

***Who's Who  
in the Jordanian Parliament  
1997-2001***

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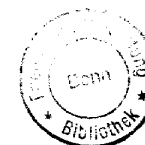
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## **WHO'S WHO IN THE JORDANIAN PARLIAMENT 1997-2001**

*A complete guide to the members of the Jordanian Parliament,  
with an introduction to the history of legislative and  
parliamentary life in Jordan from 1928 to 1998*

Hani Hourani and Ayman Yassin  
Translated by Lola Keilani and Lana Habash  
Edited by Terri Lore



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## **AL-URDUN AL-JADID RESEARCH CENTER**

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## *Foreword*

This book introduces the members of Jordan's 13<sup>th</sup> Parliament, which will represent the legislative branch of the Jordanian government from November 1997 until late 2001.

The Jordanian Parliament consists of two chambers, the Lower House and the Upper House. The Lower House, or Chamber of Deputies, comprises 80 representatives elected in November 1997. The Upper House, or Senate, contains 40 members designated by a royal decree issued by the King immediately after the election of the Chamber of Deputies in accordance with the provisions of article 36 and the fifth chapter of the Jordanian Constitution. The two houses meet at the same time and have identical terms of session. If the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved or its sessions suspended, the sessions of the Upper House are suspended as well (see article 11 of the Jordanian Constitution).

The two houses together form Jordan's legislative authority. There are 22 articles in the Constitution containing comprehensive provisions governing their functions; four articles deal exclusively with the Upper House and eight with the Lower House.

The book begins with a comprehensive introduction highlighting the most important phases of development in Jordanian parliamentary life, from the founding of the Jordanian state to the present time. The introduction is followed by two major sections containing summarized political and professional biographies of the current members of the Upper and Lower houses respectively. The mechanisms according to which these houses function are described in each section.

The book also incorporates several helpful annex tables providing general facts and information on the nature and structure of the two houses and the composition of their membership. This supplementary section furnishes the names of successful candidates in the 1997 elections and the number of votes they received, as well as details relating to the vote of confidence on the government of Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali (the first government formed during the term of the 13<sup>th</sup> Parliament). The data provided in this section may help readers better understand the positions of various members on particular issues and the voting trends that have prevailed in recent years.

The book includes details relating to the parliamentary blocs and the various House committees, along with facts relating to the members' party affiliations, professional background and stance towards the ratification of the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty.

The information provided with regard to each member of Parliament is based on responses to a questionnaire drafted by the Center's researchers and sent to the parliamentarians to complete. In most instances the researchers used additional sources of information, particularly when efforts to obtain information directly from the parties in question were unsuccessful. In such cases, the sources of information are indicated.

Al-Urdun Al-Jadid (New Jordan) Research Center has followed a systematic approach in introducing the parliamentarians at two levels: personal information is furnished on the basis of the members' *curricula vitae*, while more general information is provided through an introduction of the houses of Parliament as a whole, and of the Upper and Lower houses (and their working mechanisms) separately. An effort is then made to place the current Parliament within an historical context by outlining the development of legislative life in Jordan. The book concludes with a series of annex tables, as outlined above.

This book, issued in both Arabic and English, is the second of its kind published by Al-Urdun Al-Jadid; the first was produced in 1995 and was also made available in both languages. We are pleased to be able to continue this tradition, and hope that the second edition will fulfil the needs of interested readers in a multitude of sectors both within and outside Jordan. Comments and suggestions from readers regarding the content or form of the book are welcome.

Al-Urdun Al-Jadid would like to extend its thanks to the parliamentarians for their cooperation in making the publication of this book possible. The Center would also like to express its profound gratitude to the Friedrich Ebert Foundation for its contribution and support in publishing this book, and to translators Lola Keilani and Lana Habash and editor Terri Lore for their hard work.

Amman, December 1998

Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center

## *Part One*

### *Legislative and Parliamentary Life in Jordan, 1928-1998*

## **The Role of the Parliament in the Political System of Jordan**

A proper introduction to Jordan's current Parliament must be preceded by a description of the characteristics and features of the Jordanian political system, the position Parliament occupies in this system, the legislative and political powers of the Parliament, and the mechanisms used in the exercise of these powers.

It is also important to acquaint oneself with the structure of Parliament, the relationship between the two houses, and the relationship between the Parliament and the executive authority. Because parliamentary performance is closely linked to the prevailing political climate, this section will discuss the general political conditions which have existed over the past 10 years. Briefly, such conditions have allowed Jordan to pave the way for the resumption of political life with competitive elections and the legal recognition of political pluralism. The composition of the 13<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies was strongly affected by the boycott policy adopted by some of the opposition parties, as well as by the general frustration experienced by much of the general population owing to the setbacks experienced with regard to Jordan's democratic process and the Middle East peace process.

The pages to come are not a study of the Jordanian political and parliamentary systems. Rather, they are intended to provide a reference to help the reader better understand the constitutional and legal framework governing the functions of the Jordanian Parliament and its role in political life in Jordan.

### ***The nature of the political and constitutional systems in Jordan***

Article 1 of the Constitution establishes that the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is an independent sovereign Arab state. It is indivisible and inalienable and no part of it may be ceded. The people of Jordan are a part of the Arab nation, and its system of government is parliamentary with a hereditary monarchy.

Chapter three of the Jordanian Constitution clearly states that the nation is the source of all authority. The term "nation" here refers to the Jordanian people, who may exercise power either directly or indirectly. Such power is exercised through the election of deputies to serve in the Lower House. Article 67 of the Constitution stipulates that members of the Chamber of Deputies shall be elected by secret ballot in a direct general election in accordance with an electoral law that ensures the integrity of the electoral process and the punishment of any person who may adversely influence the will of the voters. The nation also exercises its power indirectly through the country's legislative, executive and judicial authorities.

Several articles in chapter three of the Jordanian Constitution explain the division and exercise of various powers. Article 25 states that legislative authority is vested in the national assembly and the King. The national assembly (Parliament) consists of the Senate (Upper House) and the Chamber of Deputies (Lower House). According to article 26, executive authority is vested in the King, who shall exercise his powers through his ministers (the Prime Minister and cabinet ministers). Article 27 affirms that judicial authority lies with the various courts of law (there are a number of different types and levels); all judgements shall be pronounced in accordance with the law and in the name of the King.

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A review of the provisions of certain articles in the Constitution illustrates the close ties between the monarch and the three branches of government. According to article 34, the King (a) issues orders to the Chamber of Deputies to hold elections, (b) convenes the national assembly and inaugurates, adjourns and postpones it, (c) may dissolve the Chamber, and (d) may dissolve the Senate or relieve any senator of his duties. Under article 36, the King has the right to appoint members of the Upper House, designate a Speaker from among them, and accept their resignation. Article 32 establishes the King as the Supreme Commander of the land, naval and air forces. According to article 33, the King may declare war and conclude peace and other treaties and agreements. Article 35 gives the King the right to appoint the Prime Minister and other ministers; he may also dismiss them and accept their resignations, in the latter case on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Article 37 indicates that the King may confer or withdraw civil and military rank, medals and honorary titles; he may delegate this authority to any other person by special law. Currency is to be minted in the name of the King in pursuance of the law. Article 27 stipulates that judicial power is to be exercised by the courts of law (of varying types and degrees). All judgements are to be given in accordance with the law and

Under Jordan's Constitution, the King enjoys wide-ranging powers and authority, particularly within the context of his executive authority. The Constitution devotes 13 articles to matters relating to the throne, the method of transfer of the royal title, the rights entailed to the King, and the way he exercises his powers (see chapter four, part I, of the Jordanian Constitution).

The extensive power and authority of the King constitutes one of the most important aspects of the system of government in Jordan, reflecting the circumstances surrounding the creation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the former Emirate of Trans-Jordan by King Abdullah Bin Al-Hussein, the grandfather of King Hussein Bin Talal. These powers also derive from the leading role the Hashemite family played in launching the Great Arab Revolt against Ottoman rule during World War I. Sherif Abdullah Bin Al-Hussein, Emir and later King, was the first to form a central government in Jordan—in April 1921—with the agreement of the British government, which held the mandate over Palestine and Trans-Jordan at that time.

The powers the King enjoys in his capacity as the head of the executive authority of the government are defined and codified by certain provisions in the Constitution. Article 29 clearly states that upon his accession to the throne, the King must take an oath before the national assembly at a session convened under the chairmanship of the Speaker of the Upper House, pledging to respect and observe the provisions of the Constitution and remain loyal to the nation.

Article 30 of the Constitution establishes the King as head of state, with immunity from any liability or responsibility for the actions of his government. The national assembly (comprising both houses of Parliament) oversees the government, though the Chamber of Deputies

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pronounced in the name of the King. Article 38 gives the King the right to grant a special pardon or remit any sentence, but any general pardon requires a special law. Finally, under article 39, no death sentence is to be executed until after its confirmation by the King. All such sentences shall be placed before the King by the Council of Ministers accompanied by their opinion with regard to the issue.

alone is responsible for ensuring that the government is held accountable for its actions and can grant or withhold confidence.

Chapter four, part II, of the Constitution explains how the government is formed and describes the powers that the Council of Ministers and ministers possess. It also describes the cabinet's responsibilities before the Chamber of Deputies, the procedures followed when accusations are made against ministers, procedures for the trial and impeachment of ministers, and the authority vested in the Supreme Council to try ministers.

The Council of Ministers is the executive body entrusted with the responsibility of administering and overseeing the management of all state affairs, both internal and external. It has the power to issue provisional laws when the national assembly is not in session or has been dissolved for any reason (see article 94 of the Constitution).

The Jordanian government consists of the Prime Minister and a variable number of ministers appointed on the basis of current requirements. For example, the government of Abdul Salam Majali included 28 cabinet ministers—a much larger group than the six ministers with 10 portfolios that constituted the first Jordanian cabinet after independence in 1946. Special committees are generally formed to look into certain matters for a period of time specified in the decrees establishing these committees. Such committees are usually formed to address emergencies or crisis situations.

Article 51 of the Constitution affirms the government's responsibility before the Chamber of Deputies: the Prime Minister and ministers shall be collectively responsible before the Chamber in respect of the public policy of the State; in addition, each minister shall be responsible before the Chamber in respect of the affairs of his ministry.

The Constitution allows the Chamber of Deputies to dissolve the government or to reject any of its ministers by casting a vote of no confidence (an absolute majority is required). A session to consider a vote of no confidence may only be held at the request of the Prime Minister or following the submission of a formal request signed by no fewer than 10 deputies. In cases where the Chamber of Deputies is in session, each newly formed cabinet must, within a month of its formation, place before

the Chamber a statement of its policy and request a vote of confidence on the basis of this statement. If the Chamber of Deputies is not in session or stands dissolved when a new cabinet is formed, the Speech from the Throne, delivered by the King at the start of each new session of Parliament, shall be considered the statement of the cabinet's policy (see articles 53 and 54 of the Constitution).

The Chamber of Deputies has only withheld its confidence in the government once, in April 1963. Nevertheless, new governments take this fact into consideration and use various methods to avert a no-confidence vote. A few governments, including that of Prime Minister Taher Al-Masri in November 1991, have resigned after realizing that they would not win the Chamber's confidence. More commonly, the government may ask the King to dissolve the Chamber and order new elections.

The Jordanian Constitution is based on the principles of the separation of powers. On the one hand, the King holds executive powers, and in accordance with article 50 of the Constitution the government is accountable to the elected Chamber of Deputies, which represents the will of the people. On the other hand, the King is also head of state and is immune from any liability or responsibility for the government's actions, as stipulated in article 30 of the Constitution. To resolve what might seem to be a contradiction between the two articles, the King deputizes the exercise of his executive powers to the government. To affirm the government's responsibility before the Chamber of Deputies and to strengthen the King's immunity as head of state, article 49 clearly states that the verbal or written orders of the King shall not release the ministers from their responsibilities.

The Constitution gives special attention to the Parliament in the Jordanian political system. Chapter five of the Constitution accords legislative power to the national assembly. The King also possesses legislative powers, but his primary role is as head of state, entrusted with executive powers. The national assembly is the main seat of legislative power in line with those constitutional principles stipulating that the nation is the source of all such authority.

Jordan has adopted a bicameral system for its Parliament. As previously mentioned, the national assembly consists of the following: the Upper House of Parliament (Senate), whose members number half of those



in the Chamber of Deputies and are appointed by the King in accordance with specifications incorporated in the Constitution; and the Chamber of Deputies, which is made up of deputies whose number is determined by the electoral law in force and the list of electoral constituencies issued in accordance with this law. The two chambers serve concurrent four-year terms.

Although the Upper House is given priority over the Chamber of Deputies and its Speaker and members enjoy a higher protocol position than those in the Chamber, it is less important than the Lower House in respect of legislative and political matters. The terms of session for each house are the same, and if the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved, the Upper House also suspends its sessions. Unlike the Upper House, the Chamber of Deputies has the authority to hold cabinet ministers accountable, to make accusations against them, and to grant or withhold confidence in the cabinet or in individual ministers if it sees fit.

Chapter five of the Constitution devotes 34 articles to the national assembly; four relate to the Upper House and eight to the Lower House, and 22 are general provisions governing the functions of the two houses. In other words, the Constitution outlines both the separate functions and the joint responsibilities of the two houses as the legislative branch of the government.

The judiciary is covered in chapter six of the Constitution. Article 97 states that judges are independent, and in the exercise of their judicial duties and functions they are subject to no authority other than that of the law. Article 98 states that judges of the civil and shariah courts shall be appointed and dismissed by royal decree in accordance with the provisions of the law. Article 99 divides the courts into three categories (civil, religious and special). A special law provides for the establishment of the various courts and their categories, divisions, jurisdictions and administration, as well as for the establishment of a supreme court of justice.

The Constitution stipulates that the courts shall be open to all and shall not be subject to any interference in their affairs. It also ensures that court sessions shall be public unless a court decides that it must meet privately in the interest of public order or morality (see article 101). Articles 102 and 103 state that the civil courts in Jordan have jurisdiction

over all persons in all matters, civil and criminal, including cases initiated by or brought against the government. Exceptions include only those matters under the jurisdiction of religious or special courts in accordance with the provisions of the present Constitution or any other relevant legislation in force. The civil courts shall exercise their jurisdiction in respect of civil and criminal matters in accordance with the law. In matters of a civil or commercial nature which in accordance with international usage are governed by the law of another country, such law shall be applied in a manner designated by Jordanian law.

Matters of a personal nature are defined by law and fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the shariah courts (a) where the parties involved are Muslims, (b) in cases concerning blood money (*diyyeh*), where both parties are Muslims or where one of the parties is not a Muslim and the two parties consent to be placed under the jurisdiction of the shariah courts, and (c) where the Islamic *waqf* is concerned (a special law regulates their functions and the management of their finances). In the exercise of their judicial duties, the shariah courts shall apply the provisions of shariah law.

Religious courts comprise the shariah courts, whose jurisdiction is spelled out in articles 105, 106 and 107 of the Constitution, and the tribunals of religious communities described in article 108, which have been set up for the non-Muslim religious communities that have been or will be recognized by the government as established in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The Constitution regulates the mechanism for the formation and functions of these tribunals.

Article 110 stipulates that the special courts shall exercise their jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the law concerning them.

The Constitution aims at keeping the three authorities separate and independent, while at the same time balancing them to ensure mutual cooperation and supervision. In the Jordanian political system, the three authorities are interdependent. This is especially true for the legislative and executive branches, though the King has power as head of the executive authority to resolve any disputes arising between them and in times of emergency may apply the provisions of the defence law or other martial laws; successive amendments to the Constitution have intensified

these powers to the extent that the King may suspend elections and the Parliament itself for long periods of time.

The Jordanian Constitution is often commended for guaranteeing citizens' rights. Chapter two devotes 23 articles to the rights and duties of Jordanians.

Article 6 states that all Jordanians are equal before the law, stipulating that there shall be no discrimination between them with regard to their rights and duties on the basis of race, language or religion. It also states that the government shall ensure the provision of employment and education, to the extent possible, and shall maintain order and uphold the principles of equal opportunity for all Jordanians.

Article 7 guarantees the personal freedom of citizens. Article 8 stipulates that no person may be detained or imprisoned except in accordance with the provisions of the law. The Constitution emphasizes in article 9 that no Jordanian may be deported from the Kingdom, prevented from residing anywhere, or compelled to reside in a specified place, except under the circumstances prescribed by law. The Constitution also prohibits the extradition of political refugees. Article 10 states that residential dwellings are inviolable and shall not be entered except under the circumstances and in the manner prescribed by law. Furthermore, personal property may not be expropriated except for the purpose of public utility, in which case just compensation must be provided. The state also safeguards the free exercise of all forms of worship and religious rites. Further, every Jordanian is free to express his opinions in speech, writing or by other means, provided such expression does not violate the law. Press and publication freedoms and the right to hold meetings and to establish societies and political parties are also guaranteed. All postal, telegraphic and telephone communications are treated as confidential and as such shall not be subject to censorship or suspension except under the circumstances prescribed by law.

The Constitution entitles Jordanians to appeal to the public authorities regarding any personal matter affecting them or any matter related to public affairs. It also provides for the appointment of Jordanians to public office or any post attached to the government on the basis of merit and qualifications.

Although there are numerous principles and provisions in the Constitution regarding the protection of the rights and liberties of Jordanians, the exercise of such rights and liberties is linked to the provisions of the laws in force. This has made it possible for several governments to place restrictions on rights and liberties and occasionally to suppress them completely, particularly when emergency or martial laws have been applied for long periods of time or when provisional laws have been enacted by the government in the absence of a legislative authority. Some governments have even ensured the inviolability of their decisions by transforming ordinary laws into extraordinary or emergency laws not subject to judicial appeal.

In actual fact, many constitutional rights and public liberties in Jordan have been suspended or violated during the past four decades because of the general circumstances prevailing in the country and in the region as a whole. Differences arising from the cold war, the Arab-Israeli conflict and inter-Arab disputes have generated domestic political disputes, often producing violent confrontations between opposing political parties or movements, constituting a threat to the ruling regime and to domestic stability. Under such circumstances, some of the governments have resorted to extraordinary measures, including the declaration of martial law to neutralize the authority of the ordinary laws. Consequently, the ability of the Jordanian people to control the activities of the government and to exercise their constitutional rights and public liberties has been significantly weakened.

In mid-1989, however, Jordan entered a new era in its political history, the main features being the country's increased openness towards opposition groups and civil society organizations, the restoration of the electoral and parliamentary processes, the freedom to form political parties, and the acknowledgement of political and party pluralism.

Within this context, the National Charter, which was approved in June 1991 by a group representing various political and ideological trends and social forces, can be regarded as a turning point in Jordan's political life and in the development of the Jordanian political system. Although the National Charter did not have the same power or legal status as the Constitution or ordinary laws, it established the foundations for the re-regulation of political life in Jordan and the formulation of a relationship with the ruling authority on the basis of political and party pluralism, the

peaceful transfer of power and respect for the Constitution. The National Charter also reformulated the cultural, ideological, social and political principles and concepts of the Jordanian political system in a manner compatible with the domestic democratic and other relevant changes during this era—also known as the decade of reconciliation between the opposition and the government and between civil society institutions and the state.

### *The position of Parliament in the Jordanian political system*

The Jordanian Parliament is not just a legislative instrument; at the most basic level it is the primary component of the system of government in Jordan. As noted earlier, article 1 of the Constitution describes Jordan's government as a "parliamentary hereditary monarchy", highlighting the historical development of the country's political system and the position of the Parliament within it. In the present Jordanian Constitution, first issued in 1952, the term "parliamentary" appears first, followed by the second designation of "hereditary monarchy", thus affirming the significance of the system's parliamentary nature. This arrangement stands in contrast to the original designation used in Law No. 9 of 1946, which described the system of government as a "hereditary monarchy and parliamentary". It also constitutes a significant change from the 1947 Constitution, which described the government as a "hereditary monarchy" alone. The way in which the Constitution has developed reflects the spirit of the men who drafted the present Constitution during the reign of the late King Talal Bin Abdullah Bin Al-Hussein, evident in their sincere efforts to imbue the Constitution with democratic principles and enhance the status of parliamentary representation.

The Jordanian national assembly discharges two important functions: issuing legislation and exercising political control over the government. The Jordanian Constitution entitles the executive authority, represented by the Prime Minister, to introduce bills to the Chamber of Deputies, which reserves the right to accept, amend or reject them. In all cases, the Chamber refers the bills to the Senate for review. Additionally, article 95 of the Constitution empowers the members of both houses to draft bills and to formulate a specific mechanism to compel the government to act upon them. Specifically, one or more members propose a bill, which is then referred to a specialized house committee for

examination and the rendering of an opinion. If the Parliament accepts the proposal, the bill is referred to the government, which will transform it into a draft law then submit it to Parliament during the same session or the session that follows. If the Parliament turns down a proposal forwarded by a senator or deputy, the proposal may not be submitted again during the same session.

#### *(a) The legislative authority of the national assembly*

The mechanism used by the national assembly in the exercise of its power to enact legislation is activated the moment the Prime Minister refers the draft law to the Speaker of the Lower House. The draft law (which may be a new law or an amendment to an existing law) should be accompanied by an explanation of the reasons for enacting it. The secretariat of the Chamber of Deputies must distribute a copy of the draft law under consideration to all deputies at least three days before the beginning of its discussion, unless there are extraordinary circumstances dictating that the draft law should be considered immediately. In such cases, the Speaker may present the draft law for debate; if a majority of deputies decide that the draft law requires urgent action, the Chamber may initiate the debate at once.

Article 91 of the Constitution empowers the Chamber of Deputies to accept, amend or reject the draft law. Once the draft law is read, the Chamber begins its deliberations. If the Chamber decides that there is need for such a law, the Speaker refers it to the appropriate specialized committee for discussion. However, if the Lower House decides not to pursue the matter, the Speaker refers the draft law, accompanied by the Chamber's decision, to the Senate.

Each draft law referred to the Senate is in turn referred to a specialized Upper House committee, which studies it and recommends that the Senate approve, reject or amend it. If the Senate approves the draft law in the same form in which it was received from the Chamber of Deputies, it is referred to the King for his endorsement.

According to the Jordanian Constitution, a law enters into force after it has been signed by the King and 30 days after its publication in the *Official Gazette*, unless there is a provision in the law fixing another date for its enforcement. The King adds his signature alongside those of the

Prime Minister and cabinet ministers in the space provided at the end of the law.

Article 92 stipulates that if one of the two houses approves the draft law and the other rejects it (amended or not), the Senate and the Chamber must hold a joint meeting under the chairmanship of the Speaker of the Upper House to discuss the matters in dispute. Acceptance of the draft law shall be conditional upon the passing of a resolution by two thirds of the members present from both houses.

Meanwhile, if the King chooses not to ratify a law, he may, within six months of the date the law was submitted to him, refer it back to the Parliament with a statement indicating his reasons for withholding his approval. Paragraph IV of article 93 of the Constitution explains the procedure followed in such cases. If a draft law is referred back within the specified period and is passed for a second time by two thirds of the members of each of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, it shall be promulgated. Similarly, if the law is not returned with royal approval within the prescribed period, it shall be considered ratified. If the draft law fails to obtain the two thirds majority of votes, it cannot be reconsidered during the same session, though it may be reconsidered during the Parliament's next ordinary session. This mechanism applies to ordinary laws, but not to the Constitution; the latter cannot be issued or amended in the manner indicated in paragraph IV of article 93. The King's ratification of the Constitution and all amendments to it is mandatory in all cases.

Needless to say, the potential for conflict is largely hypothetical, given the King's Constitutional authority to appoint senators and dissolve the two houses. However, paragraph IV of article 93 clearly indicates that the national assembly enjoys primacy of power at the legislative level.

The procedures for proposing bills and passing laws during parliamentary sessions have already been explained. In cases where the national assembly is not in session or has been dissolved, the amended article 94 of the Constitution (published 4 May 1958) empowers the Council of Ministers, with the approval of the King, to issue provisional laws covering matters which require action without delay or which necessitate expenditure that cannot be postponed. Provisional laws, which shall not be contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, shall have the

force of law, provided that they are placed before the national assembly at the beginning of its next session, at which time the assembly may approve, amend or reject them. In the event of the rejection of a provisional law, the Council of Ministers shall, with the approval of the King, immediately nullify it. From the date of such a declaration, the provisional law shall cease to be in force.

The existence of article 94 of the Constitution has encouraged successive governments to expand the issuance of provisional laws to the point where the number of such laws exceeds the number of ordinary laws. Moreover, some governments have not taken questions of form into consideration. In other words, they have issued provisional laws a few days before the convocation of the national assembly or a few days after the adjournment of its sessions. A particularly notable increase in the issuance of provisional laws occurred during the suspension of parliamentary life in Jordan from 1974 to 1983.

#### (b) *The political role of the national assembly*

Article 87 of the Constitution guarantees each senator and deputy complete freedom of speech and the expression of opinions, within the limits of the internal regulations of the Upper and Lower houses. They shall not be answerable to anyone with respect to any vote they cast, any opinion they express, or any speech they make during the meetings of Parliament. Article 96 empowers senators and deputies to address questions to ministers concerning any public matter.

The national assembly of Jordan exercises its political role as a representative of the will of the nation in several ways, including requesting a debate on any public issue and addressing questions to ministers on the performance of the government. The Parliament also has specific rights in the exercise of its control over the executive branch of government. Paragraph III of article 54 requires every newly formed cabinet to place a statement of its policy before the Chamber of Deputies within a month of its formation and to request a vote of confidence on the basis of that statement. (The government statement regarding the fiscal budget shall be treated in the same way; it is issued by law, and the Chamber votes to approve or reject the budget.) The Chamber of Deputies may cast a vote of confidence or no-confidence in the cabinet or in an individual minister. If an absolute majority casts a no-confidence vote, the

cabinet or the individual minister must resign. The Chamber of Deputies may charge ministers with the commission of one or more crimes during the performance of their duties, and a high tribunal shall be formed to try these ministers. A minister accused of wrongdoing shall be suspended from his post until his trial by the high tribunal is over. Even if he resigns, he is still be liable to prosecution.

A session to consider a vote of confidence with regard to the cabinet or any individual minister shall be held either at the request of the Prime Minister or upon the submission of a request signed by no less than 10 deputies (see article 54, paragraph I, of the Constitution). A vote of no confidence regarding the cabinet or any individual minister may be postponed for one period not exceeding 10 days at the request of either the minister(s) concerned or the cabinet. The Chamber shall not be dissolved during this period (see article 54, paragraph II).

