

RASED's Executive Summary on the Performance of the 17th House of Representatives 2016 - 2013

Issued by Al-Hayat center and RASED

Reporting team

Dr. Amer Bani Amer

General Director / Al-Hayat Center for Civil Society Development -RASED

Mr. Amro Nawaiseh

RASED Program Manager

Ms. Deema AlKharabsheh

Mr. Dyaa Mbyden

Mr. Sami Ghonajoq

Journalist Mustaf Ryalat

Design and Production

Mr. Kamal Qasem

contents

Introduction	5
RASED Program for Monitoring the Performance of Elected Councils	7
Al-Hayat Center for Civil Society Development	9
Methodology Used in the Preparation of the Report	10
Chapter I: RASED Reports during the House of Representatives	12
Chapter II: Positive Engagement with the 17 th House of Representatives	14
Chapter III: RASEDs' Partners	16
Chapter IV: The 17 th House of Representatives Sessions Summary	18
Chapter V: MPs Attendance to the 17 th House of Representatives Sessions	20
Chapter VI: The 17 th House of Representatives Oversight Performance	26
Chapter VII: The 17 th House of Representatives Legislative Performance	42
Chapter VIII: The 17 th House of Representatives Legislative Performance	46

Introduction

The House of Representatives assumes an important role in the enactment of legislation which the state pursues and has the greatest impact of all government bodies on the development or decline of Jordan. In addition to monitoring government performance working on applying this legislation, the House of Representatives is an essential pillar in the foundation and security of the democratic progress.

Al-Hayat Center for Civil Society Development believes in the legislative, supervisory and representative importance of this institution. Additionally, the Center believes that Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), through their efforts and experience, provide the ability to contribute to the development and effectiveness of this institution. One of the most important roles Al-Hayat Center plays is the provision of objective and constructive assessment of the performance of members of the House of Representatives, as well as making realistic recommendations directly related to member contributions in order to improve their performance and bridge the gap between them and their constituencies. These assessments aid in putting the constituencies' priorities and concerns before the Parliament so they are taken into account as Representatives exercise their legislative and supervisory roles.

The RASED team took the initiative to prepare this report with the goal of informing the public of the activities of the 17th House of Representatives in order to strengthen popular supervision of the performance of members. CSOs and the local community encourage the creation of monitoring mechanisms in order to track the performance of their representatives in Parliament. This, in turn, will impact the performance of the Representatives by motivating them to engage in regulatory and legislative tasks, particularly in regards to all aspects of the reform process. Such a report also stimulates parliamentarians to be consistent in their campaign messages and their implementation in Parliament. Moreover, this report contributes to strengthening and raising the level of participation between citizens and their representatives by way of the creation of continual sustainable mechanisms and devotion to principles of transparency, integrity, and good governance.

The report includes eight chapters, collectively covering the most prominent qualitative and quantitative indicators of parliamentary performance and including scorecards evaluating MP performance. This method of evaluation is one of the most effective tools used to evaluate their performance, and is taken from a set of best practices in the field of representative democracy, though its application is still in its infancy phase in the Arab states.

The Scorecards in this report are the Fourth generation awarded to Jordanian parliamentarians. The scoring is based on improvements made to the first generation scorecards applied to the First Non-Ordinary Session of this Parliament, the second generation applied to the First Ordinary Session, and the third generation applied to the Third Ordinary Session. The methodology of evaluation was developed through consultation with academic experts, statisticians, and experts with practical experience in order to reach a broader level of qualitative analysis of parliamentarians' performance in their various legislative, organizational, and supervisory roles.

Al-Hayat Center hopes that this report will improve upon the formation of an assessment model that is beneficial for evaluating members of the House of Representatives, with the goal of bettering their future performance to keep pace with the developmental needs of their constituents.

RASED Program for Monitoring the Performance of Elected Councils

Al-Hayat Center for Civil Society Development believes that the successes of this program will remain in the Jordanian people's consciousness while they vote at the next elections for the 18th Parliament.

The RASED program is a component of Al-Hayat Center's Accountability, Governance and Participation Program, aimed at promoting a peaceful democratic transition in Jordan through supporting political participation and developing the electoral process. Additionally, RASED works to improve the performance of elected councils by way of increasing social accountability on the performance of parliamentary representatives while promoting a higher degree of harmony between the performance of representatives, the aspirations of the people, and developmental needs.

RASED falls within a set of other Al-Hayat Center projects focused on competence in democratic development. The component was launched in May 2013 with its first report entitled, "100 days on the Performance of the 17th Jordanian House of Representatives," which documented the performance during the first 100 days of work of the First Non-Ordinary Session in 2013. Additionally, a final report on the performance of representatives in the same session was published on June 1st, 2013. Yet another report was published in February/March 2013 on the results of monitoring various election stages of which the outcome is the current composition of House of Representatives. The RASED program also monitored the parliamentary elections of 2007 and 2010, the performance of the 15th parliament in 2009, and the performance of the Irbid Municipality Council throughout 2012. The component also focuses on capacity building of local civil society organizations regarding the monitoring of elections and performance of elected councils in a number of Arabic countries, including but not limited to: Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and Libya.

RASED focuses on improving the performance of the elected councils using three main themes. Firstly, monitoring the Jordanian parliamentary performance based on a set of political indicators. These indicators include the presence of parliamentary sessions and committee meetings, holding a set of meetings with Members of Parliament to discuss their initiatives

and activities, meetings with governmental representatives to discuss governmental reactions towards the direction of initiatives and activities, follow-up and promises of the MPs and their attitudes, the term of their responsibilities, and their attitudes and compatibility with their position in parliament.

The second theme concerns the organization of periodic opinion polls. These polls are intended to be public opinion polls to measure the perceived performance of the Jordanian parliament or issues and laws discussed by MPs. Additionally, polls are taken to determine the opinions of MPs on a number of issues the House of Representatives works on. The analyses of the polls' results are undertaken by a specialized team and it is included in periodic reports.

The third theme appertains to the organization of a series of discussions between MPs and local communities in all governorates of the Kingdom. These discussions lead to an exchange of views and concerns between the people in these communities and their representatives. They also inform community members of their role within the House of Representatives. The organization of a set of roundtable discussions have also been organized between MPs and communities of special interest throughout the Kingdom, where Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), political parties, and institutions dealing with women and youth are represented. These institutions are largely made up of Jordanians concerned with legislation and general politics, as they deal with the promotion of their members' rights. The roundtables lead to better understanding and response from Members of Parliament to the rights and needs of members of these institutions. They also lead to broader discussions of these groups' opinions on what is happening in terms of legislation and decision-making in Parliament to support their interests.

Jordanian citizenship participation in the upcoming parliamentary elections is to be enhanced so that elections are fair, building upon candidate programs and aiming to increase the number of voters representing non-direct monitoring results of the Parliament's performance. The process of monitoring contributes to the improved practice of the House of Representatives in carrying out their supervisory, legislative, and representative roles. Additionally, it enables electoral rules of building subjective and objective evaluations around the performance of its representatives, which will reflect positively on voting behavior in the future.

Al-Hayat Center for Civil Society Development

Al-Hayat Center for Civil Society Development believes that the successes of this program will remain in the Jordanian people's consciousness while they vote at the next elections for the 18th Parliament.

The RASED program is a component of Al-Hayat Center's Accountability, Governance and Participation Program, aimed at promoting a peaceful democratic transition in Jordan through supporting political participation and developing the electoral

process. Additionally, RASED works to improve the performance of elected councils by way of increasing social accountability on the performance of parliamentary representatives while promoting a higher degree of harmony between the performance of representatives, the aspirations of the people, and developmental needs.

RASED falls within a set of other Al-Hayat Center projects focused on competence in democratic development. The component was launched in May 2013 with its first report entitled, "100 days on the Performance of the 17th Jordanian House of Representatives," which documented the performance during the first 100 days of work of the First Non-Ordinary Session in 2013. Additionally, a final report on the performance of representatives in the same session was published on June 1st, 2013. Yet another report was published in February/March 2013 on the results of monitoring various election stages of which the outcome is the current composition of House of Representatives. The RASED program also monitored the parliamentary elections of 2007 and 2010, the performance of the 15th parliament in 2009, and the performance of the Irbid Municipality Council throughout 2012. The component also focuses on capacity building of local civil society organizations regarding the monitoring of elections and performance of elected councils in a number of Arabic countries, including but not limited to: Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and Libya.

