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European Union

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Parliamentary Elections 2016



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50
YEARS



Frequently
Asked
Questions



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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Page Question

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | What elections are taking place in Jordan?
Who runs the elections?
What Election Law applies? |
| 2 | What electoral system is in place? |
| 3 | What electoral districts are in place? |
| 4 | How are the seats distributed across electoral districts?
What are the key electoral dates? |
| 5 | Who has the right to vote?
How is the voter register compiled? |
| 6 | How many voters are registered for the elections? |
| 7 | Who has the right to stand as candidates?
How are lists formed?
What is the nomination and registration process? |
| 8 | How many lists and candidates have registered? |
| 9 | What is the period for campaigning?
How is campaign spending regulated?
How is campaigning conducted?
How are campaign violations enforced? |
| 10 | How many polling stations are there? |
| 11 | Is there out-of-country voting?
Are election officials able to vote?
What are the hours of polling?
What kind of ballot papers are used?
What documentation is required to vote? |
| 12 | What is the polling process?
Are there special arrangements for voters?
What is the counting process? |
| 13 | How are results processed?
How are seats assigned between lists?
How are seats assigned between candidates? |
| 14 | What was the voter turnout in 2013?
What is the role of the judiciary for elections?
Is the election being observed? |

15-17 Annex: Registered Lists by District

Support to the Electoral Cycle in Jordan 2012–2017

These Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on the 2016 Jordanian Parliamentary Elections are prepared by the Support to the Electoral Cycle in Jordan project, which is funded by the European Union and UNDP.

The FAQs are based on data as of 10 September 2016. The contents of the FAQs are provided for information only and should not be considered as official or legally binding. The EU and UNDP are not responsible for the contents of the FAQs

The Support to the Electoral Cycle in Jordan project was established in 2012 to provide assistance to the Independent Election Commission (IEC) of Jordan for the 2013 and 2016 elections. It implements activities in the following areas:

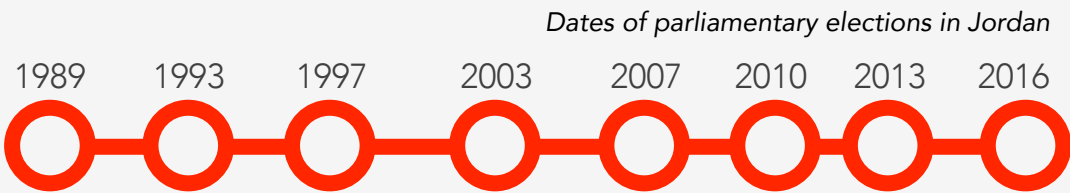
- IEC institutional development
- IEC External Relations
- Voter Registration
- Election Operations
- Resolution of Election Disputes
- Political Parties
- Specialised technical advice

The project runs to March 2017.

What elections are taking place in Jordan?

September
Tuesday
20
2016

Parliamentary elections will take place in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on Tuesday 20 September 2016. These are the eighth elections for the Chamber of Deputies (the lower house of the bicameral Parliament) since the resumption of direct elections in 1989. The previous parliamentary elections were held on 23 January 2013.



Who runs the elections?



Elections in Jordan are under the constitutional authority of the Independent Election Commission, which was established in 2012. The IEC is composed of five Commissioners, who were appointed in April 2016, and a Secretariat. Its Chairperson is HE Dr. Khaled Kaladeh.

The IEC headquarters are in Amman. For the period of the elections, the IEC has established District Election Committees in each electoral district.

What Election Law applies?

The elections take place under a new Election Law adopted in March 2016 after a six-month period of consultation. This is the eighth electoral law adopted since 1986.

The new law has introduced a series of changes to the law that was in place for the 2013 elections. These include two key changes to the number of parliamentary seats and the number of electoral districts.

Other key laws include:

- Constitution (amended 2016)
- Law on the Independent Election Commission (amended 2015)
- Bye-Law on Electoral Districts 2016
- IEC Executive Instructions

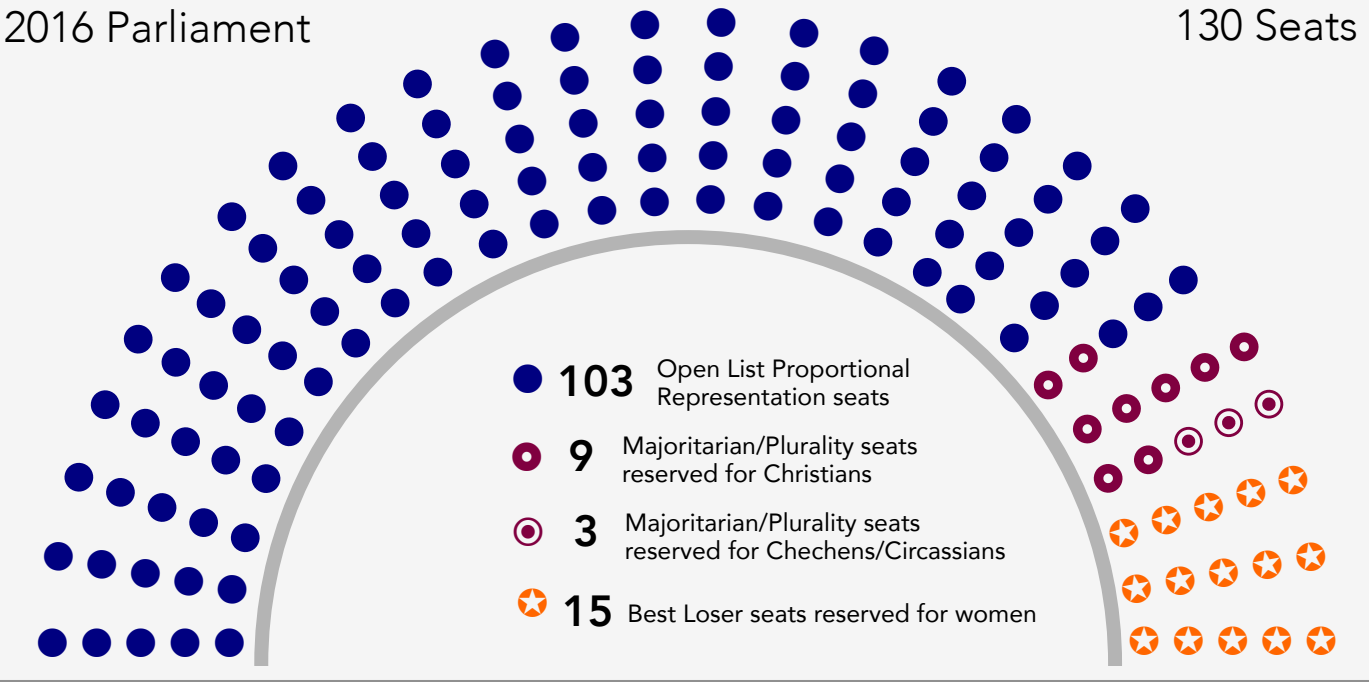
These can be found at www.iec.jo/laws

	Parliamentary Seats	Parliamentary Districts
2013 Parliamentary Election Law	150	45
2016 Parliamentary Election Law	130	23
	The new Parliament will have 130 seats, 20 fewer seats than the Parliament elected in 2013.	Elections take place in 23 electoral districts, 22 fewer than the districts used in 2013.

What electoral system is in place?

2016 Parliament

130 Seats



Open List
Proportional Representation

The 2016 Election Law introduces **Open List Proportional Representation** as the electoral system for 103 seats in 23 electoral districts. A voter will be able to vote for a list and for candidates from the list they have chosen. Seats are won by lists in accordance to the proportion to their share of the vote. Each list's seats are then won by its candidates in order to the number of votes they have won.

Plurality Majority

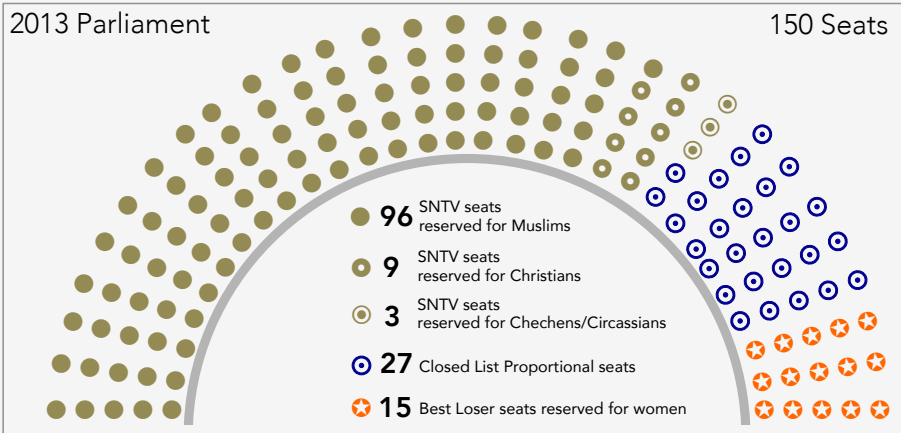
Nine parliamentary seats in seven districts are reserved for candidates who are Christians. Three seats are also reserved for candidates who are Chechen or Circassian. These 12 seats are won using a plurality-majoritarian system, where the candidate with the most votes wins. The Christian, Chechen or Circassian candidates must still run on lists with candidates from other communities, but these seats are determined by the candidates' preferential votes only.

