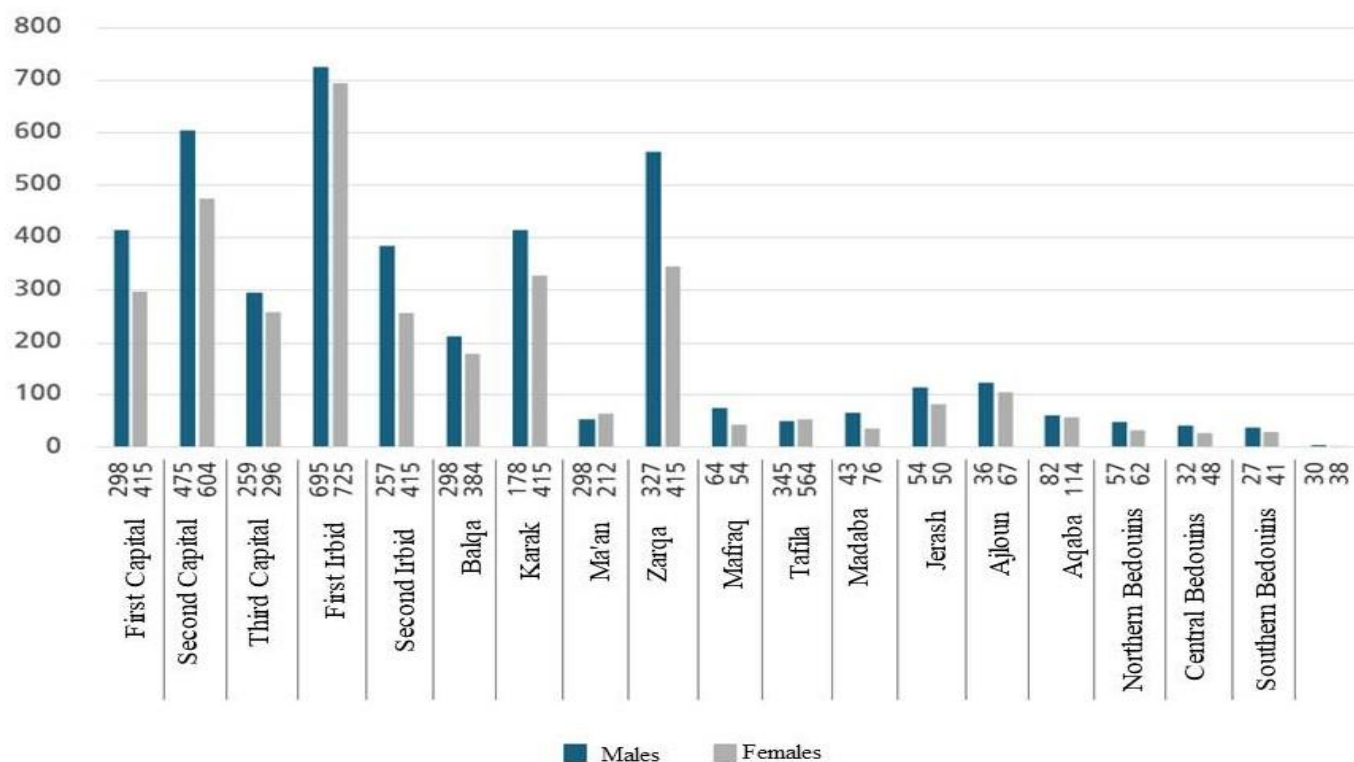
<sup>63</sup> Independent Election Commission's Facebook page on 13/08/2024

<sup>64</sup> The Center's annual report for the year 2020, published on the website [www.nchr.org.jo](http://www.nchr.org.jo)

- **Persons with Disabilities:**

The total number of registered voters with disabilities who hold the identification card is 7,653, of which 4,288 are male and 3,365 are female, as shown in the following chart<sup>65</sup>:

A graph showing the number of voters with disabilities who obtained identification cards, broken down by gender



<sup>65</sup> According to the Independent Election Commission's letter No. (T H /2331/4/5) dated 8/9/2024, which was issued in response to the Center's letter No. (J A / 39/788) dated 4/9/2024. 114



It is worth noting that it was not possible to determine the number of registered voters with disabilities for the purpose of voting who have not obtained the identification card issued by the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Therefore, the Commission only counted those who have the identification card. It is important to mention that a person with a disability is considered one who holds the identification card or a certified medical report from one of the hospitals of the Ministry of Health, the Royal Medical Services, or university hospitals. In this context, the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities announced on its social media platforms that it estimates the number of persons with disabilities eligible to vote to be around 700,000 individuals.<sup>66</sup> This highlights the absence of a database to determine the number of persons with disabilities among the registered voters, their percentage, geographic distribution, or the types of disabilities to allocate them to polling stations prepared for persons with disabilities or to provide sign language interpreters.

- **Elderly People:**

The number of registered elderly voters amounted to (245,564), divided by gender and their geographic distribution as follows:<sup>67</sup>

Electoral District	No. of elderly male voters	No. of elderly female voters
First Capital	11,789	14,265
Second Capital	21,112	27,434
Third Capital	16,653	18,532
First Irbid	11,796	13,920
Second Irbid	6,156	7,702
Balqa	6,625	9,018
Karak	3,844	5,250
Ma'an	1,034	1,277
Zarqa	13,468	17,274
Mafraq	1,935	2,689
Tafilah	1,050	1,352
Madaba	2,651	3,383
Jerash	2,217	2,827
Ajloun	2,340	2,992
Aqaba	1,115	1,179
Northern Bedouins	2,718	2,818
Central Bedouins	1,407	1,883
Southern Bedouins	1,687	2,172
<b>Total</b>	<b>109,597</b>	<b>135,967</b>

The Independent Election Commission classified elderly individuals as those aged **70 years** and above, according to the table mentioned above. In the same context, the number of elderly individuals, as per the General Population and Housing Census issued by the Department of Statistics, reached **588,100** for those aged **60 years** and above for both genders, representing **5.5%** of the Kingdom's population.

Additionally, the definition of an elderly person according to the Elderly Care Regulation of 2021 is as follows: "A person determined by the committee to be in need of care, who has no one to provide such care, or whose family is unable to provide full care for them, provided that their age is not less than sixty years."

- **Candidacy:**

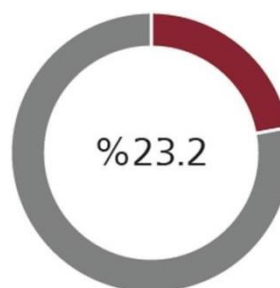
The Independent Election Commission announced the period for submitting candidacy applications from July 30, 2024, to August 1, 2024.

- **Women:**

**Number of female candidates:** The total number of candidates, regardless of age group, reached 1,640 male & female candidates, distributed as follows:

Males	Females	Total
1258	382	1640

Upon reviewing the table, it is observed that the percentage of male candidates is **76.7%**, while the percentage of female candidates is **23.2%**. This is a higher percentage compared to the female candidates in the elections for the Nineteenth House of Representatives, where the number of female candidates reached **364** out of a total of **1,638** candidates, representing **22.2%**.



Percentage of women candidates for the elections

<sup>66</sup> Refer to the Facebook page of the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, dated 20/8/2024.

<sup>67</sup> According to the Independent Election Commission's letter No. (T H /2331/4/5) dated 8/9/2024, which was issued in response to the Center's letter No. (J A / 39/788) dated 4/9/2024. 114

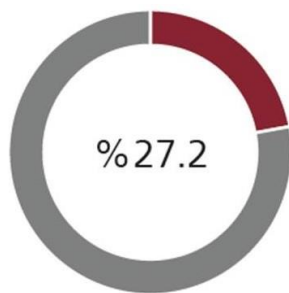
- **Number of Female Candidates for the Women's Quota:** The number of female candidates from the local districts running for the women's quota reached **165**, distributed as follows:

Local District	No. of Female Candidates
First Capital	10
Second Capital	9
Third Capital	12
Irbid First	12
Irbid Second	11
Balqa	10
Karak	16
Ma'an	5
Zarqa	11
Mafraq	5
Tafilah	10
Madaba	9
Jerash	9
Ajloun	7
Aqaba	7
Northern Bedouins	7
Central Bedouins	9
Southern Bedouins	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>

- **Number of female candidates for the General District:** The number of female candidates for the general District amounted to (686) candidates, distributed as follows:

Males	Females	Total
499	187	686

Upon reviewing the table, we find that the percentage of male candidates for the general district stands at 72.4%, while the percentage of female candidates for the general district is 27.2%, which is a very low percentage.