RASED focuses on improving the performance of the elected councils using three main themes. Firstly, monitoring the Jordanian parliamentary performance based on a set of political indicators. These indicators include the presence of parliamentary sessions and committee meetings, holding a set of meetings with Members of Parliament to discuss their initiatives

Methodology Used in the Preparation of the Report

In the preparation of this report, the RASSED team adopted quantitative and qualitative indices in light of the experience Al-Hayat Center has accumulated in its preparation of regulatory reports. A large part of the performance measurement tools were inspired by a set of surveys conducted by the World Bank in cooperation with the National Democratic Institute (NDI) in 2011. These indicators were the summary of the work of

190 Parliamentary Monitoring Organizations (PMOs) monitoring of 80 parliaments around the world.

The team took a number of steps in the preparation of this report, such as information collection which researchers worked on; monitoring within the Parliament using a range of models especially designed for this purpose; follow-up on parliamentary sessions; registration of interventions made by MPs and their speeches and participation, attendance of sessions and committee meetings; and building a database of minutes of Committee and House meetings.

Some of this data has also been collected by way of a set of dialogue meetings and roundtable discussions which RASSED organized with a number of MPs of the 17th House in several of the Kingdom's governorates. Additionally, polls represented at the national level were carried out. The information, data, and outcomes have been compiled and analyzed as a group of related recommendations which achieve the objectives of this report.

The earlier sections on the emergence of the elected Houses (parliament) in Jordan analyzed the historical composition of blocs within the Lower House and its MPs, and its numbers and assignment of the total amount of members of the House. They also analyze bloc member allocation to permanent and temporary committees and the Permanent Office, as well as identify changes which took place in the blocs in terms of (numerical) structure, the extent of members' commitment to bloc resolutions, conformity with bloc positions, the scope work of the blocs, and interaction with the community

Regarding legislative performance through legislative sessions and meetings of the permanent committees, RASED tracked laws which were discussed and approved, the response of the House, and its requirements for the participatory sessions with the Senate. The team also followed the legislative performance of MPs in terms of their suggestions for laws and their interventions during discussions. Follow-up was also carried out on regulatory performance in the House in terms of the study sessions and reports on questions which the Prime Minister and Ministers faced from the MPs. Questions were divided along different axes that included the political, economic, and service aspects, in addition to interpellations posed by MPs and their analysis. Debate requests and memos are also included in the data. All these items were analyzed according to their contents.

The interaction of the government with the regulatory and legislative deputies was monitored, as well as Ministers' attendance of sessions and their commitment to the sessions, their responses to MP questions, the amount of responses given within and outside the legal timeframe, and those that were not replied to at all. The Ministries and institutions most vulnerable to being questioned were also monitored, as well as the Ministries which were subjected to questions the most, and questions that were not responded to by any representative were recorded.

Chapter I: RASED Reports during the House of Representatives

First: Weekly Reports

RASED's team aimed to develop the House of Representatives' legislative performance by issuing weekly reports for the purpose of briefing the citizens on the House of Representatives work. RASED issued 68 weekly reports which included the most important themes the House addressed and the regulatory tools that were used, as well as assessing the performance of the permanent committees by issuing a number

of facts about their work, the laws executed and the sessions held throughout the week. The table below shows the number of weekly reports issued by RASED during the 17th House:

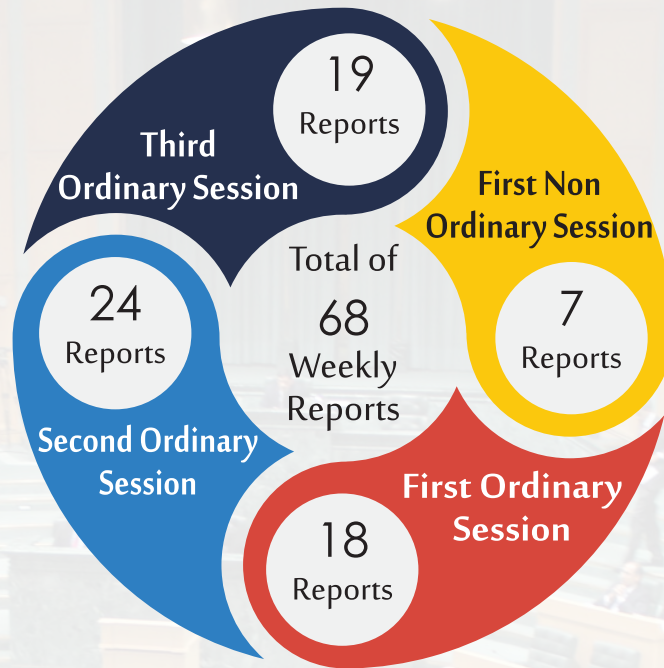
First Non Ordinary Session	7 Weekly reports
First Ordinary Session	18 Weekly reports
Second Ordinary Session	24 Weekly reports
Third Ordinary Session	19 Weekly reports

Second: Qualitative Reports

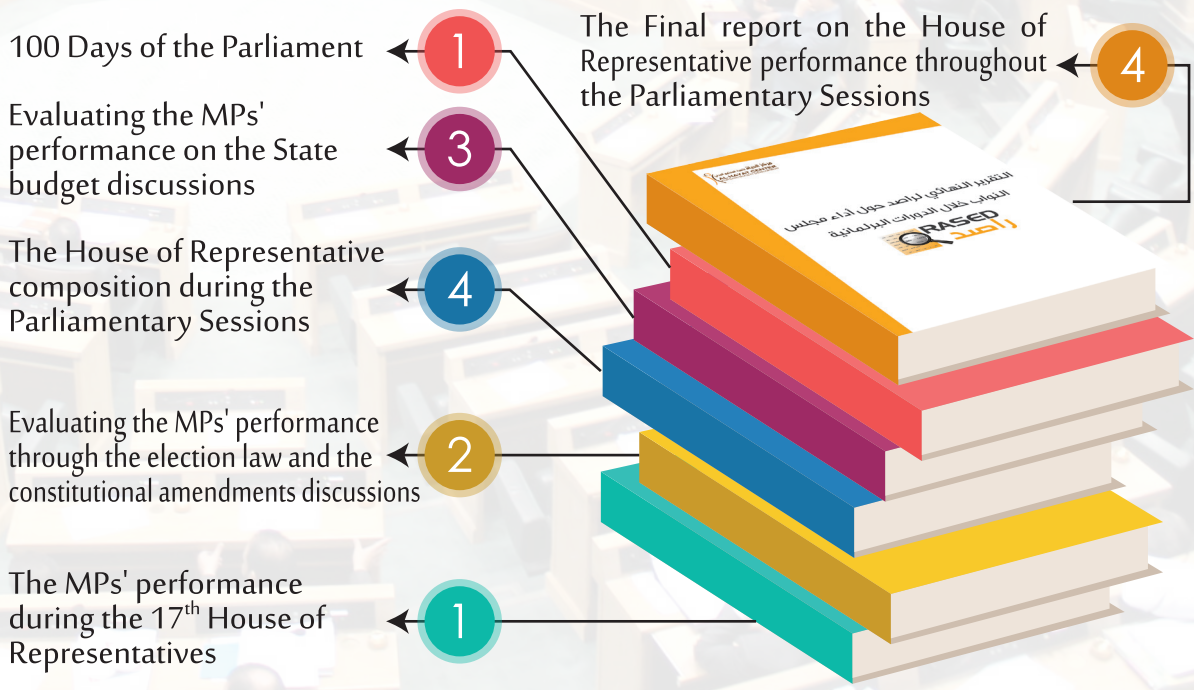
Alongside the weekly and session reports, RASED worked on issuing a number of qualitative reports that were concerned with particular subjects such as the General Budget Law, which is based on set international best practices and shows the work required to be submitted by the Legislative authority as a whole and from the MPs as individuals. Another report was issued on the parliamentary composition at the beginning of each parliamentary session. The qualitative reports issued by RASED during the 17th House are presented below. The full reports can be found on Al Hayat Center website.

Report on the performance of the House of Representatives during each parliamentary sessions	4 Reports
Report on the hundred days of the House of Representatives	1 Report
Report on assessing the House of Representatives during the discussions of the General Budget Law	3 Reports
Report on the composition of the House of Representatives during each parliamentary session	4 Reports
Report on the performance of the House of Representatives during the discussions of the electoral law and constitutional amendments	1 Report
Report on the performance of the House of Representatives during the full duration of the 17 th House	1 Report

Rased Weekly Monitoring Reports Issued Throughout the 17th House of Representatives



Rased Qualitative Monitoring Reports Issued Throughout the 17th House of Representatives



Chapter II: Positive Engagement with the 17th House of Representatives

RASED believes in the importance of the Parliament's role in legislation and in supervision and public representation. It also believes that the civil society institutions must provide as much effort and expertise as possible to contribute to developing the performance and effectiveness of Parliament. One of the most important efforts was to create a positive engagement that aimed at enhancing the bond between the House of Representatives and the voters, and to minimize

the gaps that led to low levels of citizen confidence in the House of Representatives.