Best Loser

Fifteen parliamentary seats are reserved for women candidates. There is one seat for each of the 12 governorates in Jordan, and also for three Bedouin districts. These seats are contested by women candidates who do not win a seat in the district contests, a system referred to as 'Best Loser'. The seats are won by whichever woman candidate has the highest share of the vote in her governorate without winning a seat. Women candidates must still run on lists, but their preferential votes are used to determine the results of these seats.

2013 Parliament

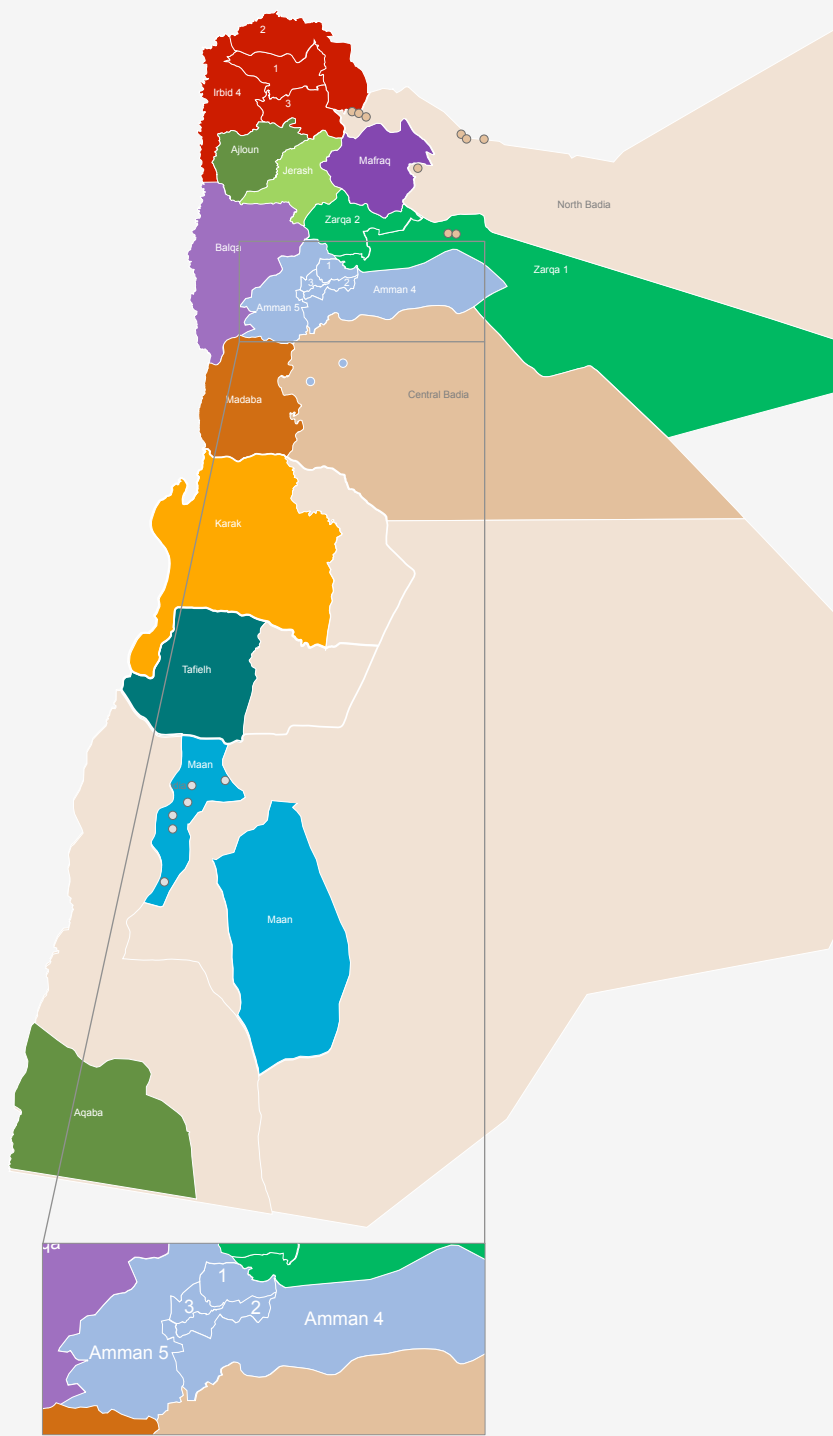
150 Seats



The 2013 Parliament was elected using Single Non-Transferable Vote (SNTV) for 108 seats in 45 districts, where all seats were reserved for religious groups. 27 non-reserved seats were elected using Closed List PR in a single national district. The remaining 15 seats were reserved for women using Best Loser System in 15 governorates.

What electoral districts are in place?

The 2016 Election Law and Bye-Law on Electoral Districts establish 23 electoral districts for the 2016 parliamentary elections. Of these, 9 are based on the boundaries of administrative governorates. The three governorates of Amman, Irbid and Zarqa are sub-divided into 11 electoral districts. The three Badia regions are also counted as electoral districts.



In most cases, the new electoral districts reflect a merger of electoral districts in 2013. For example, in 2013 Karak had 6 electoral districts, and it is now one. Ten districts, including four out of Amman’s five districts, remain unchanged.

	Number of Electoral Districts per Governorate	
	2013	2016
Irbid	9	4
Ajloun	2	1
Jerash	1	1
Mafrq	1	1
Zarqa	4	2
Amman	7	5
Balqa	4	1
Madaba	2	1
Karak	6	1
Ma’an	3	1
Tafielh	2	1
Aqaba	1	1
Badia North	1	1
Badia Central	1	1
Badia South	1	1

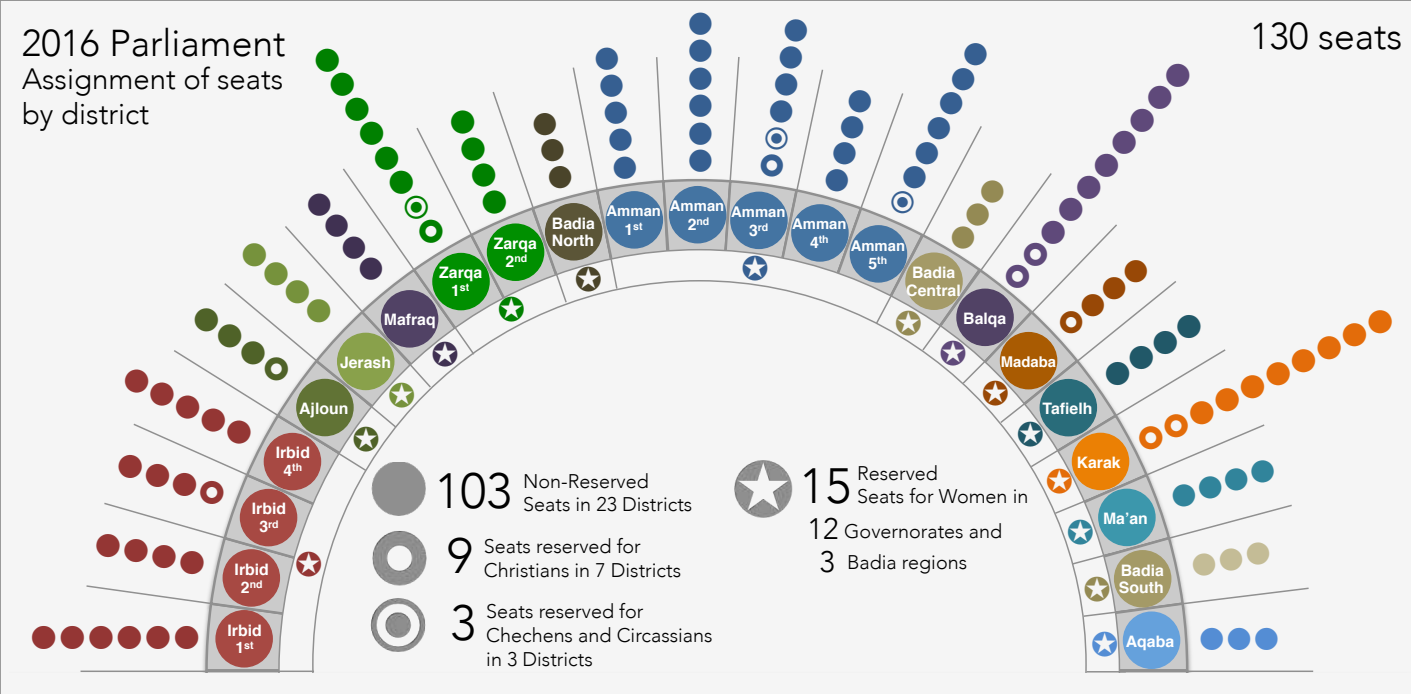
The Badia region districts cover areas of certain governorates; however, voting in those districts is based on a Bedouin’s family of origin, not a voter’s geographical place of residence. Badia North covers areas of Mafrq governorate. Badia Central covers areas of Amman governorate. Badia South covers areas of Ma’an, Karak, Tafileh and Aqaba governorates.