Both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have special mechanisms for the exercise of their political role and control over the government. The internal regulations of the Senate entitle five or more members to request a debate on any public matter. The questions to be asked during such proceedings should be submitted in writing. A senator may interrogate a minister and reply to him after hearing his answers to the questions. The Senate also discusses treaties and agreements concluded between the Jordanian government and other states. These treaties and agreements are usually submitted in the form of a draft law, which must be either accepted or rejected; the Senate may not introduce any amendments. However, it may postpone casting a vote on the draft law and draw the attention of the government to its shortcomings (see article 53 of the internal regulations of the Senate).

Perhaps among the most important powers of the Chamber of Deputies with regard to the control over the government is the right of the Chamber to hold ministers accountable for their actions in any public matter. However, the Lower House has a more detailed mechanism than the Senate for the exercise of its right to question the cabinet or individual ministers or to request a public debate. The internal regulations of the Chamber specify that each question should be submitted in writing to the Speaker of the Lower House explaining the facts and circumstances surrounding it. The Speaker then places the question on the agenda of the

upcoming session in order to set a date for its debate; the date is set after hearing the testimony of the minister concerned.

No more than one deputy may sign a question. Each question should be addressed to the minister concerned; it should be brief and should not be harmful to the public interest or violate the provisions of the Constitution. It should not include abusive words or names of persons or touch upon their personal affairs, and the theme of the question should not be related to the deputy's personal interests. Finally, it should be neither related to an issue which the judiciary is looking into nor based on reports published in newspapers. The deputy may interrogate the minister while the latter is in the process of answering the question and may briefly reply to him or her. However, the deputy may not turn the question into an interrogation during that session.

The internal regulations of the Chamber of Deputies allow the Chamber to combine questions dealing with the same topic and to discuss them as a package without taking into consideration the sequence of the dates on which these questions were submitted. A deputy may request the government to provide him with documents or statements relevant to the theme of the question under discussion, and other deputies may participate in the deliberations, joining the concerned deputy in questioning the accused minister and in the debate that follows. If the minister's answers are not satisfactory, they may request a no-confidence vote with regard to the minister.

According to the internal regulations of the Lower House, a deputy may submit a proposal to the Chamber's executive committee. The Speaker of the Lower House notifies the Chamber of the proposal and refers it to the Administrative Affairs Committee or any other relevant committee. The Administrative Affairs Committee submits a brief report on the proposal to the Chamber recommending its acceptance or rejection. If the Chamber decides to pursue the proposal further, it refers it to the specialized committee most knowledgeable about the subject. If the Chamber decides to refer the proposal to the government or to an individual minister, the government must notify the Chamber within three months regarding any action taken.

The internal regulations of the Chamber of Deputies entitle any deputy (with the support of at least nine other deputies) to request a

discussion on any matter of general importance and to initiate an exchange of views between the government and the Chamber on this topic. If a request for debate on a public issue is made and the Chamber approves it, the Chamber must set a date to conduct the debate within 10 days. A deputy may not withdraw the request except during the session set for the debate. However, each member may request a continuation to further consider the issue in question.

The internal regulations for the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies guarantee the right of citizens to submit complaints and appeals relating to either personal grievances or public matters. The appeals are referred to the administrative affairs committees in the two houses, which will either examine these appeals and refer them to the concerned ministers or reject them. Ministers shall answer the Senate or Chamber on the appeals referred to them within one month. The Speaker of the Senate or the Chamber should inform the appellant in writing regarding the action taken.

#### *The electoral law and its impact on the formation of the Parliament*

The elections for the 13<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies on 4 November 1997 and the elections for the two previous chambers on 8 November 1989 and 8 November 1993 were conducted in accordance with the current electoral law (Law No. 22 of 1986) and its amendments. This law is relatively new and was enacted at a time when the country was still governed by martial law and emergency legislation. The provisions of the Law No. 22 contain many of the same elements as earlier electoral laws.

Between 1923 to 1986, five electoral laws and dozens of amendments were passed in Jordan. The implementation of the country's first electoral law, drawn up in 1923, was blocked by the British Mandate authorities. The electoral law for the Legislative Assembly, enacted in 1928, was drafted within the context of the first British treaty imposed on Jordan. Both of these early laws had many restrictions, reflecting the spirit of the treaty between Jordan and Britain.

Before the 1928 law entered into force, it was amended no less than three times during that year alone, and again in 1937, 1940 and 1942. The amendments concerned the term of the Chamber, changes in electoral

constituencies, and increases in the number of deputies for some constituencies.

Following the endorsement of the 1947 Constitution, a new electoral law was enacted which was compatible with the bicameral system approved for Jordan: a chamber of deputies and senate were to replace the Legislative Assembly, which grouped elected members and members of the executive branch of government together in one council.

When the West Bank merged with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the aftermath of the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948, Law No. 55 of 1949 was issued, doubling the number of deputies to 50 (half were to come from the West Bank). A provisional law passed in 1960 raised the number of deputies to 60, with 30 members representing the East Bank and 30 representing districts in the West Bank.

The 1960 electoral law was amended several times in the 1960s and 1980s before being replaced by the fifth and current electoral law (Law No. 22 of 1986) and the amendments introduced in 1988, 1989 and 1993. Under this new law, for the first time, both the east and west banks were covered by the various provisions. Further, nine separate electoral constituencies were designated for the Palestinian refugee camps. The law stipulated that candidates in the Chamber of Deputies elections could not be affiliated with any banned political organizations. It also approved the right of women to be nominated as candidates and elected to the Chamber of Deputies, thereby implementing the 1974 constitutional amendment granting women these rights.

On 30 July 1988, Jordan severed all legal and administrative ties with the West Bank, which was still under Israeli occupation as a result of the 1967 war. Consequently, during that year and the one that followed, the electoral law was amended: the number of seats in the Chamber of Deputies was raised to 80, divided among 20 electoral constituencies, all of which were on the East Bank; and the allocation of special constituencies to the refugee camps was revoked.

Although opposition parties objected to the new electoral law, they nevertheless participated in the 8 November 1989 elections. In keeping with the trend towards democratic openness, the government suspended the provisions prohibiting the participation of the Islamic movements and pan-

Arab and leftist parties, which had not yet been legally sanctioned. Twenty-one representatives of these parties won parliamentary seats.

In August 1993, on the eve of that year's parliamentary elections and following the dissolution of the 11<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies, the Jordanian government issued a provisional law amending the 1986 electoral law: paragraphs in the law allowing a voter to select a number of candidates equal to the number of seats allocated to his or her electoral constituency were replaced with new paragraphs entitling the voter to choose only one candidate in this constituency. The Islamic Action Front, pan-Arab and leftist parties, and a number of independent deputies denounced this "one man, one vote" measure, saying that it was directed against them and was intended to weaken their chances of winning in the coming elections. Although the Islamic movement threatened to boycott the elections, it ultimately decided to participate. However, it continued to oppose the amendments introduced to the electoral law because of its conviction that these amendments would undermine its chances of winning the hoped-for number of seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

On 15 May 1997, Provisional Law No. 24 of 1997 was issued. This law amended the supplement to the original law regarding the divisions of the electoral constituencies, amended article 39 by vesting the head of the Central Committee with the authority to extend the voting day, and amended article 46 regarding the mechanism used by illiterate voters to cast their ballots.

The subsections below provide a brief look at the most important provisions of the 1986 electoral law and its amendments in terms of their impact on the Chamber of Deputies.

#### *The right to vote*

The law grants every Jordanian 19 years of age or over the right to vote, provided his or her name is registered on the final voter lists. It is interesting that the 1947 electoral law set the minimum voting age at 18, and that the 1960 electoral law raised the age to 21.

The electoral law prohibits certain persons from voting, including those who have served prison terms of more than one year for non-political crimes and have not been pardoned, those who have been convicted on

bankruptcy charges and have failed to make reparations and redeem their good legal standing, and those whose property has been impounded. These restrictions have been inherited from previous electoral laws. The current electoral law allows a voter to exercise his or her right to vote only at the polling station where the voter's name is registered. Moreover, the law suspends the right of armed forces, public security and civil defence personnel to vote as long as they are in service.

#### *Voters and procedures*

Chapter three of the electoral law covers the preparation of voter lists and voter registration procedures. Each voter must go in person or send a family member to the registration centre to register his or her name. The family identification booklet is the only document accepted for the purpose of registering voters. This chapter also explains the procedures followed with regard to the correction of data, the publication of voter lists, the review of these lists, and the appeal process.

Chapter six of the law deals with the processes whereby the voter obtains an election card, which includes a personal photograph as well as information about his or her identity and electoral constituency and the polling station where he or she is entitled to vote.

The pre-election procedures and conditions for registering voters and obtaining election cards and the fact that voters must vote at polling stations previously designated for them on the basis of permanent residence make this whole process one of the most complicated in the world. This is likely the reason why a substantial proportion of the population has refrained from exercising its right to vote.

#### *The right of nomination*

The numerous conditions candidates for election are required to meet are outlined in the electoral law. Most importantly, each candidate must have been a Jordanian citizen for at least 10 years and must not claim the citizenship or protection of any foreign country, must be registered on one of the final voter lists, must be at least 30 years of age, must be sane and have good moral standing, must not have any material interest in government departments in the form of contracts (with the exception of property leases), and must not be affiliated with illegal

organizations (defined as any parties or organizations whose principles, objectives and/or purposes contradict the provisions of the Constitution).

The law also stipulates that a person may not combine membership in the Chamber of Deputies with a public post. According to article 20, candidates for the Chamber of Deputies must resign from their posts in government departments, public enterprises, international organizations, and municipal and village councils at least one month before the date set for elections.

Article 22 of the electoral law requires candidates to apply for nomination no more than 25 days before the date scheduled for the elections; the nomination period is restricted to three days. Candidates must pay the Director of the Financial Department a non-refundable fee of 500 Jordanian dinars.

#### *The system of voting*

As previously mentioned, a 1993 amendment to the electoral law restricts each voter to one vote. In the past, a voter could cast a number of votes equal to or less than the number of seats allocated to his or her constituency.

#### *Electoral constituencies*

A 1997 amendment to the electoral law divided Jordan into 21 electoral constituencies. The six constituencies in Amman Governorate include the First through the Fifth districts as well as the Bedouin from the central part of the country. Madaba Governorate was once Amman's Sixth District but is now an independent constituency.

Irbid Governorate consists of three constituencies: Al-Qasabah, Al-Bani Abeid, Al-Mazar Al-Shamali, Al-Tibah and Al-Wasitah; Ramtha and Bani Kinaneh; and the North Jordan Valley and Al-Koura. The Jerash and Ajloun constituencies have both been separated from the Irbid group.

Ma'raq Governorate comprises two constituencies, namely Ma'raq and the Bedouin of northern Jordan. Ma'an Governorate, also with two constituencies, consists of the Ma'an district and the Bedouin of the south. Aqaba Governorate has been separated from Ma'an

Governorate and has only one constituency, as do the Balqa', Zarqa, Tafileh and Kerak governorates.

#### *Parliamentary seats*

The Chamber of Deputies consists of 80 seats distributed among the 21 electoral constituencies. Sixty-eight are allocated to Muslims. Nine are reserved for Christians: one each for the Amman Third District, Madaba, Zarqa, Irbid and Ajloun constituencies and two each for Balqa' and Kerak. Three seats are set aside for Circassians and Chechenians, two of them in Amman (the Third and Fifth districts) and one in Zarqa.

Distribution among the districts is as follows: in Amman, the First District has five seats, the Second District three seats, the Third District five seats, the Fourth District two seats, the Fifth District five seats, and the Central Bedouin two seats; in Irbid, the Al-Qasabah, Al-Bani Abeid, Al-Mazar Al-Shamali, Al-Tibah and Al-Wasitah constituency has eight seats, the Ramtha and Bani Kinaneh constituency has three seats, and the North Jordan Valley and Al-Koura constituency has two seats; the Balqa' constituency has eight seats, the Kerak constituency nine seats, the Ma'an constituency three seats, the South Bedouin constituency two seats, the Tafileh constituency three seats, the Madaba constituency three seats, the Jerash constituency two seats, the Ajloun constituency three seats, and the Aqaba constituency two seats (see table 1).

#### *The impact of the electoral law on the formation of the 13<sup>th</sup> Parliament*

The uninspired performance of both old and new political parties resulted in a decline in the representation of these parties in recent elections. It is almost certain that the current electoral law and its amendments, particularly the 1993 "one man, one vote" amendment, also significantly affected the composition of the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> Chambers of Deputies. The opposition objected to the new single-vote system and persuaded eight of the parties to boycott the elections in 1997. Further, as mentioned above, the complicated procedures employed for the registration of voters and the acquisition of voting cards discouraged a substantial portion of the population from exercising their electoral rights. Many people failed to register themselves on the election lists, registered their names but did not follow through to acquire a voting card, or decided at the last moment not to go to the polling stations (all voters had to vote at



stations previously designated for them within their respective electoral constituencies and could not vote anywhere else). The population density in major Jordanian cities such as Amman, Zarqa and Irbid is high, and these urban dwellers were hardest hit by the complications characterizing the registration and election procedures. Many lost interest in going through the multi-step procedures and consequently forfeited the right to vote.

**Table 1**  
**The distribution of electoral constituencies**  
**and the number of seats for each**

No.	Electoral constituency	Islamic seats	Christian seats	Circassian/Chechenian seats	Total
1.	Amman First District	3	--	--	3
2.	Amman Second District	3	--	--	3
3.	Amman Third District	3	1	1	5
4.	Amman Fourth District	2	--	--	2
5.	Amman Fifth District	4	--	1	5
6.	Central Bedouin	2	--	--	2
7.	Irbid	8	1	--	9
8.	Ramtha and Bani Kinaneh	3	--	--	3
9.	Northern Jordan Valley and Al-Koura	2	--	--	2
10.	Balqa	6	2	--	8
11.	Kerak	7	2	--	9
12.	Ma'an	3	--	--	3
13.	South Bedouin	2	--	--	2
14.	Zarqa	4	1	1	6
15.	Mafrq	3	--	--	3
16.	North Bedouin	2	--	--	2
17.	Tafleh	3	--	--	3
18.	Madaba	2	1	--	3
19.	Jerash	2	--	--	2
20.	Ajloun	2	1	--	3
21.	Aqaba	2	--	--	2

Source: Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit.

Various opposition currents and significant segments of the politically active population complained that the division of seats among the constituencies was unfair and that the number of seats was not proportionate to the number of people in the constituencies. This created a lack of confidence in the electoral system, which was seen to be failing to uphold the principle of equality among voters in the various constituencies. Many political parties and organizations, particularly the opposition, viewed the densely populated areas of Amman as their voter base, and they complained that the number of seats allocated to these areas was not proportionate to their large populations; they believed that this amendment constituted a deliberate attempt to undermine their prospects. Added to these uncorrected problems, the application of the "one man, one vote" system further increased the inequalities among constituencies, strengthening the voting power of voters in scarcely populated constituencies and making it more difficult for candidates to win in densely populated constituencies.

In the light of this, a new electoral law must be enacted which takes into consideration the demographic distribution of the people and the important changes that have been introduced in Jordan's political life. The new electoral law should recognize political and party pluralism and take into consideration the process of democratic openness as affirmed by the principles of the National Charter. Democratic changes have been reflected in numerous laws relating to a multitude of issues over the past few years, but not in the existing electoral law.

The government of Abdul Salam Majali prepared a new draft electoral law and referred it to the 13<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies during its first cycle. However, this draft law did not incorporate provisions which Jordan's various political parties had agreed were necessary to promote democratic progress. Therefore, it is hoped that the present Chamber will introduce substantial amendments to the draft law that will transform it into an instrument that will contribute meaningfully to the country's democratic transition instead of constituting an obstacle to democracy.

#### *The political climate and circumstances surrounding the 1997 elections*

During the preliminary stages leading up to the elections, deep political divisions evolved among those participating in the elections, and frustration and apathy prevailed among Jordan's middle and working

classes as the result of some major local, regional and international developments.

On the home front, the negative public attitude towards the elections was generated by a number of factors, most important among them the regression in efforts aimed at national reconciliation, the disruption in the dialogue between the opposition and the government, the failure to move forward with the democratic process, and the resentment towards the government's political policies on various issues—including the continued implementation of the peace agreement with the Likud government in Israel, in spite of the fact that the latter was refusing to execute the agreements signed with the Palestinian National Authority, was taking provocative steps to expand existing and establish new settlements in Jerusalem, and was intentionally delaying talks with Syria and Lebanon.

The gap between the citizens and the government increased as the public began to feel the effects of the isolation that Jordan was experiencing as a result of the state's decision to rush into peace with Israel and because of confused official policies that had failed to address the consequences of the second Gulf war.

The 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament's disappointing performance played a major role in creating a negative public attitude towards the elections and undermined popular faith in the Chamber's capabilities, especially in the light of the limits imposed as a result of the "one man, one vote" mandate, which was seen to reflect the government's determination to ensure a stable majority of friendly parties in the Chamber of Deputies and restrict the role of opposition parties and trends.

As this public attitude jelled during the four years preceding the most recent elections, many opposition parties and a sizable number of the political elite in Jordan decided to boycott the elections in an attempt to preserve their remaining influence and retain the public's respect. As a result, a new political map evolved on the basis of the three currents elaborated upon below (some parties are mentioned more than once, reflecting the shifts which took place as the situation developed).

### *The boycott*

This position was adopted by the Muslim Brotherhood (Al-Ikhwan Al-Muslimeen), which unexpectedly announced on 8 July 1997 its decision to boycott both the nomination process and the elections. This group justified its decision by declaring that its aim was not to isolate itself politically or to withdraw from public life; rather, it was acting to protect the best interests of the nation. The Brotherhood demanded constitutional reforms which included guarantees ensuring a true separation of powers, the repeal of the "one man, one vote" decision and its replacement with a fair electoral law, and the repeal of the provisional publications law (Law No. 27 of 1997) in order to protect the freedom of the press and media. The Brotherhood's declaration also called for the suspension of arbitrary actions against the parties and organizations of civil society, a halt to the implementation of the peace accord with the Zionist enemy (including the normalization of economic relations between the two countries), and a commitment to address Jordan's economic troubles, to fight corruption, and to grant peaceful opposition groups the freedom to express their opinions.

The groups that initially responded to the call for a boycott included the Islamic Action Front (the political party of the Muslim Brotherhood), the Jordanian People's Democratic Party (Hashd), the Jordanian Democratic National Unity Party, the National Action Party (Haq), the Constitutional Jordanian Arabic Front, the Arabic Jordanian Ansar Party, and the Popular National Democratic Action Party.

### *Conditional participation*

This approach was adopted by several opposition and centrist parties, which made their participation conditional upon the government's agreement to establish certain political conditions and provide substantial guarantees in connection with the elections. This group consisted of the Jordanian Communist Party, the Future (Mustaqbal) Party, and the Jordanian Democratic National Unity Party.

### *Participation*

This position was adopted first by the National Constitutional Party, formed on 6 May 1997. This group comprised nine centrist parties,

and at the time it was announced it consisted of 17 deputies, making it the largest parliamentary bloc (surpassing even the Islamic Action Front bloc). The National Constitutional Party also included the Democratic National Unity Party and several minor centrists and rightists.

The political map was gradually redrawn again to comprise two major currents, one calling for participation and the other for boycott (see table 2). This reformation occurred after the government had demonstrated a lack of interest in entering into a dialogue with the Islamic and other boycotting parties. It became evident that the government's subsequent agreement to engage in such dialogue was merely a formality, a decision announced to relieve internal pressures resulting from public disappointment and resentment over the government's lack of interest in pursuing an effective solution. Many new parties joined the boycott, which was later supported by the professional associations, 80 distinguished political figures, and a number of organizations such as the Jordanian Women's Union.

**Table 2**

**The positions taken Jordanian political parties in the 1997 elections**

Participants		Boycotters	
1.	National Constitutional Party	1.	Islamic Action Front
2.	Democratic National Unity Party	2.	Future (Mustaqbal) Party
3.	Jordanian Arabic (Ba'ath) Socialist Party	3.	Jordanian People's Democratic Party (Hashd)
4.	Jordanian Communist Party	4.	Jordanian Democratic National Unity Party
5.	Arab Land Party	5.	National Action Party (Hag)
6.	Arabic Progressive (Ba'ath) Party	6.	Constitutional Jordanian Arabic Front
7.	Dua' Party	7.	Arabic Jordanian Ansar Party
8.	Liberal Party	8.	Popular National Democratic Action Party
9.	National Party		
10.	Peace Party		
11.	Progressive Party		

Source: Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit.

These divisions affected the rate of participation in the elections. The number of candidates running in the 4 November 1997 elections constituted only 19% of the total number that had run in the previous elections on 8 November 1993. Half of the women candidates withdrew from the race.

As for actual ballots cast, the elections witnessed a tepid response, as only 56% of the election card holders (or 45% of the registered total) actually got out and voted. This group comprised no more than 41% of all Jordanians eligible to vote (all those aged 19 and over).

The 80 deputies elected on 4 November 1997 together won 37.2% of the total number of votes cast; these votes represented 16.7% of all those registered on the election lists and 15.2% of all those eligible to vote.

With regard to the composition of the 13<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies, it has been observed that half of the former deputies did not renominate themselves for the most recent elections, which contributed significantly to the fact that 75% of the old members were replaced with new representatives. Profound changes occurred in the Chamber's structure and the political trends associated with it. Most significantly, only four out of a total of nineteen parties participating in the elections were successful, and together these four parties constituted only 25% of the total number of deputies in the Lower House (see the introduction to the section on the Chamber of Deputies in the present publication).

### **A Chronology of Jordan's Legislative and Parliamentary Life (1921-1998)**

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 28-30 March 1921  | The Jerusalem meeting between Prince Abdullah Bin Al-Hussein and British Minister of Colonies Winston Churchill ends with the agreement that Prince Abdullah will become the ruler of Trans-Jordan.  |
| 11 April 1921     | The first central government in Trans-Jordan is formed under Rashid Tali'.   |
| 16 September 1922 | The League of Nations endorses a British memorandum excluding Trans-Jordan from the provisions governing the Balfour Declaration and applying the remaining provisions of the British Mandate to Trans-Jordan.   |
| 1 April 1923      | The 1 <sup>st</sup> Shura Council in the Emirate of Trans-Jordan is formed to enact and interpret laws and statutes.   |
| 25 May 1923       | The British High Commissioner in Palestine makes a statement in Amman on behalf of the British government announcing its recognition of an independent government in Trans-Jordan, provided the League of Nations endorses this independence and provided the British government continues to undertake its international commitments in the region. |
| June 1923         | The Emirate of Trans-Jordan is divided into six districts: Amman, Kerak, Madaba, Jerash, Irbid and Salt.   |
| 12 July 1923      | A civic committee chaired by Ibrahim Hashem is formed to draft an electoral law for a parliamentary assembly.  |

9 December 1923 The Jordanian Council of Ministers endorses the electoral law, but the British (Palestine Mandate) authorities suspend it.

30 March 1924 A committee of jurists is formed to draft a constitution for the Emirate of Trans-Jordan.

13 October 1926 A preparatory committee is formed to draft a new electoral law. The committee, which represents the municipal councils in Jordan's six districts, endorses the 1923 electoral law after introducing some amendments to it.

20 March 1928 A British-Jordanian agreement is signed in Jerusalem. It is the first treaty to be concluded between the Emirate of Trans-Jordan and the British government.

16 April 1928 The first Constitution of the Emirate of Trans-Jordan is published. This Constitution derives from the spirit of Jordan's treaty with Britain.

17 June 1928 The electoral law covering the election of the legislative assembly is published.

25 July 1928 The first Jordanian national conference is held, and the participants declare their opposition to the Jordanian-British treaty, the Constitution and the electoral law.

15 August 1928 An amendment to the electoral law is published.

1 September 1928 The country is divided into electoral constituencies and the registration of voters is initiated for the election of the 1<sup>st</sup> Legislative Assembly in the Emirate of Trans-Jordan.

2 April 1929 Prince Abdullah opens the 1<sup>st</sup> Legislative Assembly and delivers the Speech from the Throne.

9 February 1931 The 1<sup>st</sup> Legislative Assembly is dissolved after it refuses to endorse the government's state budget.

1 June 1931 Members of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Legislative Assembly are elected.

1 November 1931 The first ordinary session of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Legislative Assembly opens.

10 June 1934 The 2<sup>nd</sup> Legislative Assembly is dissolved after completing its constitutional term.

21 September-3 October 1934 Supplementary elections for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Legislative Assembly are held.

17 October 1934 The first ordinary session of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Legislative Assembly opens.

1-20 September 1937 Supplementary elections for the 4<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly are held.

1 November 1937 An extraordinary session of the 4<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly opens.

3 December 1938 Amendments strengthening the power of the Emir to issue provisional laws are introduced to some articles of the Constitution.

5 September 1939 A new amendment to the Constitution is approved. The amendment, which strengthens the authority of Prince Abdullah over the government, is viewed as a concession by the British Mandate authorities to Prince Abdullah.

14 March 1940 Article 25 of the Constitution is amended to allow Prince Abdullah to extend the term of the existing Legislative Assembly to a total of five years.

- 22 May 1940 Prince Abdullah issues a decree extending the term of the 4<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly to five years.
- 18 June 1942 Prince Abdullah endorses the government amendments to the electoral law. Accordingly, the number of electoral constituencies is increased from three to four, and changes are introduced in the internal distribution of the constituencies.
- 1-20 September 1942 Supplementary elections for the 5<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly are held.
- 21 October 1942 The results of the elections of the 5<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly are announced.
- 1 November 1942 The 5<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly opens.
- 22 March 1946 The Jordanian-British treaty is revoked and Jordan and Britain sign a new treaty.
- The 5<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly reviews the Constitution and amends a number of its articles. The most important amendment changes the name of the Emirate of Trans-Jordan to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and declares the Kingdom an independent, sovereign state under King Abdullah and his heirs after him.
- 25 May 1946 The 5<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly holds an extraordinary session during which Jordan is declared an independent country with King Abdullah Bin Al-Hussein as the constitutional monarch and head of state.
- 28 November 1946 The 5<sup>th</sup> Legislative Assembly endorses Jordan's new Constitution, which is based on the principle of the separation of powers. A bicameral parliamentary system is created, with legislative powers shared between the Parliament and the King.