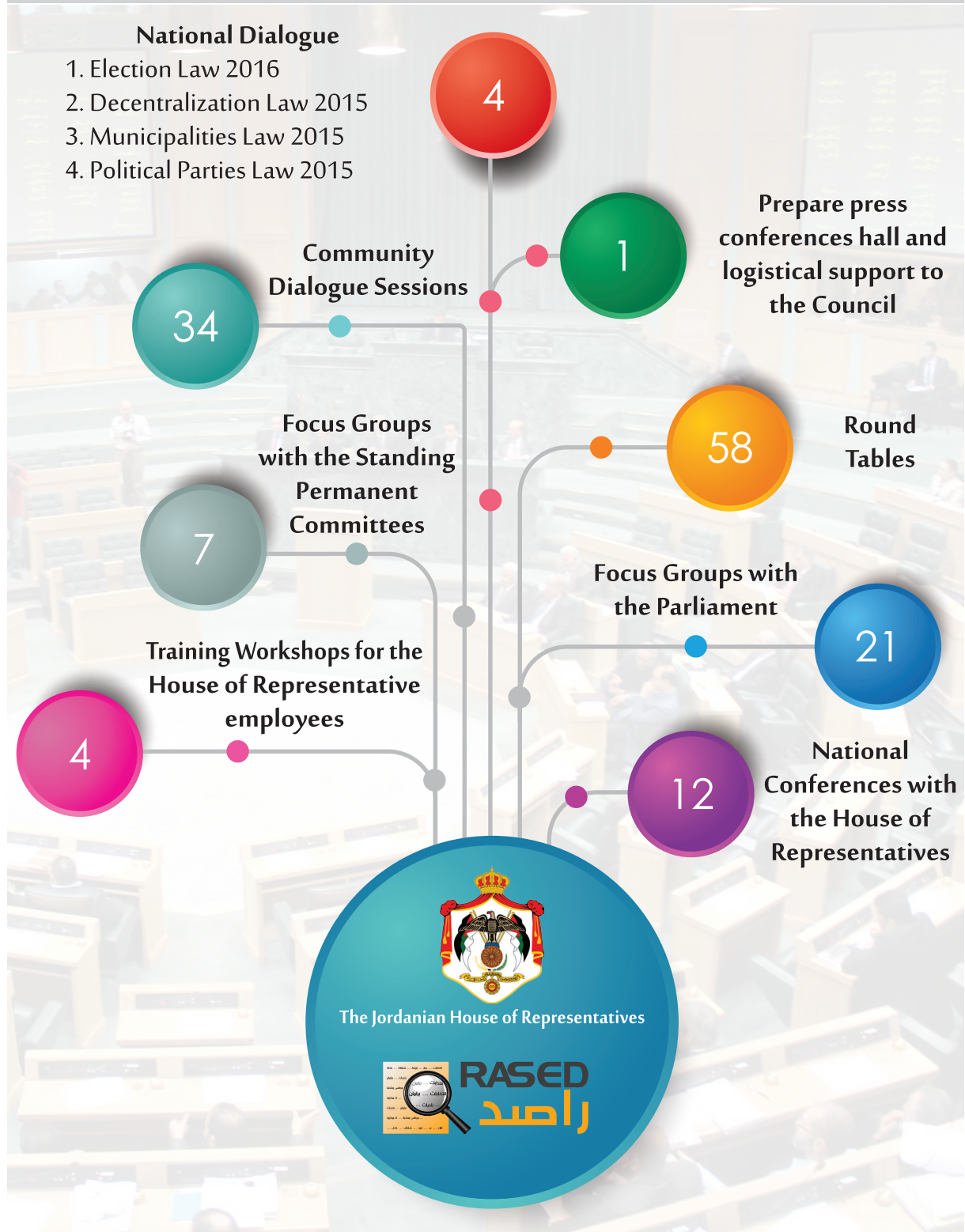
The role RASED took in developing the methodology of adopting legislation in the House of Representatives through implementing the principles of dialogue, transparency and justice played a prominent role in adopting legislations that are consistent with the public aspiration, match international best practices, and keep up with the political evolution that Jordan experienced during the Arab Spring. This development was noted in an in-depth national dialogue on a number of important legislations implemented by RASED with the House of Representatives in general and the parliamentary committees in particular. The national dialogue touched upon the following legislation:


- The House of Representatives Electoral Law for the year 2016
- Decentralization Law of 2015
- Municipalities Law for the year 2015
- Political Parties Law for the year 2015

RASED's methodology for positive engagement with the House of Representatives included holding a series of awareness and educative meetings about the legislation of the House of Representatives by holding dialogue sessions in provinces, villages and refugee camps, and a round table for decision-makers and parliamentary blocs. The following table shows a summary of positive engagement with the 17th House of Representatives.


National Dialogue - Electoral Law, Decentralization Law, Municipalities Law	3 Sessions
Round Tables	58 Sessions
Community Dialogue	34 Sessions
Focus Groups with the Parliamentary Blocs	21 Sessions
Focus Groups with the Parliamentary Committees	7 Sessions
National Conferences with the House of Representatives	12 Sessions
Training Workshops for House of Representatives Officials	4 Sessions

Collaborative activities performed by Rased with the 17th House of Representatives





Chapter III: RASEDs' Partners





RASED Partners



The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Democracy Reporting International (DRI)

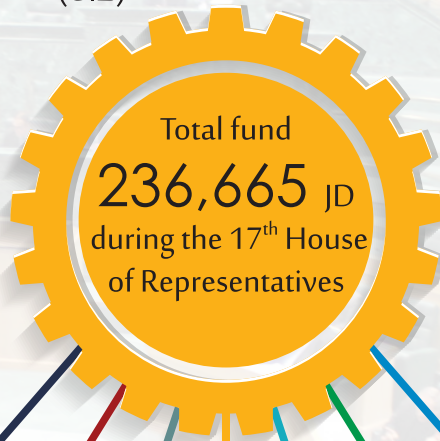


National Democratic Institute (NDI)



United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Embassy of Canada – Amman



Focus groups	Researches	RASED team salaries	Logistic support to the House of Representative	Discussion forums	Roundtables	Workshops for Mps and the House of Representatives staff
--------------	------------	---------------------	---	-------------------	-------------	--

Chapter IV: The 17th House of Representatives Sessions Summary

The 17th House of Representatives held 119 sessions in 283 working days, 64% legislative and 31% supervisory. The number of legislative and supervisory working days was 5% of the total working days of the 17th House.