Percentage of female candidates in the general district

- **Nomination for the Youth Category:**

The number of male and female young individuals under the age of (35) who submitted nomination applications is as follows, according to the table below:

District	Males	Females	Total
Local	32	28	60
General	110	50	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>220</b>

And by examining the table, we observe that the percentage of women running on the local list for this age group is (46.6%), while the percentage of women running on the general list is approximately (31%). This highlights that the percentage of women running on the general list remains modest.

- **Elderly Candidates:**

According to the Independent Election Commission, the number of candidates in the elderly category (aged 70 years or older) reached (69) candidates, including (65) males and (4) females. They are distributed as follows by gender<sup>68</sup>:

Electoral District	No. of male candidates in the elderly category	No. of female candidates in the elderly category
First Capital	0	0
Second Capital	6	0
Third Capital	1	0
First Irbid	9	1
Second Irbid	2	0
Balqa	5	0
Karak	5	0
Ma'an	0	1
Zarqa	4	0
Mafraq	1	0
Madaba	2	0
Jerash	1	0
Ajloun	1	0
Aqaba	1	0
Northern Badia	0	0
Central Badia	1	0
Southern Badia	0	0
General District	26	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4</b>

<sup>68</sup> According to the Independent Election Commission's letter No. (T H /2331/4/5) dated 8/9/2024, which was issued in response to the Center's letter No. (J A / 39/788) dated 4/9/2024.

▪ **Candidates with Disabilities:**

- **Number of Candidates with Disabilities by Gender:** According to the Independent Election Commission, the number of candidates with disabilities reached three (**2 males, 1 female**)<sup>69</sup>. However, the National Center documented six candidates with disabilities (**2 males, 4 females**).
- **Number of Candidates on the General List and Local Districts:** The Commission reported that no candidates with disabilities ran in the local districts, while the number of candidates on the general list was three (**2 males, 1 female**). In contrast, the National Center recorded **two female** candidates in the local districts and four candidates on the general list (**2 males and 2 females**).

**C. Voting Results of the National Center’s Observation of the Voting Process:**

The National Center monitored the participation of voters with disabilities, elderly individuals, and women in the voting process and the facilities provided to ensure their right to vote. This monitoring was conducted based on the final results of the observation forms for election day using the National Center’s dedicated electronic application. This ensured timely and efficient access to information about the electoral process<sup>70</sup>. The observed percentages were as follows:

<sup>69</sup> According to the Independent Election Commission’s letter No. (T H /2331/4/5) dated 8/9/2024, which was issued in response to the Center’s letter No. (J A / 39/788) dated 4/9/2024.

<sup>70</sup> The observers were also trained to use this electronic application, which includes the feature of determining the location of the ballot box and determining the location of the observer

▪ **Priority in Voting:**

Subject	Yes	No
Was priority given to elderly individuals and pregnant women during voting?	88.2%	11.8%
Was priority given to persons with disabilities during voting?	83.3%	16.7%

▪ **Voting procedures for persons with disabilities**

Subject	Yes	No
Was it verified that the assistant did not have special ink on their right index finger?	91.9%	8.1%
Was the assistant’s name recorded in the section designated for assistants in the voter register?	89.4%	10.6%
Was the voting method explained to voters with disabilities or those unable to vote independently, as well as to their assistants?	92.1%	7.9%
Did the voter with a disability or their assistant place the ballot paper in the box in full view of the committee and observers?	92.6%	7.4%
Was the special ink applied to the left index finger of the voter with a disability or those unable to vote independently?	92.1%	7.9%
Was the special ink applied to the right index finger of the assistant?	89.4%	10.6%
Did the head of the election committee assist voters with disabilities or those unable to vote independently in the absence of an assistant?	89.7%	10.3%
Was any assistant allowed to help more than one voter with disabilities or those unable to vote independently?	5.9%	94.1%
Did any voter with a disability express dissatisfaction with the procedures followed?	2.5%	97.5%
Were sign language interpreters available at the polling station to assist voters with hearing disabilities?	19.7%	80.3%
Was the height of the booth and ballot box suitable for voters with disabilities, especially those with mobility impairments or short stature?	81.3%	18.7%
Were ramps or steps available near the booth and ballot box for voters with disabilities (short stature)?	44.0%	56.0%

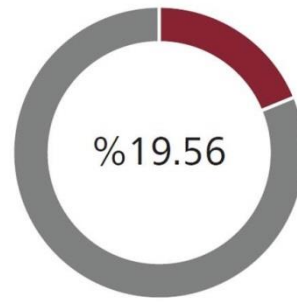
- From the table, it is evident that there is a limited availability of sign language interpreters to assist voters with hearing disabilities at polling stations, with only (19.7%) of stations providing this service. The National Center issued the first, second, and third statements highlighting several observations recorded by its field monitors and operations room, including complaints received by the Center. These were forwarded to the Independent Election Commission for resolution, such as the lack

of reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities<sup>71</sup>.

- In a related observation, the Center noted that one candidate with a disability was unable to vote due to the absence of an elevator at the polling station in Zarqa Al-Yamama School, Jabal Al-Nasr<sup>72</sup>.

#### ❖ Final Election Results:

According to the final results of the parliamentary elections announced by the Independent Election Commission and published in the Official Gazette<sup>73</sup>, women secured (27) seats in the 20th House of Representatives out of a total of (138) seats. This included (9) seats from the general list and (18) seats from local districts, marking an increase of (12) seats compared to the previous parliament. This is the highest number of seats won by Jordanian women in parliamentary history, bringing their representation in the House of Representatives to (19.56%).



Percentage of seats won by women in the Twentieth House of Representatives

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<sup>71</sup> One of the polling stations in the Southern Badia District - Queen Rania Mixed Elementary School, and two polling stations in Balqa Governorate: Imam Ali bin Abi Talib Secondary School for Islamic Studies, Queen Rania Mixed Elementary School. Lack of facilitating arrangements for people with disabilities in many polling stations: Jerash Governorate: Souf Camp Secondary School for Girls, Madaba Governorate: Al-Aliyah Secondary School for Girls, Mafraq Governorate: Al-Aleimat Secondary School for Girls, Khalid bin Al-Waleed Elementary School for Boys, Zarqa Governorate: Ramla bint Abi Sufyan Secondary School for Girls. Not putting ink on the finger of one of the companions, and allowing him to accompany another voter in one of the polling stations in Irbid Governorate, the first district: Aqraba Secondary School for Boys. Lack of facilitating arrangements for people with disabilities in many polling stations - Capital Governorate, the second district: Khawla bint Khuwailid School, Al-Quds Secondary School for Girls, and Al-Nuzha First Elementary School for Girls, and the third district: Al-Kamaliya Secondary School for Girls. And in Zarqa Governorate: Al-Waleed bin Abdul Malik Elementary School for Boys.

<sup>72</sup> The ballot box is located on the ground floor for males and on the second floor for females.

<sup>73</sup> Issue No. 5950, dated 14/09/2024

## Eighth: Results and Recommendations

The electoral process for the 2024 parliamentary elections for the 20<sup>th</sup> House of Representatives was characterized by ease and clarity in the procedures followed for managing the election process. The Center did not observe any violations that undermined the integrity, transparency, and neutrality of the electoral process. However, the Center did record some observations outlined in this report, which did not impact the conduct of the electoral process or its final results or compromise its integrity and neutrality. Addressing and resolving these observations in future elections could contribute to further progress in the management of the electoral process.

On a broader note, the National Center for Human Rights, aiming to ensure the integrity of the electoral process, transmitted **93 observations** to the Independent Election Commission for immediate action. The Center observed a significant response from the Commission in addressing these observations.