How are the seats distributed across electoral districts?

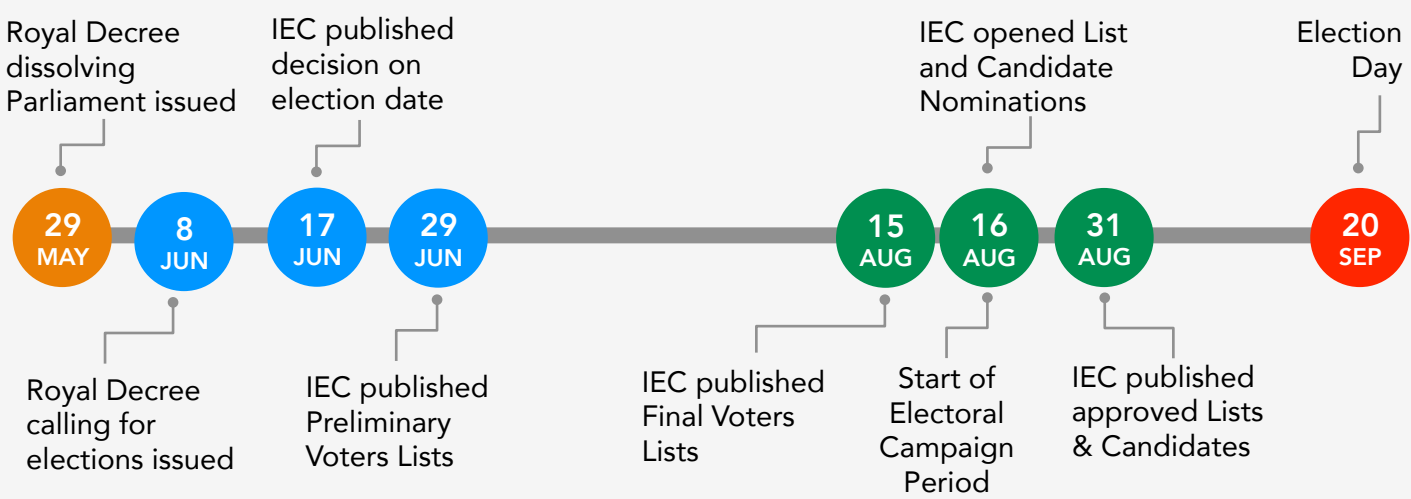
The 2016 Bye-Law on Electoral Districts details how the 115 district seats are assigned for these elections. Districts seats includes the seats which are assigned to Christians, Chechens and Circassians. The number of seats assigned to each governorate is the same as in 2013, except in Amman, Irbid, Zarqa and Aqaba where an additional seven seats have been distributed.

The Election Law establishes that the minimum number of seats in a district is three. The number of seats per district ranges from three (in Aqaba and the Badia districts) to ten (in Karak and Balqa).

The 15 reserved seats for women are assigned to each governorate and Badia region. In 12 cases, the reserved seat is commensurate with the electoral district. However, in Amman, Irbid and Zarqa, the reserved seat covers a number of electoral districts.



What are the key electoral dates?



Elections needed to be held by 23 January 2017, and therefore these elections can be considered 'early'. The Constitution requires that a new Parliament must be elected within four months of the date of dissolution, i.e. by 29 September 2016.

The 2016 Election Law does not specify a deadline for the publication of results. However, preliminary results are expected to be announced within 24-48 hours after the close of polling (i.e. on 21 or 22 September)

Who has the right to vote?

Parliamentary Election Law 2016

Article 3A:

Any Jordanian national who has reached 18 calendar years of age ninety days prior to the election date shall have the right to elect members to the Chamber of Deputies.

For the 2013 parliamentary elections, all voters who were 18 years of age or older on election day were eligible to vote. This provision was changed by the 2016 Parliamentary Election Law, which introduced a new eligibility age requirement.



Minimum Age of Eligibility to Vote in Jordan's 2016 Parliamentary Elections

By an authoritative judicial decision of the Jordanian Legislative and Interpretation Bureau on 20 June 2016, Article 3A has been ruled to include all Jordanian nationals who are 17 years and 90 days on election day, or older (i.e. who have reached their 18th calendar year). Therefore, the right to vote is held by anyone born on or before 21 June 1999.

- Non-eligible Citizens**

The 2016 Law prevents anyone who is a currently bankrupt or is under a court order from being eligible to vote.
- Suspended Voters**

The 2016 Law suspends the right to vote in parliamentary elections from anyone who is on active service with the Armed Forces or the Security Forces. Civilian contractors can be included. Military/security personnel are eligible to vote in local elections.

How is the voter register compiled?

The list of eligible voters is extracted from the national civil status database which is maintained by the Civil Status and Passports Department (CSPD) of the Ministry of Interior. This data includes the registered place of residence of every Jordanian national. The IEC also maintains an updated Voter Registration database.

By law, voter lists that include the names of every voter eligible to vote in an electoral district should be prepared for each election. For the 2016 parliamentary elections, a **Preliminary Voters List (PVL)** was published on 24 June, which included the names of **4,139,612** voters. The PVL also gave a provisional assignment to a polling location in their electoral district.

A two-week public inspection period allowed voters to request changes to their data on the PVL or to object to the inclusion of ineligible voters. Voters could request changes if:

- There were mistakes in their data
- They were included in the wrong electoral district
- They wished to change their polling location
- They were Christian, Chechen or Circassian voters registered to vote in a district with no reserved seats

The IEC received around 22,000 requests for corrections to the PVL.

Voter Cards

For the 2013 parliamentary elections, eligible voters were required to register to collect Voter Cards to be registered to vote. This process was used to allow voters to confirm their choice of polling location. However, the requirement for voters to collect the Voter Card from CSPD offices meant that there were significantly fewer registered voters than eligible voters. In 2013, 2.2m Voter Cards were issued out of 3.6m eligible voters.

The 2016 Parliamentary Election Law made the use of Voter Cards discretionary. As the new IEC Voter Registration database has the capacity to assign voters to polling locations directly, the IEC decided that Voter Cards would no longer be required. The number of registered voters is therefore equal to the number of eligible voters.

How many voters are registered for the elections?

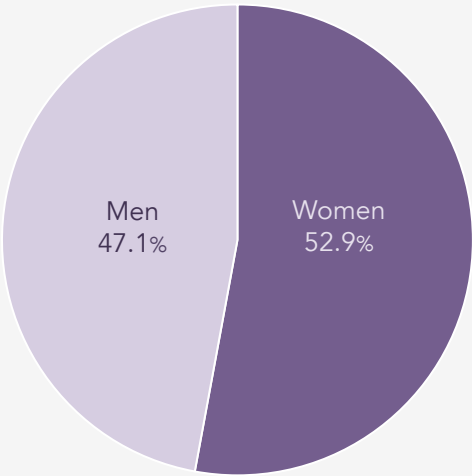
The Final Voters List (FVL) for the 2016 parliamentary elections includes the names of

4,139,733
Registered Voters

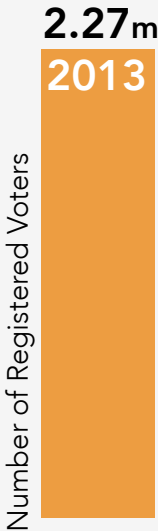
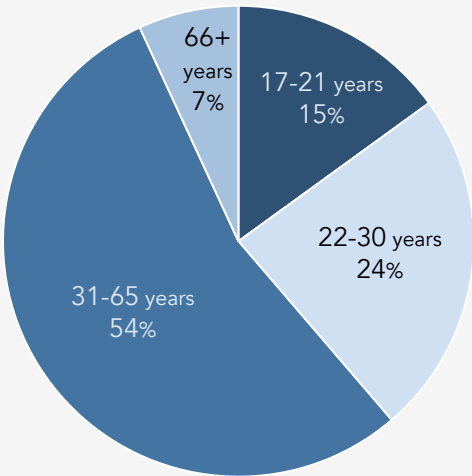
82%
Increase
2013-2016