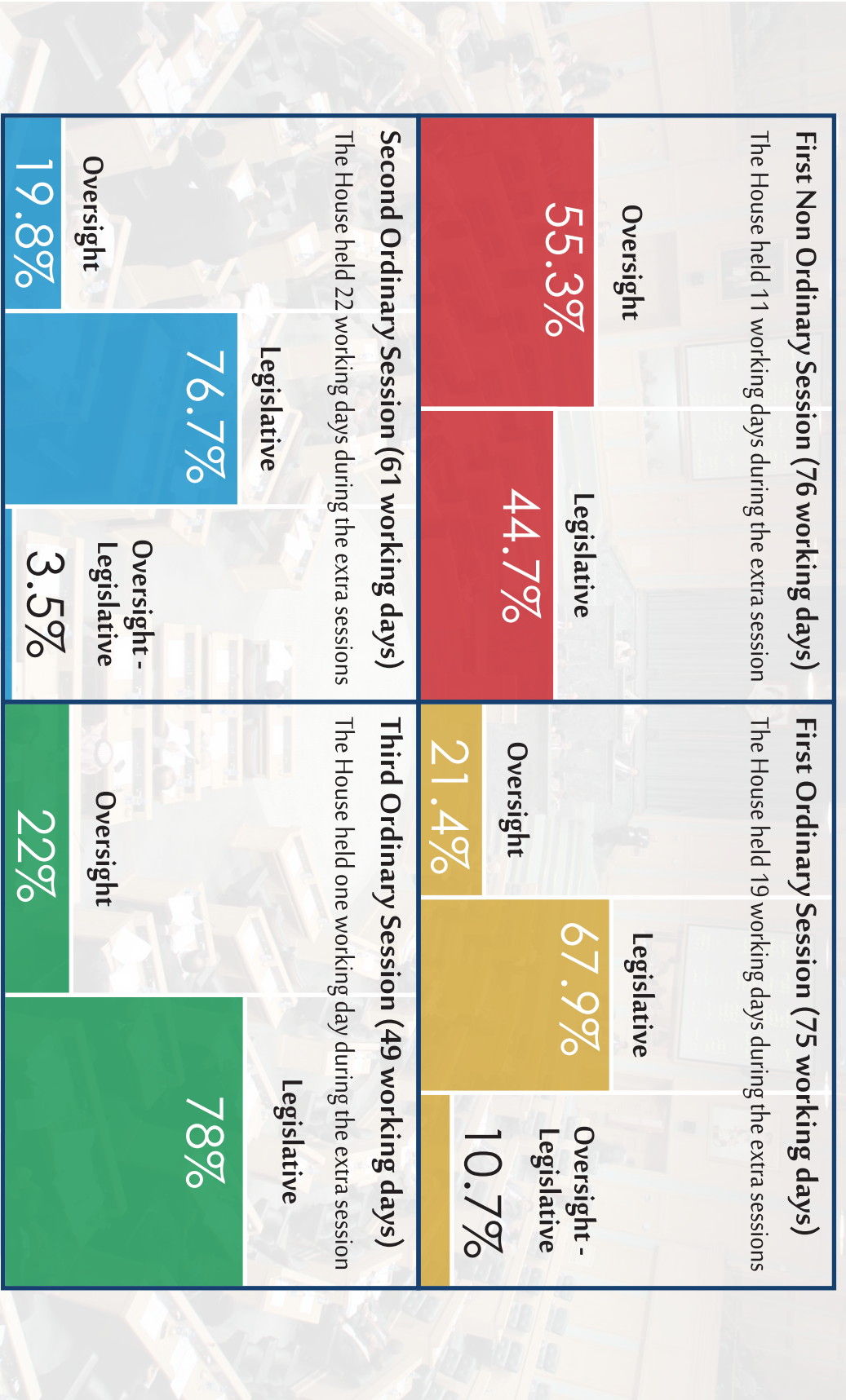
As for the distribution of legislative and supervisory meetings on the parliamentary sessions, it shows that 34.2% of the Non

Ordinary Sessions were allocated for the legislative sessions; the House held three legislative sessions during the Extraordinary of the First Non Ordinary Session, distributed over 11 working days. The House held 51.7% of their legislative sessions during the First Ordinary Session, the first five legislative sessions were held during the two Extraordinary Sessions distributed over 19 working days. During the Second Ordinary Session, the House held 67.2% legislative sessions and nine legislative sessions in two Extraordinary Sessions distributed over 22 working days. The House held 78% legislative sessions in the Third Ordinary Session, and by the end of the House of Representatives' span and during the Extraordinary of the Third Ordinary Session, one legislative session (one working day) was held to discuss the investment law.

The House of Representatives held 65.7% supervisory sessions, 32.1% of which were held in the First Ordinary Session, 27.8% of which were held in the Second Ordinary Session. By the end of the 17th House, only 22% of the sessions were supervisory.

The House held during the First Ordinary Session 16% of its sessions for legislation and supervision and during the Second Ordinary Session 4% of the sessions were for legislation and supervision.

17th House of Representatives Legislative and Oversight Sessions



Chapter V: MPs Attendance to the 17th House of Representatives Sessions

Introduction:

Loss of quorum appeared clearly in the 17th House sessions, which led to adjourned meetings in so many cases before finishing going through the laws. Loss of quorum had a huge impact on the public's opinion of the House as it became a phenomenon that accompanied the 17th House.

The loss of quorum raised many questions about the constitutionality of some of the sessions and the extent of compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, especially in regards to postponing the sessions for half an hour, which is considered unconstitutional.

The Parliamentary Committees without exception suffered from loss of quorum which led to the adjournment of the meetings therefore many decisions were taken without discussing the laws thoroughly, which is contrary to the House of Representatives Rules of Procedure.

Representatives Absences:

The House of Representatives held 230 working days. According to RASED's observation of MPs absences, the number of absences reached 6191, with an average of 28 absences per MP

MPs' Total Absence During The 17th House Of Representatives



Note: Calculating the working days is for the Ordinary and Non-Ordinary Sessions only.

The following table shows MP's Commitment on attending the 17th House Sessions (Non Ordinary Session, First Ordinary Session, Second Ordinary Session, and Third Ordinary Session)

Name	Number of Absences
Nidal Ahmad AL Hiari	8
Kheir Aldein Hakouz	9
Hayel Mufleh AL Da'ajeh	10
Mahmoud Al Kharabsheh	13
Mohammad Al Qatatsheh	14
Bader Al Toura	15
Moutaz Abu Romman	15
Haitham Al Abbadi	15
Mohammad Al Freihat	17
Mustafa Amawi	17
Amjad Almaslamani	18
Zakaria Al Sheikh	18
Mwafaq Al Dmour	18
Abd Almen'im Alawadat	18
Mohammad Alhaj	18
Mohammad Asaudi	19
Yousef Alqorneh	19
Ahmad Alhmeisat	19
Ahmad Aljaloudi	20
Deif Allah Alsa'adeen	20
Abd Ali Almahseeri	20
Mifleh Alesheibat	20
Abdallah Alkhalwaldeh	21
Mohammad Alshorman	21
Bassam Albtoush	22
Ali Al Sneid	22
Qasem Bani Hani	22
Khamees Attieh	22
Slaiman Al Zaben	23
Tamer Bino	24
Abd Almajeed Al Aqtash	24
Thamer AL Fayez	25
Ali Bani Ata	25
Mufleh Al Rheimi	25
Muneer Zawaideh	25

Mohammad Al Abbadi	26
Amjad Al Majali	26
Amneh Al Ghragheer	27
Abd Aljaleel Alzyoud Al Abbadi	27
Nayef AL Khaza'leh	27
Mohammad Aldawaymeh	28
Madallah Al Tarawneh	28
Sa'ad Al Blwi	28
Amjad Al Khattab	29
Kheir Abdallah Abu Sa'elelk	29
Andallah Abeidat	29
Adnan Al Ajarmeh	29
Mohamad Al Amro	29
Ahmad Al Safadi	30
Raed Al Kouz	30
Taha Al Shorafa'	30
Mohammad AL Reyati	30
Najah Al Azzeh	30
Yaseen Bani Yaseen	30
Sa'ad Alsrour	31
Faisal Al A'war	31
Mohammad AL Shdeifat	31
Musa Al Khalayleh	31
Musa abu Sweilem	31
Ali Al Khalayleh	32
Mejhem Al Sqour	32
Mohammad Al Zboun	32
Naif Al Laimoon	32
Hassan Abaidat	32
Nassar Al Qaisi	32
Hazem Qashoo'	33
Rida Haddad	33
Abd Alraheem Albqa'i	33
Jameel Alnimri	33
Rula Alhroub	34
Zaid Alshawabkeh	34
Sameer Oweis	34
Assaf Alshobaki	34
Jamal Gammouh	35

Mefleh Al Khaza'aleh	36
Wasfi Alzyoud	36
Adnan Al Farajat	36
Shaha Al Amareen	37
Faten Al Khleifat	37
Fatmeh Abu Abta	37
Mohammad Al Barayseh	37
Mustafa Al Rawashdeh	38
Hend Al Fayez	38
Yousef Abu Hwaidy	38
Reem Abu Dalbooh	39
Khaleel Attyeh	41
Mustafa Shneikat	41
Saleem Batayneh	42
Falak Al Jama'ani	42
Mahmoud Mheidat	44
Wafa'a Bani Mustafa	44
Amer Al Basheer	44
Mohammad Al Hajaya	45
Ibrahim Al Eteivi	45
Muhsen Al Rjoub	18
(Absences were counted from the Second Ordinary Session)	
Abd Alkareem Al Darayseh	46
Sa'ad Alzawaydeh	46
Dirar Al Dawood	47
Hamdyeh Al Qweider	47
Rodaina Al Ati	48
Fawaz Al Zoubi	48
Hadeetha Al Khresha	49
Raed Hjazeen	49
Fares AL Halasa	49
Mazen Al Dala'een	49
Haitham Abu Khadeejeh	49
Abd Alhadi Al Maharmeh	50
Mustafa Al Hamarneh	50
Na'ayem Al Ajarmeh	50
Hamzeh Akhu Rshedeh	51
Ali Al Azazmeh	51