Based on the above, and with the aim of developing the legislative framework and procedures related to the electoral process, the Center presents the following recommendations:

- **Amendment to the Election Law for the House of Representatives of 2022:** Establishing a quota for persons with disabilities in the House of Representatives.
- **Amendment of Article (2/20) of the Election Law:** Granting individuals the right to announce their candidacy intentions, ensuring the establishment of necessary controls and standards in this regard.
- **Amendment to the Election Law:** Introducing penalties for assaults on election committees to control and prevent such incidents.
- **Amendment to the Election Law:** Imposing deterrent penalties for the use of children in election campaigns to curb this practice.
- **Clarifying the Prohibition of Internal Elections:** Explicitly prohibiting internal elections, which hinder individuals' freedom to run for office and simultaneously impact voters' and candidates' decisions, thus reinforcing discriminatory practices against women.
- **Reevaluation of Instructions for Aggregating General Election Results:** Revising instructions from 2024 that allowed only accredited local and international observers and media personnel to attend the result aggregation process at polling stations, to permit candidates or their representatives to attend this phase.
- **Reevaluation of Media Access Regulations:** Revising the 2024 instructions that allowed photographers into polling and counting rooms in coordination with the election committees and based on available space, to enable journalists to enter polling and counting rooms to ensure media coverage, maintaining their right to oversight and professional duties while adhering to established standards to avoid disrupting the electoral process.
- **Establishing Clear Procedures for Verification of Veiled Voter Identity.**

- **Expanding Awareness Campaigns on Polling Station Locations and Voting Procedures:** Encouraging increased visibility of methods for objections and inquiries about polling station locations via various media channels.
- **Raising Public Awareness:** Emphasizing the importance of individual participation in public affairs, especially through parliamentary elections, which reflects limited voter turnout overall.
- **Increasing Awareness of Preliminary Voter Lists:** Enhancing public understanding of the availability and timelines for objections to these lists, as well as the means of communication about electoral districts and polling stations.
- **Providing Facilitation for Observers:** Allowing observers to use mobile phones inside polling and counting rooms, as stipulated by the current instructions, in light of monitoring requirements and the use of electronic applications for ballot collection and counting, as is the case with election monitoring applications from the Center.
- **Training and Capacity Building for Public Security Personnel:** Educating security forces on who is authorized to enter polling stations and counting rooms at any time during election day.
- **Training Election Center Heads and Committees:** Facilitating better interactions between observers, election committees, and polling station heads to enhance their oversight role.
- **Adoption of the "Sanad" Application:** To verify the identity of female voters alongside civil ID verification.
- **Training Specialized Judges:** Ensuring the presence of judges specialized in election-related cases and election crimes in specialized courts.
- **Improvement of Polling Booths for Greater Privacy.**
- **Increased Awareness Campaigns for Voters with Disabilities:** Enhancing knowledge of voter and polling station accessibility for persons with disabilities.
- **Increased Representation of Women and Persons with Disabilities:** Ensuring their active participation in election committees, including leadership roles, along with capacity-building efforts.
- **Preparation of Polling Stations to Accommodate Persons with Disabilities:** Ensuring all polling stations are accessible to individuals with various disabilities.
- **Data Collection for Persons with Disabilities:** Establishing a database of registered voters with disabilities, including the number, percentage, and geographical distribution of disabilities, to allocate them to suitable polling stations.
- **Capacity Building for Media:** Enhancing media coverage of the rights of persons with disabilities to vote and run for office, contributing to changing stereotypes and raising awareness.
- **Voter Awareness Programs for Female Candidates:** Providing

training on election platform preparation, campaigning, and voter outreach.

- **Inclusion of Electoral Rights in School Curricula:** Expanding the

concept of electoral rights and candidacy in school curricula, promoting civic education through extracurricular activities.

# Annexes



### **First: Statements Issued by the Center During the Electoral Process**

#### **4. Statement on Setting the Date for the 20th House of Representatives Elections**

The National Center for Human Rights affirms that the Royal Decree to hold parliamentary elections reflects the Hashemite leadership's commitment to consolidating fundamental constitutional and human rights principles related to elections. These principles include the periodicity of elections, reliance on the people as the source of authority, and the establishment of the principle of separation of powers. This decision represents a cornerstone of democratic systems.

In the same context, the Royal Decree to hold parliamentary elections demonstrates adherence to and respect for international human rights standards related to the rights to vote and run for office. Foremost among these is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which stipulates in Article (21) that the will of the people is the basis of authority, expressed through periodic and genuine elections conducted by secret ballot and guaranteeing the freedom to vote. Similarly, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in Article 25, obligates states to ensure the right of individuals to participate in public affairs, vote, and be elected in fair elections. It also emphasizes the principles of periodic elections and universal suffrage. It is worth noting that Jordan has ratified this covenant and published it in the Official Gazette.

In setting the date for parliamentary elections, the Center confirms that this action embodies the Royal directives to continue the political modernization process. On this occasion, and pursuant to its general mandate to monitor and oversee human rights as stipulated by Law No. (51) of 2006 and its amendments, the Center announces its intention to monitor the parliamentary elections, as it has consistently done throughout all phases of the process.

## **5. Statement on the Candidate Nomination Stage**

In its follow-up to the electoral process for the 20th House of Representatives in all its stages, the National Center for Human Rights monitored the nomination phase, which began on July 30, 2024. The Center followed the submission of candidacy applications to the Independent Election Commission for general lists and to main polling stations for local lists. By the end of the working day on Thursday, August 1, 2024—the final day for submitting candidacy applications—25 general lists were registered, representing the participation of 36 political parties and including 697 candidates. Additionally, 174 applications were submitted for local constituencies, comprising 954 candidates. The total number of candidates from both genders for general and local lists reached 1,651. Notably, two local lists included women competing in open contests.

Through its field observations, the Center noted the ease of access to committee headquarters, the availability of clear guidance, and the simplicity of procedures. Accessibility arrangements were provided at the monitored sites for persons with disabilities, with one exception. The Independent Election Commission addressed the Center's observation regarding this site by providing the necessary accessibility measures, ensuring ease of movement and access for persons with disabilities and the elderly. The Center will continue to monitor subsequent developments regarding submitted candidacy applications, objections, and appeals before the competent courts.<sup>74</sup>

## **6. Statement on the Publication of Preliminary Voter Lists on June 6, 2024**

The National Center for Human Rights monitors and follows up on the electoral process for the 20th House of Representatives at all stages, starting from the announcement of the election date on September 10, 2024.

The Center's team observes polling centers and their preparations, including accessibility arrangements to enable persons with disabilities to exercise their right to vote.

Since June 2, 2024, the Center's team has been monitoring the publication of preliminary voter lists at primary and secondary polling centers, as well as on the website of the Independent Election Commission.

As part of its legal mandate, the Center monitored the electronic and in-person publication of preliminary voter lists at main committee headquarters, as well as the objections stage. By the evening of Wednesday, June 5, 2024, a total of 1,792 personal objections had been submitted. Of these, 970 (54%) were accepted, 27 (2%) were rejected, and 795 (44%) remained under review. No third-party objections had been recorded as of that date.

During field monitoring of main committee headquarters in Amman on June 6, 2024, the Center's team observed that these locations were easily accessible, clearly identified, and located in well-known areas.

The Center commends the mechanism for submitting personal objections electronically, as it saves voters time and effort. It recommends using visual and audio media on official channels to

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<sup>74</sup> For more information, please visit the National Center for Human Rights website: <https://www.nchr.org/jo/ar>

publicize objection procedures and polling center locations.

### **7. Statement on the Publication of Final Voter Lists**

In its follow-up on the electoral process for the 20th House of Representatives, the National Center for Human Rights monitored the stages of personal objections to preliminary voter lists, objections to third-party registrations, the rectification process, and the approval and publication of the final voter lists. These stages were conducted according to the announced timeline, which began on June 3, 2024, and concluded on July 24, 2024.

The total number of personal objections submitted was 18,726. Of these, 13,949 objections were filed with the Civil Status and Passports Department, resulting in 13,307 approvals and 642 rejections due to non-compliance with applicable regulations. An additional 4,777 objections were submitted electronically through the Independent Election Commission's website.

The objections filed with the Civil Status and Passports Department (13,949 in total) were categorized as follows:

- 2,958 objections related to changes in place of residence.
- 2,033 objections concerning voter lists for the closed Bedouin constituencies.
- 3,051 objections regarding changes to Christian constituency allocations when no seats were available in the voter's local constituency.
- 24 objections related to changes to Circassian and Chechen constituency allocations when no seats were available in the voter's local constituency.