- 16 April 1947 A provisional law for the election of deputies is issued. It raises the number of regular deputies to eighteen, plus two deputies representing the Bedouin; the Bedouin deputies are elected by acclamation, while all other deputies are elected by direct ballot. The law grants all male citizens aged 18 and over the right to vote.
- 20 October 1947 The 1<sup>st</sup> Chamber of Deputies is elected according to the provisions and regulations of the new Constitution and electoral law. On 24 October 1947 the King announces the names of the nine senators (half the number of deputies).
- 2 December 1947 The Chamber of Deputies denounces the United Nations resolution to partition Palestine between the Arabs and the Jews and calls on the government to protest the resolution in coordination with the League of Arab States.
- 13 December 1948 In a joint session with the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies approves the Jericho Conference resolutions providing for the unification of Jordan and the West Bank with King Abdullah as monarch over both.
- 12 December 1949 Amendments to Law No. 55 are endorsed, doubling the seats in the Chamber of Deputies from 20 to 40. Half of the seats are allocated to West Bank representatives.
- 13 December 1949 An announcement is made that the Chamber of Deputies is to be dissolved as of 1 January 1950 in preparation for new elections with the participation of West Bank residents.
- The naturalization law (Law No. 56 of 1949) is endorsed: West Bank residents are regarded as Jordanian citizens.

20 April 1950	The second parliamentary elections are conducted, including West Bank residents for the first time. The 20 members of the Senate are named.
3 May 1951	The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved because it refuses to endorse the 1951 state budget.
20 July 1951	King Abdullah is assassinated while entering Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem for prayers.
30 August 1951	The third parliamentary elections are conducted with wide participation from among the various political parties, whose members win 26 of the 40 Lower House seats.
6 September 1951	Prince Talal is crowned king.
7 November 1951	The Chamber of Deputies votes for a new constitution, which is to become valid as of 1 January 1952.
2 May 1953	King Hussein succeeds his father King Talal.
15 May 1953	King Hussein dismisses the government of Prime Minister Tawfiq Abu Al-Huda and appoints Fawzi Al-Mulqi to form a new cabinet that includes some elements of the opposition in the Chamber of Deputies.
2 May 1954	The government of Prime Minister Fawzi Al-Mulqi resigns, and Tawfiq Abu Al-Huda is appointed to form a new cabinet.
22 June 1954	The 3 <sup>rd</sup> Chamber of Deputies is dissolved one hour before the session for a vote of confidence on Abu Al-Huda's government is to be held in order to avert a no-confidence motion.

16 October 1954	The fourth parliamentary elections are held. Wide-scale clashes take place following accusations that the Abu Al-Huda government rigged the elections to secure the defeat of opposition candidates. Fourteen people are killed and seventeen others are injured in the clashes, which last for several days.
21 October 1954	The opposition declares a general strike to protest government intervention in the elections. Later the same month, 40 opposition figures, including 26 candidates for election, submit a memorandum to the King calling for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.
13 December 1955	Haza' Al-Majali forms a cabinet in favour of Jordan joining the Baghdad Pact. Large-scale disturbances erupt in protest over this policy.
19 December 1955	The 4 <sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies is dissolved and the government of Prime Minister Haza' Al-Majali resigns. A transitional government under Ibrahim Hashem is formed to supervise new elections.
4 January 1956	The Diwan for the Interpretation of the Constitution announces that the decision to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies was unconstitutional. Disturbances are renewed in protest over the reinstatement of the previous Parliament.
26 January 1956	Prime Minister Samir Al-Rifa'i presents his cabinet statement and pledges to respect public liberties.
1 March 1956	King Hussein announces his decision to arabize the Jordanian army and expel General John Glubb and a number of senior army officers.

- 26 July 1956 The King dissolves the 4<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies and substantially relaxes measures against opposition parties.
- 21 October 1956 The fifth parliamentary elections are held, and opposition parties win the majority of the Lower House seats.
- 27 October 1956 The King appoints Suleiman Al-Nabulsi, leader of the National Socialist Party and head of the largest parliamentary bloc, to form a government. The government is formed on 29 October 1956 and includes nine members of the National Socialist Party, the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party and the National Front, as well as three non-party members.
- 20 November 1956 The Chamber of Deputies approves the recommendations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to establish bilateral diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and to take speedy steps to revoke the 1948 British-Jordanian treaty.
- 19 January 1957 Jordan, Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia sign the Arab Solidarity Agreement, whereby British aid to Jordan is replaced with Arab aid.
- 13 March 1957 The British-Jordanian treaty is terminated following 10 days of negotiations in February 1957.
- 10 April 1957 The government of Prime Minister Suleiman Al-Nabulsi resigns at the King's request because of differences between the Royal Palace and the government on Jordan's position towards the Eisenhower Doctrine and the country's policy towards other Arab countries.
- 25 April 1957 Ibrahim Hashem is appointed to form a new cabinet following the eruption of large-scale

- disturbances to protest the resignation of Al-Nabulsi's government and the arrest of the Free Army Officers after a coup attempt. The government declares martial law, dissolves the political parties and arrests the leaders of the opposition.
- 28 April 1957 An extraordinary session of the 5<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies is terminated before its term expires.
- 16 October 1957 The ordinary session of the 5<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies is convened. The Speaker of the Lower House announces the resignation of six deputies belonging to the National Socialist Party.
- 3 and 17 December 1957 The Chamber of Deputies strips eight deputies belonging to opposition parties of their membership. Some of them are arrested, while others go to Syria.
- 13 May 1958 The Chamber of Deputies strips another opposition party member of his House membership, bringing the number of deputies who have resigned or been discharged to 15 out of a total House membership of 40. Supplementary elections are held to fill the vacant seats.
- 22 May 1958 Thirteen members of the 5<sup>th</sup> Jordanian Chamber of Deputies join the Arab Union Assembly following the establishment of a union between Jordan and Iraq. They are replaced on 10 July 1958 with an equal number of new deputies who are elected by acclamation because there are no other contenders for their posts.
- 5 August 1958 Provisional Law No. 23 of 1958 amending the electoral law is issued. In accordance with the law's provisions, the number of deputies is increased to 50. Ten deputies representing Jordan



	in the Arab Union Assembly are regarded as elected deputies and will occupy the 10 vacant new seats for the remainder of the current term. Two House deputies serving in the Arab Union Assembly are appointed members of the Senate. (The remaining Assembly member and former deputy died in Baghdad during the military coup which toppled the monarchy in Iraq).
2 June 1960	Law No. 24 of 1960, a provisional electoral law for the Chamber of Deputies, is enacted.
27 July 1961	King Hussein calls for the election of the 6 <sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies. The election is held at the end of the constitutional term of the 5 <sup>th</sup> Chamber on 19 October 1961.
20 October 1961	The first ordinary session of the 6 <sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies opens. During this term, the electoral law is amended (by Law No. 23 of 1961) to increase the number of Lower House seats to 60. Consequently, the number of seats in the Senate is increased to 30. The 6 <sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies serves for one year but is dissolved on 1 October 1962 for failing to cooperate with the government.
27 November 1962	Elections for the 7 <sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies are held.
20 April 1963	The 7 <sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies withholds confidence in the government of Prime Minister Samir Al-Rifa'i—the first time this has occurred in Jordan's history. The King dissolves the Chamber the next day.
8 August 1963	The term of office for the 8 <sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies begins. The Chamber is dissolved before the end of its constitutional term.

18 April 1967	The election of the 9 <sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies is held. It is the last election before the West Bank is occupied in the June 1967 war.
3 March 1971	A royal decree is issued extending the term of the Chamber of Deputies for two years beyond the period of its constitutional mandate, which would expire on 19 April 1971.
23 November 1974	Article 72 of the Constitution is amended to allow the general elections to be postponed for a period of no more than one year after the dissolution of the Chamber if the Council of Ministers decides that conducting elections would be difficult. On the same date, the Chamber is dissolved by royal decree following the declaration of the Rabat resolution recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.
4 February 1976	The dissolved 9 <sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies is summoned to convene by royal decree to consider any amendments to the Constitution which may be requested by the Council of Ministers. On 7 February, the Chamber is dissolved once again.
13 April 1978	King Hussein addresses a message to the Prime Minister calling for the formation of a national consultative assembly to provide advice and counsel to the executive branch, to discuss the government's general policy, and to enact legislation. The term of this assembly is set at two years.
20 April 1978	The 1 <sup>st</sup> National Consultative Assembly is formed with 60 members under the speakership of Ahmad Al-Lawzi.

- 20 April 1980 The 2<sup>nd</sup> National Consultative Assembly is formed with 60 members under the speakership of Ahmad Al-Tarawneh.
- 28 April 1982 The 3<sup>rd</sup> National Consultative Assembly is formed with 75 members under the speakership of Suleiman Arar.
- 9 January 1984 A royal decree is issued reinstating the dissolved 9<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies and introducing a new amendment to article 73 of the Constitution which stipulates that a reinstated Chamber shall be regarded as a new Chamber.
- 18 January 1984 Seven new deputies are elected through direct supplementary elections to replace West Bank representatives whose seats had become vacant as a result of death, separation or resignation.
- 27 March 1986 The Chamber of Deputies approves a new electoral law, Law No. 22 of 1986. The law is widely criticized by opposition parties and trade union leaders.
- 22 October 1987 A royal decree is issued extending the term of the 10<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies as of 17 January 1988.
- 30 July 1988 A royal decree is issued dissolving the 10<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies which coincides with Jordan's administrative and legal disengagement from the West Bank, occupied since 1967.
- 1 October 1988 A new royal decree is issued postponing the election of the 11<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies.
- 16 April 1989 Provisional Law No. 14 of 1989 is issued amending Law No. 22 of 1986.
- 17 April 1989 Large-scale disturbances and protests are staged in Ma'an in southern Jordan and extend to

neighbouring districts in the following days. These disturbances evolve into an all-out popular political movement, and demands are made for the abrogation of martial law, the freedom to engage in party and political activities, the holding of free general elections, and the initiation of serious efforts to combat corruption.

- 24 April 1989 The King dismisses the government of Prime Minister Zeid Al-Rifa'i and appoints Sherif Zaid Bin Shaker to form a new government. The King requests the new government to prepare for general elections at the end of 1989.
- 8 July 1989 Provisional Law No. 23 of 1989 amending Law No. 22 is issued, introducing changes in the zoning of the constituencies and the seats allocated to each. It is within the framework of this law that the 8 November 1989 elections are to take place.
- 8 November 1989 Elections for the 11<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies are held with the informal participation of existing parties. These are the first elections to take place since the June 1967 war, and participation is restricted to voters on the East Bank.
- 9 April 1990 A royal decree is issued establishing a royal commission to draft a national charter. The commission consists of 60 members representing various political parties and social institutions and is chaired by former Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat.
- 9 June 1991 The Jordanian National Charter is approved by a general congress attended by King Hussein. The Charter lays the foundation for political action in Jordan in accordance with the principles of pluralism, democracy and the separation of powers.

1 September 1992 The law on political parties (Law No. 22 of 1992) is issued in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. It is the first law to apply to parties since the 1955 parties law was suspended in April 1957. The new law provides a legal umbrella for the licensing of already established political parties and the formation of new ones.

17 April 1993 The press and publications law (Law No. 10 of 1993) is issued. It is the first such law to be issued since the 1973 publications law.

4 August 1993 A royal decree is issued dissolving the 11<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies.

17 August 1993 A new law is issued amending Law No. 22 of 1986 in order to apply the principle of "one man, one vote". There is large-scale opposition to the amendment among Islamic, pan-Arab and leftist parties and professional trade associations.

8 November 1993 Elections for the 12<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies are held with the participation of 19 of the 20 parties licensed in Jordan.

26 October 1994 The Wadi Araba peace treaty between Jordan and Israel is signed.

17 November 1994 The Chamber of Deputies endorses the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty by a vote of 55 to 23.

8 January 1995 Sherif Zeid Bin Shaker forms his third cabinet after the resignation of Abdul Salam Majali's cabinet.

21 May 1995 A royal decree is issued calling for an extraordinary parliamentary session beginning 8 June 1995; the session ends on 19 September 1995.

18 September 1995 A royal decree is issued postponing the ordinary session of Parliament for two months.

25 October 1995 The Chamber of Deputies issues a declaration denouncing the decision of the American Congress to move the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem in May 1999.

12 December 1995 The Parliament issues a decision regarding the Speech from the Throne, initially presented by King Hussein on 2 December 1995 at the opening of the ordinary session of the 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament.

4 February 1996 Abdulkareem Kabariti forms a new cabinet in which he takes the posts of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Defence following the resignation of Sherif Zeid Bin Shaker's cabinet.

4 March 1996 Kabariti's cabinet wins the confidence of the Chamber: 57 deputies vote favourably, 19 withhold their confidence, one abstains, and one is absent (two seats are vacant owing to the death of members).

16 March 1996 The statute of the Chamber of Deputies enters into force after being approved by King Hussein on 6 February 1996.

23 March 1996 The Upper House of Parliament demands a legal opinion concerning the position of the professional associations from the Higher Council for Constitutional Interpretation; however, the request fails to receive the approval of a parliamentary majority.

2 April 1996 The ordinary session of Parliament ends.

15 April 1996 Hani Masalhah wins in the supplementary election held in Balqa' to replace the deceased deputy Ibrahim Shuhadeh.

20 May 1996 Trad Al-Qadi wins in the supplementary election held in the North Bedouin constituency to replace the deceased deputy Nawaf Al-Qadi.

13 July 1996 A royal decree is issued calling for an extraordinary session of Parliament starting 20 July 1996.

4 August 1996 The Lower House starts negotiations on the method of providing bread subsidies.

6 August 1996 Twenty-four deputies vote against changing the method of providing bread subsidies, and twenty-three decide to boycott the sessions.

14 August 1996 The Lower House reviews the recommendations of the parliamentary committee formed to study the Government's proposal regarding bread price increases; 23 vote in favour of the committee's decisions.

16 August 1996 The extraordinary session ends.

Violent protests occur in the southern part of the Kingdom over the government's decision to raise bread prices.

12 September 1996 The opposition deputies declare that they will no longer boycott the Parliament's sessions.

29 September 1996 The ordinary session of Parliament is postponed until 19 November 1996.

19 March 1997 Abdul Salam Majali forms his second cabinet.

5 May 1997 Interior Minister Natheer Rasheed refuses the opposition's demand to have international observers supervise the elections.

6 May 1997 The Council of Ministers issues Provisional Law No. 24 of 1997, which amends the 1986 electoral law and relates to the number of parliamentary seats and the new constituencies of Ajloun, Jerash, Madaba and Aqaba.

18 May 1997 The government issues the publications and printed materials law (Provisional Law No. 27 of 1997).

8 July 1997 The advisory council of the Muslim Brotherhood announces its decision to boycott the 1997 parliamentary elections.

15 July 1997 The Council of Professional Association Presidents announces that the associations will boycott the 1997 parliamentary elections; three parties (the Jordanian People's Democratic Party, the Islamic Action Front and the Constitutional Jordanian Arabic Front) announce that they will do the same.

16 July 1997 A royal decree is issued affirming that the elections will proceed within the framework of the current laws.

7 August 1997 The Future (Mustaqbal) Party decides to boycott the elections.

14 August 1997 The National Action Party (Haq) decides to boycott the elections.

17 August 1997 The Jordanian Women's Union decides to boycott the elections.

18 August 1997	Eighty important political figures declare their intention to boycott both the nominations and the elections.
30 August 1997	A royal decree is issued dissolving the Lower House of Parliament at the end of its constitutional term on 1 September 1997.
4 September 1997	Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali confirms that the dialogue between the government and the opposition parties is still open.
10 September 1997	The Jordanian People's Democratic Party announces its decision to boycott the elections.
27 September 1997	Prime Minister Majali refuses to invite international observers to supervise and ensure the integrity of the elections, but welcomes journalists and reporters to record their observations.
4 November 1997	A total of 824,615 voters head to the polling stations to elect 80 deputies from a pool of 524 candidates.
24 November 1997	A royal decree is issued calling for the opening of the first ordinary session of the 13 <sup>th</sup> Parliament on 29 November 1997.
14 December 1997	The Lower House discusses the Speech from the Throne, which represents the ministerial declaration for Abdul Salam Majali's cabinet.
16 December 1997	Majali's cabinet wins the confidence of the Lower House with a 51-vote majority; 15 of the 78 deputies present withhold their confidence and 12 abstain.
26 January 1998	Decree No. 226 of 1997 of the Higher Court of Justice nullifies Provisional Law No. 27 of 1997

	amending the 1993 publications and printed materials law.
3 February 1998	A royal decree is issued endorsing the statute of the Upper House.
18 February 1998	Extensive changes, including an increase in the number of posts, occur in Majali's cabinet.
15 March 1998	Eighteen deputies boycott the session, objecting to the inclusion of the Speaker of the Lower House and a few deputies in a formal delegation visiting the Palestinian National Authority and Israel.
27 March 1998	A royal decree is issued to end the ordinary session of the Lower House of Parliament on 29 March 1998.
7 June 1998	A royal decree is issued calling for an extraordinary session of the 13 <sup>th</sup> Parliament.
15 June 1998	The cabinet refers the draft law on publications and printed materials to the Parliament.
4 August 1998	The Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee and the Health and Environmental Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies hold a meeting with the Minister of Water and Irrigation during which they recommend holding him responsible for the country's water pollution problems.
9 August 1998	The Lower House endorses the draft law on publications and printed materials with a majority of 38 votes; 10 deputies vote against the measure, 14 withdraw from the session, and 18 are absent.
10 August 1998	A royal decree is issued accepting the Minister of Water and Irrigation's resignation, submitted 9 August 1998.

16 August 1998	A royal decree is issued authorizing Crown Prince Al-Hassan to amend or change the government.
17 August 1998	The Upper House of Parliament endorses the draft law on publications and printed materials with a majority of 27 votes; 8 senators oppose the measure, and 5 are absent.
20 August 1998	A royal decree is issued approving the cabinet of Fayez Tarawneh, formed after the resignation of Majali's cabinet.
22 August 1998	The first extraordinary session of Parliament ends.
17 September 1998	An extraordinary session of Parliament is held to discuss the new cabinet's ministerial declaration and hold a vote of confidence.
24 September 1998	Tarawneh's government wins the Lower House's confidence with a majority of 64 deputies; 12 withhold their confidence, 2 abstain, and 2 are absent.
26 September 1998	The extraordinary session of Parliament ends.

## *Part Two*

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### *The Upper House of Parliament*

## Introduction

The Jordanian Upper House of Parliament, also known as the Senate, consists of 40 members, or half the number of deputies in the Lower House, in accordance with Provisional Law No. 23 of 1989.

Although membership in both houses is subject to the same general terms in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 75 of the Jordanian Constitution, Upper House members must have certain additional qualifications, as defined in article 64. A senator should be at least 40 years of age and should fall within one of the following categories: present or former prime minister or cabinet minister, former ambassador, head of mission, speaker of one of the two houses, president of the Court of Cassation or Court of Appeals, retired senior army officer, or former parliamentary deputy elected two or more times; the public should have confidence in their abilities and should recognize their contribution to the country and nation.

The members of both houses have the same four-year term of office. Upper House members may be reappointed for a second term. Until the mid-1950s, a senator served for up to eight years. As stipulated in a constitutional amendment issued on 16 October 1955, the appointment of half of the members of the Upper House is renewed every four years.

The two houses are in session concurrently. If the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved, the Upper House suspends its sessions as well until the Chamber meets again after new general elections are held or a royal decree reinstates the dissolved Lower House.

The King appoints the Speaker of the Upper House for a renewable two-year term. (Though no longer applicable, it is worth noting that the 1947 Constitution stipulated that the president of the highest regular court in Jordan was to be appointed to this position.)

The Speaker of the Upper House chairs the joint sessions of the two houses in accordance with the provisions of article 89 of the Jordanian Constitution. In this capacity, the Speaker of the Upper House enjoys a higher status than that of the Speaker of the Lower House in protocol and administrative matters. Consequently, he supervises the administrative and

executive machinery of the Parliament and signs its administrative and financial decisions. He also refers bills approved by the two houses to the Prime Minister, who in turn refers them to the King for endorsement.

The Upper House Speaker is appointed, but the two deputy speakers and two assistant speakers, who serve for a term of two years, are elected by the senators. Together with the Speaker, they form the Senate's bureau, which represents the Upper House during the period between the two terms of the House and carries out its administrative obligations. Members of the bureau may not be members of the cabinet.

In addition to the Permanent Office and the Higher House, the Senate includes seven permanent committees whose members are elected within the Upper House for a period of two years. These committees include the Legal Affairs Committee; the Financial and Economic Affairs Committee; the Foreign Affairs Committee; the Educational and Cultural Affairs Committee; the Environment, Health and Social Development Committee; the Administrative Affairs Committee; and the Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee. There must be at least three members on each committee, and no single member may be elected to serve on more than two. The Upper House may establish other permanent or provisional committees and specify their functions and duties.

The Upper House of Parliament has an internal statute which was endorsed on 1 February 1984. It consists of 111 articles regulating the procedures for opening the House's ordinary sessions, the functions of its bureau and committees, the mechanisms employed in referring bills to the House's committees, and the regulations governing the convening of sessions, speeches and debates. The statute explains the link between the two houses and regulates the procedures for discussion and the questioning of government officials. It also addresses a number of other issues, including appeals, leaves, conditions and procedures for lifting parliamentary immunity, resignation and separation from the House, and law and order within the Senate. Additionally, it incorporates special provisions regarding the establishment of a national parliamentary branch to participate in the activities of both the Arab Parliamentary Union and the International Parliamentary Union.

Although there are only four articles in the Constitution dealing with the Upper House (in comparison with eight for the Lower House), the

Upper House enjoys equal status with the Lower House at the level of legislation, control over the government, and the proposal of bills. Upper House members enjoy the same degree of immunity against arrest and are entitled to the free expression of their opinions with regard to the issues submitted to and addressed by the House.

The Lower House alone is entitled to grant or withhold confidence in the cabinet or any of its members and to accuse cabinet ministers of wrongdoing; however, the Constitution gives the Upper House special powers as well. The Supreme Council, which acts as a tribunal for the trial of cabinet ministers, consists of the Upper House Speaker and three senators elected by ballot, as well as five justices from the highest regular court in the country.

The Upper House of Parliament is one of the two branches of the legislature in Jordan. It exercises its lawmaking role by deliberating the bills referred to it by the Chamber of Deputies. It may reject these bills and send them back to the Lower House. The Constitution stipulates that no law may be enacted unless it is approved by both houses and endorsed by the King. The Upper House of Parliament is a separate entity and has special status starting from the moment its members are appointed.

At the practical level, the Upper House is viewed as an extension and manifestation of the King's legislative authority because its members are appointed by the King and enjoy his confidence. Article 34, paragraph 4, of the Constitution entitles the King to dissolve the Upper House or to discharge any of its members under any circumstances. In this respect, it has the same status as that of the Lower House, which the King is entitled to dissolve in accordance with paragraph 3 of the same article.

Of the 17 upper houses appointed in Jordan between 1947 and 1994, six were dissolved by the King following the issuance of a royal decree, two were dissolved when all or most of their members resigned, and nine houses completed their constitutional terms.



