




Hayat Center - Rased

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#Rased issues a report regarding the 19th Parliament's performance during its third year.

- * 406 parliamentary questions in the third year submitted by 68 representatives.
- * 60 MPs did not come forward with any presidential questions.
- * 20 MPs submitted 69% of the council questions in his third year.
- * The House of Representatives has not discussed any interrogation during his 3 years.
- * 18 questions submitted by the council and I answered 55% of them.
- * 49 memorandum to the Council in its third year.
- * 26 minutes submitted by parliamentary committees, 17 from a group of deputies, and 4 minutes from blocks.
- * 1777 interventions made by the deputies during the third year.
- * 20 MPs submitted 53% of Council interventions in its third year.
- * 61 detailed interventions presented by 29 MPs.
- * 206 quality interventions presented by 41 deputies.
- * 27 bills passed by the parliament, 19 of which are normal and 8 in the extraordinary.
- * 7 proposals by the council in its third year.
- * Financial, Legal, Palestine, Administrative, Economy and Investment Committees are the highest active.
- * Tourism, monuments, freedoms, women and Upper Palestine with field visits.
- * 7 deputies committed to attending all parliamentary sessions during the third year.
- * Development in the work of committees and a major decline in parliamentary blocks.
- * 2.3 million people have watched the posts of the House of Representatives page in its third year.
- * 5% of the total views on the board page interaction.
- * One million people viewed the posts of the Standing Committees on Facebook, and reacted to them by 1%.
- * The most active Phenomenal deputy on Facebook with an interaction reached 3.3 million.

RASED issued its final report on monitoring the 19th Parliament's performance within a year, which includes score cards of the MPs, the permanent committees, and blocs.

The report indicated that the 19th Parliament held in its third year with 36 working days, distributed over the extraordinary session by 30 working days, and the exceptional for 6 working days, and 4 oversight working days.

The report showed that the number of interventions submitted by male and female members of parliament amounted to 1,777 interventions during the third year, a decrease of 2,328 interventions from the previous year. The legislative interventions amounted to 1479 intervention, while the oversight interventions reached 228, meanwhile the regulatory interventions amounted to 70. The data for the classification of interventions indicates that the number of quantitative interventions submitted amounted to 1510, while the important interventions submitted amounted to 206 interventions submitted by 41 members of parliament and the influential interventions amounted to 61 interventions submitted by 29 members of parliament.

The interventions provided by the male and female members of parliament with the highest influential interventions included proposals and the majority of them were successful. The highest in making the most influential interventions, 5 interventions each, were the MPs Khalid Abu Hassan and Khair Abu Sailik; followed by Abdul Kareem Al-Daghmi, Khalil Atti-yeh, Abdel Moneim Al-Awdat,, Bilal Al-Momami, Zaid Al-Otoum, and Ali Al-Khalayleh, with 4 interventions per MP.

As for the qualitative interventions, which are the interventions that won praise from other parliamentarians, and included a proposal that did not succeed, MP Saleh al-Armouti presented the highest number of interventions, with 57 interventions, followed by MP Khalid Abu Hassan with 16 interventions and MP Abdulkareem Al-Dughmi with 12 interventions, and MP Bilal Al-Momani with 11 interventions. MP Zaid Otoum with 10, MPs Omar Zaydoun

and Atta Ibdah with 8, MPs Khair Abu Suleilik and Abdul Moneim Al-Awdat with 6 interventions each, and lastly MPs Suleiman Abu Yehya, Ali Al-Khalayleh, and Mohammad Bani Yasin with 5 interventions each.

Regarding oversight interventions, MPs Ahmad Al-Qatawneh and Omar Zyoud had the highest number of interventions with 8 interventions each, followed by MPs Saleh al-Armouti, Khalid Abu Hassan, and Nidal Al-Hiyari with 7 interventions each, then MP Bilal Al-Momani with 6, followed by MPs Fawaz Al-Zu'bi, Mohammad Al-Shatnawi, and Yanal Al-Freihat with 5 interventions each.

Regarding the commitment of male and female MPs to attend parliamentary sessions, it is clear that 7 MPs attended all parliamentary sessions during the third year without any excuses. They are Khalid Abu Hassan, Asmaa Rawahina, Ayman Al-Mawali, Atta Abadah, Marwa Al-Saboo, Nidal Al-Hiary, and Yazan Al-Shdeifat. The number of MPs who did not miss a single session without an excuse reached 40. The number of MPs who missed 1-5 sessions without an excuse reached 72. Eleven MPs missed 6-10 sessions without an excuse during the third year. It is worth noting that the Speaker of the Parliament, the First Deputy Speaker, Abdul Rahman Al-Awaisheh, Faliha Al-Khadir, Mohammed Al-Akar, Hassan Al-Riyati, Yasser Al-Khashman, Mohammed Al-Fayez, and Emad Al-Awadnan were excluded from the work methodology for various reasons.

In its third year, the Jordanian Parliament submitted 406 parliamentary questions from 68 male and female members of parliament. 80% of the questions were answered. A total of 60 MPs did not submit any questions during the third year. The analysis showed that 51 questions were included on the agendas of the oversight sessions, including one question that was included twice and another that was included three times. During the discussion of the parliamentary questions, 12 of the questions were requested to be converted to a questioning session by the parliamentarians who submitted them.

However, when reviewing the records of the General Secretariat, it was found that only two of the 12 questions were recorded as being converted to a questioning session. 21 questions

were answered, 5 questions were discussed without the MP being satisfied with the answer, 4 questions were discussed, and the MP was satisfied with the answer, and one question was discussed, and it was not clear whether the MP was satisfied or not. Four MPs said that they are waiting to be provided with additional information, and that if they are not, they will convert the question to a questioning session.