- 5,296 objections related to changes in polling and counting center locations.
- 264 new requests for voter registration for eligible individuals.
- 323 objections citing errors in voter data.

The Independent Election Commission's website received 4,777 personal objections, categorized as follows:

- 585 requests to change the electoral district for Christians.
- 194 requests to change the electoral district for Circassians and Chechens.
- 3,992 requests to change polling centers.
- 6 requests to change polling centers for voters with disabilities.

The Center also monitored the appeals stage at the Courts of First Instance concerning decisions by the Civil Status and Passports Department. Two appeals were filed, both of which were dismissed by the competent court.

Additionally, the Center monitored objections to third-party voter registrations. A total of 542 objections were filed, distributed as follows:

- In Mafraq Governorate, 503 objections were submitted, all of which were accepted except for 23 that were rejected.
- In Ma'an Governorate, 39 objections were submitted, all of which were rejected.

Field visits by the Center's team to main committee headquarters in Amman revealed that these locations were easily accessible, clearly marked, and equipped

with informational signs detailing the objection procedures.

The Center appreciates the development of electronic mechanisms for submitting personal objections, as this saves voters time and effort.

In conclusion, the National Center for Human Rights calls upon Jordanian citizens to exercise their right to participate in public life, including their rights to run for office and vote, in accordance with the Jordanian Constitution, international human rights standards, and national legislation.

#### **8. Statement on the Nomination Stage (Dated August 2, 2024)**

As part of its comprehensive monitoring of the electoral process for the 20th House of Representatives, the National Center for Human Rights observed the nomination stage, which began on July 30, 2024. The Center tracked the submission of candidacy applications to the Independent Election Commission for general lists and to main polling centers for local lists.

By the end of the workday on Thursday, August 1, 2024—the final day for submitting candidacy applications—25 general lists had been registered, representing the participation of 36 political parties and including 697 candidates. Additionally, 174 applications were submitted for local constituencies, comprising 954 candidates. The total number of candidates from both genders across general and local lists reached 1,651. Notably, two local lists included women competing in open contests.

During its field observations, the Center noted the ease of access to committee headquarters, the availability of clear guidance, and the simplicity of procedures. Accessibility arrangements were provided at most monitored sites for persons with disabilities, except for one location. However, the Independent Election Commission responded promptly to the Center's observation by implementing the necessary accessibility measures at the

site, ensuring ease of movement and access for persons with disabilities and the elderly.

The Center will continue to monitor subsequent developments regarding submitted candidacy applications, objections, and appeals before the competent courts.

## Second: Statements on Election Day

### Statement 1

#### Elections for the "Twentieth House of Representatives": Voting Phase, 2024

The Independent Election Commission set Tuesday, September 10, 2024, as the constitutional election date for the Twentieth House of Representatives. In line with the National Center for Human Rights' (NCHR) mandate under Law No. (51) of 2006 and its amendments, the Center deployed a team of 572 observers to monitor the voting phase. Of these, 474 were stationed across polling sites nationwide, covering 28.7% of polling centers and 19.8% of ballot boxes. The remaining observers operated in the field and from the NCHR's operations room, ensuring rapid reporting of field observations, complaints, and comments to the Independent Election Commission for immediate action, safeguarding the electoral process.

The observer team was selected to represent a diverse cross-section of society, including youth, university students, civil society organizations, activists, and persons with disabilities.

To enhance monitoring efficiency, the NCHR developed an electronic application to track election day progress in real-time. Observers were trained in using the application, which features tools such as mapping ballot box locations and tracking observer positions.

#### Key Observations During the Voting Phase:

1. Approximately 86% of polling centers adhered to the legally mandated opening time as stipulated by Election Law No. (4) of 2022.
2. 99% of polling and counting committee members were present before the commencement of the ballot box opening procedures.
3. Six NCHR observers were prevented from observing the

ballot box opening and the start of voting.

4. Women constituted 69.8% of the polling committee members.
5. In 22% of polling centers, non-committee members were present in the polling and counting rooms during the ballot box opening and record preparation.
6. 97.9% of ballot boxes were shown empty to those present before sealing and starting the voting process.
7. 81.1% of polling centers conducted ballot paper counts in the presence of attendees before voting commenced.
8. 94.1% of polling centers prepared and signed ballot box opening records.
9. Accessibility arrangements for persons with disabilities and the elderly were available in 15% of polling centers.
10. Electoral campaigning occurred within or outside 27% of polling and counting centers, including specific incidents:
  - o A voter wore clothing bearing a candidate's name at Marj Al-Hamam Mixed Primary School in Amman's Third District.
  - o Campaigning activities were reported inside Juwaida Boys Secondary School in Amman's First District.
11. Voting procedure manuals were available in 66.9% of polling centers.
12. Privacy screens and voting materials were provided.
13. Voter lists were available in both paper and electronic formats at all polling centers.
14. All ballot boxes were placed in monitored locations.
15. Voting procedures were followed at all observed ballot boxes.
16. All boxes were sealed with numbered locks.

The National Center for Human Rights received and addressed several complaints:

Observers were initially prevented from entering some polling centers in Irbid (Adoun Secondary School for Girls), Ajloun (Ajloun Basic Mixed School), Amman (Qadisiya Basic Girls School), Madaba (Tareq Ibn Ziyad Secondary Comprehensive School for Boys), and Ma'an. The issue was reported and rectified by the Independent Elections Commission.

Accessibility issues were reported at Queen Rania Basic Mixed School in the southern Badia and at two polling centers in Balqa Governorate (Imam Ali ibn Abi Talib Secondary School for Islamic Sciences, Queen Rania Basic School).

Instances of ballot paper photography were reported at polling centers in Balqa (King Abdullah II School of Excellence, Al-Safiyya Secondary School for Boys), Irbid (Ramtha Secondary School for Boys), and Jerash (Suff Basic School for Boys).

Counterfeit ballots were seized and destroyed at Palestine Basic School for Boys in Ma'an.

The National Center for Human Rights' Operations Room phones are operational 24/7: +962 65932257, +962 65931071, +962 65931256.

## **Statement 2 Elections for the "Twentieth House of Representatives" - Voting Phase 2024**

As part of ongoing parliamentary election monitoring, the National Center for Human Rights recorded the following observations regarding the voting process:

Voter identification was verified using a national ID card, with 99.5% of committee heads ensuring ballots were stamped with the electoral district.

The correct identity of female voters wearing hijabs was verified in 80.8% of cases.

Violations of voting secrecy were observed, including public voting, elevated voices, writing the candidate's name outside the privacy booths, and ballot photography in 16.6% of cases. Unauthorized individuals were present in 3.1% of polling centers.

Voting disruptions occurred in 2.6% of cases.

Priority was given to persons with disabilities and the elderly in 82.9% of cases.

Polling committees followed standard procedures to accommodate voters with disabilities.

Election campaigns continued near polling centers, with children distributing campaign materials. Campaigns and gatherings near polling centers and counting stations occurred at a rate of 26.8%.

In addition, the National Center for Human Rights received numerous observations and complaints, which were referred to the Independent Elections Commission for resolution. Notable issues include:

Observers were initially barred from entering a polling center at Umm Sharik Ansariya Mixed School in Zarqa.

Suspicious vote-buying attempts were reported at Munduj Mixed School in Irbid District 1 and Mliha Secondary Girls School in Madaba.

Crowding was observed due to technical issues at Queen Rania Abdullah Secondary Girls School in Amman District 2, and corrective actions were taken by the Independent Elections Commission.

Instances of hijab-wearing voters casting votes without proper identification verification were reported at Umm Qasir

Mixed School and Muqabilin Secondary Mixed School in Amman District 1, Kharaba Basic Mixed School in Karak, and Hussein ibn Ali Boys School in Aqaba.

One instance of incorrect indelible ink application was recorded on the right index finger of a voter at Khaldiya Secondary Mixed School in Northern Badia District.

Reports were made regarding the use of expired passports and national identification cards as identification at Fatima Al-Zahraa Girls' Primary School in Aqaba and Al-Hashmia Girls' Secondary School, respectively.