*Profiles of Members of the  
13<sup>th</sup> Upper House of Parliament*

**Fawaz Abu Al-Ghanem**



**Place and date of birth:** Madaba, 1932

**Religion:** Muslim

**Membership in Upper House committees:**

Member, Foreign Affairs Committee;

Member, Educational and Cultural Affairs

Committee; member, Agricultural and

Other Affairs Committee

**Academic qualifications:** B.A., Law, Bagh-

University, 1955; M.A., International

Law, Ankara University, Turkey, 1960;

Ph.D., International Law, Leipzig University, Germany, 1978

**Professional and political history:** Cultural Attaché in Iraq, Egypt, Syria,

Algeria and Pakistan, 1955-1967; Governor of Ma'an, Kerak and Jenin,

1963-1967; Secretary-General, Ministry of Culture and Information,

1967-1971; Director General, Tourism Authority, 1973; Ambassador

Extraordinaire to Egypt, 1973-1974; Ambassador Extraordinaire to

Greece, 1977-1980; Ambassador Extraordinaire to Morocco, 1980-1981;

Secretary-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1975-1977; Advisor to the

Prime Minister, 1982-1989; attorney-at-law, 1980-1985, 1989-1993 and

1994-1997; Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs, 1993; Minister

of Youth, 1994-1995

**Studies and publications:** Published a book entitled *Jerusalem, an Arab City: A Legal and Historical Perspective*, 1978

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian Bar

Association; member, Orthodox Club; member, Arab Thought Forum;

member, Hussein Sports City

**Awards and medals:** Istiklal Medal, First Order; Kawkab Medal, First

Order; Spanish Medal of Appreciation

**Address:** No. 11 Mohammed Bashir St. (P.O. Box 926549), Amman  
**Tel.:** 567-8888

## Adnan Abu Odeh



**Place and date of birth:** Nablus, 1933

**Religion:** Muslim

**Previous appointments to Upper House:** 1974-1979 and 1979-1982

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Al-Hashimiyyeh School, Nablus; secondary education, Al-Salahieh School, Nablus; Diploma, Dar Al-Mu'alimin, Amman; Licence, Literature, University of Damascus

**Professional and political history:** Minister of Culture and Information, various periods between 1970-1984; Senator, 1974-1979 and 1979-1982; member, National Consultative Council, 1982-1984; Minister of the Royal Court, 1984-1988; Political Advisor to His Majesty King Hussein, 1988-1991; Chief of the Royal Court, 1991-1992; Jordan's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, 1992-1995

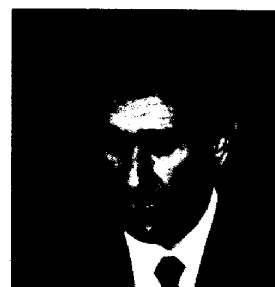
**Studies and publications:** *The Demographic Factor in the Arab-Israeli Conflict* (1990); *Jordan and Article 50 of the United Nations Charter* (1995)

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian Communist Party, 1955-1959; Vice-Chairman, World Affairs Council; member, Arab Thought Forum; member, Centre for International Relations, USA; Board member, Amman Private University

**Awards and medals:** Al-Nahdeh Medal, First Order; Istiklal Medal, First Order; Kawkab Medal, First Order; several Arab and international medals

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Tel.: 534-1320 Fax: 534-3104

## Nader Abu Sha'er



**Place and date of birth:** Hussun, 1941

**Religion:** Christian

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Member, Educational and Cultural Affairs Committee; member, Environment, Health and Social Development Committee; member, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee

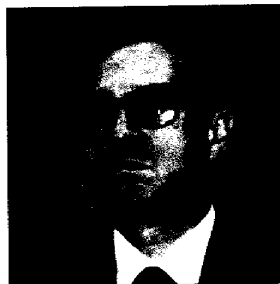
**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Amman; M.D., Padua University, Italy, 1968; specialized certification in General Surgery, Padua University, Italy, 1974

**Professional and political history:** Surgeon, Princess Basma Hospital, 1975-1979; Director, Surgery Department, Princess Basma Hospital, 1979-1986; private physician, 1988-1993; Minister of Labour, 1995; Deputy, 1986 by-elections; Deputy and member of several committees, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (received 2,227 votes)

**Awards and medals:** Kawkab Medal, First Order

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(P.O. Box 830132), Amman 11183  
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## Kamel Ajlouni



**Place and date of birth:** Sariyyeh, 1943

**Religion:** Muslim

**Academic qualifications:** M.D, Medicine and General Surgery, Heidelberg University, Germany, 1966; Ph.D., Forensic Medicine, Heidelberg University, 1968; American Board certified, 1969-1973; Honorary Ph.D., Law, Windsor University, Canada, 1995

**Professional and political history:** Assistant Lecturer, University of Wisconsin, USA, 1975; held the following positions from 1975-1984: Assistant Lecturer, School of Medicine, University of Jordan; Director, Internal Medicine Department; Interim Director, Jordan University Hospital; Assistant Dean, School of Medicine, University of Jordan; Technical Director, Jordan University Hospital; Minister of Health, 1984, Chairman, National Centre for Diabetes and Endocrine and Internal Diseases; Professor of Diabetes and Endocrine and Internal Diseases

**Studies and publications:** Four books on diabetes as well as several studies published in international journals

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, American Board of Endocrinology; member, American Medical Association for Internal Medicine; member, International Society for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Internal Medicine

**Awards and medals:** Abdul Hamid Shoman Award for Best Research; Honorary Ph.D. in Law from Windsor University, Canada

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**Tel.:** 582-8888 (residence) 535-3374 (office) **Fax:** 535-3376

## Mudar Badran



**Place and date of birth:** Jerash, 1934

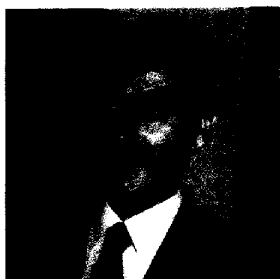
**Religion:** Muslim

**Previous appointments to Upper House:** 1979-1983, 1983-1984, 1984-1988, 1988-1989, 1989-1993 and 1993-1997

**Academic qualifications:** Licence, Law, University of Damascus, 1957

**Professional and political history:** Legal Advisor, Jordanian Armed Forces, 1958-1962; Legal Advisor, Financial Department, Jordanian Armed Forces, 1962-1965; Deputy Director, Foreign Affairs Department, General Intelligence Directorate, 1966-1968; Director General, General Intelligence Directorate, 1968-1970; Chief of Royal Protocol, Royal Court, 1971-1972 and National Security Advisor to His Majesty King Hussein, 1970-1973; Chief of the Royal Court, 1971-1972, 1974-1976 and 1989; Minister of Defence, 1976-1979, 1980-1984 and 1989-1991; Prime Minister, 1976-1979, 1980-1984 and 1989-1991

**Address:** Abdoun, behind the Orthodox Club (P.O. Box 33415), Amman  
**Tel.:** 581-9333

**Raja'i Dajani**

**Place and date of birth:** Jerusalem, 1939

**Religion:** Muslim

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Second Assistant Speaker of the Upper House

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Islamic Scientific College, 1956-1957; Licence, Law, University of Damascus, 1961

**Professional and political history:** Officer, Legal Department, Jordanian Armed Forces, 1962; General Prosecutor, Military Council, 1962; member, Military Council, 1963-1964; employed at the General Intelligence Directorate, 1965; Assistant to the Director General of the Foreign Branch, General Intelligence Directorate, 1972; General Prosecutor, Military Martial Court; Chairman, Permanent Military Council, General Intelligence Directorate; Director, Prince Hassan's Office, 1982; Secretary-General of the Royal Court, 1984; Minister of the Interior, 1986; lawyer, 1989

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian Bar Association; member, International Bar Association; member, World Affairs Council; member, Jordanian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce; member, Jordanian-Spanish Friendship Society; member, Jordanian-Japanese Friendship Society; member, Jordanian-Turkish Friendship Society; member, Royal Automobile Club

**Awards and medals:** Al-Nahdeh Medal, Istiklal Medal, Medal of Appreciation for Loyal Service, Silver Jubilee Medal, Al-Karamah Battle Medal, Victoria Royal Medal, Italian Honor Medal, and several other medals from Germany, France, Austria and Brazil

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(P.O. Box 559), Amman 11183  
Tel.: 592-4737

**Marwan Doudeen**

**Place and date of birth:** Beer Saba', 1936

**Religion:** Muslim

**Academic qualifications:** Primary and secondary education, Palestine; B.A., English Language, Cairo University, 1958

**Professional and political history:** General Manager, Jordan Radio, 1971; Minister of Culture and Information, 1973; Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs, 1974; General Manager and Chairman of the

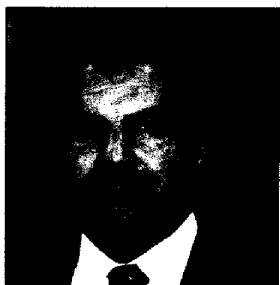
Board, Jordanian Cooperation Association, 1974; Ambassador to Romania, 1978; General Manager, Rural and Urban Development Bank, 1980; Minister of Agriculture, 1980; Executive Manager, Jordanian Distribution Agency, 1984; General Manager and Chairman of the Board, Jordanian Company for Agricultural Marketing and Distribution, 1985; Minister of State for Occupied Territory Affairs, 1986; Minister of Labour, 1988; Head of the Aqaba Regional Authority, 1997-1998

**Membership in civil society and political institutions:** Student supporter of the Jordanian Communist Party, 1950-1953; participated in student activities in Cairo, 1953-1958; founder of the Homeland Party and member of its leadership council, 1990; member, International Affairs Association

**Awards and medals:** Istiklal Medal, Second Order; Kawkab Medal, First Order

**Address:** No. 15 Dr. Mohammed Bashir St., Shmeisani  
(P.O. Box 9936), Amman  
Tel.: 567-7489 Fax: 567-5862

## Mohammed Edwan



**Place and date of birth:** South Shounch, 1944

**Religion:** Muslim

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Rapporteur, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee; member, Foreign Affairs Committee; member, Environment, Health and Social Development Committee

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Islamic Scientific College; B.Sc.,

Political Science, University of California; M.Sc., International Relations, University of California; M.Sc., Business Administration, University of California; Ph.D., Political Science, University of California; Ph.D., Business Administration, University of California

**Professional and political history:** Lecturer, University of Colorado, USA; Vice-Chairman, Administrative Affairs, Jordan Valley Authority, 1975-1982; Director, Her Majesty Queen Noor's Office, 1982-1985; Ambassador to Spain, 1985-1990, Ambassador to the former Soviet Union (later the Russian Federation), Poland and Finland, 1990-1992; Chief of Royal Protocol, Royal Court, 1992-1993; Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, 1993-1995

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Chairman, Foundation Committee, American University of the Middle East (currently being established)

**Medals:** Istiklal Medal, First Order; Kawkab Medal, First Order; several other medals

**Address:** Tahran St., Um Uthainah, behind the Amra Hotel  
**Tel.:** 551-3260 **Fax:** 553-3224

## Khalil Fanatsah



**Place and date of birth:** Ma'an, 1945

**Religion:** Muslim

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Ma'an; secondary education, Zarqa; Master's degree, Military and Administrative Sciences, University of Mu'tah; Diploma, Higher Administration, University of Mu'tah

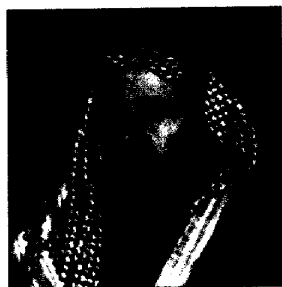
**Professional and political history:** Held leading positions in the Jordanian Armed

Forces over a period of 32 years, including the following: Chief of Staff, Armoured Brigade; Assistant to the Provost Marshal, Royal Military Police; Commander, Private Security and Protection Unit; Commander, Armoured Brigade; Chief of Staff, Armoured Division; Commander, Royal Military Police; retired as a Major General (PSC)

**Medals and awards:** Al-Karamah Battle Medal; Silver Jubilee Medal; Al-Istihqaq Military Medal, Second Order and Third Order; Istiklal Medal, Third Order; loyal service, leadership efficiency, administrative and technical efficiency, and training efficiency awards; Kawkab Medal, Third Order; Al-Nahdeh Medal, Second Order; Medal of the 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the King's Ascension to the Throne

**Address:** Shafa Badran, Amman  
(P.O. Box 541002, Abu Nseir, Amman 11937)  
**Tel.:** 523-2466 **Mobile:** 571638

## Sami Al-Fayez



**Place and date of birth:** Um Al-Amad, 1932

**Religion:** Muslim

**Previous appointment to Upper House:** 1993-1997

**Academic qualifications:** Preparatory school certificate

**Professional and political history:** Member, Jordanian National Union, 1972; Head of the Jiza Rural Council, 1982; Sheikh.

Bani Sakher tribe; Tribal Judge; Senator, 1993-1997 and 1998 (replaced Akef Al-Fayez)

**Address:** Jiza (P.O. Box 77, Amman)  
**Tel.:** 464-7182 and 462-7495

## Abdulbaqi Gammouh



**Place and date of birth:** Zarqa, 1924

**Religion:** Muslim

**Previous appointment to Upper House:** 1962-1963

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Rapporteur, Educational and Cultural Affairs Committee; member, Legal Affairs Committee

**Academic qualifications:** Primary and secondary education, Azraq, Suweileh and

Salt; M.A., Al-Azhar University, 1952

**Professional and political history:** Imam and member of the Azraq Municipal Council; Deputy, 1956-1962 and 1963-1984; Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993; Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, 1991 and 1994; Deputy and member of several committees, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997; Senator, several sessions

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Chairman, Zakat Fund; Chairman, Al-Zarqa University Establishment Commission and Follow-up Committee; member, Chechenian Welfare Society; member, Agricultural Cooperation Society, Azraq; member, Permanent Office, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Jerusalem Branch; member, Permanent Office, Islamic Popular Conference, Iraq

**Address:** Gammouh St. (P.O. Box 236), western Zarqa  
**Tel.:** 09/982576 **Fax:** 09/993844

## Ibrahim Ghababsheh



**Place and date of birth:** Tafileh, 1949

**Religion:** Muslim

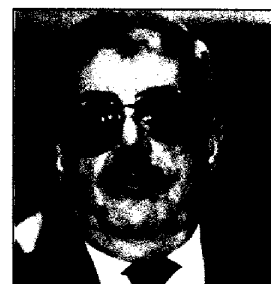
**Academic qualifications:** Primary and secondary education, Tafileh School; Diploma in Forestry, Latakia Forestry Institute, Syria, 1974; B.Sc. and M.Sc., Agricultural Engineering, University of Mosul, Iraq, 1980 and 1984

**Professional and political history:** Employed with the Tafileh Agricultural Department, 1978; Head of Tafileh Agricultural Department, 1987-1989; Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997; Minister of Youth, 1989

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Agricultural Engineers Association; member, Sons of Tafileh Charitable Society; member, Tafileh Cultural and Sports Club

**Address:** Al-Khayaleh St., Sweifieh, Amman  
**Tel.:** 582-8846

## 'Asem Ghousheh



**Place and date of birth:** Jerusalem, 1934

**Religion:** Muslim

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Member, Educational and Cultural Affairs Committee; member, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee; member, Environment, Health and Social Development Committee

**Academic qualifications:** Primary and secondary education, Al-Rashidiyyeh College, Jerusalem; B.Sc., Civil Engineering, Cairo University, 1960

**Professional and political history:** Engineering Supervisor, Jerusalem Municipality, 1960; Planning Engineer for Kerak and Ma'an, Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, 1963; architect, Ministry of Transport, Saudi Arabia, 1963; Department Director, Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, 1969; Director, Public Works and Engineering Services Department, Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, 1973-1984; Deputy Director, Urban and Rural Development Bank, 1981; Secretary-General, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, 1990; Advisor to the Royal Court, 1993; Director General, Palestinian Land Affairs Department, 1994; Director, architectural office, 1995

**Studies and publications:** Editor-in-Chief of *Jordanian Engineer*, a magazine published by the Jordan Engineering Association; author of a book entitled *Jerusalem: Between the Dangers of Settlement and the Judaization Conspiracy*; numerous articles

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Chairman, Jerusalem Welfare Society; Vice-Chairman, Al-Orweh Al-Wuthka Society; Vice-Chairman, Executive Council, General Union of Voluntary Societies; Chairman, Jordanian Engineering Cooperation Society; member, Jordan Engineering Association

**Awards and medals:** Istiklal Medal, First Order

**Address:** Aboud Centre, Wasfi Al-Tal St.  
(P.O. Box 3213), Amman 11118  
**Tel.:** 463-5538 **Fax:** 463-9936 **Mobile:** 579498



## Khaled Haj Hassan



**Place and date of birth:** Amman, 1931

**Religion:** Muslim

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Member, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, National University, Lebanon, 1949; B.Sc., Irrigation and Mechanical Engineering, American University of Beirut, 1959; M.Sc., Irrigation and Mechanical

Engineering, University of Arizona, USA

**Professional and political history:** Engineer, Central Water Resources Development Department, 1953-1955; Director, Operations Department, Ministry of Agriculture, 1955-1958; Director General, Jordan Central Electric Company, 1957-1960; Director General, Rural Guidance Department, Ministry of Agriculture, 1957-1962; Director General, Jordan Cement Factories, 1962; Deputy, 1963-1966; Minister of Agriculture; Deputy, 1967; Minister of Agriculture, 1972-1973; Minister of Transport, 1974-1976; Deputy, 1984; Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, 1985-1989; Minister of Transport and Telecommunications, 1988-1989; Chairman of the Board, National Insurance Company; Chairman of the Board, Philadelphia Insurance Company; Chairman, Jordan Sea Lines Company

**Membership in civil society institutions:** First Arab Chairman, International Labour Conference, held in 1987; member, King Hussein Club; Chairman, Subhi Khaled Haj Hassan Welfare Society

**Awards and medals:** Kawkab Medal, First Order; Chinese Knight Medal

**Address:** Ri'asa St., Jebel Amman, near Fourth Circle  
**Tel.:** 567-1415

## Adeeb Halaseh



**Place and date of birth:** Kerak, 1930

**Religion:** Christian

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Member, Legal Affairs Committee; member, Educational and Cultural Affairs Committee; member, Administrative Affairs Committee

**Academic qualifications:** Primary and secondary education, Bishop's School; B.A., Law, American University in Cairo;

M.A., Law, American University in Cairo, 1971

**Professional and political history:** Employed with the Ministry of Justice, holding the following positions between 1957 and 1993: Reconciliation (Sulh) Judge; Judge, Court of First Instance; Judge, Court of Cassation; Judge, Higher Court of Justice; first to be appointed Chief of the Administrative Public Prosecution Department, Higher Court of Justice; Minister of Transport, 1993; attorney-at-law

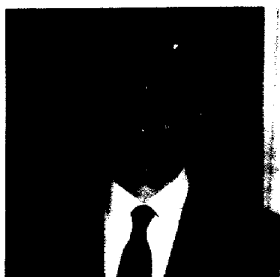
**Studies and publications:** Numerous studies published in law magazines and newspapers

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Helped establish the Jordanian Lawyers' Society and served as its Chairman in 1984 and 1985; presided over the Second Conference of Arab Lawyers, held in Amman in 1985; founding member, Bishop's School Graduates Club, Amman; member, Jordanian Bar Association; member, Hussein Sports City

**Awards and medals:** Kawkab Medal, First Order

**Address:** No. 5 Abdullah Ben Rawaha St., Al-Rabieh  
(P.O. Box 950576), Amman 11195  
**Tel.:** 552-3033 (office) **Fax:** 568-0445

## Thouqan Hindawi



**Place and date of birth:** Al-Nu'aymeh, Irbid, 1927

**Religion:** Muslim

**Previous appointments to Upper House:** 1982-1988 and 1993-1997

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Second Deputy Speaker of the Upper House; Rapporteur, Foreign Affairs Committee; member, Educational and Cultural Affairs Committee

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Irbid; secondary education, Arab College, Jerusalem; B.A., History, Cairo University; M.A., Education, University of Maryland, USA, 1956

**Professional and political history:** Teacher and educational inspector, Ministry of Education, 1950-1955 and 1963-1964; Director, Dar Al-Mu'alimin, Jerusalem, 1955-1960; Director General, Social Affairs Department, UNRWA, 1962; Cultural Attaché, Cairo, 1964; Secretary-General and later Minister, Ministry of Information, 1965; Minister of Education, 1965-1970; Ambassador to Kuwait, 1971-1973; Minister of Education, 1973-1976; Ambassador to Egypt, 1976-1978; Senator, 1982-1988; Chief of the Royal Court, 1989; Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993; Deputy Prime Minister, 1993-1995; Senator, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997

**Studies and publications:** *The Palestinian Problem*, 1964 (part of the Ministry of Education syllabus in the mid-1980s)

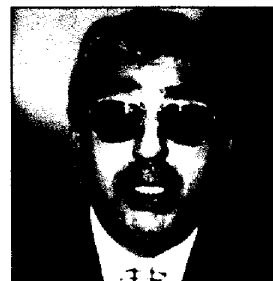
**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member of the Arabic (Ba'ath) Socialist Party, 1950s and early 1960s; member, Arab Orphans Society; member, Palestinian Encyclopaedia Commission; member, Jordanian Arab Language Commission; member, Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation

**Awards and medals:** Kawkab Medal, First Order; Medal for Excellence in Education; medals of the first order from Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia

**Address:** Salem Al-Hindawi St., Shmeisani  
(P.O. Box 921699), Amman

**Tel.:** 541-1300 **Fax:** 552-1171 **Mobile:** 523556

## Marwan Hmoud



**Place and date of birth:** Salt, 1942

**Religion:** Muslim

**Previous appointment to Upper House:** 1993-1997

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Rapporteur, Administrative Affairs Committee; member, Environment, Health, and Social Development Committee; member, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee

**Academic qualifications:** Diploma, Agri-

culture, Hussein Agricultural College, 1963

**Professional and political history:** Mayor of Salt, 1968-1970; member, National Unity Leadership Bureau, 1972; Director, Popular Organization Bureau; Minister of the Interior for Agricultural and Rural Affairs, 1973; Minister of Agriculture, 1973-1974 and 1974-1976; Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and Environment, 1985-1986; Minister of Agriculture, 1986-1987; Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and Environment, 1988-1989; Director General, Agricultural Credit Corporation; Deputy, 10<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1984-1988, and 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1988-1993

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Chairman, Salt Development Corporation

**Address:** P.O. Box 66, Salt  
**Tel.:** 05/552488 **Mobile:** 535281

## Faisal Al-Jazi



**Place and date of birth:** Al-Rashidiyyeh, 1929

**Religion:** Muslim

**Previous appointments to Upper House:** 1979 and 1983

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Member, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education

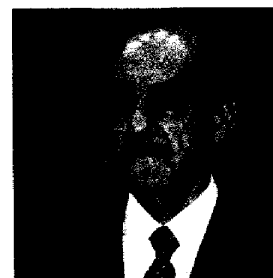
**Professional and political history:** Employed with the Royal Court, Royal Court Protocol, 1958-1960; Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Honorary President, Husseiniyyeh Youth Club; Honorary President, Husseiniyyeh Welfare Society

**Awards and medals:** Istiklal Medal, First Order; Palestine Medal; Jordanian-American Friendship Medal; Medal from the King of Sweden

**Address:** Husseiniyyeh, beside the post office  
**Tel.:** 213-0356

## Sami Judeh



**Place and date of birth:** Ramallah, 1925

**Religion:** Muslim

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Member, Educational and Cultural Affairs Committee; member, Administrative Affairs Committee

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Al-Ibrahimieh College, 1948; B.Sc. and M.Sc., San Francisco University, 1945; Ph.D., Georgetown Univ., 1956

**Professional and political history:** Teacher, Ministry of Education, 1941; Director, Amman Civil Airport, 1957; Deputy, 1958; Minister of Transport, 1958; President, Aqaba Port Authority, 1962; Secretary, Accounting Office, 1962; President, Aqaba Port Authority, 1964; Chairman, Eastern Jordan Valley Canal Authority, 1965; Governor at the Ministry of the Interior, 1966; Director, Civil Service Bureau, 1968; Minister of National Economy and Supply, 1969 and 1970; businessman, Jordanian Economic Development Company, 1973; Deputy, 1973; founder and Chairman of the Board, *Al-Sha'ab* newspaper, 1975; Deputy, 10<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1984-1989; Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, 1985

**Studies and publications:** Research and numerous articles on parliamentary, constitutional and Palestinian issues and on Jordan's international relations

**Address:** Near Fifth Circle (P.O. Box 341), Amman  
**Tel.:** 553-9765 **Fax:** 585-8711

## Saad Al-Deen Jum'ah



**Place and date of birth:** Tafileh, 1924

**Religion:** Muslim

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, 1944; Associate's Degree, Management, USA, 1955

**Professional and political history:** Civil servant, Ministry of Finance, 1944-1957; civil servant, Prime Ministry, 1947-1957; Secretary, Council of Ministers, 1957-1960; Assistant to the Secretary-General, Council

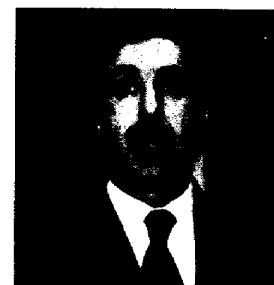
of the Prime Minister, 1962; government representative, Board of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. and Board of the Jordan Production Company; Secretary-General, Prime Ministry, 1985-1998; Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs, 1997-1998

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Chairman, Salah Al-Din Al-Ayyoubi Welfare Society; member, Islamic Cultural Society; Board member, Islamic Scientific College; member, Board of Trustees, Al-Isra' University

**Awards and medals:** Kawkab Medal, First Order; Istiklal Medal, First Order; numerous medals from Jordan and abroad

**Address:** Shmeisani, Princess Alia College St., Amman  
**Tel.:** 566-6652

## Abdulkareem Kabariti



**Place and date of birth:** Amman, 1949

**Religion:** Muslim

**Membership in Upper House committees:** First Deputy Speaker of the Upper House; member, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee

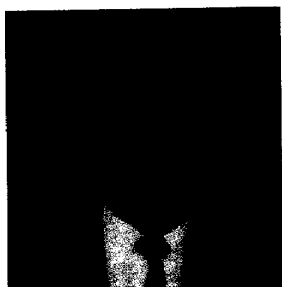
**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Islamic Scientific College; B.Sc., Business Administration, St. Edwards University, Texas; three years of geology

studies, American University of Beirut

**Professional and political history:** Worked with several companies; established a currency exchange office; financial advisor, New York, 1986; Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993; Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (member, Foreign Affairs Committee and several other committees); Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, 1989-1991; Minister of Labour, 1991-1993; as the Minister of Labour, Chairman of the Board of the Social Security Corporation, 1992-1993; Chairman of the Board, Vocational Training Corporation, 1992-1993; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1995; Prime Minister, 1995; presently Chairman of the Board of the Jordan-Kuwait Bank

**Address:** Abdoun, behind the Orthodox Club  
(P.O. Box 33415), Amman  
**Tel.:** 582-4302 **Fax:** 566-3530

## Zohair Al-Kayed



**Place and date of birth:** Jerash, 1933

**Religion:** Muslim

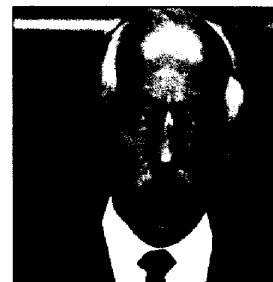
**Membership in Upper House committees:** Member, Legal Affairs Committee; member, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Salt Secondary School; Licence, Law, University of Damascus

**Professional history:** Worked in the judicial sector for 41 years and was appointed to the following positions: Chief Justice, Higher Criminal Court (12 years); Chief Justice, Salt Court of First Instance (6 years); Deputy Chief Justice, Higher Court of Justice (4 years); member, Court of Cassation (4 years); Director, Public Prosecution Department (2 years); later retired

**Address:** Jebel Hussein, opposite the Jebel Hussein Medical Centre, Amman  
**Tel.:** 465-8888

## Mohammed Rasoul Keilani



**Place and date of birth:** Salt, 1933

**Religion:** Muslim

**Previous appointments to Upper House:** 1988-1989 and 1989-1993

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Member, Legal Affairs Committee; member, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee

**Academic qualifications:** B.A., Finance and Economy, University of Damascus,

1956; Licence, Law, University of Damascus, 1960

**Professional and political history:** Legal Advisor, Public Security Department, 1960-1962; Director, Political Investigation Bureau, 1962-1964; Director General, General Intelligence Directorate, 1964-1968; Director General, Public Security Department, 1968-1969; Minister of the Interior, 1969-1970; National Security Advisor to His Majesty King Hussein, 1971; Ambassador Plenipotentiary Extraordinaire, 1971-1972; National Security Advisor to His Majesty King Hussein and Director General, General Intelligence Directorate, 1973-1974; Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, 1984-1988; Senator, 1988-1989 and 1989-1993; National Security Advisor to His Majesty King Hussein, 1993-1996

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian Bar Association

**Awards and medals:** Kawkab Medal, First Order; Istiklal Medal, First Order; Al-Nahdeh Medal, First Order; Lebanese Al-Arz Medal, First Order; several other medals