4.14m
2016

2016 FVL by Sex



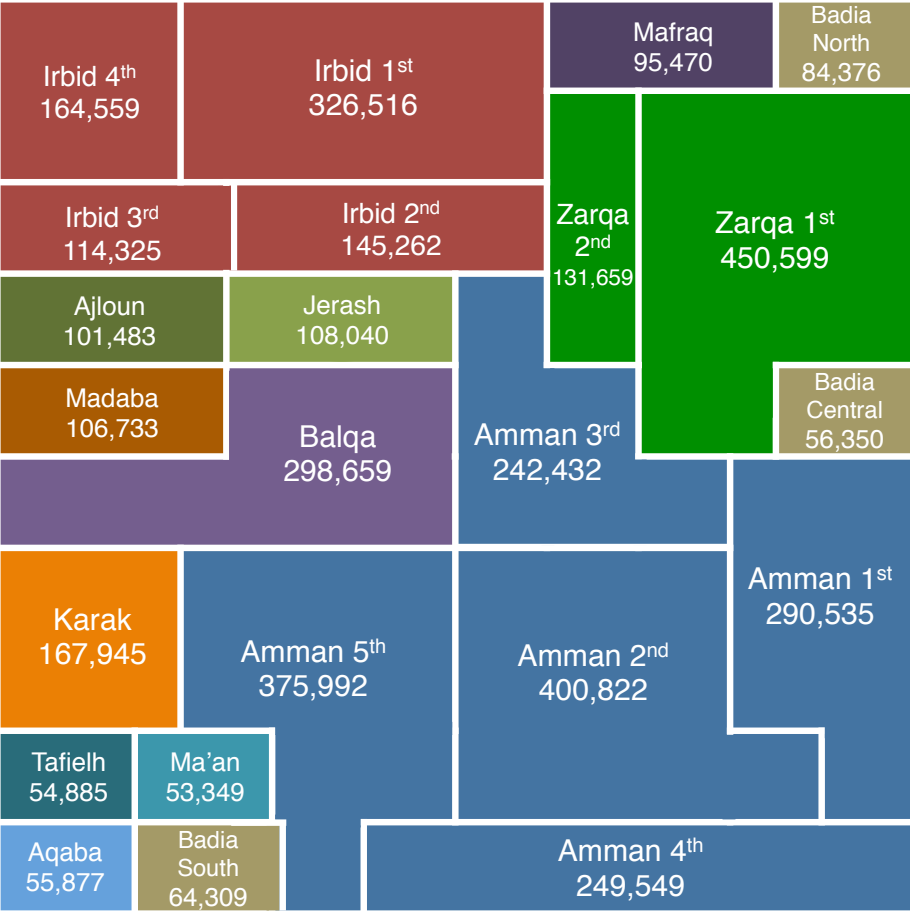
2016 FVL by Age



The IEC published the Final Voters List on 15 August 2016. It included an additional 121 voters from the PVL.

The number of registered voters in the 2016 FVL represents a significant increase from the number of voters registered for the 2013 parliamentary elections: an additional 1.87 million voters are included, a rise of 82 per cent. This is due to the IEC's decision to extract the voters lists from the civil status database rather than require voters to register for Voter Cards.

The number of registered voters includes those Jordanian who are expatriate.



Number of Registered Voters by Electoral District
(Districts are shown in relative proportion to the number of registered voters)

Who has the right to stand as candidates?

The 2016 Parliamentary Election Law sets the following criteria for candidates:

- Jordanian national for at least ten years
- Included in the Final Voters List
- 30 years of age
- Not a declared bankrupt
- Not under a court order
- Not served a prison sentence of more than a year for a non-political crime
- Not a relative of the King
- Not engaged in a government or public sector contract
- In the case of public servants or elected officials, has resigned at least 60 days before election day.



Minimum Age of Eligibility to Stand as a Candidate in Jordan's 2016 Parliamentary Elections

A constitutional amendment of May 2016 removed a bar on persons with dual nationalities from holding public office. Therefore, dual nationals can now stand as candidates for the 2016 parliamentary elections.

A candidate is not required to be resident in the district where they choose to stand as candidates. Candidates who are Christian, Chechen or Circassian can only stand as candidates where there are reserved seats for those communities. Candidates for the three Badia districts must be members of the tribes assigned to those districts.

Each candidate must pay an individual fee of 500 JOD to register.

How are lists formed?

Candidates can only stand as a member of a list with other eligible candidates.

By law, each list must have a minimum number of three candidates. Each list can have as many candidates as there are seats assigned to a district (i.e. in Jerash, where there are four seats, a list must have at least three candidates and could have up to four candidates).

There is no requirement that lists include any woman candidate. In the case that a list includes a woman candidate, the list is entitled to have an additional candidate (i.e. in Jerash, a list that includes one or more women candidates could have up to five candidates).

In districts with seats reserved for Christians, Chechens and Circassians, there is no requirement that a list must include a candidate from that community. In those districts, a list can only include as many candidates from that community as there are seats available (i.e. in Ajloun, a list could include one Christian and three non-Christians, but not two Christians).

Each list must appoint a List Delegate as their formal representative. Lists must pay a deposit of 2,000 JOD, which will be returned if the list commits no campaign violations.

What is the nomination and registration process?

Nominations for lists and candidacy are submitted to the District Election Committee. The nomination process includes a submission of a proposed name and logo of the list. Lists are able to run under names and logos in more than one district.

After submission, the nominations are reviewed by the IEC and a decision is taken on whether a list or a candidate is eligible, and the candidates are informed. A decision to reject a candidate can be challenged to the Court of Appeal. After the resolution of appeals, the IEC publishes the list of approved lists and candidates. Any voter who wishes to challenge the approval of lists and candidates may submit a complaint to the Court of Appeal. After that period is finished, the IEC announces the final registered lists and candidates.

Candidates may withdraw their nominations up to 10 days before Election Day.

How many lists and candidates have registered?



The period for submitting nominations for lists and candidates opened on **16 August** and closed on **18 August**. At the close, the IEC had received nominations from

- **230 lists**
- **1,292 candidates**

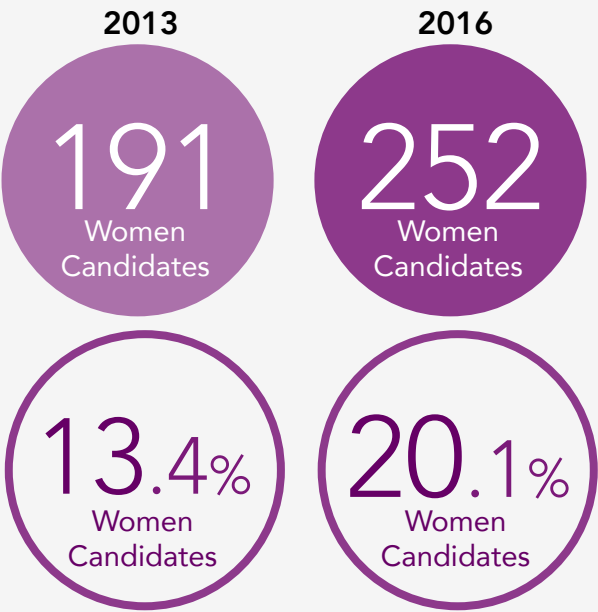
Following the review process, and the periods for appeals and withdrawals:

- **3 lists** failed to meet eligibility criteria
- **1 list** withdrew
- **19 candidates** rejected by the IEC
- **2 candidates** removed by a court decision
- **1 candidate** passed away
- **18 candidates** withdrew

One candidate who had been rejected by the IEC was reinstated on appeal.

Women’s Participation as candidates

The 2016 elections have seen a notable increase in both the number and percentage of women participating as candidates from previous elections.



Number of Registered Lists and Candidates by District

	Number of Lists	Number of Candidates	Number of Women Candidates
Irbid 1	12	83	12
Irbid 2	9	43	9
Irbid 3	8	38	8
Irbid 4	8	45	11
Ajloun	6	28	7
Jerash	9	39	8
Mafrq	7	32	7
Zarqa 1	12	93	19
Zarqa 2	9	44	9
Amman 1	14	74	13
Amman 2	12	75	12
Amman 3	10	64	12
Amman 4	11	53	11
Amman 5	13	90	18
Balqa	13	110	18
Madaba	10	48	11
Karak	10	89	14
Ma'an	8	27	5
Tafielh	9	40	8
Aqaba	8	31	8
Badia North	8	30	11
Badia Central	12	45	13
Badia South	8	31	8

What is the period for campaigning?

Lists and candidates have the right to start their campaign as soon as their nominations for registration are submitted. By law, there is a campaign silence period on the day before election day, so all campaigning must end at midnight on Sunday 18 September



How is campaign spending regulated?

The 2016 Parliamentary Election Law introduces new provisions for campaign spending including a spending ceiling for each list. This is the first time that such restriction has been introduced on the cost of election campaigning. The ceiling is variable, determined by a fixed amount multiplied by the number of voters in a district. In districts in Amman, Irbid and Zarqa the amount is 5 JOD per voter and in all other districts, the amount is 3 JOD per voter (US\$7 and US\$4.2 respectively). The chart below shows the ceiling for each district (numbers are shown in JOD).