Accessibility arrangements were lacking at several polling centers: Camp Souf Girls' Secondary School in Jerash, Al-Aliyah Girls' Secondary School in Madaba, Al-Alaimat Girls' Secondary School & Khalid bin Al-Walid Boys' Primary School in Mafraq, and Ramlah bint Abi Sufyan Girls' Secondary School in Zarqa

Voting secrecy violations included:

- Voters photographing or attempting to photograph ballots at Imam Ali Secondary School for Boys in Amman Third District, That Al-Sawari Mixed Secondary School in Aqaba, and Al-Istiqlal Boys' Primary School in Madaba.
- General voting was observed at Jafin Comprehensive Girls' Secondary School in Irbid Second District, Asma bint Abi Bakr Mixed Basic School in Balqa, Fatima Abdul Hamid Musleh Mixed Secondary School, Khalid bin Walid Boys' Secondary School in Ma'an, and Aila Boys' Secondary School in Aqaba.

A polling station committee member was observed entering behind the privacy partition during voting at May Ziyada Mixed Secondary School in Amman Third District. In Balqa, the polling station

committee chairman attempted to influence voter choices at Asma bint Abi Bakr Mixed Basic School and Fatima Al-Zahraa Girls' Primary School in Aqaba. A committee member was observed sitting next to the privacy screen at Zain Al-Sharaf Girls' Secondary School in Karak.

Election campaigns continued around several polling stations, including: Yadouda Girls' Secondary School and Mixed Secondary School in Amman First District, Hala bint Khuwaylid Girls' Comprehensive Secondary School in the Second District, May Ziyada Mixed Secondary School and Manshiyya Husban Mixed Secondary School in the Third District, Qusayla Girls' Comprehensive Secondary School in Irbid First District, Asma bint Abi Bakr Mixed Basic School and Shaima bint Al-Harith Girls' School in Zarqa, Al-Burj Boys' Secondary School in Jerash, and Tareq bin Ziyad Boys' Primary School in Tafilah.

The National Center for Human Rights operates 24/7 and can be contacted for complaints and observations at the following phone numbers: 065931071, 065932257, 065931256

### **Statement 3**

#### **On the "Twentieth House of Representatives" Elections**

#### **Voting Phase 2024**

The National Center for Human Rights continued monitoring the parliamentary election process for the 20th Jordanian Parliament and issues its third statement regarding the electoral process. The center recorded the following observations:

- Verification of voter identity through national ID cards only, with heads of committees adhering to the proper procedures of stamping the two ballots with the electoral district stamp at a rate of 98.7%.
- The rate of non-compliance with the verification of veiled women



according to the prescribed mechanism was 18.2%.

- The rate of practices that undermine the principle of secret ballot—such as public voting, loud voting, or photographing ballots—was 23.1%.
- The rate of unauthorized individuals entering polling stations was 5.8%.
- Availability of objection forms for eligible submitters was at 73% of the polling stations observed by the center.
- The rate of prioritizing voting for persons with disabilities and the elderly was 85.8%.
- Election gatherings near polling stations were observed at 37.5%.
- Continued election campaigns in front of polling stations at 20.9%.
- Use of children for distributing campaign cards was observed at 33.1%.

On another note, the National Center for Human Rights received several complaints and observations that were forwarded to the Independent Election Commission for follow-up and resolution. The most significant of these include:

- **Allegations of vote-buying:** In Madaba, Patriarchate of the Orthodox Greek School, in Ajloun, Wahadneh Boys' Secondary School, in Aqaba, Aqaba Comprehensive Girls' Secondary School.
- **Interference with the principle of secret ballot:** Public voting observed at: Qutayba bin Muslim Boys' Secondary School, Amman Second District, Khalda Comprehensive Girls' Secondary School, Amman Third District, Khaled Bin Walid Boys'

Secondary School, Ma'an, Ramlah Bint Abi Sufyan Girls' Secondary School, Zarqa, Al-Scientific Secondary School, Aqaba.

- **Exploitation of children in electoral campaigning:** Hammad Farhan Boys' Secondary School and Annabah Comprehensive Girls' Secondary School, Irbid Second District, Aisha Bint Abi Bakr Basic Mixed School and Russeifa Comprehensive Girls' Secondary School, Zarqa, Al-Hashmiya Girls' Secondary School, Aqaba.
- **Photographing ballots** observed at: Khawla Bint Khuwaild Girls' Comprehensive School and Quds Secondary Girls' School, Amman, Yarmouk Mixed Basic School, Balqa, Zain Al-Sharaf Mixed Secondary School, Tafilah, Karak Boys' Secondary School, Karak.
- **Entry of polling station member behind the privacy screen during voting** at: Hafsa Bint Umar Mixed Secondary School, Amman Third District.
- **Attempted impersonation of a voter** in Ma'an at Shifa Bint Auf Basic Mixed School.
- **Failure to verify the identity of veiled women** in Khalda Girls' Secondary School, Amman Third District.
- **Discharging of firearms outside a polling station** in Al-Rawdha Mixed Primary School, Balqa.
- **Lack of priority for voting for pregnant women** in Aqaba at Aila Boys' Secondary School.
- **One case of reliance on a driver's license as proof of identity** for voting at Khawla Bint Khuwaild Mixed Secondary School, Amman Third District.
- **Failure to apply ink to the finger of a polling station assistant and allowing them to accompany**



- **another voter** at Aqraba Boys' Secondary School, Irbid First District.
- **Lack of accessible voting facilities** for persons with disabilities at several polling stations, including: Khalda Bint Khuwaild Girls' Comprehensive School, Amman Second District, Quds Girls' Secondary School, Amman Second District, Khawla Bint Khuwaild Girls' Comprehensive School, Amman Second District, Khalda Girls' Secondary School, Amman Third District, Al-Waleed Bin Abdul Malik Boys' Basic School, Zarqa.

The National Center for Human Rights reiterates that its operations room is active 24/7 and can be contacted for complaints and observations at the following phone numbers: 065931071, 065932257, 065931256

#### **Statement 4 Regarding the Elections of the Twentieth House of Representatives**

##### **Ballot Box Closure Phase**

The National Center for Human Rights continues to monitor the proceedings of the parliamentary elections for the 20th House of Representatives and issues its fourth statement regarding the pre-closure phase and the procedures related to ballot box closure. The Center recorded the following observations:

- The percentage of adherence to the scheduled closing time for ballot boxes was 71.1%.
- The percentage of enabling observers and candidates' representatives to monitor the procedures for closing the ballot boxes was 96.3%.

- The percentage of unauthorized persons present in the polling room during the closure of the ballot boxes was 5.5%.
- The percentage of documenting and sealing unused, damaged, and invalid ballots in a secure bag was 85.5%.
- The percentage of organizing and signing the ballot box closure reports by the chairperson of the election and counting committee and its members was 97.2%.
- The percentage of matching the number of used ballots with the number of voters was 96.3%.
- The percentage of incidents or disturbances during this period inside polling centers was 1.8%.

On another note, the National Center for Human Rights received a set of observations and complaints regarding the pre-closure phase of the ballot boxes, which were forwarded to the Independent Election Commission for further action. The main issues include:

- Allegations of vote-buying in the governorates of Jerash and Mafraq.
- Continued campaigning within many polling and counting centers and their vicinity, as well as the continued use of children in election-related campaigning around several polling and counting centers.
- One instance of using union membership cards as identification for voting purposes in Karak: Al-Raba Boys' Secondary School.
- One voter was denied the right to vote due to an inability to apply the indelible ink for health reasons.
- The lack of accessible arrangements for persons with disabilities in certain polling and counting centers, along with

- continued public voting at some polling and counting centers.
- The failure to verify the identity of veiled women in some polling centers.
- Overcrowding in several polling and counting centers in various governorates, such as King Abdullah II School for Excellence, Fatima Al-Zahra Secondary School, Aila Secondary School, and Aqaba Comprehensive Girls' Secondary School in Aqaba Governorate, among others.
- The closure of ballot box number (1) at Nusaybah Al-Mazniyah Mixed Secondary School in Ma'an Governorate at 6:40 PM due to disputes and disturbances.
- The refusal to allow some of the Center's observers to attend the ballot box closure phase in a limited number of polling centers.

The Center notes that it sent 194 observations to the Independent Election Commission from the ballot box opening phase to the ballot box closure phase.