**Address:** Shmeisani, beside the Prince Hassan Mosque (P.O. Box 1998), Amman  
**Tel.:** 461-5777

**Rima Khalaf**

**Place and date of birth:** Kuwait, 1953

**Religion:** Muslim

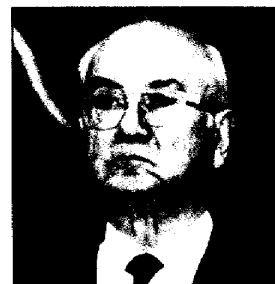
**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., Economics, American University of Beirut, 1976; M.Sc., Economics, Portland State University, USA; Ph.D., Systems Analysis, Portland State University, 1984

**Professional and political history:** Lecturer, Management and Economics, Portland State University, 1979-1982; em-

ployee, Ministry of Planning, 1985-1998: developed technical expertise for an operational planning and policy analysis project, UNDP, 1985-1990; Director, Planning and Research Department, 1985-1990; Director General, General Corporation for Export and Trade Centre Development, 1990-1993; Director, Investment Promotion Corporation, 1993; Minister of Trade and Industry, 1995; Minister of Planning, 1995-1998

**Awards and medals:** Kawkab Medal, First Order

**Address:** Opposite the Arab Centre for Heart and Special Surgery  
(P.O. Box 830132), Amman 11183  
**Tel.:** 581-0192 and 464-4466 **Fax:** 582-8596

**Jamal Khotat**

**Place and date of birth:** Amman, 1929

**Religion:** Muslim

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Member, Foreign Affairs Committee; member, Administrative Affairs Committee

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Bishop's School, Amman; B.Sc., Political Science, University of Iowa, USA; Higher Diploma, Social Affairs, University of Wales, Swansea

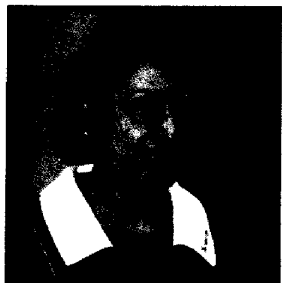
**Professional and political history:** Employee, Ministry of Social Development, 1954-1958; employee, Income Tax Department, 1958-1962; joined Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1962 and became Director of the Special Office and the Research and Protocol departments; Diplomat, Jordanian Embassy in Beirut, 1963-1965; Chargé d'Affaires, Jordanian Embassy in Khartoum, 1965-1967; Minister Plenipotentiary, Cairo, 1973-1976; Ambassador to Australia, 1976-1981; Ambassador to Nepal and India, 1984-1988; head of the Jordanian delegation to the Foreign Ministers Conference of Nonaligned Nations, New Delhi, 1986

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Circassian Welfare Society; member, Al-Ahli Sports Club

**Awards and medals:** Istiklal Medal, First Order; Kawkab Medal, First Order; Lebanese Commodore Medal

**Address:** Tareef St., Um Uthainah (P.O. Box 830674), Amman 11183  
**Tel.:** 551-4767 **Fax:** 461-4379

## Subhiyyeh Ma'ani



**Place and date of birth:** Haifa, 1935

**Religion:** Muslim

**Membership in Upper House committees:**

Member, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee; member, Environment, Health and Social Development Committee

**Academic qualifications:** Diploma, Education, Dar Al-Mu'alimat, Jerusalem

**Professional and political history:** Employee, government education sector;

Director General, Arab Medical and Agricultural Products Company

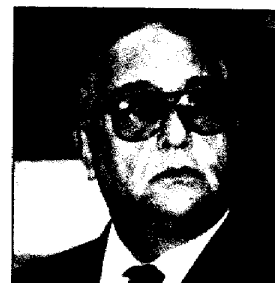
**Membership in civil society institutions:** Founding member, The Voluntary Society; Vice-Chairperson, Business and Professional Women's Club; member, Board of Trustees, Noor Al-Hussein Foundation; member, Board of Trustees, Al-Amal Centre

**Address:** Kheir Al-Deen Ma'ani Building, Queen Noor St.

(P.O. Box 962774), Amman 11110

**Tel.:** 568-8206 **Fax:** 560-1345 **Mobile:** 521816

## Abdul Salam Majali



**Place and date of birth:** Kerak, 1925

**Religion:** Muslim

**Previous appointment to Upper House:** 1993-1997

**Academic qualifications:** M.D., University of Damascus; certification for ENT specialization, University of London

**Professional and political history:** General practitioner, Jordanian Armed Forces; member, Royal Education Committee, 1948-

1969; Director, Amman Military Hospital; Director, Royal Medical Corps; private physician of His Majesty King Hussein; member, Board of Trustees of the University of Jordan; Minister of Health, 1969-1970; Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs, 1970-1971; President, University of Jordan, 1971; Minister of Education and Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs, 1978-1979; President, University of Jordan, 1980-1988; Director, Jordanian Medical Corporation; Advisor to His Majesty King Hussein, 1989; head of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the Madrid peace negotiations; head of the Jordanian delegation to the Washington peace negotiations; Prime Minister, 1993-1994 and 1996-1998

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Royal Commission for Drafting the National Charter, 1990; Fellow, Jordan College of Surgeons and Physicians; member, Jordanian Medical Association; participating member, American Military Surgeons Association; member, Expert Consultation Committee for Health and Human Resources Development, World Health Organization; member, several societies and international councils

**Awards and medals:** Several Jordanian, Arab and international medals

**Address:** Amman, near Fifth Circle

**Tel.:** 551-2909

**Habis Majali**

**Place and date of birth:** Kerak, 1914

**Religion:** Muslim

**Previous appointments to Upper House:** 1967-1971, 1984-1988, 1988-1989, 1989-1993 and 1993-1997

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Member, Foreign Affairs Committee

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education

**Professional and political history:** Officer, Jordanian Armed Forces; Personal Assistant to the late King Abdullah, 1932-1949; Aide-de-Camp to the late King Abdullah, 1949-1957; Assistant Director, Public Security Department, 1952-1958; Chief of Staff, Jordanian Armed Forces, 1958-1975; Minister of Defence, 1967-1968; Senator, several appointments

**Awards and medals:** Al-Nahdeh Medal, First Order; Kawkab Medal, First Order; Istiklal Medal, First Order; Iraqi and Syrian medals

**Address:** Abdali, near the Interior Circle, Amman  
**Tel.:** 566-4449

**Taher Al-Masri**

**Place and date of birth:** Nablus, Palestine, 1942

**Religion:** Muslim

**Academic qualifications:** B.A., Business Administration, University of Texas

**Professional and political history:** Employed at the Central Bank, 1968, 1970 and 1973; Deputy, 1973-1974 and 1984-1988; Minister of State for Occupied Territory Affairs, 1973-1974; Ambassador to Spain,

1975-1978; Jordan's Representative to the European Common Market, 1978-1980; Jordan's Permanent Representative to UNESCO, 1978-1983; Ambassador to Belgium, 1979-1980; Ambassador to the United Kingdom, 1983-1984; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1984-1988 and 1991; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Economic Affairs, 1989; Prime Minister, June to November 1991; Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993; Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (Speaker, first session)

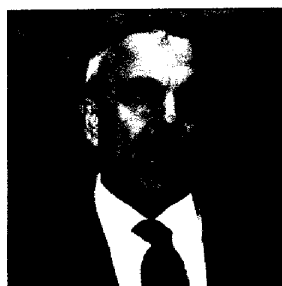
**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member and Rapporteur, Royal Commission for Drafting the National Charter, 1990; Chairman of the Board, Haya Cultural Centre, 1992-present; member, Jordanian-Spanish Friendship Society, 1998; Head of Administration, National Society for Freedom and Democratic Policy (JND), 1993-1997; member, Jerusalem Protection Association, 1996-present

**Awards and medals:** Studded Al-Nahdeh Medal, First Order; Kawkab Medal, First Order; various medals from Spain, France, Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria and Korea

**Address:** Abdoun (P.O. Box 5550), Amman 11183  
**Tel.:** 592-0600 (residence) 464-2227 (office) **Fax:** 464-2226



## Raja'i Muasher



**Place and date of birth:** Amman, 1944

**Religion:** Christian

**Previous appointment to Upper House:** 1993-1997

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Member, Administrative Affairs Committee; member, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee; member, Foreign Affairs Committee

**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., Chemistry.

American University of Beirut; M.Sc. and Ph.D., Business Management, University of Illinois, USA

**Professional and political history:** Director, Centre for Project Follow-up, Royal Scientific Society, 1972-1974; Minister of the National Economy, 1974-1975; Minister of Industry and Trade, 1975-1976; Director and Board member of several public shareholding companies, 1976-1980; Director General and Chairman of the Board, Business Bank, 1980-1985; Minister of Trade and Industry, 1985-1988; Chairman of the Board, Business Bank, 1988-1996; Senator, 1993-1997; Chairman of the Board, Al-Ahli Bank, 1997

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Chairman, Salt Welfare Society; Chairman, Public Welfare Society

**Awards and medals:** Kawkab Medal, First Order; other medals from China, Japan and Austria

**Address:** Abdoun, opposite the Orthodox Club  
(P.O. Box 7711), Amman 11118  
**Tel.:** 581-5770 **Fax:** 567-2459

## Abdullah Nsour



**Place and date of birth:** Salt, 1939

**Religion:** Muslim

**Previous appointment to Upper House:** 1993-1997

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Salt Secondary School; B.Sc., Mathematics, American University of Beirut; M.Sc., Cultural and Scientific Administration, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, 1960-1965; Ph.D., Human

Resources Planning, the Sorbonne, Paris

**Professional and political history:** Director of Administration, Royal Scientific Society, 1971; Deputy to Jordan's Permanent Representative to UNESCO, 1975; Deputy, Executive Council, UNESCO, 1977; Director General, Budget Department, 1978; Director General, Income Tax Department, 1981; Minister of Education, 1989; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1989; Minister of Trade and Industry, 1991-1993; Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993; Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (received 3,050 votes; member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1994-1995); Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Information, 1997-1998

**Awards and medals:** Medal for Excellence in Education; Kawkab Medal, Second Order; Italian Republic Medal

**Address:** Al-Birket Al-Ameriyyeh (P.O. Box 722), Salt  
**Tel.:** 05/555500

## Ahmad Obeidat



**Place and date of birth:** Hartha, Irbid, 1938

**Religion:** Muslim

**Previous appointments to Upper House:** 1984-1986, 1988-1989, 1989-1993, 1993, resigned on 8 December 1994

**Academic qualifications:** B.A., Law, University of Baghdad, 1961

**Professional and political history:** Secondary school teacher, 1957; customs officer,

Customs Department, 1962-1964; intelligence officer, General Intelligence Directorate, 1974-1982; Minister of Interior, 1980-1982; Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, 1984-1985; Senator, various periods between 1984 and 1994; United Nations Ambassador for Humanitarian Affairs, 1990; advocate and counselor, private practice, 1985-present

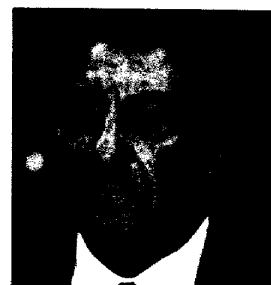
**Membership in civil society institutions:** Chairman, Royal Commission for Drafting the National Charter, 1990; Chairman, Consumer Protection Committee, 1989; Chairman, Jordanian Environment Committee, 1988-present

**Awards and medals:** Istiklal Medal, Fourth Order; Al-Nahdeh Medal, Second Order; various medals and awards from Arab and foreign countries

**Address:** Shmeisani, near the Ministry of Justice  
(P.O. Box 2480), Amman

**Tel.:** 566-5959 (residence) 567-2222 (office) **Fax:** 569-9222

## Ali Salem Al-Qdah



**Place and date of birth:** Ajloun, 1928

**Religion:** Muslim

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Member, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee

**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., Military Science, Jordanian Staff College, 1961

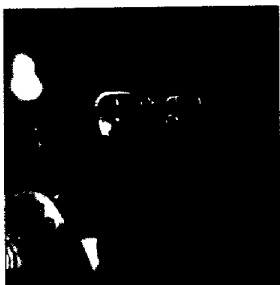
**Professional and political history:** United Arab Leadership, Cairo, 1964; Deputy Director, Military Intelligence, Head-

quarters, 1967; Chief of Staff, Mechanized Division, 1971; Director of Personnel, 1973; and Assistant Chief of Staff, Jordanian Armed Forces, 1979-1981; Governor of Amman, 1987

**Awards and medals:** Several Jordanian medals; medals from Morocco and Syria

**Address:** Police Academy St., opposite the  
Anti-Narcotics Department, Amman

**Tel.:** 566-6448

**Natheer Rasheed**

**Place and date of birth:** Salt, 1929

**Religion:** Muslim

**Previous appointments to Upper House:** 1981, 1989-1993 and 1993-1997

**Academic qualifications:** Graduate, Iraqi Royal Military Academy, 1950; graduate, Jordanian Staff College, 1955

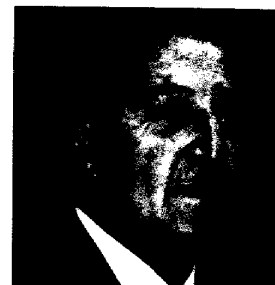
**Professional and political history:** Officer, General Intelligence Directorate, 1968; Director General, General Intelligence

Directorate, 1970; Ambassador to Morocco, 1973-1974; Chairman of the Board of Directors, Jordan Phosphate Mines Company, 1975-1976; businessman; Senator, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993; Minister of the Interior, 1997-1998

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Founding member and President of the Salt Development Corporation

**Awards and medals:** Istiklal Medal, First Order; Kawkab Medal, First Order; other medals from Lebanon and China

**Address:** Shmeisani, King Hussein Housing Complex  
(P.O. Box 100), Amman  
**Tel.:** 552-3355 **Fax:** 560-6908

**Zeid Al-Rifa'i**

**Place and date of birth:** Amman, 1936

**Religion:** Muslim

**Previous appointments to Upper House:** 1979-1983, 1983-1984, 1984-1988 and 1993-1997

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Speaker of the Upper House

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Bishop's School, Amman; secondary education, Victoria College, Egypt;

B.Sc., Political Science, Harvard University; M.Sc., Law and International Relations, Columbia University

**Professional and political history:** Joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1957; posted to Jordanian embassies in Cairo, Beirut and London, and appointed Jordan's representative to the United Nations; transferred to the Royal Court in 1964, becoming the Chief of Royal Protocol, Assistant Chief of the Royal Court, the King's Private Secretary, and Chief of the Royal Court; Ambassador to the United Kingdom, 1971; Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs, 1973; Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Defence, 1985; Senator, several appointments

**Awards and medals:** Istiklal Medal, First Order; Kawkab Medal, First Order

**Address:** Jebel Amman, between Fourth and Fifth circles,  
beside the Ministry of Social Development  
**Tel.:** 592-9999

**Kamal Sha'er**

**Place and date of birth:** Salt, 1930

**Religion:** Christian

**Previous appointments to Upper House:** 1989-1993 and 1993-1997

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Rapporteur, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee; member, Legal Affairs Committee

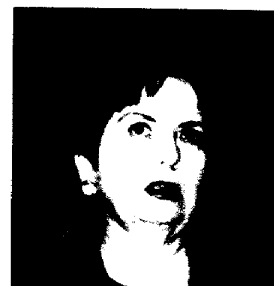
**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., University of Michigan, 1949; M.Sc., Architecture,

University of Michigan, 1950; Ph.D., Architecture, Yale University, 1955; Postgraduate Degree in Economics, Yale University, 1954-1955

**Professional and political history:** Chairman of the Board and Director General, Dar Al-Handasah for Design and Technical Consultation, 1956-present; Lecturer, American University of Beirut, 1958-1962; Vice-Chairman, Jordanian Development Council, 1962; Chairman of the Board of Directors, Jordan Phosphate Mines Company, 1967; Senator

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordan Engineering Association; member, Iraqi Engineering Association; member, Lebanese Engineering and Architecture Association; member of the Board of Trustees, American University of Beirut, 1990; member, Phi Kappa Phi Society

**Awards and medals:** Al-Istihqaq Military Medal, First Order; Lebanese Al-Arz Medal, Officer Order

**Leila Sharaf**

**Place and date of birth:** Beirut, 1940

**Religion:** Muslim

**Previous appointments to Upper House:** 1989-1993, 1993-1997

**Membership in Upper House committees:** First Assistant to the Speaker of the Upper House; member, Foreign Affairs Committee; member, Environment, Health and Social Development Committee

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Lebanon, 1956; B.A. and M.A., Literature, American University of Beirut, 1960-1965

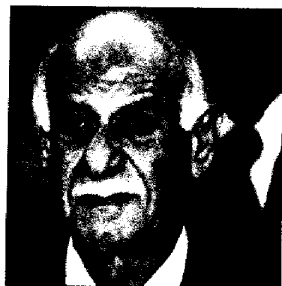
**Professional and political history:** Editor and broadcaster, Lebanon Television, 1962-1965; Minister of Information, 1984-1985; Senator, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993; Senator, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997

**Membership in civil society institutions:** President, Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, 1977-present; member, Board of Trustees, University of Jordan, 1981-1985; Chairperson, Technical and National Guidance Committee, National Consultative Council, 1982-1984; member, Board of Trustees, Arab Organization for Human Rights, 1982-present; Vice-Chairperson, Committee for the Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts, 1982-present; member, Jordan Board of Education, 1984-1985; member, Board of Trustees, American University of Beirut, 1981-present; member, Royal Commission for Drafting the National Charter, 1990; member, Board of Directors, Centre for Arab Unity Studies, 1993-present; member, Constituent Assembly, Jordanian Centre for Democracy and Human Rights

**Address:** Jebel Amman, Fifth Circle, opposite the Belgian Embassy  
**Tel.:** 567-7404 **Fax:** 567-3167

**Address:** P.O. Box 94, Jubeiha, Amman  
**Tel.:** 534-2155 **Fax:** 533-5414

## Dawoud Suleiman



**Place and date of birth:** Jerusalem, 1940

**Religion:** Muslim

**Membership in Upper House committees:**

Member, Administrative Affairs Committee

**Academic qualifications:** Primary and secondary education, Al-Rashidiyyeh College, Jerusalem; studied medicine at Ausberg University, Austria; received comprehensive training in construction management in Germany, 1960

**Professional history:** Board member at several companies until 1993; Honorary Consul, Cyprus, 1979-1985; Deputy, Jerusalem, 1984-1988

**Membership in civil society institutions:** President, Arab Contractors Association; Vice-Chairman, Jordanian-French Friendship Society; Board member, Royal Society for Fine Arts, 1986-1997; Chief of the Permanent Office and official spokesperson for the Popular Committee to Support Holy Sites in Jerusalem; several high-level honorary positions in social, sports and welfare societies

**Address:** Al-Rabieh, Amman

**Tel.:** 568-5704 **Fax:** 568-5703 **Mobile:** 531819

## Hamdi Al-Tabaa'



**Place and date of birth:** Amman, 1936

**Religion:** Muslim

**Membership in Upper House committees:**

Member, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee; member, Environment, Health and Social Development Committee; member, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, American School, Seida, Lebanon;

B.A., American University of Beirut

**Professional and political history:** Chairman, Union of Chambers of Commerce, 1982-1988; Minister of Trade, Industry and Supply, 1988-1989; Board member, Central Bank of Jordan, 1992-1997; Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Jerash University, 1996-present; Chairman of the Board, Jordan Cement Factories, 1997-present

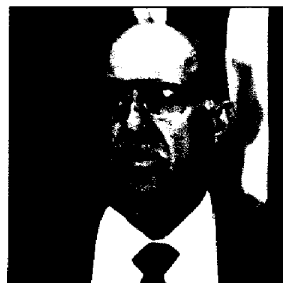
**Membership in civil society institutions:** Chairman, Al-Faiha' Welfare Society; Chairman, Al-Faiha' Sports Club; Chairman, Jordanian-Chinese Friendship Society; Chairman, Jordan Businessmen's Association; Chairman, Arab Businessmen's Council; member, Arab Thought Forum

**Awards and medals:** Istiklal Medal; Kawkab Medal, First Order

**Address:** No. 8 Mohammed Sabri Taba' St., Al-Rabieh  
(P.O. Box 253), Amman 11118

**Tel.:** 562-2220 **Fax:** 562-0549

## Naji Tarawneh



**Place and date of birth:** Kerak, 1930

**Religion:** Muslim

**Membership in Upper House committees:**

Member, Foreign Affairs Committee; member, Higher Council of the Upper House

**Academic qualifications:** Licence, Law, University of Damascus, 1953

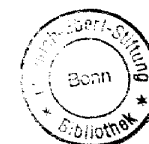
**Professional and political history:** Clerk, Ministry of Justice, 1955; Public Prosecutor and Reconciliation (Sulh) Judge,

1955; member, Court of Appeals, Jerusalem, 1965; member, Court of Appeals, Amman, 1967; Chief, Income Tax Court of Appeals, 1973; Minister of Justice, 1974; member, Court of Cassation, 1990; Chief, Court of Cassation and Higher Judicial Council, 1996

## Members Who Have Left the 13<sup>th</sup> Upper House

A number of senators are no longer part of the current Parliament. Akef Al-Fayez passed away in mid-1998. With the formation of Fayez Tarawneh's government in late August 1998, four members left to serve as ministers: Tawfiq Kreishan became Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and Environment; Jawdat Sboul became Minister of Justice; Taher Kan'an became Minister of State for Development Affairs; and Nayef Al-Qadi became Minister of the Interior. Taher Hikmat resigned after being appointed head of both the Supreme Court of Justice and the Judicial Council, and Jawad Anani left after being selected as Chief of the Royal Court. Profiles of these former senators are provided on the pages that follow.

Address: No. 3, Yousef Salah St. (P.O. Box 950231), Amman  
Tel.: 552-5644 Fax: 568-0211



**Akef Al-Fayez**



**Place and date of birth:** Amman, 1924

**Religion:** Muslim

**Previous appointments to Upper House:** 1976, 1983, 1989

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Amman; additional courses at the University of Alia in Lebanon

**Professional and political history:** Head of Farmers' Association, 1945-1946; Head of Royal Protocol for Tribal Affairs, 1947; Deputy, 1947-1950 and 1950-1956; Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Building and Construction, 1957-1958; Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Defence, 1957-1958; Minister of Agriculture, 1958; Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Social Affairs, 1959-1960; Minister of Defence, 1960-1962; Deputy, 1961-1963; Minister of Transport and Minister of Public Works, 1963; Deputy, 1963-1974; Minister of Transport and Minister of Tourism, 1967-1970; Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs, 1970; Senator, 1976; Speaker of the Upper House, 1984

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Helped establish the Arab Parliamentary Union, serving as its head at one point; founder of the Homeland Party, serving as its first chairman

**Awards and medals:** Various medals from Jordan and from countries within and outside the Arab world

**Address:** Jebel Amman, Fourth Circle  
**Tel.:** 567-4999

## Tawfiq Kreishan



**Place and date of birth:** Ma'an, 1947

**Religion:** Muslim

**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., Accounting and Business Administration, Arab University of Beirut, 1972

**Professional and political history:** Director, Accounts Department, Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co., 1973; Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (received 3,190 votes; member, Foreign Affairs, Agri-

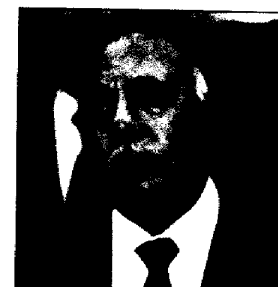
cultural and Water Affairs, and Rural and Badia Affairs committees); Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and Environment, 1994; Director, Distribution Department, Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co., 1994; Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and Environment, 1997-present

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Chairman, Arab University of Beirut Alumni Association; involved in numerous other cultural activities

**Awards and medals:** Kawkab Medal, First Order

**Address:** Opposite King Abdullah Gardens, Amman  
**Tel.:** 03/572504

## Jawdat Sboul



**Place and date of birth:** Tafileh, 1932

**Religion:** Muslim

**Previous appointment to Upper House:** 1993-1997

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Member, Higher Council for the Upper House; member, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee; member, Educational and Cultural Affairs Committee; member, Legal Affairs Committee

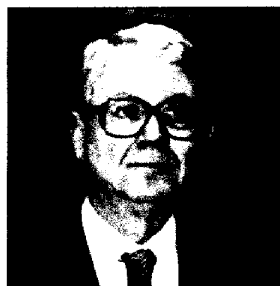
**Academic qualifications:** Licence, Law, Arab University of Beirut, Lebanon, 1971

**Professional and political history:** Chief, Bureau of Districts; Assistant District Governor, 1955-1969; Assistant Manager, Jordan Resources Company, 1970; Administrative Director, Office of the Head of State of the UAE, 1975; member, National Consultative Council, 1978-1983; Director, Administrative and Financial Department, Royal Jordanian Airlines; Governor, Irbid and Amman, 1989; Minister of the Interior, 1991; Senator, 1993-1997; Minister of Justice, 1998

**Address:** Um Uthainah, beside the Tyche Hotel  
(P.O. Box 78, Jubeiha), Amman  
**Tel.:** 552-0155 (residence) 553-6201 (office) 542292 (mobile)



## Taher Kan'an



**Place and date of birth:** Nablus, 1935

**Religion:** Muslim

**Membership in Upper House committees:**

Member, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee; member, Environment, Health and Social Development Committee

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Al-Najah College, Nablus; Ph.D., Economics, Cambridge University, UK

**Professional and political history:** Economic Advisor, Ministry of Planning, Iraq 1964-1965; Economic Expert, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Secretariat, New York, 1965-1967; Director, Projects Department, Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), 1973-1976; Economic Advisor, Ministry of Planning, Morocco, 1977-1978; Director, External Finance and Development Department, UNCTAD Secretariat, Geneva, 1979-1982; Economic Advisor to the AFESD Chairperson and Director of the Fund's Computer Centre, Kuwait, 1983; Minister of State for Occupied Territory Affairs, 1985-1989; Advisor, World Bank, Financial and Housing Development, West Bank; advisor in the fields of economy and trade, 1995-1998; Minister of State for Development Affairs, 1998

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, United Nations Committee for Development Planning; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Palestinian Political Research Institute; Board member, Arab Society for Economic Research; member, Board of Trustees, Palestinian Studies Foundation; member, Board of Trustees, Institute for Interfaith Dialogue; member, Economic Research Forum for the Arab Countries, Iran and Turkey; member, Board of Trustees, Centre for Arab Unity Studies

**Address:** No. 21 Ishbeliyyeh St., Jebel Amman, Prime Ministry area  
**Tel.:** 560-3350 (residence) 465-8231 (office) **Fax:** 464-2247

## Nayef Al-Qadi



**Place and date of birth:** Hosheh, 1944

**Religion:** Muslim

**Membership in Upper House committees:**

Member, Foreign Affairs Committee; member, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee; member, Administrative Affairs Committee

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Ramtha Secondary School; secondary education, Irbid Secondary School, Islamic Scientific College (Amman) and Al-Najah College (Nablus); B.Sc., Political Science, Baghdad University, 1969

**Professional and political history:** Diplomat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1969; Chargé d'Affaires, Baghdad, 1970-1974; Consul, London, 1974-1979; Permanent Vice-Chairman, League of Arab States, Tunis, 1980-1989; Ambassador to Qatar, 1989-1993; member of Jordan's delegation to the peace talks; Ambassador to Egypt, 1993-1998; Permanent Representative of Jordan, Arab League Council; Minister of the Interior, 1998

**Awards and medals:** Jordan Istiklal Medal, First Order and Second Order; Qatar Al-Istihqaq Medal

**Address:** Al-Rabieh (P.O. Box 95066), Amman 11195  
**Tel.:** 552-6356

**Taher Hikmat**

**Place and date of birth:** Ma'an, 1940

**Religion:** Muslim

**Membership in Upper House committees:** Member, Higher Council for the Upper House; member, Foreign Affairs Committee; Rapporteur, Legal Affairs Committee

**Academic qualifications:** B.L., University of Damascus, 1960

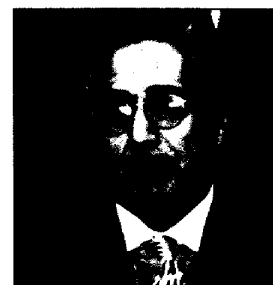
**Professional and political history:** Member, National Unity Leadership Bureau.