Khaled Al Bakkar	51
Atef Kawar	51
Ibrahim Al Shahahdeh	52
Khlood Al khatatbeh	52
Mohammad Al Thahrawi	53
Mustafa Yaghi	53
Mariam Al lawzi	55
Yehia Al So'ud	57
Tareq Fakhouri	58
Basel Alawneh	61
Habes AL Shabeeb	61
Ensaf Al Khawaldeh	64
Sameer Al Arabi	65
Abd Alkareem Aldoghmi	65
Marza Bolad	67
Raed Al Khalayleh	67
Ekreem Al Awadat	68
Basel Al Malkawi	68
Mohammad Al Badri	70
Hossni AlShayyab	71
Adnan Abu Rokbeh	72
Mohammad Al Radaydeh	76
Mohammad Al Alaqmeh	76
Shadi Al Edwan	77
Awad Kreishan	77
Myassar Al Sardyeh	79
Tmam Al Reyati	81
Mohammad Hdeib	83
Bassam AL Manaseer	84
Deif Allah Al Khalidi	91
Qusai Al Dmeisi	93
Mohammad Al Dawaymeh	94
Kamal Al Zaghlool	97
Ahmad Al Rqeibat	98
Mohammad Al Khashman	104
Abd Alhadi Al Majali	113
Khaled Al Heiari	123
Sameh Almajali	4

(Absences were counted from the Third Ordinary Session)

Chapter VI: The 17th House of Representatives Oversight Performance

Introduction:

The oversight role assigned to the House of Representatives is one of the constitutional tasks stipulated by the Jordanian Constitution in Article 96, "Any Senator or Deputy may address questions or interpellations to the Ministers concerning any public matters, in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Regulations of the Senate or the House (as the case may be). No interpellation may be

debated before the lapse of eight days from the date of its receipt by the Minister, unless the case is of an urgent nature and the Minister agrees to shorten this period."

First: Questions

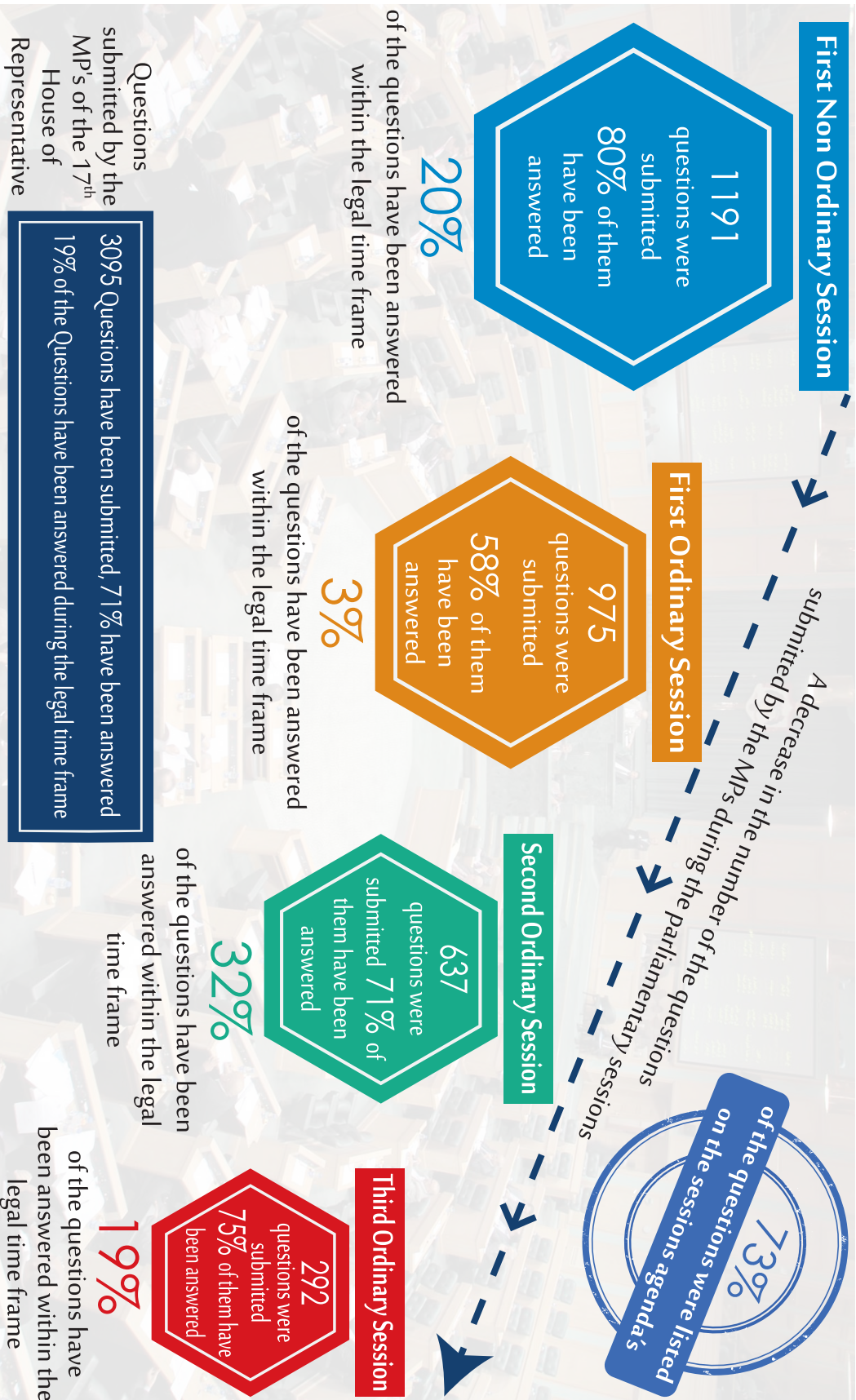
The results of the analysis conducted by RASED over the session of the 17th House showed that 3095 questions were submitted by MPs, of which 71% were answered. 19% of the questions were answered by the government within the statutory period.

The percentage of answered questions that were not listed on the House's agenda was 83% during the span of the 17th House.

The highest number of questions was submitted in Non-Ordinary session, with 1191 questions submitted by 107 MPs. The numbers went down in the First Ordinary Session, to 935 questions submitted by 96 MPs. In the Second Ordinary Session, the number further decreased to 569 submitted by 77 MPs. The Third Ordinary Session had the lowest number of question submitted, with only 295 questions submitted by 61 MPs.

Most questions were directed to the Prime Minister, amounting to 61% of the total asked questions, of which 73% were answered. The second highest recipient of questions was Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, with 5% of the total asked questions, of which 76% were answered. The Minister of Political Affairs and the Minister of Media both answered 100% of the questions directed to them.

Questions Submitted by the MP's during the 17th House of Representatives



Number	Name of MP the question is directed to	Percentage of	Percentage of
		the Questions Directed	the Questions Answered
1	Prime Minister- Minister of Defense	61%	73%
2	Minister of higher Education and Scientific Research	5%	76%
3	Minister of Labor	1%	66%
4	Minister of Finance	3%	73%
5	Minister of Interior	3%	61%
6	Minister of Health	2%	82%
7	Minister of Environment	1%	62%
8	Minister of Awqaf Islamic Affairs and Holy Places	1%	73%
9	Minister of Education	3%	64%
10	Minister of Water and Irrigation	1%	82%
11	Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources	3%	70%
12	Minister of Agriculture	1%	79%
13	Minister of Industry and Trade	1%	88%
14	Minister of Social Development	1%	72%
15	Minister of Public Works and Housing	2%	67%
16	Minister of Planning and International Cooperation	1%	79%
17	Minister of Culture	1%	60%
18	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriate Affairs	1%	42%
19	Minister of Transport	2%	67%
20	Minister of Public Transportation Sector Development	1%	60%
21	Minister of Municipal Affairs	1%	67%
22	Minister of Information and Communications Technology	1%	80%
23	Minister of Political and Parliamentary Affairs	1%	100%
24	Minister of Justice	1%	50%
25	Minister of State for Media Affairs	1%	100%
26	Minister of Tourism and Antiquities	1%	60%

The questions submitted by the MPs of the 17th House of Representatives have been categorized into 15 subjects. The largest proportion of questions were about Administrative Matters, making up 36.3% of concerns. This was followed by questions related to economic policies (14.2%). As for subjects related to the fight against terrorism and extremism, and sports and civil society organizations the number of questions asked amounted to 0.7%, 0.3% and 0.7% respectively.