The National Center for Human Rights reiterates that its operations room operates 24/7 and receives complaints and observations via the following contact numbers:  
065932257, 065931256, 065931071

## **Statement 5 Regarding the Elections of the Twentieth House of Representatives**

### **Ballot Box Counting Phase 2024**

The National Center for Human Rights continues to monitor the parliamentary election proceedings for the 20th House of Representatives and issues its fifth statement regarding the ballot box counting phase. The Center recorded the following observations:

- The percentage of camera installation for the counting process, ensuring it is operational,

and the image clarity on the designated screen was 100%.

- The percentage of displaying the two closed ballot boxes in a visible location allowing observers and candidates' representatives to monitor the counting process was 99.1%.
- The percentage of enabling observers and candidates' representatives to monitor the vote counting process was 99.4%.
- The percentage of enabling any observer, candidate, or representative to verify the seal numbers before opening the boxes was 90.3%.
- The percentage of completely emptying the ballot box in front of attendees was 99.7%.
- The percentage of reading the ballot paper out loud and displaying it via the camera for attendees was 99.1%.
- The percentage of counting ballots and ensuring they match the number of voters recorded in the voter rolls was 99.4%.
- The percentage of objections raised by candidates or their representatives regarding the counting process was 3.8%.
- The percentage of announcing the results immediately upon completing the counting process was 95.6%.
- The percentage of posting a copy of the electronic counting reports on the door of the polling and counting room was 91.9%.
- The percentage of distributing copies of the electronic ballot counting reports to candidates and their representatives was 79.4%.

- The percentage of excluding individuals from the room when opening the ballot boxes and beginning the count was 6%.
- The percentage of technical issues with cameras, screens, or their inaccessibility was 7.8%.
- The percentage of incidents of disturbances or violence during

the announcement of the ballot counting results was 8.8%.

The Center reiterates that the National Center for Human Rights operations room operates 24/7 and receives complaints and observations via the following contact numbers:  
065931071, 065932257, 065931256

## Second: Tables Related to the Nomination Phase

Table No. (9) illustrates the local electoral districts, the number of local candidate lists, and their names for each electoral district			
No.	Local Electoral Districts	No. of Local Candidate Lists	Names
1	Amman First District	(10) Lists	Al-Ahd
			Al-Himmah
			Al-Mustaqbal
			Amman
			Al-Aqsa Al-Sharif
			Islamic Action Front
			Al-Haqq
			Al-Tajdeed
			Al-Ittihad
			Al-Azm
2	Amman Second District	(9) Lists	Al-Haqq
			Al-Karamah
			Al-Ittihad
			Al-Namou
			Islamic Action Front
			Al-Nashama
			Al-Wahda
			Tahaluf Al-Nama' wa Al-Amal
3	Amman Third District	(13) Lists	Al-Nukhba
			Al-Rayah
			Injaz
			Al-Nashama
			Gaza Hashem
			Islamic Action Front
			Al-Wifaq
			Al-Hazm
			Ahl Amman
			Al-Taghyeer
			Al-Ittihad
			Al-Mustaqbal
4	Irbid First District	(12) Lists	Al-Nakhla
			Al-Risala
			Al-Faqeer
			Al-Ahd
			Al-Karamah
			Al-Wifaq
			Al-Taawon
			Al-Jumhur
			Al-Nashama
			Al-Wafa
Al-Mustaqbal			
Islamic Action Front			
Al-Adala			
Watan			

5	Irbid Second District	(11) Lists	Al-Fursan
			Al-Sha'b
			Al-Ahd
			Al-Taghyeer
			Al-Adala
			Al-Nashama
			Taqaddum
			Al-Shabab
			Al-Wafa'
			Qa'emt Al-Amal
			Bab Al Rayyan
6	Balqa District	(11) Lists	Al-Taghyeer
			Nashmiyat Al Balqa
			Al-Adala
			Abna' Al-Balqa
			Al Baraka
			Qa'emt Al Khair
			Al-Wafa'
			Abna' Al-Lewa'
			Al-Ahd
			Islamic Action Front
			Al-Salam
7	Karak District	(17) Lists	Al-Amal
			Al-Resala
			Al-Naser
			Al-Nour
			Al-Khair
			Karak
			Al-Wafa'
			Al-Adala
			Al Mizan
			Islamic Action Front
			Kotlet Al-Nakhil
			Al-Elm wa Al-Ma'refa
			Kotlet Al-Haq
			Al-Shmagh
			Fajr Al Aghwar
			Al Dallah
			Al Karama
8	Ma'an District	(6) Lists	Al-Ahd
			Al-Haqq
			Al-Shoubak
			Al-Faz'ah
			Al-Wifaq
			Al-Ittihad

9	Zarqa District	(11) Lists	Azm
			Al-Watani Al-Islami
			Taqaddum
			Islamic Action Front
			Abna' Al-Watan
			Al-Ettifaq
			Karama
			Al-Wafaa Al-Watani
			Abna' Al Zarqa
			Al-Ittihad
			Al-Ummal
10	Mafraq District	(6) Lists	Nashama Al-Mafraq
			Al-Hikma
			Mafraq Tajma'una
			Kotlet Al-Haqq
			Al-Bayraq
11	Tafilah District	(11) Lists	Abna' Al-Haratheen
			Al-Ghaith
			Al-Ittihad
			Al-Himmah
			Nashama Al-Watan
			Al-Tafilah Al-Abiya
			Al-Yaqeen
			Al-Fajr
			Al-Sawt Al-Hurr
			Al-Waad
			Al-Rayah
12	Madaba District	(9) Lists	Al-Karama
			Al-Mizan
			Islamic Action Front
			Al-Quds
			Madaba
			Al-Wafaa
			Al-Karama wa Al-Ahd
			Dhiban
			Al-Wahda Al-Watani
13	Jerash District	(9) Lists	Al-Azm
			Ahl Al-Himmah
			Al-Wafa
			Al-Risalah
			Al-Nashama
			Iradet Jerash
			Al-Watan Yastahiq
			Islamic Action Front
			Jerash
Al-Nahda			

14	Ajloun District	(7) Lists	Al-Haq
			Al-Wafa
			Khait Al-Laban Ajloun
			Al-Ittihad
			Ahl Al-Azm
			Abnaa Jabal Ajloun
			Al-Ittifaq
15	Aqaba District	(9) Lists	Ahd
			Al-Aqaba
			Al-Thabat
			Thaghr Al-Urdun
			Wefaq
			Watan
			Shabab Al-Watan
			Al-Ikhlās
			Islamic Action Front
16	Badia/Northern Badia District	(7) Lists	Ittihad Al-Badia
			Al-Karamah
			Raad Al-Shamal
			Al-Nakhwa
			Al-Wafa' wa Al-Ahd
			Al-Shua'a
			Al-Wefaq
17	Badia/Central Badia District	(10) Lists	Al-Barakah
			Al-Azm
			Al-Nahda
			Al-Wefaq
			Al-Adl
			Al-Karamah
			Al-Mustaqbal
			Al-Islah
			Al-Amanah
			Al-Jasad Al-Wahid
18	Badia/Southern Badia District	(5) Lists	Qa'emt Al-Khair
			Al-Wafa'
			Al-Mithaq
			Al-Mustaql
			Al-Nashama of Al-Badia Al-Janoubiah

### Third: Tables Related to the Election Results

**Table No. (10) shows the names of the successful Christian candidates in the local electoral districts**

No.	Governorate	Electoral District	List No.	List Name	No. of Votes for List	Candidate Name	No. of Votes for Candidate	Category	Sex
1	Capital	Second	6	Islamic Action Front	38361	Jihad Zuhair Salim Mdanat	23726	Christian	Male
2	Irbid	Second	11	Al-Ahd	18709	Eyad Yaqoub Saeed Jibreem	9935	Christian	Male
3	Balqa	Balqa	9	Al-Adala	24357	Jamal Issa Jeries Qamoura	11164	Christian	Male
4	Karak	Karak	1	Al-Wafa'	16050	Haytham Jeries Odeh Alzayadeen	7977	Christian	Male
5	Zarqa	Zarqa	10	Karama	41335	Hayel Freeh Jeries Ayyash	13512	Christian	Male
6	Madaba	Madaba	2	Al-Wafa'	9271	Issa Michal Salameh Nassar	6141	Christian	Male
7	Ajloun	Ajloun	2	Ahl Al-Azm	15307	Wasfi Hilal Abdullah Haddad	8916	Christian	Male