Irbid 1	1.6m	Mafrq	0.3	Amman 1	1.5m	Karak	0.5m
Irbid 2	0.7m	Zarqa 1	2.2m	Amman 2	2m	Ma'an	0.2m
Irbid 3	0.5m	Zarqa 2	0.6m	Amman 3	1.2m	Tafielh	0.2m
Irbid 4	0.8m	Balqa	0.9m	Amman 4	1.3m	Aqaba	0.2m
Ajloun	0.3m	Madaba	0.3m	Amman 5	1.9m	Badia South	0.2m
Jerash	0.3m	Badia North	0.3m	Badia Central	0.2m		

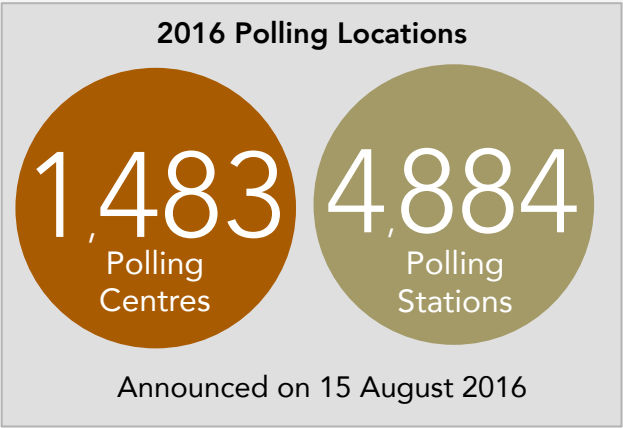
How is campaigning conducted?

Campaigning takes place through street advertising and paid advertising in media outlets. Many lists and individual candidates have sponsored public gatherings and rallies. A key development for the 2016 election is the widespread use of social media and software applications for lists and candidates to reach out to voters.

How are campaign violations enforced?

The issue of vote-buying (referred to in Jordan as 'political money' or 'black money') is regarded as a serious and perennial problem for elections in Jordan. The 2016 Parliamentary Election Law includes a series of electoral offences related to vote-buying and other possible campaign violations. Any complaints or allegations are referred by the IEC to the Public Prosecutor investigation.

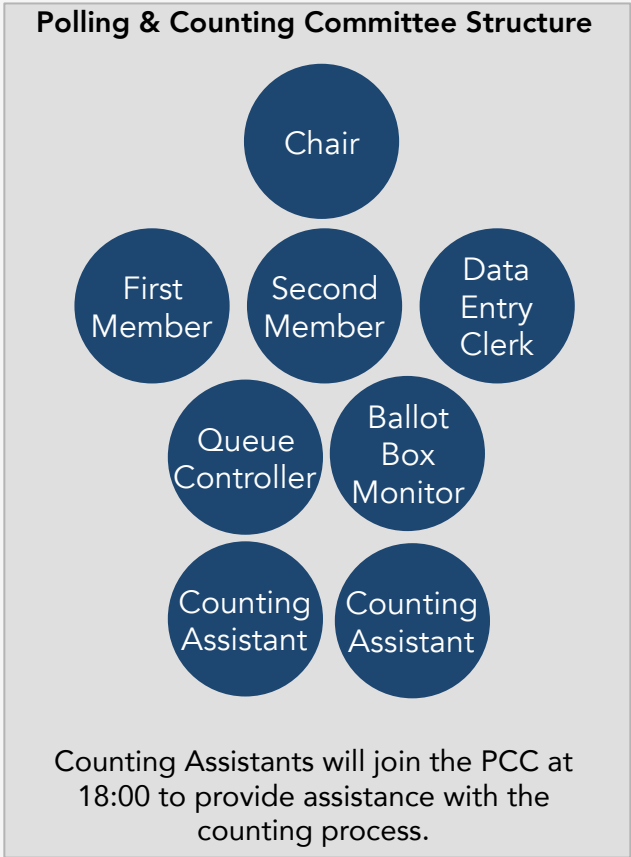
How many polling stations are there?



Each voter in Jordan is assigned to a specific polling station. The number of voters assigned to a polling station ranges from 55 to 2,001. Each polling station includes two or more polling screens. Polling stations are often referred to as ‘rooms’ or ‘boxes’.

Polling centres, usually schools, include one or more polling stations. The maximum number of polling stations in a polling centre is 17. Each polling centre has a management staff, supported by a team of volunteers from youth organisations.

Each polling station is managed by a Polling and Counting Committee, which is composed of 8 persons.



	Number of Polling Centres	Number of Polling Stations
Irbid 1	103	358
Irbid 2	62	179
Irbid 3	35	148
Irbid 4	64	224
Ajloun	46	146
Jerash	58	177
Mafrq	69	159
Zarqa 1	56	385
Zarqa 2	39	141
Amman 1	34	218
Amman 2	62	313
Amman 3	36	193
Amman 4	64	263
Amman 5	87	380
Balqa	119	428
Madaba	55	167
Karak	127	295
Ma'an	44	96
Tafielh	35	91
Aqaba	26	80
Badia North	95	169
Badia Central	89	139
Badia South	78	135

Is there out-of-country voting?

There is no framework for out-of-country voting. Any registered voter outside of the country would need to return for election day in order to vote at their assigned polling station inside Jordan.

Are election officials able to vote?

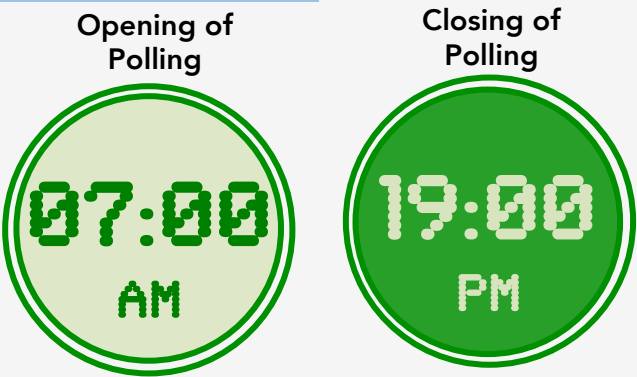
The 2016 Parliamentary Election Law introduces an obligation on the IEC to facilitate opportunities for polling officials to exercise their right to vote. As a result, the IEC has changed its previous policy, where officials were assigned to work in districts away from where they were registered. Polling officials will now be added to the voters list at the polling station where they are designated to work. If they wish to vote, the officials can do so at a convenient time.

What are the hours of polling?

On 20 September, polling stations are required by law to open at 07:00AM and to remain open without authorised interruption until 19:00PM. PCC officials are required to be present at 06:00AM.

At closing, anyone who is waiting to vote will be allowed to vote.

In consultation with the District Committee, the IEC has the discretion to decide on whether to extend voting by up to two hours. Voting may therefore continue up to 21:00PM.



What kind of ballot papers are used?

Ballots are printed in the format of a booklet, with a separate booklet for each district.

The booklet contains a page for each list that is standing for election in the district in the sequence that lists are numbered at the time of their registration.

The list page includes the name and emblem of the list, and the names and photographs of all candidates who are standing as part of the list. Candidates are ranked in alphabetical order.

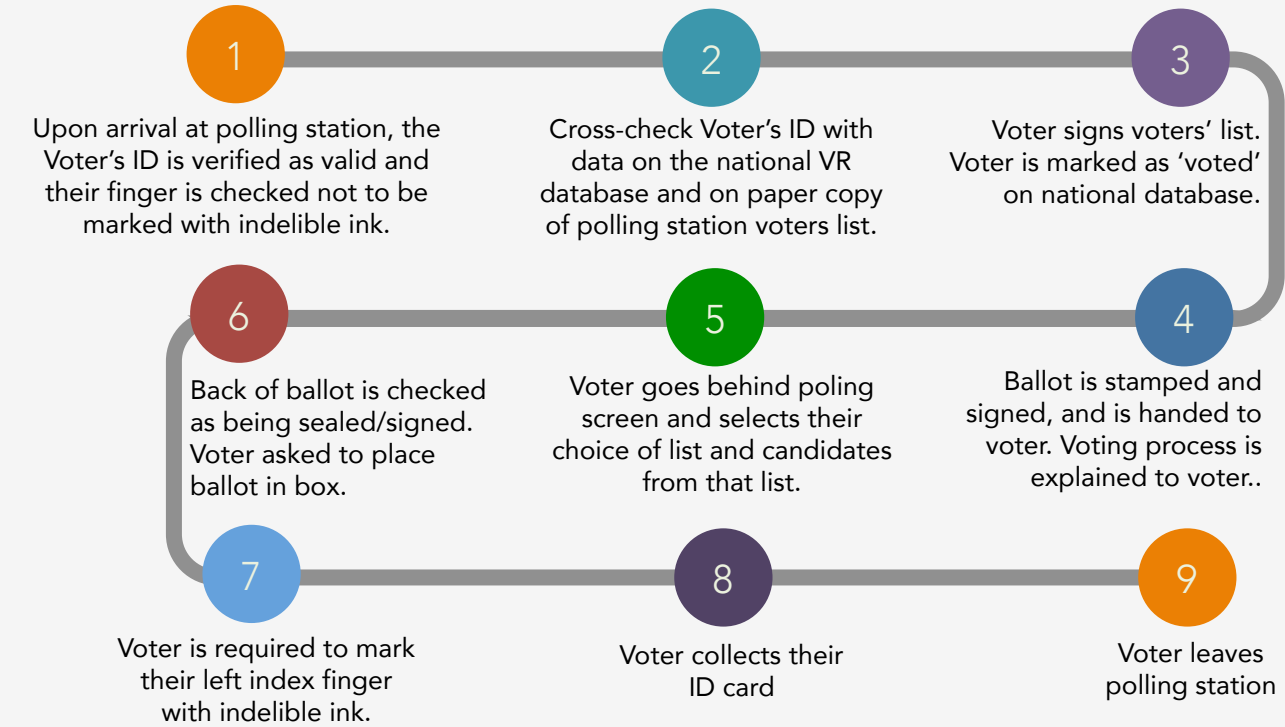
The voter casts the booklet as a whole and all pages must be intact for the ballot to be counted as valid.