1973; legal advisor, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Youth and Culture, and the Zarqa Municipal Council; member, National Consultative Council, 1978 and 1982; Minister of Youth and Culture, 1979; Minister of Transport; Minister of Culture and Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, 1984; Senator, 1993-1997; Minister of Justice, 1994; Chief, Court of Cassation, 1998

**Studies and publications:** Writes about various political issues

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Royal Commission for the National Charter, 1990; member, Executive Committee, Jordanian Bar Association; Vice-Chairman, World Affairs Council; member of the Board of Trustees, Royal Museum of Fine Arts; member, Jordanian Society for Environmental Pollution Monitoring; member, Consumer Protection Society; Vice-Chairman, Arab Thought Forum; member, National Committee for Women's Welfare; member, International Arbitration Committee, World Bank

**Address:** Zarqa, Jebel Princess Rahmeh, near Al-Hussein  
Police Station (P.O. Box 905405, Amman)  
Tel: 560-3688 Fax: 560-3688

**Jawad Anani**

**Place and date of birth:** Halhoul, near Hebron, 1943

**Religion:** Muslim

**Previous appointments to Upper House:** 1993-1997

**Academic qualifications:** B.A., Economics, American University in Cairo, 1967; M.A., Economics, Vanderbilt University, Tennessee, USA, 1970; Ph.D., Economics, University of Georgia, USA, 1975

**Professional and political history:** Economic Researcher, Research Department, Central Bank of Jordan, 1967-1972; Director, Financial and Monetary Department, Central Bank of Jordan; Lecturer (part-time), Banking Studies Institute of Jordan, 1972; Director, Research Department, Central Bank of Jordan, 1976-1977; Lecturer, University of Jordan, 1980; Minister of Labour, 1980; Minister of Industry and Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, 1984; President, Royal Scientific Society; Senator, 1993-1997; Minister of Information and Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs, 1993-1995; Deputy Prime Minister for Development, 1997-1998; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1998; Chief of the Royal Court, 1998

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, World Affairs Council; member, Arab Thought Forum; member, Rome Club; member, Economic Research Association; member, American Economics Association; member, Jordanian Economists Association

**Address:** Fourth Circle, opposite the Radisson SAS Hotel  
(P.O. Box 5705), Amman  
Tel.: 552-5444

*Part Three*

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*The Lower House of Parliament*

## Introduction

The current Chamber of Deputies was elected on 4 November 1997 to serve as the 13<sup>th</sup> Lower House of Parliament in Jordan (the 1<sup>st</sup> Chamber was elected on 20 October 1947). The 80 deputies are elected by secret and direct ballot in general elections that are conducted in accordance with the current electoral law (Law No. 22 of 1986) and its amendments.

The Chamber of Deputies serves a four-year term which begins on the date of publication of the general election results in the *Official Gazette*. The King may extend the term of the Lower House for one to two years. House elections should take place within the four-month period following the expiration of the term of the last Chamber. If the election is not held or is delayed for any reason, the last Chamber continues to function until a new one is elected.

### *Criteria for membership in the Chamber of Deputies*

Members of the Chamber of Deputies have to meet certain criteria, as specified in the Constitution. A member must be a Jordanian citizen aged 30 or over, must not claim any foreign citizenship or protection, must not have been convicted on charges of bankruptcy, must have good legal standing, must not have served more than one year in prison for a non-political crime for which he or she has not been pardoned, must not have any material interest in any government department, and must be of sound mind.

The King's relatives may not nominate themselves for membership in the Lower House. A deputy may not hold a public post (including a municipal position) whose salary is paid from state funds, and he or she may not serve in both houses Parliament at the same time. In the light of such requirements, Lower House candidates must resign from their public posts, including those associated with independent public institutions such as government universities, before entering the elections.

### *Rights and powers of the Lower House deputies*

Deputies have a constitutional right to resign from the Chamber. However, the Lower House may accept or reject this resignation. A deputy may not be discharged from the Chamber unless a two-thirds majority of its members issue a decision to that effect. Every deputy enjoys immunity against arrest during the term of the Chamber's session unless (a) the Chamber issues a decision (by absolute majority) that there is sufficient reason for arrest or trial or (b) he or she is caught in the act of committing a criminal offence. If a deputy is arrested, the government should immediately notify the Chamber. A deputy may be arrested during the period between the two Chamber sessions. In such circumstances, the Prime Minister should notify the Chamber and explain the reasons for the arrest. According to the Constitution, the deputies enjoy freedom of speech and expression. They may not be questioned on matters related to their views or the speeches they have delivered during Lower House sessions.

The Prime Minister is permitted to refer bills to the Chamber, but the deputies have the choice of whether to accept, amend or reject them. Ten or more deputies may introduce a bill to the Chamber; each proposal is referred directly to a special committee in the Lower House for consideration. If the proposal is accepted, it will be referred to the government, which will then prepare it in the form of a draft law and re-submit it to the Chamber of Deputies. The draft law is referred to a special committee in the House for consideration during the same session or the session that follows; if it is rejected, however, the deputies concerned may not submit it again during the same session.

Deputies have certain constitutional rights that are not given to Upper House members. For example, deputies may question government ministers on any public issue, and they may formally accuse them of wrongdoing on the basis of a decision issued by a two-thirds majority of the deputies. The government minister against whom the accusations are directed shall be suspended from his or her post until the case is resolved. Even if a government minister resigns after charges are brought against him or her, the Chamber may continue its legal proceedings against the minister.

When cabinet ministers are the target of such accusations, the Chamber may appoint one or more of its members to present the bill of

indictment. The Supreme Council, which consists of the Speaker of the Upper House, three senators and five higher court justices, shall look into the accusations. The three senators on the Council are chosen by ballot within the Upper House and the five judges are selected on the basis of seniority. The Supreme Council shall issue its decisions based on a six-vote (or greater) majority.

As previously mentioned, the Chamber of Deputies is entitled to return a vote of no confidence in the government or one of its members. If an absolute majority of the deputies decide to withhold their confidence in the cabinet or one of its ministers, the cabinet or minister must resign. A confidence-vote session may be held at the request of the Prime Minister or upon the written request of no fewer than 10 deputies. The confidence vote may be postponed only once for no more than 10 days if the concerned minister or cabinet makes such a request. The Chamber may not be dissolved during this period.

According to the Jordanian Constitution, a new cabinet must submit its ministerial policy statement to the Chamber of Deputies within one month of the former's selection if the Lower House is in session. It should request affirmation of the Chamber's confidence in the statement. If the Chamber is not in session or has been dissolved, the Speech from the Throne, with which the King usually inaugurates the ordinary sessions of the Lower House, will serve as the ministerial statement for confidence-vote purposes.

The Chamber of Deputies has withheld confidence in the government only once, in April 1963, following the House debate on the ministerial statement submitted by the government of Prime Minister Samir Al-Rifa'i. The government acquiesced to the Chamber's wishes and submitted its resignation to the King. The House was dissolved immediately after the cabinet's resignation.

To avert such an outcome, governments which felt that the Chamber of Deputies would withhold confidence would sometimes request that the Chamber be dissolved on the pretext that it was not cooperating with the executive branch. In such cases, a new transitional government would be formed to oversee new parliamentary elections.

### *The functions of the Chamber of Deputies and its committees*

The functions of the Chamber of Deputies were initially regulated by a statute issued on 16 April 1952 in accordance with article 83 of the Constitution. This statute remained in force until a new one was endorsed on 16 March 1996.

The 1996 statute consists of 21 chapters which address the following: procedures for inaugurating the Lower House and electing its permanent bureau; the conditions that must be met by prospective parliamentary candidates; guidelines for dealing with the appeals submitted to the House; the formation of permanent and provisional committees; and mechanisms for drafting, amending and rejecting bills. The statute explains the procedures to be followed when convening sessions, conducting debates, and dealing with bills previously endorsed by the Chamber but rejected by the Senate. The statute also regulates the procedures to be followed in questioning cabinet ministers, requesting the government to participate in a public debate, lifting the parliamentary immunity granted to members, and presenting, registering and discussing petitions submitted by Lower House members against cabinet ministers. The statute includes a special chapter on procedures for maintaining law and order in the Chamber and measures concerning deputies' leaves and absences. It concludes with several other provisions for dealing with various situations. According to both the Constitution and this statute, the Chamber may elect its permanent bureau at the beginning of each ordinary session or year. The bureau consists of a Speaker, two deputies and two assistants. The Speaker of the Lower House represents the Chamber and speaks for it. He oversees the application of relevant constitutional and statutory provisions, opens the sessions and announces their adjournment, maintains law and order during the sessions, decides which topics will be discussed, and moderates the Chamber's discussions and debates. The House Speaker also announces the decisions made by the Chamber, supervises the work of the secretariat, and oversees the administrative and clerical obligations associated with House affairs.

The First Deputy Speaker may act as the Speaker of the Lower House in the Speaker's absence or when the Speaker participates in House debates. The Second Deputy Speaker shall perform the same role if the Speaker and First Deputy are absent or are participating in House debates. The two assistant speakers are responsible for compiling the minutes of

each session, monitoring voting results in the Lower House, and carrying out other tasks entrusted to them by the Speaker of the House.

One important step taken by the House upon the initiation of its work is the formation of a committee (or committees) to look into the appeals submitted to the House. Specifically, the committee is responsible for determining the credibility of appeals regarding the eligibility of deputies to serve as members of the House. The committee's responsibilities end with the announcement of the results of their investigations into the appeals and the Chamber's vote on them.

The current Chamber of Deputies has 14 permanent committees: the Administrative Affairs Committee; the Legal Affairs Committee; the Financial and Economic Affairs Committee; the Arab and International Affairs Committee; the Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee; the Educational, Cultural and Youth Affairs Committee; the Employment and Social Development Committee; the Energy and Mineral Resources Committee; the Health and Environmental Affairs Committee; the National Guidance Committee; the Palestine Committee; the Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee; the Public Services, Tourism and Antiquities Committee; and the Rural and Badia Affairs Committee. Each committee is made up of between three and eleven members elected by secret ballot; no deputy may belong to more than one committee. After these elections, each committee selects its own chairperson and rapporteur. The Chamber may form temporary or provisional committees as well, if needed, and should determine the members, functions and tasks of these committees.

The 13<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies has a larger number of permanent committees than the 12<sup>th</sup> Chamber had, in part because the new statute indicates that the deputies should aim to enhance their role as observers and decision makers by creating new committees and expanding old ones.

It should be mentioned that the Chamber of Deputies lacks independent fiscal and administrative offices, and the members' work environment leaves much to be desired, as there is an insufficient number of offices, and legal and consultative services are not provided.

### *The political map of the 13<sup>th</sup> Parliament*

The composition of the 13<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies was affected by the boycott of eight parties during the November 1997 elections; these parties included the Islamic Action Front, the Future (Mustaqbal) Party, the Jordanian People's Democratic Party (Hashd), the Jordanian Democratic National Unity Party, the National Action Party (Haq), the Constitutional Jordanian Arabic Front, the Arabic Jordanian Ansar Party, and the Popular National Democratic Action Party.

Although 11 parties supported the idea of participation in the last elections, only 5 parties actually nominated candidates; these parties included the National Constitutional Party, the Jordanian Arabic (Ba'ath) Socialist Party, the Democratic National Unity Party, the Jordanian Communist Party, and the Arab Land Party. Among the 20 party candidates who ran, only five won seats in the Chamber (see table 3).

Actual party participation was higher than the figures indicate. However, it remains difficult to provide exact totals, as many of the candidates did not formally acknowledge their party backgrounds or inclinations, preferring to run as independents.

With the low level of party representation in this Chamber, the independents form the largest bloc (with 36 deputies), followed by the centrists (with 22 deputies), the Islamists (with 6 deputies), the nationalists/pan-Arabists (with 7 deputies), the liberals (with 5 deputies) and the leftists (with only 2 deputies) (see table 4). The independents clearly enjoy the greatest influence; when aligned with the centrists, they can form a majority in the current Chamber.

### *Parliamentary blocs in the 13<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies*

There are no deep-rooted traditions associated with Jordan's parliamentary blocs, but they have been around for some time. A group appeared in the first elected Parliament in 1947 calling itself the "independent bloc". It included four deputies and represented the moderate opposition in that Parliament. It played an important role in prompting the Parliament to demand changes in the Constitution, the abrogation of the state-of-emergency laws, and the amendment of the 1946 treaty with Britain.

During the term of the 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament (1989 to 1993) several parliamentary blocs were formed, but they lacked stability as there were a number of withdrawals and realignments by their members. With the exception of the Islamists and to a certain extent the Parliamentary Democratic Alliance, the blocs lacked unity and a unified programme.

Five blocs were formed within the 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament. The Parliamentary Democratic Alliance was the largest bloc at its formation, with 20 members, or one fourth of the total number of deputies in the Lower House; 17 deputies belonged to the National Action Front (Haq); the Islamic Action Front, which had been the largest bloc in the 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, had 16 deputies; 9 deputies were part of the Jordanian National Front; and 5 deputies counted themselves as independents. Thirteen deputies were not associated with any of the five blocs.

In the 13<sup>th</sup> Parliament there are six blocs: 13 deputies belong to the National bloc; 13 are members of the Parliamentary Democratic Alliance bloc; 13 are part of the Reconciliation bloc; 16 belong to the Democratic National Solidarity bloc; 14 are Independents; and 11 deputies comprise the Opposition.

Generally speaking, the motivating force behind the formation of most parliamentary blocs in Jordan is the desire to secure influential positions in the House's permanent bureau and its major committees, and to secure cabinet appointments. Although such factors induce deputies to rally their ranks in distinct blocs, they also heighten the competition within and between these blocs, which frequently leads to withdrawals and realignments. With few exceptions, the parliamentary blocs rarely carry out important activities which might highlight their unity and sustainability, nor do they identify a unified goal they seek to achieve.

**Table 3**  
**Party candidates and seats**  
**won in the 13<sup>th</sup> Parliament**

Party	Candidates	Seats
National Constitutional Party	11	2
Jordanian Arabic (Ba'ath) Socialist Party	2	1
Democratic National Unity Party*	4	1
Jordanian Communist Party	2	--
Arab Land Party	1	1
Total	20	5

Source: Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit

\* Now called the Jordanian Democratic Leftist Party.

**Table 4**  
**Political affiliations of the**  
**13<sup>th</sup> Chamber of Deputies members**

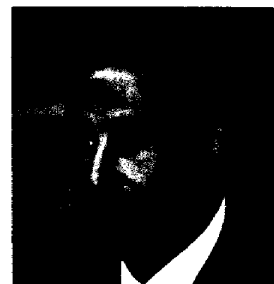
Political bloc	Number
Islamist	6
National (pan-Arabist)	7
Leftist	2
Centrist	22
Close to PLO	2
Independent	36
Liberal	5
Total	80

Source: Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit.

## *Profiles of Members of the 13<sup>th</sup> Lower House of Parliament*



**Rashed Al-Barayseh**



**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate, First District

**Seat:** Muslim

**Votes:** 4,780

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** Reconciliation

**Membership in Lower House committees:**

Member, Legal Affairs Committee; member, Palestine Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Amman, 1951

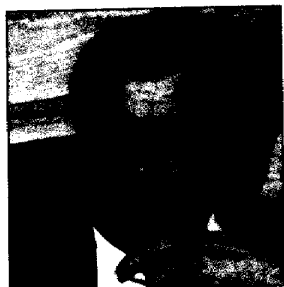
**Academic qualifications:** Licence, Law, Arab University of Beirut, 1990

**Professional history:** Attorney-at-law

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Chairman, Al-Hashemi Al-Shamali Club; member, Jordanian Bar Association

**Address:** Rashid Barayseh Building, near the circle,  
Al-Hashemi Al-Shamali, Amman

**Tel.:** 490-7150 (residence) 560-2324 (office) **Mobile:** 529984

**Khalil Atiyyeh**

**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate, First District  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 4,554  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** National  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Rapporteur, Public Services, Tourism and Antiquities Committee; member, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Amman, 1958

**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., Engineering, Ain Shams University, Egypt, 1981

**Professional history:** Deputy Director, Hussein Atiyyeh Corporation for Consultation and Contracting, 1981-present

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Chairman, Consultation Committee, Hussein Youth Club; member, Jordan Engineering Association; member, Amman Municipal Council; Rapporteur, Water Affairs Committee, Jordan Contractors Association

**Address:** Beside Amal Hospital (P.O. Box 7062), Amman  
**Tel.:** 535-9639 and 568-3432 (residence) 596-4278 (office)  
**Mobile:** 535910 **Fax:** 568-9886

**Hamadeh Fara'neh**

**Electoral district:** Amman, First District  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 3,036  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Independent  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, National Guidance Committee; member, Palestine Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Amman, 1950

**Academic qualifications:** Primary educ.,

UNRWA school, Hussein Refugee Camp; secondary educ., Jordan Sec. School; B.Sc. studies, Mgmt., Arab Univ. of Beirut; B.Sc., Cairo Univ.

**Studies and publications:** Columnist and political commentator; publications include *The Struggle of Progressive and Democratic Jewish Powers against Zionism in Palestine* (1982), *The Higher Educational Situation in Palestine* (1984), *Sudan: A Promised Future* (1993), and *The National Salvation Revolution in Sudan: Ten Years Later* (1998), as well as a number of articles and studies published in newspapers and journals

**Professional and political history:** Worked with the Palestinian revolutionary forces; Director, Higher Education Department, Occupied Land Affairs Directorate, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO); political commentator, *Al-Dustour* newspaper, Amman; Deputy Editor, *Al-Muharar* newspaper, Paris; correspondent, Palestinian Research Centre; member, Palestinian National Council; ran unsuccessfully in the 12<sup>th</sup> parliamentary elections, 1993 (received 651 votes)

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Islamic, Arab and Popular Conference, Sudan; Vice-Chairman, Conference of the General Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists, 1986; member, Royal Commission for Drafting the National Charter, 1990; member, Jordanian Writers Association; Chairman, Jordanian Writers Housing Association; Chairman, Al-Hussein Refugee Camp Youth Club

**Awards and medals:** Istiklal Medal, First Order; Jerusalem Medal (from the Palestinian President); Tunisian Constitutional Party Award

**Address:** No. 5 Abdullah Bin Abbas St., Shmeisani, opposite the North Korean Embassy (P.O. Box 921390), Amman  
**Tel.:** 568-2014 (residence) 461-0592 (office)

## Abdulmajeed Al-Aqtash



**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate, Second District  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 3,624  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Independent  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Chairman, Palestine Committee; member, Educational, Cultural and Youth Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Dwymeh, Hebron, 1945

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Madaba; B.A., Shariah, University of Jordan, 1970; Higher Diploma, Education, University of Jordan, 1975; M.Sc., Shariah and Law, Cairo University, 1981; Ph.D., Politics and Economy, Riyadh University, Saudi Arabia, 1986

**Studies and publications:** Numerous political and economic articles; doctoral dissertation entitled "Comparative study: the political and economic thinking of Abu Al-Fadel Al-Dimashqi"

**Professional and political history:** Teacher, secondary schools in Madaba and community colleges in Amman, until 1980; teacher, various schools and community colleges, Riyadh, 1981-1987; Assistant Lecturer, Politics and Economy, King Sa'ud University, Riyadh, 1987-1993; Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (received 3,626 votes; member, Education, Foreign Affairs, and Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights committees)

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Dwymeh Social Development Society; former member, Muslim Brotherhood

**Address:** Jebel Zuhur (P.O. Box 654), Amman  
**Tel.:** 08/542993 (Madaba) **Mobile:** 554960

## Mohammed Al-Kouz



**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate, Second District  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 3,624  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Independent  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Rapporteur, Palestine Committee; member, National Guidance Committee  
**Place and date of birth:** Qalqilyah, 1950

**Academic qualifications:** Licence, Literature, Arab University of Beirut, 1974; Higher Diploma, Management and Planning, University of Jordan, 1988

**Studies and publications:** Several studies on modern educational planning published in newspapers and Arabic journals

**Professional history:** Teacher, Ministry of Education, 1974-1994

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Chairman, Orphan Girls Committee and Social Committee, Al-Wahdat Club; member, Al-Wahdat Camp Development Committee; Treasurer, Islamic Organizations and Committees, Al-Wahdat Club; member, Zakat Fund Committee, Al-Wahdat Camp; member, Consultative Committee of Refugee Camp Representatives at the UN in Jordan

**Address:** Al-Wahdat, behind Jardaneh Gas Station, Amman  
**Tel.:** 478-2970

**Mohammed Dhweib**

**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate, Second District  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 2,807  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Reconciliation  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Palestine Committee; member, Educational, Cultural and Youth Affairs Comm.; member, Nat'l. Guidance Comm.