**Table No. (11) shows the names of the successful female candidates for the quota seats in the local electoral districts**

No.	Governorate	Electoral District	List No.	List Name	No. of Votes for List	Candidate Name	No. of Votes for Candidate	Category	Sex
1	Capital	First	10	Islamic Action Front	22133	Bayan Fakhri Issa Abdullah	18774	Quota	Female
2	Capital	Second	6	Islamic Action Front	38361	Rakeen Khalaf Mohammad Abu Hanyyah	27184	Quota	Female
3	Capital	Third	3	Islamic Action Front	22486	Iman Mohammad Ameen Ishaq Alabbasi	15314	Quota	Female
4	Irbid	First	8	Al-Adala	22387	Amal Dhaifallah Saleem Albasheer	15819	Quota	Female
5	Irbid	Second	6	Al-Fursan	20347	Ayat Mohammad Ahmad Bani issa	12160	Quota	Female
6	Balqa	Balqa	9	Al-Adala	24357	Rania Mansour Awad Abu Rumman	14279	Quota	Female
7	Karak	Karak	1	Al-Wafa'	16050	Islam Lwifi Eid Alateem Alazameh	9331	Quota	Female



**Table No. (12) shows the names of the successful female candidates for the quota seats in the local electoral districts.**

No.	Governorate	Electoral District	List No.	List Name	No. of Votes for List	Candidate Name	No. of Votes for Candidate	Category	Sex
8	Ma'an	Ma'an	6	Al-Ittihad	6263	Rania Mohammad Hassan Al-Khlifat	5592	Quota	Female
9	Zarqa	Zarqa	10	Karama	41335	Naseem Aref Ibrahim Al-Abadi	17270	Quota	Female
10	Mafraq	Mafraq	5	Kutlet Al-Haq	17465	Mai Mahmoud Ali Al-Hararahsheh	12537	Quota	Female
11	Tafilah	Tafilah	7	Nashama Al-Watan	5124	Maisoon Sobhi Moh'd Al-Qawab'ah	3270	Quota	Female
12	Madaba	Madaba	2	Al-Wafa'	9271	Najmeh Shafiq Khalif Al-Hawwashah	6967	Quota	Female
13	Jerash	Jerash	1	Al-Watan Yastahiq	11035	Shifa Issa Moh'd Suwan	9307	Quota	Female
14	Ajloun	Ajloun	2	Ahl Al-Azm	15307	Faryal Youssef Ahmad Bani Salman	9837	Quota	Female
15	Aqaba	Aqaba	2	Al-Amal Al-Islami	8236	Lubna Mohammad Mohammad Bakr Al-Nemour	6410	Quota	Female
16	Badia	Northern Bedouins	7	Ra'd Al-Shamal	12545	Mai Moh'd Ali Al-Zayadenah	9234	Quota	Female
17	Badia	Central Bedouins	7	Al-Azm	6559	Fliha Salameh Maqbool Al-Subaytan	5055	Quota	Female
18	Badia	Southern Bedouins	4	Al-Nashama Badia Janoubiyya	15788	Arwa Ali Hamad Al-Zboun	11926	Quota	Female

**Table No. (13) Shows the Names of the Candidates Who Won on the Open Competition Track for Local Districts**

No.	Governorate	Electoral District	List No.	List Name	No. of Votes for List	Candidate Name	No. of Votes for Candidate	Category	Sex
1	Capital	First	2	Al-Aqsa Al-Sharif	16180	Abdul Rahman Hussein Moh'd Al-Awaisheh	7566	Competition	Male
2	Capital	First	5	Al-Ahed	17310	Ahmed Ibrahim Salama Al-Hamizat	6308	Competition	Male
3	Capital	First	6	Amman	17346	Ata Allah Ali Qadi Al-Hnaiti	6521	Competition	Male
4	Capital	First	8	Al-Himmah	14202	Moh'd Yahya Moh'd Al-Maharmah	10522	Competition	Male
5	Capital	First	10	Islamic Action Front	22133	Ahmed Suleiman Awad Al-Raqeb	17041	Competition	Male
6	Capital	Second	1	Al-Haq	15528	Ahmed Jameel Abdul Qader Asha	6285	Competition	Male
7	Capital	Second	2	Numou	31998	Andre Murad Mah'd Abdul Jalil Hawari	14373	Competition	Male
8	Capital	Second	5	Al-Nashama	18837	Abdul Raouf Abdul Qader Suleiman Al-Rbihat	7572	Competition	Male

**Table No. (14) Shows the Names of the Candidates Who Won on the Open Competition Track for Local Districts**

No.	Governorate	Electoral District	List No.	List Name	No. of Votes for List	Candidate Name	No. of Votes for Candidate	Category	Sex
9	Capital	Second	6	Al-Amal Al-Islami	38361	Saleh Abdul Karim Shehada Al-Armouti	29911	Competition	Male
10	Capital	Second	6	Al-Amal Al-Islami	38361	Musa Ali Moh'd Al-Wahsh	23721	Competition	Male
11	Capital	Second	9	Al-Ittihad	20745	Sulaiman Abdul Aziz Sulaiman Al-Saud	6954	Competition	Male
12	Capital	Third	3	Al-Amal Al-Islami	22486	Yanal Abdul Salam Nour Al-Din Al-Frihat	17950	Competition	Male
13	Capital	Third	7	Al-Mustaqbal	26489	Tayseer Salem Dawood Abu Orabi Al-Adwan	11716	Competition	Male
14	Capital	Third	9	Al-Hazem	9418	Nasar Hasan Salem Al-Qaisi	6039	Competition	Male
15	Capital	Third	13	Al-Nashama	9395	Nimr Abdul Hamid Abdullah Al-Slaihat	6164	Competition	Male
16	Irbid	First	1	Al-Taawun	16147	Firas Moh'd Akhlaif Al-Qablan	5254	Competition	Male
17	Irbid	First	3	Al-Mustaqbal	16972	Uthman Abdullah Sulaiman Al-Makhadma	12540	Competition	Male
18	Irbid	First	4	Al-Ahed	18645	Tariq Abdul Mahdi Abdullah Bani Hani	6373	Competition	Male
19	Irbid	First	5	Al-Karameh	14520	Shaher Saad Saleh Shatnawi	3951	Competition	Male
20	Irbid	First	8	Al-Adala	22387	Khaled Musa Issa Abu Hasan	19373	Competition	Male
21	Irbid	First	10	Al-Jumhour	21213	Awni Ali Talal Al-Zubi	9056	Competition	Male
22	Irbid	First	12	Islamic Action Front	19048	Ali Mah'd Moh'd Al-Khazaali	13960	Competition	Male
23	Irbid	Second	1	Al-Sha'eb	19168	Salem Hosni Salem Al-Omari	9391	Competition	Male
24	Irbid	Second	4	Al-Adala	16786	Abdul Nasser Hashem Mah'd Al-Khasawneh	5063	Competition	Male
25	Irbid	Second	6	Al-Fursan	20347	Moh'd Zaki Moh'd Bani Melham	7216	Competition	Male
26	Irbid	Second	10	Al-Wafa'	14745	Mujhim Hamad Hussein Al-Squr	10982	Competition	Male
27	Irbid	Second	11	Al-Ahed	18709	Muayyad Fadil Moh'd Alawna	9049	Competition	Male
28	Balqa	Balqa	1	Qa'emt Al-Khair	14994	Khalifa Sulaiman Moh'd Al-Diyat	5135	Competition	Male
29	Balqa	Balqa	3	Abna' Al-Balqa	12966	Hukm Mansour Zahir Al-Muadat	6382	Competition	Male
30	Balqa	Balqa	6	Al-Wafa'	17460	Arif Menwer Abd Sa'aydeh	8350	Competition	Male
31	Balqa	Balqa	7	Al-Ahed	24566	Ahmad Abdul Aziz Al-Sarahneh	8475	Competition	Male
32	Balqa	Balqa	9	Al-Adala	24357	Sulaiman Hamdan Salem Al-Kharabsheh	8611	Competition	Male