What documentation is required to vote?

In order to vote on Election Day, a voter must simply present a valid national ID Card issued by the Civil Status and Passports Department and which include a photograph of the voter. There is a legal requirement that all citizens must carry the national ID. While different versions of the national ID card exist, including a new 'Smart Card' introduced in summer 2016, all are valid as identification documents for the elections. At voting, the data on the ID card is cross-checked with the data on the voters list.

In contrast to the 2013 parliamentary elections, there is no separate Voter Card.

What is the polling process?



Are there special arrangements for voters?

The IEC has adopted procedures to allow voters who are unable to vote by themselves to vote with the assistance of an 'escort' of their choice. An escort must be an eligible voter and may assist only one voter. (Each escort is required to place their right index finger in indelible ink). Voters who require assistance and have not brought an escort may request the PCC Chair to assist. The IEC has conducted an assessment of all polling facilities for the last election, including to ensure that premises are accessible to voters with mobility difficulties. Priority for voting in the queue is given to voters who are disabled, elderly or pregnant. Voter information materials have also been made available in braille and with sign language.

What is the counting process?

At the end of polling, the ballot box is sealed and the polling station prepared for the count. Ballots are emptied from the ballot box onto the counting table. If more than one ballot box was used in polling, all boxes are opened and their ballots mixed together for counting.

PCC officials count the total number of ballots cast and perform two reconciliation checks to account for all ballots. Total ballots, and ballots stamped and signed are compared with the number of voters who voted in the polling station.

Each ballot is examined page by page in front of observers and before a camera to ensure that the ballot is intact and if the ballot is valid or invalid. The ballot is then 'read' and announced for which list and which candidate(s) the ballot is marked. The list vote is recorded on a tally board and the candidate votes on a flipchart. Ballots are then stacked in piles.

When all ballots have been read, the ballots in each stack are totalled and checked with the tally of votes for lists. Votes for candidates are then also totalled. The results of counting are then recorded on a counting results form which is posted outside the polling station. The results data is also entered into the electronic system.

The PCC Chair takes the results data and all materials to the District Election Committee Results Centre, where they are tabulated and aggregated in front of agents and observers.

How are results processed?

After aggregation of the votes won by each list and each candidate is completed by the District Election Committee, the results are sent to a Special Committee for audit and verification, and for the calculation for the number of seats won by each list and which candidates have won those seats. These preliminary results are then publicly announced. There is no deadline for results announcement, but they will be expected late on 21 September. The IEC will then announce the final results, pending any appeal.

How are seats assigned between lists?

The 2016 Parliamentary Election Law establishes that the seats won under the Open List PR Contest are to be assigned using the Largest Remainder Method (also referred to as the ‘Simple Quota’ or the ‘Hare Quota’) which uses the following formula for determining the number of seats won by each list.

Formula for calculating seat assignment

$$\frac{\text{Number of Votes Won by a List} \times \text{Number of Seats in the District}}{\text{Number of Votes Cast in the District}}$$

This formula will identify a whole number (integer) plus a fractional remainder. Seats are won by whichever lists have an integer. Any remaining seats are then won in order of whichever list has the largest fractional remainder, as shown in this simple example:

Seats in District		4	Votes Cast in District		32,000
List	Votes Won	Calculation	Seats Won by Integer	Seats Won by Remainder	Total Seats Won
Red	13,000	1. 62	1	1	2
Green	9,500	1.19	1	0	1
Purple	7,000	0.88	0	1	1
Orange	2,500	0.31	0	0	0

In the case of a tie between two or more lists in the assignment of the available seats, the list delegates will draw lots.

How are seats assigned between candidates?

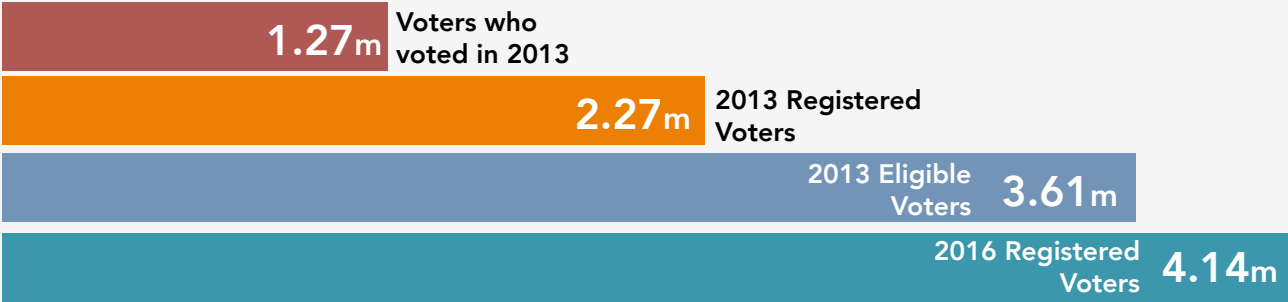
Under Open List PR, the seats won by a list are assigned to candidates on that list in the order of the number of preferential votes won by each candidate. In the case of a tie in the number of preferential votes won, the candidates will draw lots

In the case of reserved seats for Christians, Chechen or Circassians, the seat will be won by the candidate from that background with the highest number of preferential votes in the district, regardless of whether that candidate is on a list that won an Open List seat. Christian, Chechen or Circassian candidates cannot win an Open List PR seat.

In the case of reserved seats for women in governorates that are commensurate to an electoral district, the seat will be won by whichever woman candidate has the highest number of preferential votes but did not win a seat under the Open List system

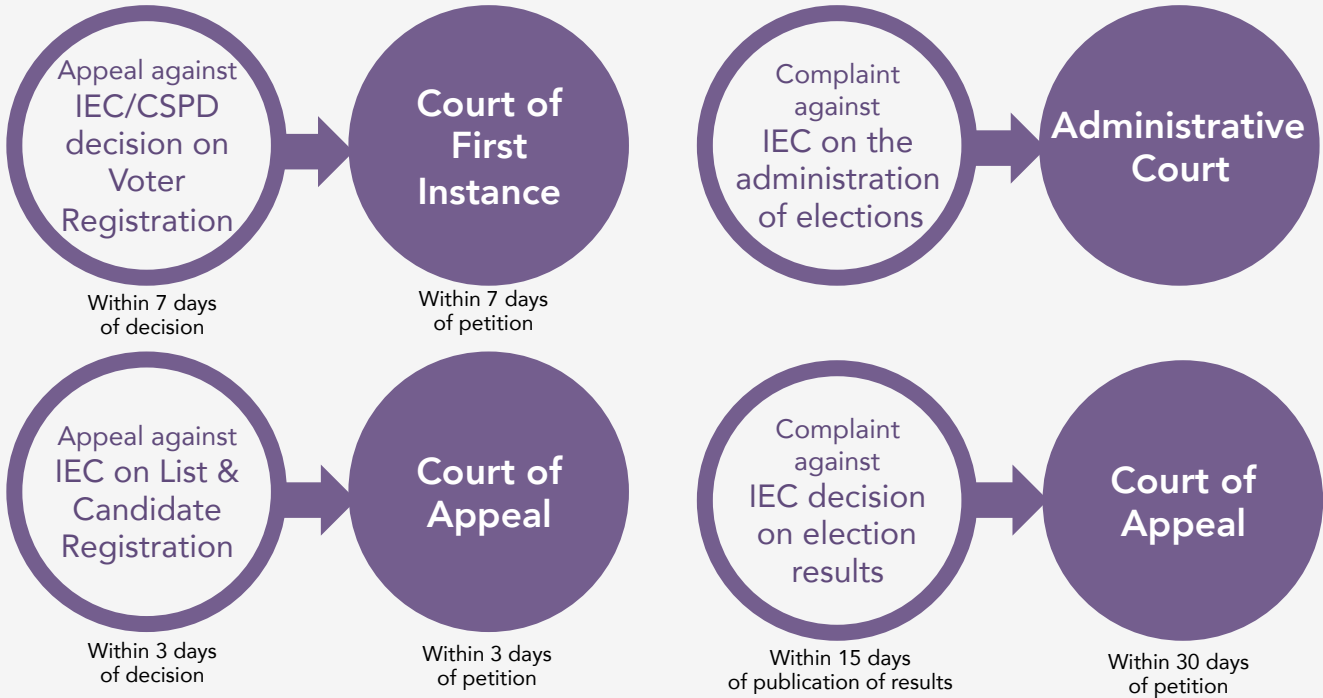
In the case of reserved seats for women in districts in Amman, Irbid and Zarqa governorates, the seat will be won by whichever woman candidate in that governorate won the highest proportion of votes in her district without winning a seat.