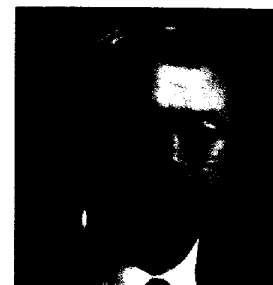
**Place and date of birth:** Ta'amreh, Bethlehem, 1941

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Beit Sahour Primary School; secondary education, Bethlehem Secondary School; B.Sc., History, Arab University of Beirut, 1967; Higher Diploma, University of Jordan, 1984

**Professional and political history:** Teacher, Ministry of Education; Deputy, Bethlehem, 10<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1984-1988; Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (received 5,301 votes); Minister of State for Palestinian Affairs, 1994; Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, 1996

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Founding member, National Party; former member, National Constitutional Party; member, Ferdouss Welfare Society for the Ta'amreh tribe

**Address:** Jebel Akhdar (P.O. Box 184365), Amman  
**Tel.:** 439-3122 **Mobile:** 558322 **Fax:** 439-4688

**Ali Abu Al-Ragheb**

**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate, Third District  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 4,315  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Parliamentary Democratic Alliance  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Chairman, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee; member, Energy and Mineral

Resources Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Amman, 1946

**Academic qualifications:** Primary and secondary education, Terra Sancta School; B.Sc., Architecture (Civil Engineering), University of Tennessee, USA, 1967

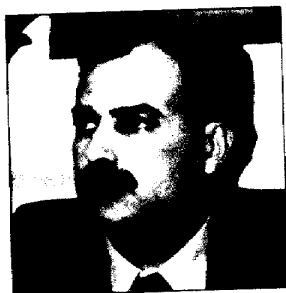
**Professional and political history:** Project Director, Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs; chief architect, Amman Governorate municipalities, 1967-1972; Director and partner, private Jordanian construction company, 1972-1990; Board member for banks, newspapers, real estate investment offices as well as insurance and industrial companies, 1974-1994; Board member, Greater Amman Municipal Council; member, Economic and Consultation Council; Minister of Trade, Industry and Supply; Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, 1991-1993; Minister of Trade and Industry, 1995; Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993 (received 4,992 votes; Chairman, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee, 1993-1994); Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (received 8,162 votes)

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordan Engineering Association; member, Businessmen's Society

**Awards and medals:** Kawkab Medal, First Order

**Address:** Hadramout St., opposite the Saudi Ambassador's residence, Um Uthainah, Amman  
**Tel.:** 553-5455 **Fax:** 553-5533 **Mobile:** 556765

## Ra'ed Al-Bakri



**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate, Third District  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 2,306  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee; member, Energy and Mineral Resources Committee

Resources Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Amman, 1957

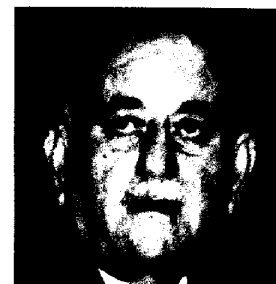
**Academic qualifications:** Primary and secondary education, Islamic Scientific College, Amman; B.Sc., Engineering (specializing in urban planning), Louisiana State University, USA

**Professional and political history:** Employed with the Greater Amman Municipality from 1981-1997: Engineer, Planning Department, 1981; Assistant Director, Zoning Department, 1985; Director, Properties Department, 1990; Director, Abu Nseir area, 1996; Director, Research and Development Department, 1997

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordan Engineering Association; Secretary, Greater Amman Municipality Club (4 years); member, Faisali Club (2 years)

**Address:** Bakri Building, Jebel Amman (P.O. Box 830571)  
**Tel.:** 461-0746 **Mobile:** 539770

## Lutfi Barghouti



**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate, Third District  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 1,044  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Parliamentary Democratic Alliance  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Educational, Cultural and Youth Affairs Committee and Palestine Committee

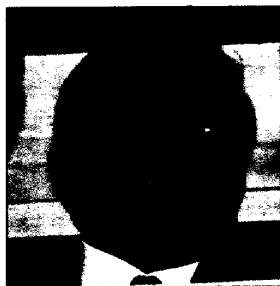
**Place and date of birth:** Yaffa, 1927

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Jericho, 1946

**Professional history:** Director, Automotive Trading Company, Kuwait, 1954-1969; businessman, USA, 1985-1997

**Address:** No. 3 Haifa St., Jebel Hussein (P.O. Box 922076), Amman  
**Tel.:** 566-2703

## Nayef Mola



**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate, Third District

**Seat:** Circassian/Chechenian

**Votes:** 5,247

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity

**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Arab and Int'l. Affairs Committee; member, Nat'l. Guidance Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Amman, 1944

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Musa Bin Nusseir School, Abbasiyyeh; secondary education, Al-Hussein College; B.Sc., Psychology, University of Jordan, 1967; M.Sc., Public Administration, University of South Carolina, USA, 1974; completed several specialized training courses abroad

**Professional and political history:** Director, Public Relations, Jordan Television, 1968; Researcher, Ministry of Information, 1971; Director, Training Department, Ministry of Information, 1975; Administrative Assistant to the Director General, Jordan Telecommunications Corporation, 1984; media consultant, Jordanian Embassy, Washington, 1977; consultant, Ministry of Information, 1984; Ambassador to Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei, 1986; Ambassador to Brazil, 1991; Secretary-General, Ministry of Information, 1992; Director General, Press and Publications Department, Ministry of Information, 1997

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, University of Jordan Alumni Association; Board member, Al-Ahli Club; member, Circassian Welfare Society; member, Freedom and Media Studies Centre

**Address:** Um Uthainah, Amman

**Tel.:** 552-9515 **Fax:** 552-9515 **Mobile:** 537900

## Khalil Haddadeen



**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate, Third District

**Seat:** Christian

**Votes:** 3,134

**Party:** Arabic (Ba'ath) Socialist Party, Jordan branch

**Parliamentary bloc:** Opposition

**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Arab and International Affairs Committee; member, Public Freedoms and

Citizens' Rights Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Ma'in, 1939

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Al-Hussein College, Amman, 1957

**Professional and political history:** Ran a contracting business; Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (received 1,582 votes; member, Foreign Affairs, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights, and Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories committees)

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Arabic (Ba'ath) Socialist Party; member, Arab Thought Forum; former Chairman and current member, Jordanian Contractors Association

**Address:** Deir Ghbar (P.O. Box 2857), Amman

**Tel.:** 566-5678 **Fax:** 553-0112 **Mobile:** 524429

## Barjas Al-Hadeed



**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate, Fourth District  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 10,155  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Chairman, Democratic National Solidarity bloc  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Energy and Mineral Resources Committee; member, Agricultural and

Water Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Qweismeh, 1936

**Academic qualifications:** Primary and secondary education, Amman; graduate, Banking and Arab College as well as the Aviation College, Egypt

**Studies and publications:** Comparative studies on customs and traditions related to shariah and civil law

**Professional and political history:** Officer, Jordanian Royal Air Force; member, Greater Amman Municipal Council; Deputy, 10<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1984-1989 (received 9,719 votes in 1984 by-elections); Senator, 1988

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Chairman, Al-Huda Commission for Salvation and Welfare; member, Royal Horse Racing Club; member, Jordanian Red Crescent Society

**Address:** Qweismeh, Amman  
**Tel.:** 476-6990 and 478-4149

## Hamad Abu Zeid



**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate, Fourth District  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 4,689  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee; member, Public Services,

Tourism and Antiquities Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Sahab, 1938

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, agricultural stream

**Professional history:** Officer, Jordanian Armed Forces, 1956-1980; President, Trucking Association

**Address:** Sahab, southern area (P.O. Box 89), Amman  
**Tel.:** 402-1744 **Mobile:** 532091

## Mohammed Abu Hdeib



**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate, Fifth District  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 3,000  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Spokesman and media liaison for the National bloc  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Rapporteur, Arab and Int'l. Affairs Committee; member, Legal Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Khalda, 1960

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Suweileh High School, 1978; M.D., Surgery, Romania, 1985; specialized certification in Family Medicine, Jordan, 1993

**Professional history:** Physician, Royal Medical Services, 1986-1995; physician, private clinic, 1995

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Supporting member, women's committees in his area; has participated in the development of youth and sports societies and organizations

**Address:** Abdullah Abu Hdaib St., Khalda (P.O. Box 41, Tla' Al-Ali)  
**Telefax:** 553-9999 **Mobile:** 550402

## Ahmad Owidi Al-Abbadi



**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate, Fifth District  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 2,830  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Independent  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Wadi Seer, 1945

**Academic qualifications:** B.A., Geography, Arab University of Beirut, 1970; M.A., Islamic Studies, Islamic Studies Institute, Cairo, 1978; Ph.D., Political and Social Sciences, Cambridge University, UK, 1982

**Studies and publications:** Several publications, including *The Story of the Arab Army* (1984) and other books focusing on Jordanian tribes and the tribal judicial system (1985 and 1987)

**Professional and political history:** Officer, Public Security Department, 1965-1987 (retired as a Colonel); Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993

**Address:** Wadi Seer, Midan area (P.O. Box 70), Amman  
**Tel.:** 585-056



## Ahmad Al-Ajarmeh



**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate, Fifth District

**Seat:** Muslim

**Votes:** 2,493

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** Parliamentary Democratic Alliance

**Membership in Lower House committees:** Second Assistant to the Speaker of the Lower House; member, Educational, Cultural and Youth Affairs Committee; member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Um Basatin, 1946

**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., Military Science, Military Academy, Jordan, 1966

**Professional history:** Officer, Jordanian Armed Forces, 1966-1997. Commander, Military College; Chief of Staff, Southern Region. Commander, Armoured Brigade; Director, Armoured Corps

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Al-Ajarmeh tribal council; member, Consultation Committee for the Na'our District

**Awards and medals:** Twelve military leadership and appreciation medals/awards in addition to several military medals/awards for excellence; Kawkab Medal; Istiklal Medal; Al-Karamah Battle Medal

**Address:** Um Basatin, Na'our  
**Tel.:** 572-8507 **Mobile:** 565614

## Assaf Al-Assaf



**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate, Fifth District

**Seat:** Muslim

**Votes:** 2,264

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** Parliamentary Democratic Alliance

**Membership in Lower House committees:** Rapporteur, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Comm.; member, Palestine Comm.

**Place and date of birth:** Suweileh, 1936

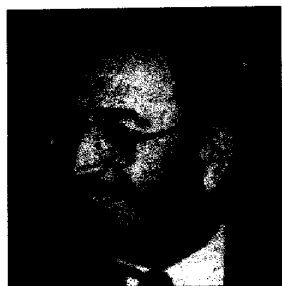
**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., Military and Administrative Sciences, Mu'tah University, 1984

**Professional history:** Officer, Jordanian Armed Forces, 1953-1984; businessman, 1984-1997

**Awards and medals:** Kawkab Medal; Istiklal Medal; Al-Karamah Battle Medal; Lebanese Al-Arz Medal; and several military medals

**Address:** Opposite Jordan University, close to the Amman International Hotel (P.O. Box 404), Amman  
**Tel.:** 534-4572 (residence) 534-7128 (office) **Mobile:** 537548

## Muneer Sobar



**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate, Fifth District  
**Seat:** Circassian/Chechenian  
**Votes:** 1,969  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Rapporteur, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee; member, Public Freedoms

and Citizens' Rights Committee

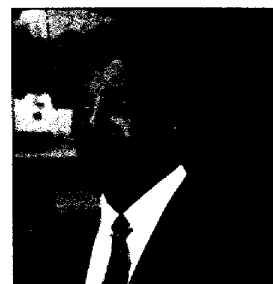
**Place and date of birth:** Wadi Al-Seer, 1949

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Amman; B.Sc., Civil Engineering, Ankara University, Turkey, 1973

**Professional and political history:** Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (received 2,302 votes; Rapporteur, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee, 1994-1995); Chairman, special committee formed to study the Royal Jordanian Airlines situation

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordan Engineering Association; Council member, third branch (civil engineering), Jordan Engineering Association; member, Al-Ahli Club; member, Circassian Welfare Society

## Saleh Jbour



**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate (Central Bedouin)  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 2,761  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Rapporteur, Rural and Badia Affairs Committee; member, Educational, Cultural

and Youth Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Amman, 1959

**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., Military and Administrative Sciences, 1996; several military training courses

**Professional history:** Officer, Jordanian Armed Forces; employee, Public Passport Department; employee, American Embassy, Amman; retired officer, Public Security Department

**Awards and medals:** Silver Jubilee Medal; Al-Istihqaq Medal, Fourth Order; Al-Wifaq wa Al-Itifaq Medal

**Address:** Obeid Bin 'Ouf St., Bayader Wadi Al-Seer  
(P.O. Box 926921), Amman  
**Tel.:** 581-2843 (residence) 581-7177 (office) **Mobile:** 556966

**Address:** Eastern Thahibat Al-Daham, beside the health centre  
**Tel.:** 405-0566 **Mobile:** 566474

## Ghazi Al-Fayez



**Electoral district:** Amman Governorate (Central Bedouin)

**Seat:** Muslim

**Votes:** 2,539

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity

**Membership in Lower House committees:** Chairman, Administrative Affairs Committee; member, Legal Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Al-Luban, 1956

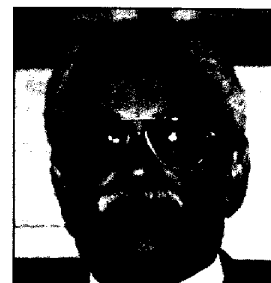
**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Al-Luban and Khrebet Al-Souq schools; secondary education, Sahab School; Licence, Law, Arab University of Beirut

**Professional and political history:** Self-employed businessman, private company; Chairman, Al-Luban Rural Council (14 years); ran unsuccessfully for the 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament (received 1,097 votes)

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Badia Children's Welfare Society; founding member, National Constitutional Alliance Party (Assistant Secretary-General for Media Affairs); founding member, National Constitutional Party (member of the Central Committee)

**Address:** Al-Luban, Amman (office: Fahed Centre, Sweifieh)  
**Tel.:** 402-3401 **Fax:** 802-7778 **Mobile:** 562993

## Mohammed Bani Hani



**Electoral district:** Irbid Governorate

**Seat:** Muslim

**Votes:** 4,925

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** Independent

**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee; member, Administrative Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Irbid, 1940

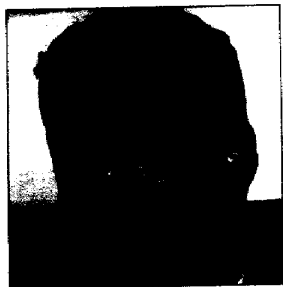
**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Irbid School, 1958; secondary education, Ali Mubarak Secondary School, Cairo, 1959; B.Sc., Mechanical Engineering, Alexandria University, 1964; M.Sc., Engineering Management, University of Dallas, USA, 1981

**Professional history:** Engineering Director, Air Force airfields; Director, Air Force Workshops; Director of Maintenance, Director of Fuhais Factory operations, Director of Research and Development, then Director of Development and Training, Jordan Cement Factories

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordan Engineering Association; Chairman, Jordan Cement Factories Employees' Club, 1985-1992

**Awards and medals:** Istiklal Medal; Al-Karamah Battle Medal; Al-Istihqaq Military Medal, Second Order; military awards for administrative and technical excellence and for long service; Silver Jubilee Medal

**Address:** Marj Al-Hamam, Amman  
**Tel.:** 571-1740 **Mobile:** 551802

**Mohammed Al-Batayneh****Electoral district:** Irbid Governorate**Seat:** Muslim**Votes:** 4,720**Party:** Independent**Parliamentary bloc:** Opposition**Membership in Lower House committees:**

Member, Legal Affairs Committee; member, Arab and International Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Irbid, 1955**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., M.D. and specialized certification in Surgery, Romania, 1982; certified by Jordanian Board of General Surgery, 1997**Professional history:** General practitioner, Kerak Governorate, 1984; resident physician, General Surgery Department, Al-Bashir and Princess Basma hospitals; surgical specialist, Princess Basma Hospital, 1997**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian Medical Association; member, Jordan Surgeons' Society

**Address:** Al-Twal area (P.O. Box 240699), Irbid  
**Tel.:** 02/240699 **Mobile:** 561196

**Abdulraouf Rawabdeh****Electoral district:** Irbid Governorate**Seat:** Muslim**Votes:** 4,610**Party:** Independent**Parliamentary bloc:** Reconciliation**Place and date of birth:** Al-Sarih, 1939**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc. with honors, Pharmacy, American Univ. of Beirut, 1962**Studies and publications:** Four specialized scientific books on pharmacy, as well as *Democracy: Between Theory and Practice* (1992),*Parliamentary Elections: Between Theory and Practice* (1992) and *Education and the Future: A Jordanian Perspective* (1996)**Professional and political history:** Pharmacy Inspector, 1962-64; Lecturer, Nursing College, 1964-76; Director, Pharmaceutical Dept., Univ. of Jordan, 1968-75; Director, Planning and Foreign Affairs Dept., Ministry of Health; and Director, Mgmt. and Services Dept., Yarmouk Univ., 1976; member, National Consultative Council, 1978-83; Mayor of Amman, 1983-86; Minister of Transport, 1976-77; Minister of Transport and Minister of Health, 1977-78; Minister of Health, 1978-79; Board Chairman, Jordan Community College, 1981-89; Board Chairman, Jordan Phosphate Mines Co., 1982-85; Chairman, Directors' Commission, Zaitounah Co., 1982-92; Minister of Public Works and Housing, 1989-91; Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Parliaments, 1989-97; Minister of Education and Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs, 1994-95; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education, 1995-96**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian Pharmacists Assoc., 1962; member, Medical Faculty Council, Univ. of Jordan, 1981-89; Chairman, Friends of Pharmacy Colleges, Univ. of Jordan, 1983-89; Chairman, Sarih Cultural/Sports Club, 1974-81; Chairman, Jordanian Football Fed., 1984-85; member, Jordan Olympic Comm., 1984-85; member, Jordan Society for Combating Environmental Pollution, 1988; Chairman, Jordanian-Polish Friendship Soc., 1989-94; member, Jordanian Nature Protection Soc., 1994; Sec.-General, Al-Yakatha Party, 1993-96; former Deputy Sec.-General and Chairman of the Political Dept., Nat'l. Constitutional Party, 1996-97**Awards and medals:** Kawkab Medal, First Order; other medals from Italy, Germany and Austria

**Address:** Amman, behind *Al-Aswaq* newspaper  
**Tel.:** 515-3466 **Mobile:** 550003

## Majid Ababneh

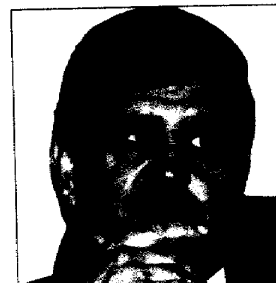


**Electoral district:** Irbid Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 4,563  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Independent  
**Membership in Lower House committees:**  
 Member, Administrative Affairs Committee  
**Place and date of birth:** Irbid, 1946  
**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., Military Sciences, Mu'tah University

**Professional history:** Entered Jordanian Armed Forces as a private, rose to the rank of General before retirement, 1967-1995

**Address:** Baldat Al-Khreibeh, western area, Irbid  
**Tel.:** 02/216504 **Mobile:** 536388

## Sami Al-Khasawneh



**Electoral district:** Irbid Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 4,559  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity  
**Membership in Lower House committees:**  
 Member, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee; member, Employment and Social Development Committee

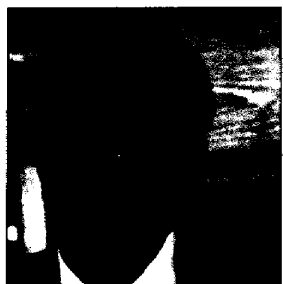
**Place and date of birth:** Idoun, 1948

**Academic qualifications:** Diploma, Shariah Studies, Islamic Guidance College, Damascus. 1970

**Professional and political history:** Mayor, Idoun Municipality, 1988-1997

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Chairman, Federation of Welfare Societies, Irbid, 1984-1997; Secretary, Executive Council, Federation of Welfare Societies, 1990-1997; member, Princess Basma Centre, 1994-1997

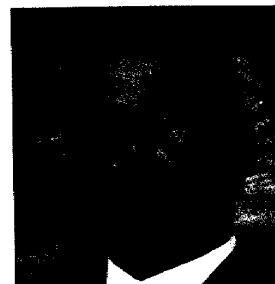
**Address:** Prince Rashed Hospital St. (P.O. Box 37), Idoun, Irbid  
**Tel.:** 710-4222 (residence) 02/244352 (office) **Mobile:** 559494

**Saleh Sha'watah****Electoral district:** Irbid Governorate**Seat:** Muslim**Votes:** 4,093**Party:** Independent**Parliamentary bloc:** Chairman, National bloc**Place and date of birth:** Al-Tirah, Haifa, 1946**Academic qualifications:** Primary and secondary education, Irbid schools; B.A.,

Arabic Literature, Yarmouk University

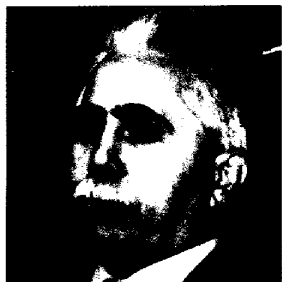
**Studies and publications:** Several articles on the Palestinian refugee issue**Professional and political history:** Employee, UNRWA (4 years); Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (received 4,221 votes; member of the Administrative Affairs and Agricultural and Water Affairs committees, 1993-1994; member of the Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1995; member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, 1994-1995)**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member of several committees and societies supporting the Palestinian cause in the Arab and Muslim world

**Address:** Ahmad Shawqi St., Irbid  
**Tel.:** 740-8664

**Kamel Al-Omari****Electoral district:** Irbid Governorate (Al-Qasabah)**Seat:** Muslim**Votes:** 4,143**Party:** Independent**Parliamentary bloc:** Reconciliation**Membership in Lower House committees:** Rapporteur, Administrative Affairs Committee; member, Employment and Social Development Committee**Place and date of birth:** Kafer Assad, Irbid, 1948**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Kafer Assad School; secondary education, Al-Farabi Secondary School and Sa'ad Bin Abi Waqas School, 1968; B.Sc., Military Sciences, Royal Military College, 1979; graduate, Jordanian Leadership and Staff College**Professional history:** Assistant to the Commander, Armoured Company; Company Commander; Assistant to the Battalion Commander; Battalion Commander; Brigade Staff Director; retired 1995. Employed in the private sector, 1995-1997**Membership in civil society institutions:** Chairman, Jordanian-Pakistani Friendship Committee**Awards and medals:** Kawkab Medal; Al-Istihqaq Military Medal, Third Order; military awards for excellence in leadership and training; Silver Jubilee Medal

**Address:** Kafer Assad, Irbid  
**Tel.:** 02/730-0031 **Fax:** 02/249357

## Abdulrazzaq Tbeishat



**Electoral district:** Irbid Governorate, (Al-Qasabah)

**Seat:** Muslim

**Votes:** 3,815

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** Spokesman, Parliamentary Democratic Alliance bloc

**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Legal Affairs Committee; member, Administrative Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Irbid, 1939

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Sa'ad Bin Abi Waqas School, Irbid; secondary education, Irbid High School; M.D., University of Istanbul, Turkey

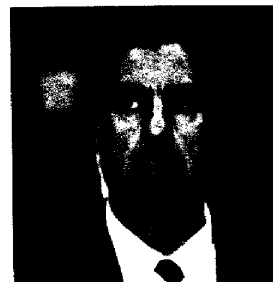
**Professional and political history:** Physician, Jordanian Armed Forces, 1963-1965; physician, private clinic, 1965; Director, Health Affairs Department, Ministry of Health, Irbid, 1972-1979; Mayor, Irbid, 1979-1991; Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (received 3,382 votes; First Deputy to the Speaker of the Lower House, 1993-1994; member, Legal Affairs Committee, 1994-1995; member, Education Committee, 1994-1995); Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and Environment under three governments

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Former member, Muslim Brotherhood (left the movement 20 years ago); founding member, Islamic Action Front (resigned after the announcement of the party's establishment); member, Jordanian Medical Association; Chairman, King Hussein Orphans Welfare Society, Irbid; Chairman (several times), Irbid Tuberculosis Eradication Society

**Awards and medals:** Arab Cities Organization Award

**Address:** Al-Saarieh Building, Abdul Hameed Badees St., Shmeisani area, Amman  
**Tel.:** 568-8886

## Raji Haddad



**Electoral district:** Irbid Governorate

**Seat:** Christian

**Votes:** 3,097

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity

**Membership in Lower House committees:** Chairman, National Guidance Committee; member, Administrative Affairs Committee

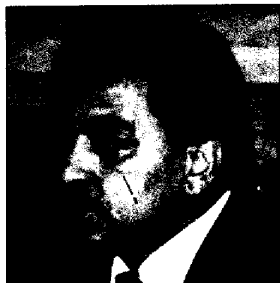
**Place and date of birth:** Idoun, 1943

**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., Business Administration, University of Jordan, 1971; B.Sc., Military Sciences, Mu'tah University; Ph.D., Business Administration, USA, 1996

**Professional history:** Commander, Military College, 1985-1988; Commander of the Military Police, 1990-1991; Military Attaché, Jordanian Embassy, Washington, 1991-1994; General Inspector, Jordanian Armed Forces, 1994-1995; Assistant to the Chief of Staff for Planning, 1995-1996

**Address:** Idoun, Irbid  
**Tel.:** 02/710-0583 **Mobile:** 565908

## Fawaz Al-Zou'bi



**Electoral district:** Irbid Governorate (Ramtha and Bani Kinaneh)

**Seat:** Muslim

**Votes:** 6,667

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity

**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Legal Affairs Comm. and Public Services, Tourism and Antiquities Comm.

**Place and date of birth:** Ramtha, 1950

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education

**Professional and political history:** Businessman; Chairman, Ramtha Municipal Council, 1989-1992; Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (received 5,544 votes; First Deputy to the Speaker of the Lower House, 1994-1995; member of several committees)

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian Football Federation; member, Board of Directors, Queen Alia Fund for Social Development

**Address:** Turkey St., northern area, Ramtha  
**Tel.:** 02/283515 **Fax:** 569-2151 **Mobile:** 532626

## Osama Malkawi



**Electoral district:** Irbid Governorate (Ramtha and Bani Kinaneh)

**Seat:** Muslim

**Votes:** 5,862

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** Independent

**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Legal Affairs Committee; member, Energy and Mineral Resources Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Malka, 1945

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Malka schools; secondary education, Irbid High School; Licence, Law, Arab University of Beirut; Higher Diploma, Law, Cairo University

**Professional and political history:** Attorney-at-law; ran unsuccessfully in the 12<sup>th</sup> parliamentary elections, 1993-1997 (received 2,027 votes)

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian Bar Association; member, American Lawyers' Society; member, International Bar Society; founding member, Malka Volunteer Development Society

**Address:** Rashid suburb (P.O. Box 926006), Amman 11110  
**Tel.:** 515-6100 **Fax:** 515-4100 **Mobile:** 522987



## Ghazi Obeidat



**Electoral district:** Irbid Governorate (Ramtha and Bani Kinaneh)

**Seat:** Muslim

**Votes:** 5,658

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** Independent

**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Kafr Soum, 1945

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Kafr Soum schools; secondary education, Irbid schools; M.D., Spain, 1974; specialized certification in Paediatric Oncology and Hematology, 1983

**Professional history:** Paediatric oncologist and hematologist, Al-Rasheed Hospital; physician, private clinic, 1974-1993

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian Medical Association; member, National Society for Blood Diseases; member, Kafr Soum Sports Club; member, Jordanian-Spanish Friendship Society

**Address:** Shmeisani, beside Al-Qasr Hotel (P.O. Box 940444), Amman  
**Tel.:** 568-6272 **Fax:** 585-9438 **Mobile:** 543962

## Mijhim Skour



**Electoral district:** Irbid Governorate (North Jordan Valley and Al-Koura)

**Seat:** Muslim

**Votes:** 5,344

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** National

**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Administrative Affairs Committee; member, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** North Jordan Valley, 1960

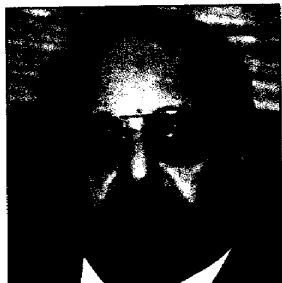
**Academic qualifications:** Diploma, Architectural Engineering (construction supervisor), Al-Aqsa Architectural College, Jordan, 1980

**Professional and political history:** Mayor, Kreimeh Municipality

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Board member, Farmers' Federation, Deir Alla

**Address:** Al-Kreimeh, North Jordan Valley  
**Tel.:** 05/575016 **Mobile:** 554231

## Yousef Al-Shraydeh



**Electoral district:** Irbid Governorate (North Jordan Valley and Al-Koura)

**Seat:** Muslim

**Votes:** 4,238

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** Parliamentary Democratic Alliance

**Membership in Lower House committees:**

First Deputy Speaker of the Lower House

**Place/date of birth:** Deir Abi Said, 1939

**Academic qualifications:** M.D., Istanbul University; M.Sc., Ophthalmology and Ophthalmic Surgery, Alexandria University, 1977

**Professional history:** General practitioner, Ministry of Health, 1967-1977; Director, Ophthalmology Department, Princess Basma Hospital, 1977-1992; Director, Abu Obeideh Hospital, 1992-1993; physician, private clinic, 1994-1995; Ophthalmologist, Ministry of Health, 1995-1997

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian Medical Association; member, Popular Consultative Council for Irbid Governorate

**Address:** Deir Abi Sa'id, Al-Koura, Irbid  
**Tel.:** 02/275704 and 02/221002

## Mohammed Ra'fat



**Electoral district:** Balqa' Governorate

**Seat:** Muslim

**Votes:** 8,034

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** National

**Membership in Lower House committees:**

Member, Educational, Cultural and Youth Affairs Committee; member, National Guidance Committee