Subject	Percentage
Administrative Matters	36.3%
Education	6.2%
Economic Policies	14.2%
Energy and Mineral Resources	3.9%
Environment and Natural Resources	3.1%
Health	2.9%
Transportation and Infrastructure Network	6.8%
Foreign Policies and International Agreements	1.9%
Tourism	1.2%
Civil Society Organizations	0.7%
Sports	0.3%
Security Services	1.8%
Poverty and Unemployment	10.2%
Anti-Corruption	9.8%
The Fight Against Terrorism and Extremism.	0.7%

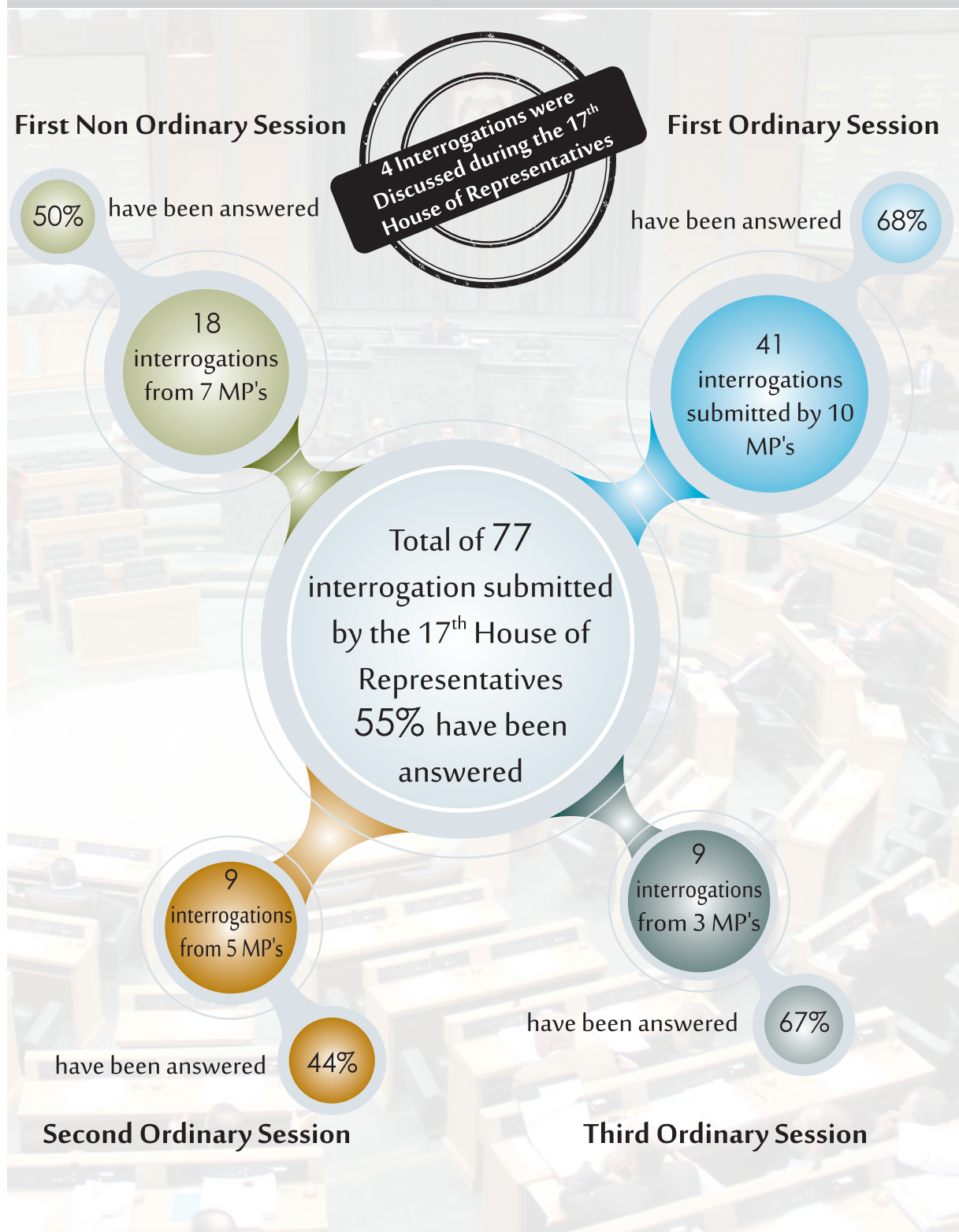
The number of questions related to administrative matters that were included in the House's agenda is 31% followed by questions related to economic policies by 12% , while the answered questions listed on the agenda on the environment and natural resources issues reached 7% and for the tourism matters the number reached 0.3%.

Subject	Percentage
Administrative Matters	31%
Education	7%
Economic Policies	12%
Energy and Mineral Resources	6%
Environment and Natural Resources	7%
Health	3%
Transportation and Infrastructure Network	9%
Foreign Policies and International Agreements	5%
Tourism	0.3%
Civil Society Organizations	1.6%
Sports	0.6%
Security Services	1.6%
Fight Against Terrorism and Extremism	0.3%
Municipalities	3%
Anti-Corruption	4%
Poverty and unemployment	7%
Syrian Refugees	1.6%

Second: Interrogations

A total of 77 interrogations were submitted by MPs during the 17th House of Representatives. However, the number of answered interrogations did not exceed 61%. The number of interrogations submitted in the First Ordinary Session was 41 interrogation, 68% of which were answered. In the Non Ordinary Session, 18 interrogations were submitted, of which 50% are answered. In the Second Ordinary Session, the number declined to 9 interrogations, 44% of which were answered. In the Third Ordinary Session, 9 interrogations were submitted after discarding the interrogation of MP Zakaria Al Sheikh, 67% of which were answered. Only 5% of the interrogations were included in the House's agenda as shown in the following drawing:

Interrogations submitted by the MPs of the 17th House of Representatives



MP Mohammad Al Reyatti submitted the largest share of interrogations, totalling 25. He was followed by MP Roula Al Hroub, with 21 interrogations submitted, and MPs Zakaria Al Sheikh and Mahmoud Al Kharabsheh, with 6 interrogations submitted. It is worth mentioning that the House discussed only four interrogations of the total of number of interrogations submitted. The table below shows the MPs who submitted interrogations during the span of the 17th House.

Name	Number of Interrogations
Mohammad AL Reyatti	25
Roula Al Hroub	21
Zakaria Al Sheikh	6
Mahmoud Al Kharabsheh	6
Bassam Al Manaseer	3
Khamees Attieh	3
Ahmad Al Hmeisat	2
Bassam Btoush	2
Khaleel Attieh	2
Sa'ad Al Zawaideh	2
Kheir Abu Sa'elek	1
Faisal Al Awar	1
Mohammad Al Saudi	1
Myassar Al Sardyeh	1
Amjad Al Khattab	1

Most of the interrogations were directed to the Prime Minister, amounting to 70.6%. This was followed by the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, Minister of Water and Agriculture and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriate Affairs with 3.5% each. The table below shows who received what proportion of interrogations:

Who the interrogation Was Directed To	Percentage
Prime Minister	70.6%
Minister of Tourism and Antiquities	3.5%
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriate Affairs	3.5%
Minister of Water and Irrigation	3.5%
Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources	3.5%
Minister of Health	2.4%
Minister of Finance	2.4%

Minister of Transport	2.4%
Minister of Social Development	1.2%
Minister of Public Works and Housing	1.2%
Minister of Planning and International Cooperation	1.2%
Minister of Agriculture	1.2%
Minister of Justice	1.2%
Minister of Labor	1.2%

The subjects of interrogations were as follows:

Number	Subject of Interrogation	Percentage
1	Administrative	53.1%
2	Financial	11.1%
3	Energy and Mineral Resources	11.1%
4	Foreign Affairs	9.9%
5	Constitutional Violations	2.5%
6	Education	2.5%
7	Security Services	1.2%
8	Environment and Natural Resources	1.2%
9	Tourism	1.2%
10	Transportation and Infrastructure Network	1.2%
11	Economic	1.2%
12	Human Rights and Community	1.2%
13	Legal Violations	1.2%
14	Health	1.2%

Third: Memos

The number of memos submitted was 549, of which 27% were answered. The First Ordinary Session scored the highest number of memos submitted, with 212 memos of which 25% were answered. The Second Ordinary Session saw 126 memos submitted, of which 22% were answered. The First Non Ordinary Session had 119 memos submitted, of which 34% were answered. The Third Ordinary Session saw 92 memos submitted, of which 26% were answered, as shown in the drawing:

The drawing shows that 169 memos were submitted by the committees, and 90 were submitted by individual MPs. Memos submitted by groups of MPs amounted to 289, and one memo was submitted by a parliamentary bloc.