**Table No. (15) Shows the Names of the Candidates Who Won on the Open Competition Track for Local Districts**

No.	Governorate	Electoral District	List No.	List Name	No. of Votes for List	Candidate Name	No. of Votes for Candidate	Category	Sex
56	Madaba	Madaba	2	Al-Wafa'	9271	Abdul Hadi Suleiman Thani Al-Breizat	8381	Competition	Male
57	Madaba	Madaba	9	Madaba	10080	Samir Tofan Fadil Al-Ababsa	5573	Competition	Male
58	Jerash	Jerash	1	Al-Watan Yastahiq	11035	Moh'd Abdel Fattah Mah'd Hdaib	8914	Competition	Male
59	Jerash	Jerash	2	Jerash	11372	Badr Awad Raja Al-Harahsheh	5568	Competition	Male
60	Jerash	Jerash	6	Ahl Al-Himmah	12425	Hamza Moh'd Mah'd Al-Hawamdeh	7304	Competition	Male
61	Ajloun	Ajloun	2	Ahl Al-Azem	15307	Ayatollah Moh'd Ali Ahmed Freihat	8433	Competition	Male
62	Ajloun	Ajloun	6	Jabal Ajloun	12574	Abdul Halim Moh'd Abdel Halim Anayah	7393	Competition	Male
63	Aqaba	Aqaba	2	Al-Amal Al-Islami	8236	Hassan Salah Saleh Al-Rabati	6738	Competition	Male
64	Aqaba	Aqaba	5	Ahed	8229	Abdul Basit Abdullah Saeed Al-Kabariti	6279	Competition	Male
65	Badia	Northern	4	Al-Shu'a	12599	Omar Awad Fleih Al-Khawaled	7652	Competition	Male
66	Badia	Northern	7	Ra'd Al-Shamal	12545	Habes Rakad Khalif Al-Shabib	12298	Competition	Male
67	Badia	Central	5	Al-Baraka	6669	Habes Sami Mithqal Al-Fayez	6328	Competition	Male
68	Badia	Central	7	Al-Azem	6559	Ibrahim Fankheer Salem Al-Jabour	5312	Competition	Male
69	Badia	Southern	3	Al-Mithaq	13414	Moh'd Qasim Suleiman Al-Maraiah	8330	Competition	Male
70	Badia	Southern	4	Al-Nashama Badia Janoubiyya	15788	Saleh Sari Moh'd Abu Tayeh	9003	Competition	Male

**Table No. (16) Shows the Names of the Candidates Who Won on the Open Competition Track for Local Districts**

No.	Governorate	Electoral District	List No.	List Name	No. of Votes for List	Candidate Name	No. of Votes for Candidate	Category	Sex
1	Capital	Third	3	Al-Amal Al-Islami	22486	Adnan Yildar Al-Khas Moshouqa	14420	Circassian/Chechen	Male
2	Zarqa	Zarqa	11	Islamic Action Front	20169	Nabil Kamel Ahmad Al-Shishani	16809	Circassian/Chechen	Male

**Table No. (17) shows the Successful Candidates Competed in the General District**

No.	List Ranking	Party List Name	No. of votes Received by Party List	No. of Seats held by Party List	Candidate's Position in List	Candidate Name
1	17	Al-Amal Al-Islami	464350	17	1	Ahmed Ibrahim Abdul Aziz Al-Qatawneh
2	17	Al-Amal Al-Islami	464350	17	2	Moh'd Khalil Moh'd Aql
3	17	Al-Amal Al-Islami	464350	17	3	Hayat Hussein Ali Masimi
4	17	Al-Amal Al-Islami	464350	17	4	Naser Salameh Aql Nawasra
5	17	Al-Amal Al-Islami	464350	17	5	Malek Abdullah Ali Al-Tahrawi
6	17	Al-Amal Al-Islami	464350	17	6	Dima Moh'd Tariq Abd Tahboub
7	17	Al-Amal Al-Islami	464350	17	7	Moataz Ali Salem Al-Hrout
8	17	Al-Amal Al-Islami	464350	17	8	Wisam Moh'd Abdul Ghani Al-Rbihat
9	17	Al-Amal Al-Islami	464350	17	9	Huda Hussein Moh'd Atoum
10	17	Al-Amal Al-Islami	464350	17	10	Khader Halil Mutair Bani Khalid
11	17	Al-Amal Al-Islami	464350	17	11	Salem Ali Mahmoud Abu Doleh
12	17	Al-Amal Al-Islami	464350	17	12	Hamed Khalil Rashid Al-Rahamneh
13	17	Al-Amal Al-Islami	464350	17	13	Ibrahim Saleh Hilal Al-Hamidi
14	17	Al-Amal Al-Islami	464350	17	14	Raed Taher Hamdan Al-Qatamin
15	17	Al-Amal Al-Islami	464350	17	15	Nour Hosni Ahmed Abu Ghosh
16	17	Al-Amal Al-Islami	464350	17	16	Basem Murshid Saleh Rawabdeh
17	17	Al-Amal Al-Islami	464350	17	17	Fathi Yousef Salman Al-Bawat
18	8	Al-Mithaq	93680	3	1	Ahmed Mohammed Ali Al-Safadi

**Table No. (18) shows the Successful Candidates Competed in the General District**

No.	List Ranking	Party List Name	No. of votes Received by Party List	No. of Seats held by Party List	Candidate's Position in List	Candidate Name
19	8	Al-Mithaq	93680	3	2	Mazen Turki Saud Al-Qadi
20	8	Al-Mithaq	93680	3	3	Tamara Yaqoub Adel Naser Al-Din
21	9	Al-Watani Al-Islami	87519	3	1	Mustafa Saleh Mustafa Al-Amawi
22	9	Al-Watani Al-Islami	87519	3	2	Jamil Ahmed Moh'd Al-Dhisat
23	9	Al-Watani Al-Islami	87519	3	3	Hala Yousef Mah'd Jarrah
24	21	Irada Party	75121	3	1	Dina Awni Moh'd Basheer
25	21	Irada Party	75121	3	2	Khamis Hussein Khalil Attia
26	21	Irada Party	75121	3	3	Hmoud Ibrahim Ahmed Al-Zawahra
27	1	Al-Ittihad Al-Watani	66227	2	1	Zuhair Moh'd Zuhair Al-Khashman
28	1	Al-Ittihad Al-Watani	66227	2	2	Ayman Awda Moh'd Al-Badadouh
29	7	Taqaddum Party	61199	2	1	Mustafa Fouad Moh'd Al-Khasawneh
30	7	Taqaddum Party	61199	2	2	Bakr Moh'd Abdul-Ghani Al-Hisa
31	14	Al-Ard Al-Mubaraka	50244	2	1	Sulaiman Huwaila Eid Al-Zaben
32	14	Al-Ard Al-Mubaraka	50244	2	2	Khaled Ali Moh'd Al-Masamra Al-Aqilat
33	13	Al-Ummal Party	50244	2	1	Moh'd Ahmed Ali Al-Jarrah
34	13	Al-Ummal Party	50244	2	2	Qasim Abdullah Moh'd Al-Qbai
35	4	Tahaluf Nama' & Al-Amal	45859	2	1	Moataz Moh'd Musa Abu Ruman
36	4	Tahaluf Nama' & Al-Amal	45859	2	2	Ali Sulaiman Moh'd Al-Ghazawi
37	18	Azm Party	41891	2	1	Ayman Mah'd Abdullah Abu Haniya
38	18	Azm Party	41891	2	2	Huda Ibrahim Nassar Nafaa

**Table No. (19) shows the Successful Candidates in the General District (Circassians/Chechens)**

No.	List Ranking	Party List Name	No. of votes Received by Party List	No. of Seats held by Party List	Candidate's Position in List	Candidate Name
1	8	Al-Mithaq	93680	3	9	Moh'd Fakhri Shukri Kitaw

**Table No. (20) shows the Successful Candidates in the General District (Christian seat)**

No.	List Ranking	Party List Name	No. of votes Received by Party List	No. of Seats held by Party List	Candidate's Position in List	Candidate Name
1	1	Al-Ittihad Al-Watani	66227	2	9	Jihad Abdelmajid Khamis Abouy
2	7	Taqaddum Party	61199	2	5	Rand Jehad Fuad Al-Khzouz