The analysis shows that MP Adnan Masouka submitted the most parliamentary questions, with 67 questions. He was followed by MPs Suleiman Abu Yahya and Saleh Al-Armouti, each with 24 questions. MP Zainab Al-Badoul submitted 20 questions, followed by MP Sa-faa Al-Momani with 17 questions, MP Farid Haddad with 15 questions, MPs Khalil Attia and Haitham Ziadeen with 14 questions each, MP Ismail Al-Mashakaba with 13 questions, and MP Ahmad Al-Qataona with 11 questions.

Regarding the analysis of the axes of parliamentary questions, it was found that the most axes that attracted the attention of the deputies are the financial and economic axis with 68 questions, the health system axis with 51 questions, the educational system with 48 questions, then the public sector management axis with 31 questions, the water and agricultural sector with 19 questions, and the regional infrastructure with 18 questions.

Among the conclusions reached by the report team is that the deputies submitted 14 questions about social security, and 10 questions were submitted about the Aqaba Special Economic Zone. It was noted that the deputies' interest in parliamentary questions in comprehensive modernization plans of all kinds was weak, and it was shown that there was an interest in the axis of government debt, whether internal or external.

As for parliamentary memoranda, Rased recommends that the Parliament and the General Secretariat establish a dedicated model for the memoranda that are submitted. This is because the current mechanism for signing them does not comply with parliamentary transparency, especially since the names of the deputies cannot be identified when they are signed by hand. Therefore, they should be printed and published transparently on the web-

site so that the electoral bases can get to know the views of their deputies and the topics of the memoranda that have been signed.

In the same context, the Council submitted 49 parliamentary memoranda during the third year, including 17 memoranda from a group of deputies, 26 memoranda from parliamentary committees, and 4 memoranda from parliamentary blocs. Two memoranda were withdrawn. MP Khalil Attia was the most supportive of the memoranda, with eight memoranda, followed by MP Omar Al-Naber with two memoranda. MPs Eid Al-Naimat, Bilal Al-Momani, Ahmed Al-Sarahana, Emad Al-Awad, Dina Al-Bashir, Ali Al-Ghazawi, and Adnan Masouka each adopted one memorandum.

As for the interrogations that were submitted during the third year, the deputies submitted a total of 18 interrogations, of which 55% were answered. No interrogation was discussed during the third year, it was found that the ninth council has not discussed any interrogation so far. Regarding the deputies who submitted the interrogations, the results showed that MP Saleh Al-Armouti submitted 6 interrogations, followed by MP Farid Haddad with 5 interrogations, and MPs Yael Freihat and Safaa Al-Momani with two interrogations each. Each of the deputies Khaled Abu Hassan, Rawah Al-Gharabli, and Bilal Al-Momani submitted one interrogation each.

On the level of legislative performance, the Parliament approved 27 legislations during its third year, including 19 in the second regular session, and 8 laws during the extraordinary session. The number of bills that were submitted during the third year reached 7 bills, which were referred to the relevant committees.

As for the standing committees, the total number of their activities during the third year was 342 activities, meetings, field visits, press releases, and meetings with foreign delegations. The committees with the highest number of activities were the Financial Committee with 75 activities and meetings, followed by the Legal Committee with 34 activities and meetings, followed by the Palestine Committee with 29 activities and meetings, followed by the Administrative Committee and the Economic and Investment Committee with 28 activities and

meetings each, followed by the Women and Family Affairs Committee with 26 activities and meetings, and the Education and Youth Committee with 23 activities and meetings.

In the same context, the Tourism and Antiquities Committee was the highest in field visits with 7 visits, followed by the Committee for Public Freedoms and Human Rights and the Women and Family Affairs Committee with 5 field visits each, and the Palestine Committee with 4 field visits.

As for the parliamentary blocs, the activities and meetings of the parliamentary blocs were tracked through the website of the Parliament to find that the total number of all the blocs' activities documented through the website is 20 activities. The Program Bloc was the highest with 9 activities, followed by the National Coalition with 3 activities, the Democratic Stream Bloc, the Future Bloc, the Justice Bloc, and the Covenant Bloc with two activities each.

The report team followed the interaction of the Jordanian Parliament through the Facebook platform to find that the Council's page published 996 posts during the third year, viewed by 2.3 million people, and interacted with by 106,000 people. The pages of the permanent committees documented on Facebook were also tracked to find that the most committee that published posts was the Finance Committee with 104 posts during the third year, viewed by 81,000 people and interacted with by 5,000 people. It was followed by the Palestine Committee with 50 posts, viewed by 61,000 people and interacted with by 330 people. It was followed by the Education and Youth Committee with 48 posts, viewed by 68,000 people and interacted with by 1,500 people. They were followed by the Women and Family Affairs Committee with 42 posts, viewed by 63,000 and interacted with by 690 people. Then the Administrative Committee with 38 posts, viewed by 65,000 people and interacted with by 1,100 people. Then the Legal Committee, which published 36 posts, with 94,000 views and 1,200 interactions.

The team tracked and accessed the accounts owned by the deputies through the Facebook platform, where it was found that 115 deputies have public pages, published 5666 posts through them, and interacted with 4.5 million people at a rate of 5% of the views. The results

of the analysis showed that 3.3 million people interacted with the posts of MP Muhammad Jamail Al-Dahrawi, who was the most active and the most reached on the Facebook platform among the deputies.