What was the turnout for elections in 2013?



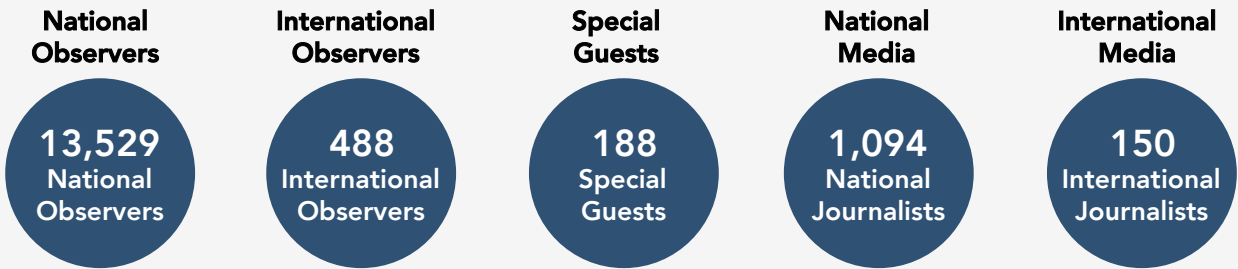
What is the role of the judiciary for elections?

The judiciary in Jordan has a specific role in hearing complaints or appeals brought against decisions of the IEC in four key areas. Complaints can be brought by persons directly affected by the decision. Due to the timeframe of elections, the deadline for bringing a case to court and for the case to be resolved is often expedited. Cases alleging any electoral offence are dealt with by the Public Prosecutor and Criminal Courts



Is the election being observed?

The IEC has accredited a range of national and international observer organisations and media outlets. Observers include the European Union, League of Arab States and a joint mission from National Democratic Institute and International Republican Institute.



The IEC also accredits agents for each list and candidates. All agents, observers and media are entitled to watch all stages of the election process, especially the polling, counting and results process on election day.

Annex: Registered Lists by District (1)

Irbid 1		Candidates	Women
Al-Bina'	Development	7	1
Al-Itihad	Unity	7	1
Al-Mizan	Balance	7	1
Al-Zaytouna	Olive Tree	7	1
Shabab Watan	Nation's Youth	7	1
Al-'Ahed	Commitment	7	1
Al-Aqsah	Aqsah	7	1
Al-'Adaleh	Justice	7	1
Irbid Al-Karamah	Irbid the Dignified	6	1
Al-Sunbulueh	Seed	7	1
Zamzam	Zamzam	7	1
Irbid	Irbid	7	1

Irbid 3		Candidates	Women	Christian
Al-Watanieh Al-Democratieh	National Democratic	5	1	1
Al-Wihdah Al-Watanieh	National Unity	5	1	1
Al-Salam	Peace	5	1	1
Al-Itihad	Unity	5	1	1
Al-Wafa'	Loyalty	5	1	1
Ahl Al-Himeh	Enthusiastic People	4	1	1
Al-Bina'	Development	4	1	0
Al-Ansar	Supporters	5	1	1

Ajloun		Candidates	Women	Christian
Kheit Al-Thahab	Golden Thread	4	1	1
Jabal 'Ajloun	Ajloun Mountain	5	1	1
Al-Fajr	Dawn	5	1	1
Al-Wifaq	Consensus	5	1	1
Al-Itihad	Unity	4	1	1
Al-Amal	Hope	5	1	1

Zarqa 2		Candidates	Women
Al-Wafa' LI-Watan	Loyalty to Homeland	5	1
Al-Karamah	Dignity	5	1
Al-Mostaqbal	Future	5	1
Al-Wifaq	Consensus	5	1
Eid Al-Watan	Homeland's Eye	5	1
Al-Bina'	Development	5	1
Al-Islah	Reform	4	1
Al-Haq	Right	5	1
Al-Wihdah Al-Watanieh	National Unity	5	1

Zarqa 1		Candidates	Women	Christian	Chechen/Circassian
Al-Islah	Reform	8	1	0	1
Al-Aqsah	Aqsah	9	1	1	1
Watan	Homeland	9	2	1	1
Wifaq	Consensus	8	1	1	0
Al-Kheir	Benevolence	7	1		0
Al-Qa'imah Al-Watanieh	National List	8	1	1	0
Yaqeen	Certainty	5	1	1	1
Ibna' Al-Zarqa'	Sons of Zarqa	9	1	1	1
Ahl Al-'Azim	Determined People	9	1	1	1
Fursan Al-Tagheer	Knights of Change	6	1	0	0

Irbid 2		Candidates	Women
Al-Kinaneh	Quiver	5	1
Al-Sha'biyeh	Popular	5	1
Al-Yarmouk	Yarmouk	4	1
Al-Faqeer	Needy	5	1
Al-Karamah	Dignity	5	1
Al-'Adaleh	Justice	5	1
Al-Barakah	Blessing	5	1
Houran Al-Kheir	Benevolent Houran	4	1
Al-Zaytouna	Olive Tree	5	1

Irbid 4		Candidates	Women
Al-Karamah	Dignity	6	1
Al-Zaytouna	Olive Tree	6	2
Al Nashama	Nashama	6	1
Al-Islah	Reform	5	1
Al-Ta'awon	Cooperation	5	1
Al-Wafa'	Loyalty	6	1
Al-Asad	Lion	5	2
Al-Mustaqbal	Future	6	2
Al-Karamah	Dignity	6	1

Jerash		Candidates	Women
Al-asaleh	Authenticity	4	1
Al-Watanieh	National	4	1
Al-Tajdeed	Rejuvenation	5	1
Al-Islah	Reform	4	1
Al-Ordon	Jordan's	3	
Al-Barakeh	Blessing	4	1
Al-Jerash	Jerash	5	1
Al-Zaytouna	Olive Tree	5	1
Al-Ordon Awalan	Jordan First	5	1

Mafrq		Candidates	Women
Al-Mafrq LI-Jami'	Mafrq for All	4	1
Watan	Homeland	5	1
Al-Wifaq	Consensus	5	1
Al-Usoud	Lions	5	1
Al-Souqour	Falcons	5	1
Al-Barakah	Blessing	4	1
Qa'imat Al-Hizim	Determination List	4	1

Annex: Registered Lists by District (2)

Amman 1		Candidates	Women
Al-Wihdah w Al-Tanmieh	Unity & Development	6	1
Al-Kheir	Benevolence	5	1
Al-Musharakeh w Al-Tagheer	Participation & Change	6	1
Al-Ribbat	Bond	5	1
Al-Tajdeed	Rejuvenation	5	1
Al-Islah	Reform	5	1
Al-Tadamun	Solidarity	6	1
Al-Fajir Al-Jadeed	New Dawn	4	1
Al-Sha'ib	People	6	1
Al-Nahdah	Renaissance	5	1
Ma'an Nastati'	Together We Can	6	1
Al-'Adaleh	Justice	4	0
Ya'lu	Rises	5	1
Qawl w Fi'il	Words & Action	6	1

Amman 2		Candidates	Women
Fursan Al-Quds	Jerusalem Knights	7	1
Al-'Ouroubah	Arabism	7	1
Al-Nakhleh	Palm	7	1
Al-Mizan	Balance	7	1
Al-Ordon Yijma'ouna	Jordan Unites Us	7	1
Al-Islah	Reform	7	1
Al-Bina'	Development	5	1
Al-Tagheer	Change	7	1
Al-Ta'awon	Cooperation	5	0
Al-Sounah Al-Sawda'	Black Iris	6	1
Al-Oustourah	Legend	3	1
Al-Souqour	Falcons	7	1

Amman 3		Candidates	Women	Christian	Chechen/ Circassian
Al-Mostaqbal	Future	6	1	0	1
Al-Quds	Jerusalem	7	1	0	1
Ma'an	Together	7	2	1	1
Al-Noor	Glow	7	1	1	1
Amman	Amman	7	1	1	1
Al-Islah	Reform	7	1	1	1
Al-Jebha Al-Mowahadah	United Front	7	1	1	1
Na'm	Yes	5	1	1	1
Sawt Al-Haq	Voice of Rights	4	1	1	1
Injaz	Achievement	7	1	1	1

Amman 4		Candidates	Women
Al-Dufatein	Two Banks"	5	1
Al-Quds Al-Sharif	Virtuous Jerusalem	5	1
Al-Tajdeed	Rejuvenation	4	1
Al-Islah	Reform	5	1
Al-'Adaleh	Justice	5	1
Al-'Ahed	Commitment	5	1
Al-Rayah	Banner	5	1
Al-Barakah	Blessing	5	1
Al-Fursan	Knights	5	1
Al-Nahdah	Renaissance	4	1
Al-'Ahid	Promise	5	1