Memos Submitted by the MP's during the 17th House of Representative

First Non Ordinary Session

119 Memos have been submitted

34%

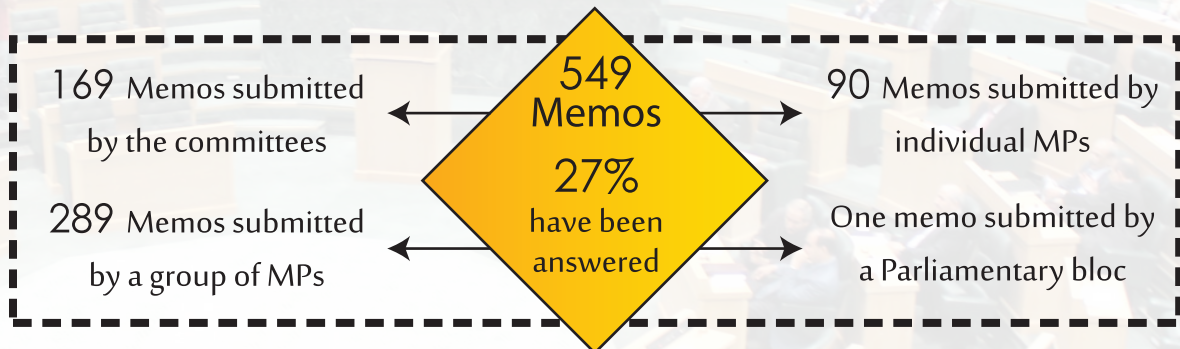
have been answered

First Ordinary Session

191 Memos have been submitted

25%

have been answered



Second Ordinary Session

86 Memos have been submitted

22%

have been answered

Third Ordinary Session

92 Memos have been submitted

26%

have been answered

Fourth: Discussion Requests

The Rules of Procedure gave ten or more MPS the right to submit requests to discuss any public matter. RASED's records show that 37 discussion requests were submitted, and 38% were discussed. In the First and Second Ordinary Session, ten discussion requests were submitted of which 40% and 60% respectively were discussed. In the First Non Ordinary Session, 15 discussion requests were submitted and 53% of them were discussed. In the Third Ordinary Session two discussion requests were submitted but none of them were discussed, as shown in the drawing below:

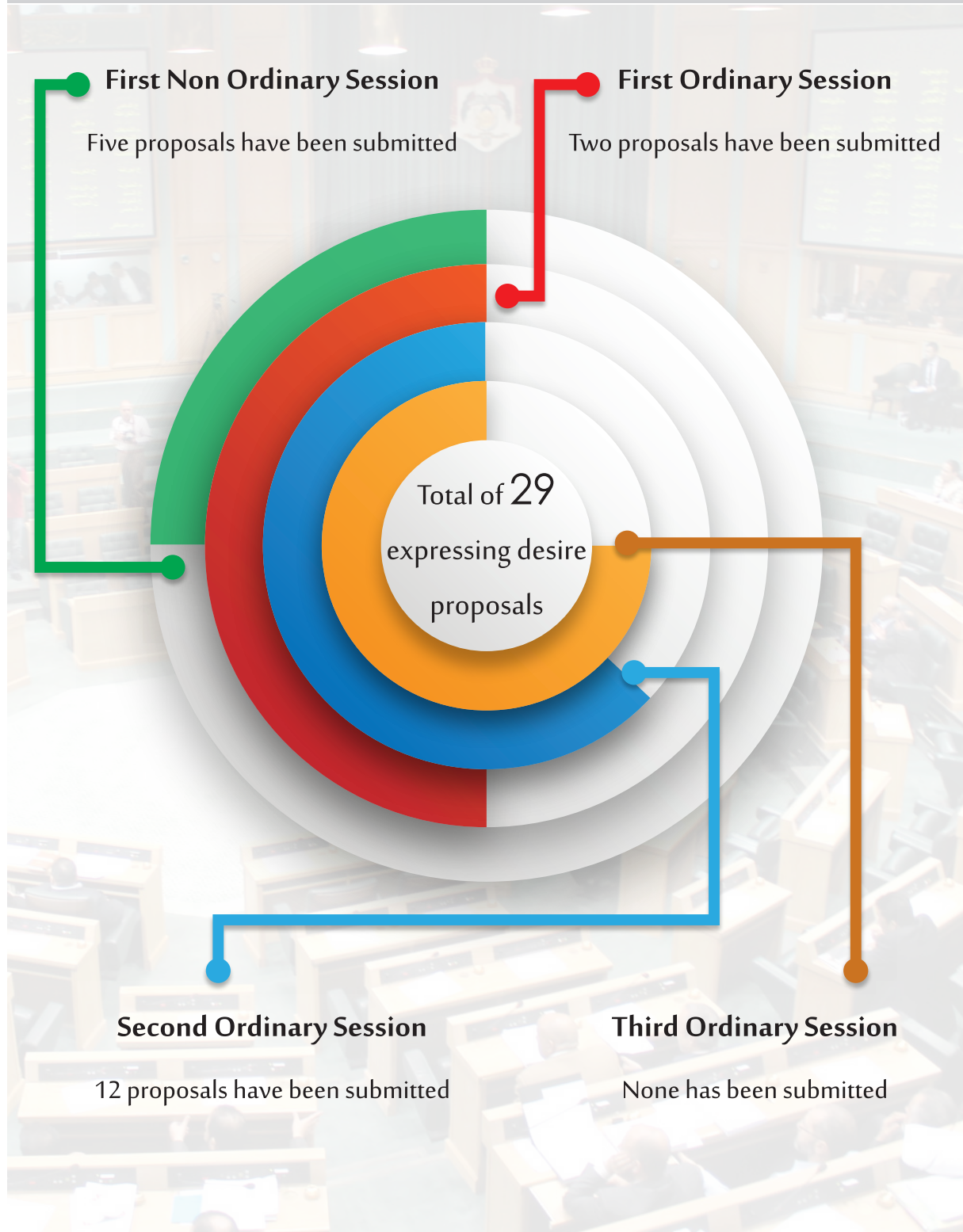
Discussion Requests submitted by MPs of the 17th House of Representatives



Fifth: Desire Proposals

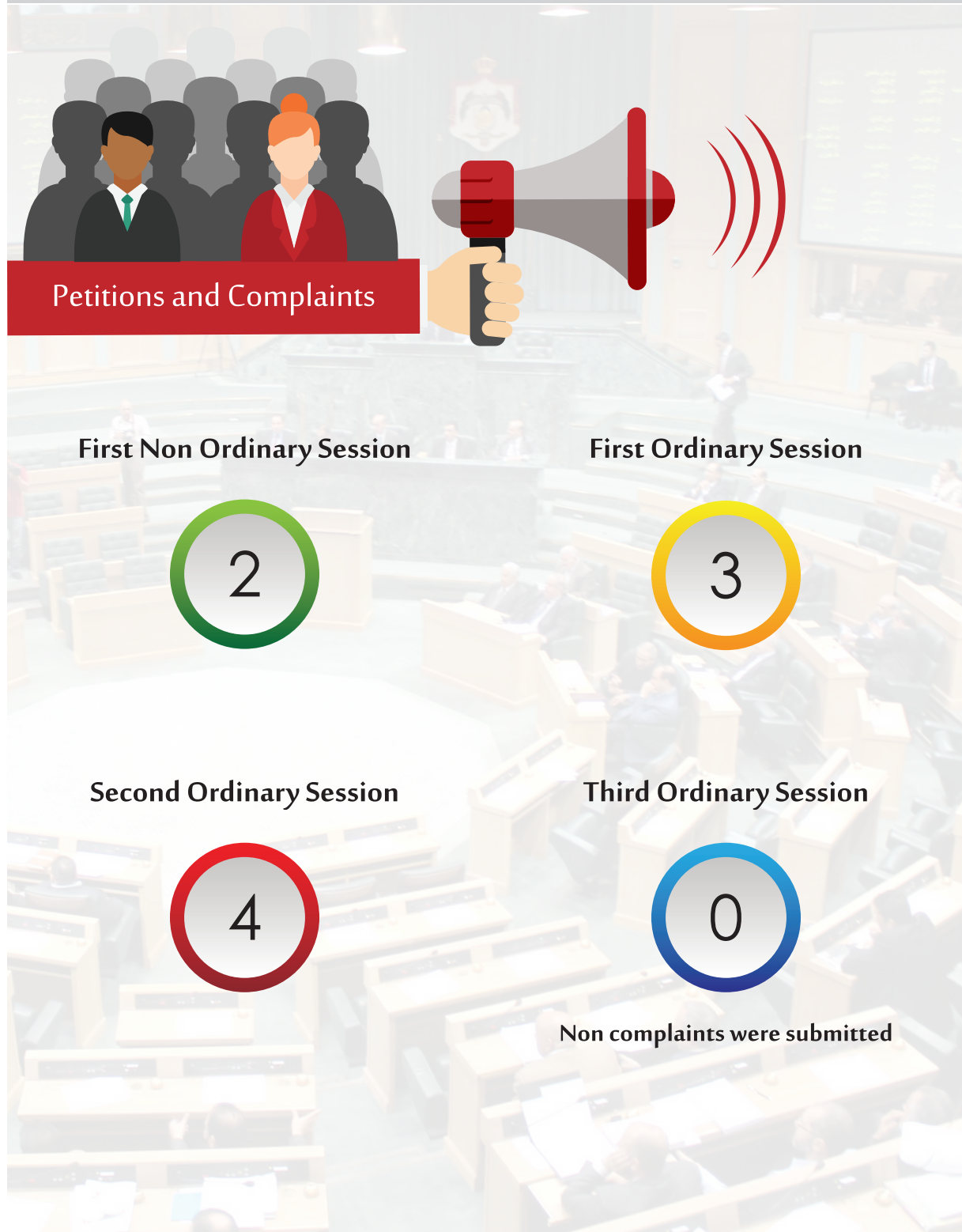
The 17th House submitted 29 desire proposals distributed during the parliamentary sessions. RASED noted that during the Third Ordinary Session no desire proposals were submitted, in the Second Ordinary Session 21 desire proposal were submitted, in the First Ordinary Session, three desire proposals were submitted, and in the First Non Ordinary Session five desire proposals were submitted, as shown in the drawing:

Desire Proposals Submitted by MPs of the 17th House of Representative



Sixth: Petitions and Complaints

Petitions and Complaints submitted by citizens during the 17th House of Representatives



Chapter VII: The 17th House of Representatives Legislative Performance

Introduction:

During the three years and four months that it ran, the House implemented economic, political, social and service laws. The House adopted a number of laws that deal with political life, most notably the new electoral law whereby the open proportional list will be implemented at the governorate level, and in accordance the number of MPS was reduced from 150 to 130 and the electoral

districts were expanded, in which every governorate and the three Bedouin electoral circles became one except for Amman, Irbid and Zarqa.

The House implemented new laws for political parties, municipalities, national integrity, and decentralization, in addition to amendments on the Finance Bureau.

The House also approved economic laws concerned with cooperation between the private and public sector, taxes, general sales taxes, companies and other economic laws in addition to the social security law and investment fund law.

The House made two amendments to the Jordanian Constitution, in addition to amendments on the Rules of Procedure that assure its implementation, despite the comments that accompanied it and the fact that the MPs did not commit to its provisions.

Legislative Achievement:

The 17th House approved 175 laws, of which 28 laws were approved in the Non Ordinary Session, 48 laws were approved in the First Ordinary Session, 67 laws were approved in the Second Ordinary Session and 32 laws were approved in the Third Ordinary Session.

The 17th House of Representatives Legislative Performance

28

First Non Ordinary Session

Total Laws approved by the House of Representatives during the session

48

First Ordinary Session

Total Laws approved by the House of Representatives during the session

67

Second Ordinary Session

Total laws approved by the House of Representatives during the session

32

Third Ordinary Session

Total laws approved by the House of Representatives during the session

29/5/2016 is the
17th House of
Representatives
dissolution

4

2

3

1

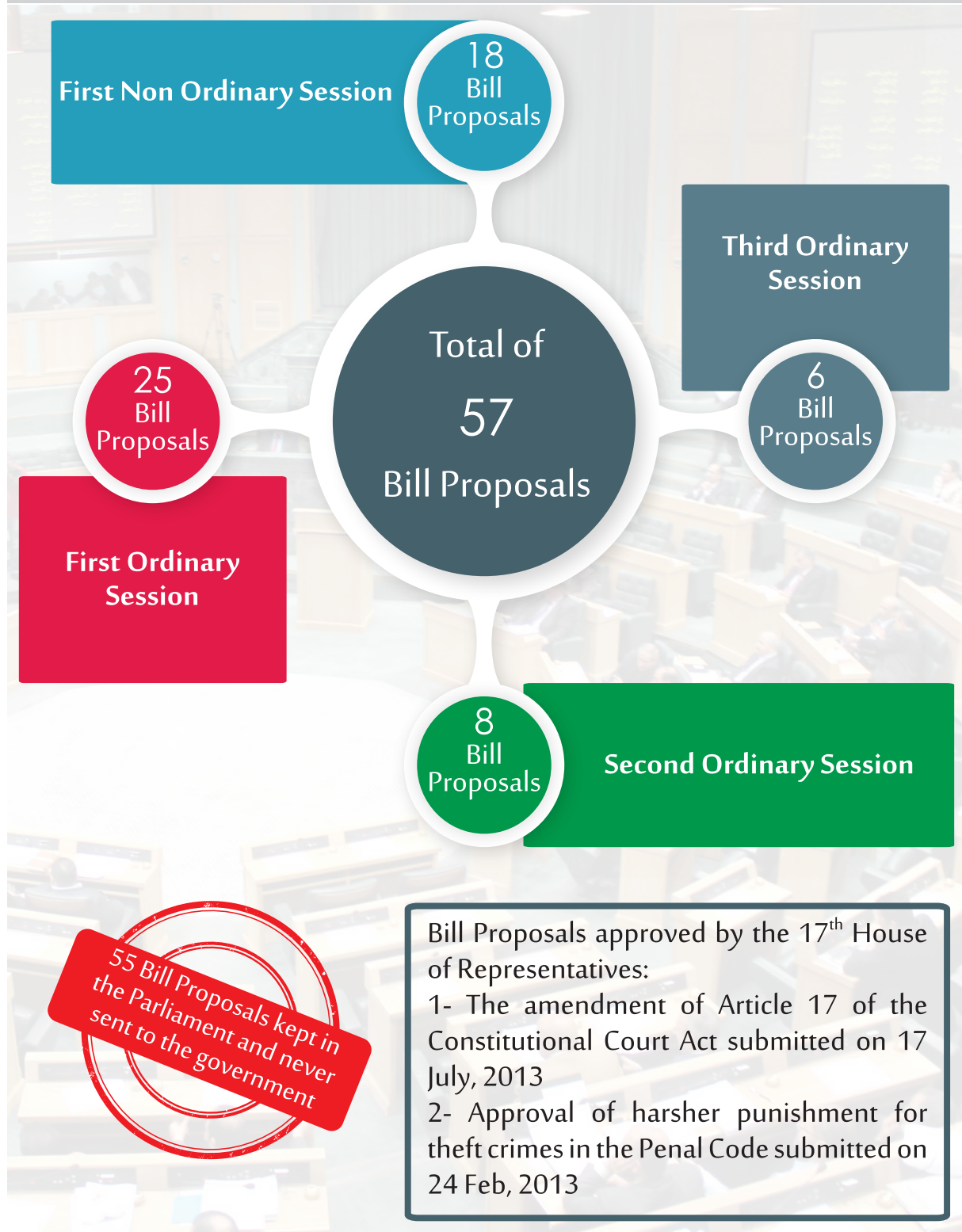
29/1/2013 is the 17th House
of Representatives opening



Total of **175** laws approved
by the House of Representatives

The 17th House, 57 law proposals were distributed between the parliamentary sessions, with the highest number of proposals submitted in the First Ordinary Session, a number of 25. In the Non Ordinary Session, 18 law proposals were submitted; 8 law proposals were submitted in the Second Ordinary Session; and 6 in the Third Ordinary Session. RASED noted that the House did not succeed in proposing or amending any laws through the means given to them by the Constitution.

Bill Proposals Submitted by the 17th House of Representatives



Chapter VIII: The 17th House of Representatives Legislative Performance

First: Women Commitment

Women MPs attended 97.6% of the total number of parliamentary working days at the 17th House.

Proportion of the absences of women throughout the span of the 17th House of Representatives:

Second: Questions:

Women MPs submitted 11% of the total number of questions submitted by the MPs.

Third: Interrogation

A review of the interrogations been submitted throughout the 17th House of Representatives shows that women MPs submitted 29% of the total number of interrogations.

Fourth: Women's Representation in Committees

According to RASED, women make up 12.7% of the standing permanent committees in the 17th House of Representatives.

Fifth: Women's Representation as Chairperson of Committees

Women's representation as Chairperson amounts to 12.1% of the total number of chairs on the permanent committees.

Sixth: Interventions of Women MPs

Women MPs submitted 12.4% of the total number of interventions submitted in the span of the 17th House of Representatives.

The representation of women MPs in the 17th House of Representatives