Amman 5		Candidates	Women	Chechen/ Circassian
Al-Hazim	Determination	8	1	1
Al-Islah	Reform	8	1	1
Al-Haq	Right	7	1	1
Al-Itihad w al-'Amal	Unity & Labor	8	2	
Al-Sunbulueh	The Seed	7	1	
Al-Wafa'	Loyalty	7	1	1
Al-Sha'ib	People	6	1	
Masar Watan	Homeland's Path	5	2	
Al-Tajdeed	Rejuvenation	7	1	
Itihaf Al-Watani	National Alliance	8	1	1
Al-Rayah	Emblem	8	2	1
Al-Nashama	Nashama	8	1	1
Sayidat Al-Ordon	Women of Jordan	3	3	

Annex: Registered Lists by District (3)

Balqa		Candidates	Women	Christian
Al-Islah	Reform	8	1	1
Al-Itihad	Unity	10	1	1
Al-Fajr	Dawn	6	1	0
Al-Sha'ib	People	9	1	1
Al-Barakah	Blessing	9	1	0
Al-'Adaleh	Justice	10	1	1
Abna' Al-Balqa'	Sons of Balqa	9	1	1
Al-Umma	Nation	10	1	1
I'tasimu	Get Together	9	5	1
Al-Tajdeed	Rejuvenation	10	1	2
Al-Haq	Right	9	1	1
Shabab Al-Ordon	Jordan Youth	3	2	0
Al-Karamah	Dignity	8	1	0

Madaba		Candidates	Women	Christian
Madaba	Madaba	5	1	1
Al-Wihdah Al-Watanieh	National Unity	5	1	1
Al-Noor	Glow	5	1	1
Al-Karamah	Dignity	5	1	1
Al-'Ahd	Commitment	4	1	1
Al-Tawfeeq men Allah	Success from God	5	1	1
Al-Sha'ib	People	4	2	1
Al-Watan	Homeland	5	1	1
Al-Islah w Al-Tanmieh	Reform & Development	5	1	1
Al-Mustaqbal	Future	5	1	1

Karak		Candidates	Women	Christian
Al-wafa' LI-aghwar	Loyalty to Aghwar	6	1	2
Al-Watan	Homeland	11	1	2
Ibna' Al-Karak	Sons of Karak	10	2	1
Al-Shams	Sun	10	1	2
Al-Taghir	Change	11	2	2
Al-Zaytouna	Olive Tree	10	1	2
Al-Haq	List of Rights	9	1	1
Al-Qalam	Pen	9	2	0
Al-Nakhwa	Chivalry	6	2	0
Al-Najah	Success	7	1	1

Badia North		Candidates	Women
Al-Wafa' LI-Badiah	Loyalty to Badia	4	2
Qa'imat Al-Sarhan Al-Muwahadeh	Sarhan Unified List	3	1
Qa'imat Al-Karamah	Dignity List	4	1
Al-Mizan	Balance	4	1
Kutlet Watan	Homeland's Block	4	1
Al-Assad Muta'ahib	Eager Lion	4	1
Ra'ad Al-Shamal	Thunder of North	4	3
Qa'imat Al-Hizim	Determination List	3	1

Badia South		Candidates	Women
Al-Bayraq	Emblem	4	1
Al-'Asifa	Storm	4	1
Abna' Al-Junub	Sons of South	4	1
Al-Mustaqbal	Future	4	1
Al-'Adaleh	Justice	3	1
Al-Asaleh	Authenticity	4	1
Al-Wafa'	Loyalty	4	1
Al-Karamah	Dignity	4	1

Tafielh		Candidates	Women
Al-Zaytouna	Olive Tree	5	1
Al-Mostaqbal	Emblem	5	1
Ibna' Al-Tafieleh	Sons of Tafieleh	5	1
Jibal Al-Tafieleh	Tafieleh Mountains	5	1
Al-Fares	Knight	5	1
Al-Hareth	Tiller	5	1
Al-'Atta'	Giving	3	1
Qa'imat Mubadarah	Initiative List	2	0
Wafa' BL-'ahid	Loyalty to Commitment	5	1

Ma'an		Candidates	Women
Al-'Amal	Labor	4	0
Al-Karamah	Dignity	4	1
Al-Haq Yi'lou	Rights Above All	3	0
Al-Shobak	Shobak	3	1
Petra	Petra	4	1
Al-'Adaleh	Justice	4	1
Al-Ta'awon	Cooperation	3	0
Al-Tawakul 'ala Allah	Trust in God	2	1

Aqaba		Candidates	Women
Al-Wihdah Al-Watanieh	National Unity	4	1
Al-Nahdah	Renaissance	4	1
Wafa' LI-Watan	Loyalty to Homeland	4	1
Al-'Aqabeh	Aqaba	4	1
Al-Islah	Reform	4	1
Al-Manar	Beacon	4	2
Al-Ijma'	Consensus	4	1
Al-Fajr	Dawn	3	0

Badia Central		Candidates	Women
Qa'imat Al-Mostaqbal	Future List	4	1
Qa'imat Al-Barakeh	Blessing List	4	1
Al-Badir	Full Moon	4	1
Al-Bawasel	Brave	3	1
Al-Wafa'	Loyalty	4	1
Al-Badiah	Badia	4	1
Al-Joud	Generosity	4	1
Al-Mahabah Fi Allah	Love of God	4	1
Al-Tagheer	Change	4	1
Al-Bayraq	Emblem	4	2
Al-Karamah	Dignity	3	1
Al-'Adil	Justice	3	1



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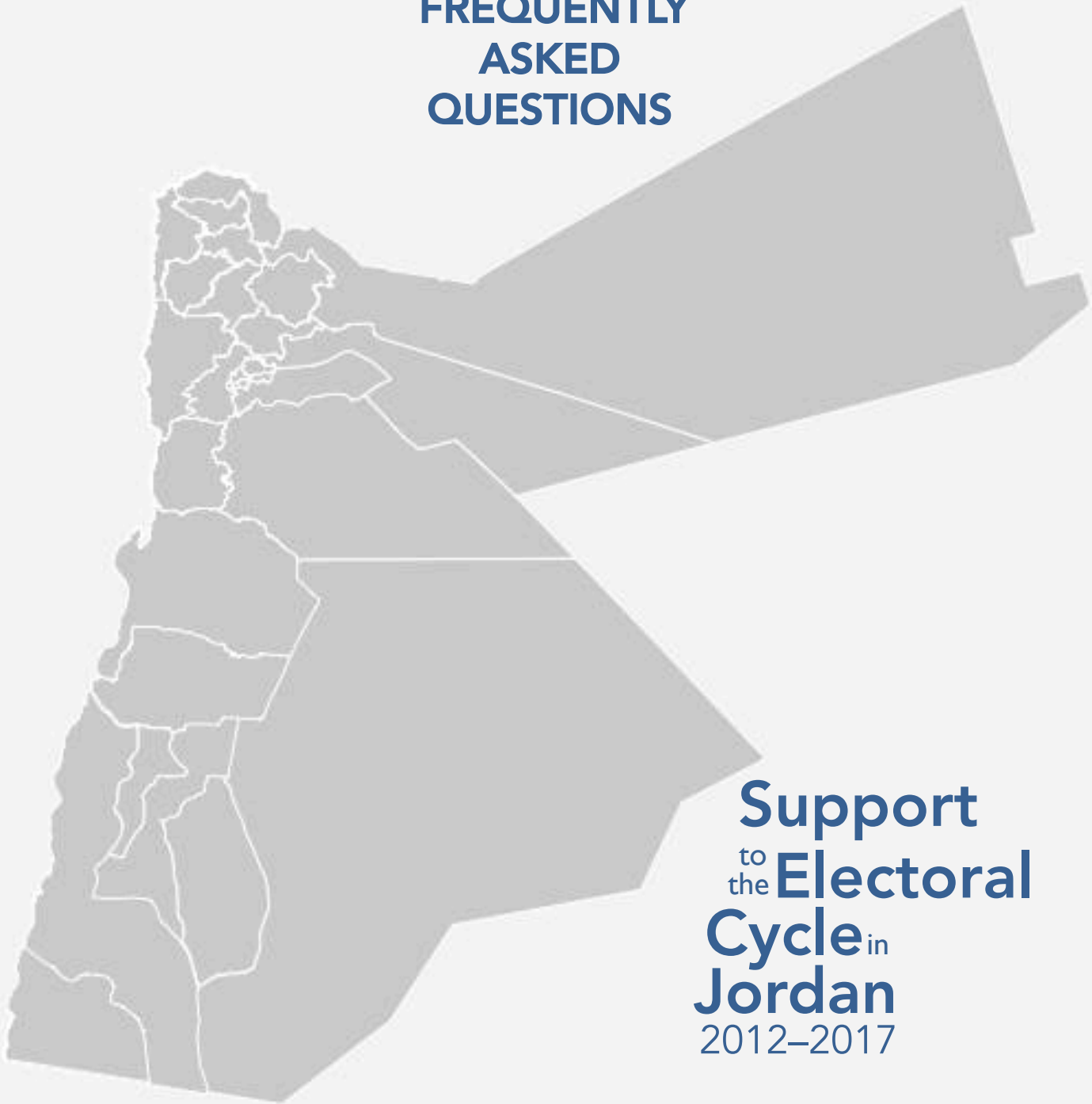
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