**Place/date of birth:** Jenin, Palestine, 1947

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Arrabah schools, Jenin; secondary education, Islamic Secondary School, Nablus; B.A., Islamic Shariah, Islamic University, Al-Medina Al-Munawarah, Saudi Arabia

**Professional history:** Teacher, government schools (26 years)

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Shura Council, Muslim Brotherhood, 1973; member, Islamic Ba'ath Party; member, Beqqa Cultural Club; member, Yarmouk Cultural Club

**Address:** Al-Aqmar Al-Sina'ieh area, 'Ain Al-Basha  
(P.O. Box 95), Beqqa 19381  
**Tel.:** 412-6132 **Mobile:** 560443

## Ghaleb Al-Zou'bi



**Electoral district:** Balqa' Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 4,831  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Chairman, Legal Affairs Committee; member, Palestine Committee  
**Place and date of birth:** Salt, 1943

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Salt Secondary School, 1961; Licence, Law, University of Damascus, 1967; M.A., Law, Cairo University, 1980

**Professional and political history:** Officer, Public Security Department, 1969-1996; Chief of Police, Greater Amman Municipality; Director, Anti-Narcotics Department; Assistant Director General for Human Development; Judge, Police Court. Attorney-at-law, 1996-present

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian Bar Association

**Address:** Public Security Officers Housing, Tareq (P.O. Box 94088), Amman 11194  
**Tel.:** 560-2760 (residence) **Telefax:** 569-5688 (office) **Mobile:** 535135

## Mahmoud Kharabsheh



**Electoral district:** Balqa' Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 4,265  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Reconciliation  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Rapporteur, National Guidance Committee; Rapporteur, Legal Affairs Committee  
**Place and date of birth:** Salt, 1950

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Salt; secondary education, Amman; Licence, Law, Arab University of Beirut; B.Sc., Public Administration and Political Science, University of Jordan, 1973; preparing Ph.D. dissertation, Bucharest English University, 1994-present

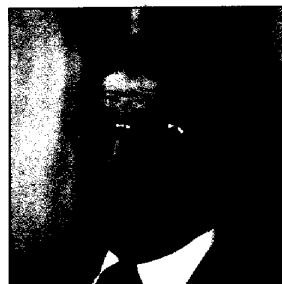
**Professional and political history:** Employee (achieved high-level posts), General Intelligence Directorate, 1974-1992; Director, Paper and Cardboard Factories Company, 1992-1993; ran unsuccessfully in the 12<sup>th</sup> parliamentary elections (Zarqa Governorate), 1993; attorney-at-law, 1994

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Chairman, Al-Midmar Rural Council, 1970-1973; member, Jordanian Bar Association

**Awards and medals:** Istiklal Medal; Al-Istihqaq Military Medal; award for loyal service; Al-Wifaq wa Al-Itifaq Medal; Silver Jubilee Medal; several other medals

**Address:** House No. 8, Kharabsheh area, Sports City (P.O. Box 961239), Amman  
**Tel.:** 515-7880 (residence) 535-9750 (office) **Mobile:** 545547

## Abdulrazzaq Nsour



**Electoral district:** Balqa' Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 4,338  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Parliamentary Democratic Alliance  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee; member, Educational, Cultural and Youth Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Salt, 1943

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Ukbah bin Nafi' School; secondary education, Salt Secondary School; M.D., with honors, Ain Shams University, Egypt, 1969

**Professional history:** Physician, government sector; physician, private clinic; Mayor, Salt Governorate (three consecutive terms); Minister of Public Works and Housing

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Muslim Brotherhood, until 1963; member, Arab Tali'a Party, 1966-1969; Chairman, Salt Welfare Society; President, Friends of Archaeology; member, Salt Cultural Forum; member, Salt Sports Club; member, Jordanian Medical Association; member, Blood Bank Society; member, Child Friendship Society; member, Road Accident Prevention Society; founding member and chairman of several local institutions

**Awards and medals:** Kawkab Medal, First Order

**Address:** P.O. Box 355, Salt 19110  
**Tel.:** 05/554443 **Fax:** 05/552223

## Salameh Hyari



**Electoral district:** Balqa' Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 3,910  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Parliamentary Democratic Alliance  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee; member, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Salt, 1945

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Salt Secondary School, 1964; B.Sc., Agricultural Sciences, Alexandria University, Egypt, 1968; B.Sc., with honors, Science, University of Kansas, USA

**Studies and publications:** A study on pesticide manufacturing, 1978

**Professional history:** Director, Pesticide Department, Ministry of Agriculture, 1968-1978; Director, I.C.I., Saudi Arabia, 1979-1986; worked in the private sector, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, 1987-present

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian Agricultural Engineers Association; honorary member, Retired Military Servicemen's Club, Salt

**Address:** Al-Kamaliyyeh, beside Sa'eed Taxi, Suweileh  
(P.O. Box 126, Tla' Al-Ali, Amman) (P.O. Box 383, Salt)  
**Tel.:** 05/551860 (office) **Fax:** 05/556056

## Hashem Fa'ouri



**Electoral district:** Balqa' Governorate

**Seat:** Muslim

**Votes:** 3,388

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** Secretary, Reconciliation bloc

**Membership in Lower House committees:** Rapporteur, Employment and Social Development Committee; member, Administrative Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Ain Al-Basha, 1946

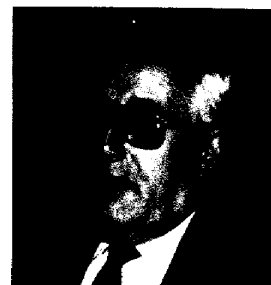
**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Salt Secondary School, 1966; Licence, Arabic Literature, Arab University of Beirut, 1983

**Professional and political history:** Deputy District Governor, North and South Shouneh District, 1989-1991; Director, Sahab District, 1991-1992; Deputy Governor, Amman Governorate, 1992-1993; District Governor, Madaba, 1993-1994; Deputy Governor, Zarqa Governorate, 1994-1996; Deputy Governor, Tafileh Governorate, 1996-1997

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Board member, Salt Sports Club

**Address:** Ain Al-Basha, beside the post office (P.O. Box 654)  
**Tel.:** 534-3838 **Mobile:** 544722

## Sameer Qa'war



**Electoral district:** Balqa' Governorate

**Seat:** Christian

**Votes:** 2,308

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** Parliamentary Democratic Alliance

**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee; member, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Salt, 1934

**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., Agriculture, University of Arizona, USA, 1959; M.Sc., Agricultural Equipment Design, Mechanical Engineering Department, University of Kansas, USA, 1961

**Professional and political history:** Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993; Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997; Minister of Transport, 1994

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, former Al-Ahd Party

**Awards and medals:** Al-Wishah Al-Akbar; Holy Sepulchre Medal

**Address:** Orthodox Club St., Abdoun (P.O. Box 781), Amman  
**Tel.:** 792-7499 (residence) 464-4441 (office)

## Fawzi Daoud Tuaimah



**Electoral district:** Balqa' Governorate  
**Seat:** Christian  
**Votes:** 2,011  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Spokesman for the Democratic National Solidarity bloc  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Chairman, Educational, Cultural and Youth Affairs Committee; member, Arab and International Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Fuhais, 1945

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Roman Orthodox School, Fuhais; secondary education, National College, Amman; B.Sc., Psychology, University of Jordan, 1969; M.Sc., Clinical Psychology, California School for Professional Psychology, 1973; Ph.D., Clinical Psychology, California School for Professional Psychology, USA, 1976

**Professional and political history:** Associate Professor, Faculty of Psychology, University of Jordan, 1976-present; Director, Counseling Centre, 1977, and Director, Special Education and Rehabilitation Centre, 1982; Deputy, 10<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1984-1989 (received 7,694 votes); Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993 (received 13,993 votes); Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament (received 2,038 votes; member, Legal Affairs Committee, 1993-1995; member, Education Committee, 1993-1995; member, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee, 1994-1995; Rapporteur, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee; Second Deputy Speaker of the Lower House)

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Psychological Society; member, Nature Protection Society; member, Arab Forum; former Chairman, National Society for the Mentally Disabled; member, National Task Force for Children; member, Royal Commission for Drafting the National Charter, 1990; member, Executive Committee for the World Inter-Parliamentary Union, Geneva

**Awards and medals:** Istiklal Medal, First Order; Holy Sepulchre Medal

**Address:** Al-Hashemiyyeh Road, Fuhais (P.O. Box 155)  
**Tel.:** 541-2222 **Fax:** 541-2766 **Mobile:** 549885

## Khaled Tarawneh



**Electoral district:** Kerak Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 6,638  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Opposition  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Chairman, Public Services, Tourism and Antiquities Committee; member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee  
**Place and date of birth:** Kerak, 1930

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Kerak schools and the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, UK; Military Engineering College, UK; Diploma, Law, University of Damascus; studied at the Civil Defence Staff College, USA

**Professional and political history:** Director, School for Military Engineering, Jordan, 1956-1957; Director, Royal Engineering Weaponry, 1957; President, International Environmental Protection Organization, 1979-1989; Senator, 1997

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Deputy Chairman, Arab Organization for Human Rights

**Address:** Um Uthainah, close to the San Rock Hotel  
(P.O. Box 925228), Amman  
**Tel.:** 551-1131 **Mobile:** 555811

## Amjad Majali



**Electoral district:** Kerak Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 6,060  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Parliamentary Democratic Alliance  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Arab and International Affairs Committee; member, National Guidance Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Kerak, 1946

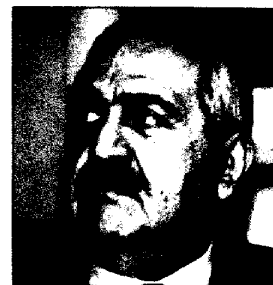
**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., Political Science, Oklahoma State University, USA, 1970

**Professional history:** Deputy Chief of Royal Protocol, 1970-1981; King's Special Secretary, 1976-1981; Ambassador to Bahrain, 1985-1990; Director, International Organizations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1992-1993; Ambassador to Greece and Cyprus, 1992-1997

**Awards and medals:** Istiklal Medal, First Order; several Arab and international medals

**Address:** Shmeisani, behind the Ambassador Hotel  
**Tel.:** 566-3882 **Fax:** 581-2210 **Mobile:** 531464

## Abdulhadi Majali



**Electoral district:** Kerak Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 5,133  
**Party:** Secretary-General of the National Constitutional Party  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Chairman, Reconciliation bloc  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Kerak, 1934

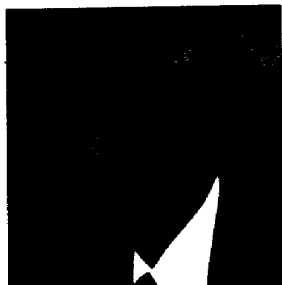
**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Hussein College, Amman, 1952; B.Sc., Civil Engineering, Baghdad University, 1957; several training courses as an officer in the Jordanian Armed Forces (including a military engineering course, USA; a Staff and Leadership College course, USA; and a Royal Academy for Defence Studies course, UK)

**Professional and political history:** Director, Ma'an Public Works Department, 1958; Engineering Captain and Assistant Chief of the General Staff, 1976-1981, and Chief of the General Staff, 1981, Jordanian Armed Forces; Director General, Public Security Department, 1985-1989; Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (received 3,871 votes; Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1994; First Assistant to the Speaker of the Lower House, 1995); Minister of Public Works in the Government of Prime Minister Abdulkareem Kabariti

**Membership in civil society and international institutions:** Secretary-General, former Al-Ahd Party; Secretary-General, National Constitutional Party; founder, Middle East Corporation for Defence Studies

**Awards and medals:** Kawkab Medal, First Order; Istiklal Medal, First Order; several medals from China, France, Spain and the US

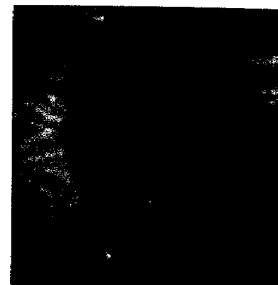
**Address:** Abdullah Ghosheh St. (P.O. Box 5328), Amman  
**Tel.:** 551-8815 **Fax:** 551-8843

**Ayed Adayleh****Electoral district:** Kerak Governorate**Seat:** Muslim**Votes:** 5,116**Party:** Independent**Parliamentary bloc:** Opposition**Membership in Lower House committees:**

Member, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee; member, Administrative Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Kerak, 1950**Academic qualifications:** Primary and secondary school education, Kerak; B.Sc., Agricultural Sciences, Baghdad University, 1950**Professional history:** Director, Cooperation Department, Cooperation Organization; Director, Cooperation Department, Ma'an and Tafleh; Assistant Director, Cooperation Department, Kerak; Consultant, Agricultural Development Affairs, Jordan Television**Membership in civil society institutions:** Former member, Arabic (Ba'ath) Socialist Party; member, Kerak Municipal Council, 1984; president of several cooperation societies; founding member, Zahoum Sports and Cultural Club; member, Arab Cooperation Union; member, Zahoum Rural Council

**Address:** Western Zahoum, Kerak  
**Tel.:** 03/386601

**Mohammed Al-Amer****Electoral district:** Kerak Governorate**Seat:** Muslim**Votes:** 3,916**Party:** Independent**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity**Membership in Lower House committees:**

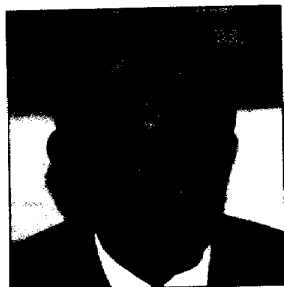
Member, Administrative Affairs Committee; member, Educational, Cultural and Youth Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Abu Tarbeh, Kerak, 1957**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Kerak; secondary education, Al-Qasr High School, Kerak; B.A. and M.A., Journalism, Imam Mohammed Bin Sa'ud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 1982**Studies and publications:** Several articles and columns in local and other Arab newspapers**Professional and political history:** Professor, King Khalid Military College, Saudi Arabia, 1982-1985; Head of the Scholarship Department, Ministry of Higher Education, 1986-1992; Cultural Attaché, Jordanian Embassy in Cairo, 1992-1995; Press and Cultural Counsellor, Jordanian Embassy in Cairo, 1995-1996; Head of the Planning and Studies Department, Ministry of Higher Education, 1996**Membership in civil society institutions:** Chairman of the Board, Educational Development Council, North Kasabeh, Kerak**Awards and medals:** President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Medal; several medals during higher education

**Address:** Al-Mgheir, Kerak  
**Tel.:** 03/390167 **Fax:** 03/390099 **Mobile:** 579311



## Riyad Sarayreh



**Electoral district:** Kerak Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 3,856  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee; member, Employment and Social Development Committee

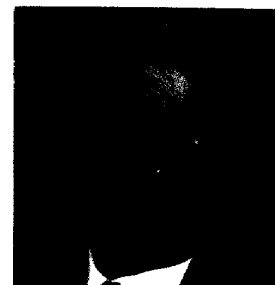
**Place and date of birth:** Mu'tah, 1955

**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., Public Administration and Political Science, University of Jordan, 1978; Higher Diploma, Management, Mu'tah University, 1997

**Professional history:** Employee, Ministry of Labour, 1979-1984; Director, Labour Division, Kerak Governorate, 1984-1989; financial consultant, Jordanian Embassy, Saudi Arabia, 1989-1990; Director, Labour Division, Kerak Governorate, 1990-1997

**Address:** Mu'tah, close to the post office  
**Tel.:** 03/371660

## Mansour Ben Tareef



**Electoral district:** Kerak Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 2,947  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity  
**Place and date of birth:** Madaba, 1939  
**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., Agricultural Science, American University of Beirut, 1961; M.Sc., Agricultural Economics, American University of Beirut, 1963

**Professional history:** Worked in the field of agricultural economics and management. Director, Agricultural Credit Corporation, 1963-1966; Director and consultant, Saudi Agricultural Bank, 1967-1976; Assistant Director, Agricultural Credit Corporation, 1977-1982; Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (received 2,988 votes; Chairman of the Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee and a member of several other committees); Secretary-General, Ministry of Transport, 1982; Minister of Agriculture, 1995

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, former Al-Ahd Party

**Address:** Abdulmutaleb St., Shmeisani (P.O. Box 926663), Amman  
**Tel.:** 566-5658 **Mobile:** 557337

## Abdullah Zreikat



**Electoral district:** Kerak Governorate  
**Seat:** Christian  
**Votes:** 2,845  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee; member, Palestine Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Kerak, 1946

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Kerak Secondary School; graduate, Royal Military College

**Studies and publications:** Several articles in local newspapers

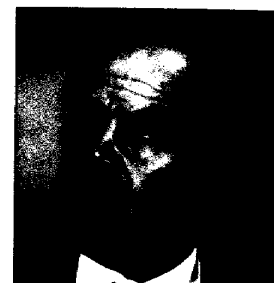
**Professional and political history:** Officer, Special Royal Forces; sent by the Jordanian Armed Forces to serve in the Bahrain Emirate Forces, 1972; resigned from the Jordanian Armed Forces, 1979; employee, Arab Potash Company, 1981; consultant and Director of Public Administration, Arab Potash Company; Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993 (received 9,478 votes); ran unsuccessfully in the 12<sup>th</sup> parliamentary elections, 1993 (received 876 votes)

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member (during secondary school), Arabic (Ba'ath) Socialist Party

**Awards and medals:** Awarded six medals during his service in the Jordanian Armed Forces

**Address:** Sadarah St., Bayader Wadi Al-Seer  
(P.O. Box 72, Lower House)  
**Tel.:** 581-7455 **Fax:** 568-5970 (Lower House)

## Nazeeh Ammareen



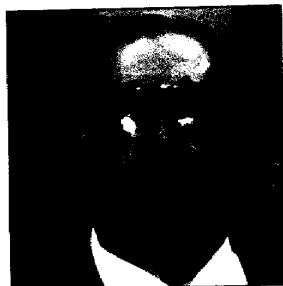
**Electoral district:** Kerak Governorate  
**Seat:** Christian  
**Votes:** 1,322  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Opposition  
**Place and date of birth:** Kerak, 1943  
**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Kerak schools; M.D., University of Vienna, Austria, 1969; British Royal Surgery Certificate, FRCS, UK, 1978

**Professional and political history:** Physician, Royal Medical Services, Jordanian Armed Forces, 1970-1984; Deputy, 10<sup>th</sup> Parliament by-elections, 1984-1989; Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (received 1,073 votes; Rapporteur, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee, 1994-1995; member, Administrative Affairs, Agricultural and Water Affairs, and Foreign Affairs committees)

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian Medical Association

**Address:** Al-Qala' St., Al-Meidan (P.O. Box 31), Kerak  
**Tel.:** 03/352320 (Kerak) 515-8705 (Amman)

## Ahmad Al-Khattab



**Electoral district:** Ma'an Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 2,767  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Independent  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Chairman, Rural and Badia Affairs Committee; member, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee  
**Place and date of birth:** Ma'an, 1942

**Academic qualifications:** Diploma, Agriculture, Tulkarem, 1962; Diploma, Social Development, Egypt, 1968; Diploma, Plant Preservation, Germany, 1973

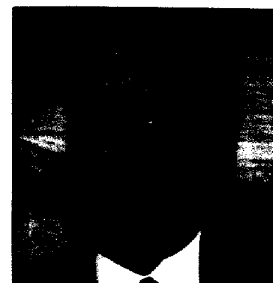
**Studies and publications:** Research on agricultural ownership, 1994

**Professional history:** Employed with the Ma'an Governorate, 1962-1997; agricultural consultant, 1962-1971; Chairman, Agricultural Preservation Division, 1973-1975; Assistant Agriculture Director, 1976-1980; Agriculture Director, Ma'an Governorate, 1981-1995; Director, Railway, Aqaba Branch, 1986-1991; Agriculture Director, 1992-1997

**Membership in civil society institutions:** President, Regional Cooperation Union, Ma'an; Chairman, Agricultural Cooperation for Petra Flowers Society; Chairman, Agricultural Cooperation Unification Society; Chairman, Hayya Al Al-Falah Agricultural Cooperation Society; Board member, Jordanian Cooperation Organization

**Address:** P.O. Box 111, Ma'an  
**Tel.:** 08/213337 **Fax:** 08/213196

## Waleed Awajan



**Electoral district:** Ma'an Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 2,345  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** National  
**Place and date of birth:** Tafileh, 1954  
**Academic qualifications:** B.A., Islamic Shariah, Islamic University, Saudi Arabia, 1978; M.A., Islamic Shariah, University of Jordan, 1985; Ph.D., Islamic Studies,

University of London, 1989

**Studies and publications:** Several books, among them two entitled *Al-Tadwin* (1991) and *Tanasub Siwar Al-Qur'an* (1991)

**Professional history:** Officer, Jordanian Armed Forces, 1978-1997; Assistant Lecturer, Mu'tah University, 1989-1997

**Address:** Ma'an  
**Tel.:** 213-2606 **Mobile:** 575762

## Nayef Kreishan



**Electoral district:** Ma'an Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 1,961  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Reconciliation  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Rapporteur, Educational, Cultural and Youth Affairs Committee; member, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee  
**Place and date of birth:** Zarqa, 1954

**Academic qualifications:** Diploma, Religion and Social Studies, Amman College, 1997; B.A., Islamic Shariah, Mu'tah University, 1997  
**Professional history:** Teacher, Ministry of Education, 1977-1997  
**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Teachers' Club

**Address:** Al-Tour, Ma'an  
**Tel.:** 213-1404

## Abdullah Al-Jazi



**Electoral district:** Ma'an Governorate (South Bedouin)  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 3,072  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Spokesman for the Reconciliation bloc  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Chairman, Arab and Int'l. Affairs Committee; member, National Guidance Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Athrah, Ma'an, 1954

**Academic qualifications:** M.D., Egypt

**Professional and political history:** Director General, Jordan-Hijaz Railway; Director General, Postal Savings Corporation; Secretary-General, Ministry of Postal Services and Communications; Minister of State at the Prime Ministry

**Membership in government, civil society and private institutions:** Board member, several private companies; Board member, Higher Council for Supply; Board member, Higher Olympic Committee

**Awards and medals:** Several Jordanian medals

**Address:** Abdoun, behind the US Embassy, Amman  
 (office on the fourth floor of the Ministry of Energy building  
 in Sweifieh, behind the Electric Company)  
**Telefax:** 585-6407 (office) **Mobile:** 558194

## Bkheet Al-Manaiah



**Electoral district:** Ma'an Governorate (South Bedouin)  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 2,565  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Rural and Badia Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Al-Jurf, 1946

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education

**Professional and political history:** Employee, Jordan Phosphate Mines Company, 1979-1997; Minister of State at the Prime Ministry

**Awards and medals:** Several Jordanian medals

**Address:** Jarf Al-Darwish  
**Tel.:** 03/369022 **Fax:** 03/369063 (Al-Haseh Municipality)  
**Mobile:** 571511

## Noman Ghwairi



**Electoral district:** Zarqa Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 10,859  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Rapporteur, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee; member, Public Services, Tourism and Antiquities Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Bereen, 1940

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary school certificate

**Professional history:** Sheikh, Al-Ghwairin tribe

**Address:** Bereen, Zarqa  
**Tel.:** 09/989112 **Mobile:** 545857

## Hmoud Khalayleh



**Electoral district:** Zarqa Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 6,903  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Parliamentary Democratic Alliance  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Rapporteur, Energy and Mineral Resources Committee; member, Employment and Social Development Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Zarqa, 1945

**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., Electronic Engineering, University of Wales, Cardiff, UK, 1972; M.Sc., Electronic Engineering, University of Wales, Cardiff, UK, 1978

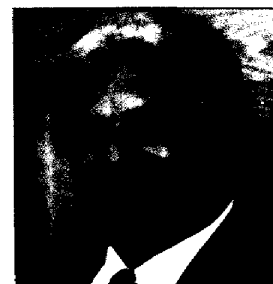
**Studies and publications:** *Automatic Control* (1975)

**Professional and political history:** Engineering Officer, Jordanian Armed Forces, 1972-1994; businessman, 1994-1997

**Awards and medals:** Military medals/awards for administrative and technical excellence and for loyal service

**Address:** Ibn Zaydoun St., Jebel Princess Rahmah (P.O. Box 1300), Zarqa (or P.O. Box 54, Lower House)  
**Tel.:** 09/981728 **Mobile:** 569451

## Mikhliid Zawahreh



**Electoral district:** Zarqa Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 3,338  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Administrative Affairs Committee; member, Employment and Social Development Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Zarqa, 1947

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Mubuss School, Balqa'; secondary education, Al-Zarqa School, 1964; B.Sc., Business Administration, Arab University of Beirut

**Professional and political history:** Officer, Jordanian Armed Forces; supply warehouse employee, Ministry of Supply; Director of a company, Saudi Arabia; ran unsuccessfully in the 11<sup>th</sup> parliamentary by-elections, 1989 (received 3,171 votes); ran unsuccessfully in the 12<sup>th</sup> parliamentary elections, 1993 (received 1,718 votes)

**Membership in civil society institutions:** President and founding member of several civil society organizations including the Taxi Owners Association, the Zarqa Development Corporation, the Al-Zawahreh Welfare Society, the Salah Al-Deen Al-Ayyoubi Club, and local area committees in Zarqa; member, local councils; member, Consultative Council, Zarqa

**Awards and medals:** Military medals/awards for loyal service, courage and wounds received

**Address:** Zawahreh area (P.O. Box 329), Zarqa  
**Tel.:** 09/986589 **Mobile:** 521899

## Adnan Mara'i



**Electoral district:** Zarqa Governorate

**Seat:** Muslim

**Votes:** 3,119

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** National

**Membership in Lower House committees:**

Rapporteur, Health and Environmental

Affairs Committee; member, Public Ser-

vices, Tourism and Antiquities Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Aqrabeh, 1944

**Academic qualifications:** Licence, Arabic Literature, Arab University of Beirut, 1978

**Professional and political history:** Deputy Mayor, Sukhneh Municipality

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Chairman, Zakat and Sadaqah Committee, Sukhneh; Board member, Prince Ali Club for the Deaf, Zarqa

**Address:** Eastern area of Sukhneh, opposite the city stadium  
(P.O. Box 9075), Zarqa

**Tel.:** 09/936152 **Fax:** 09/997342 **Mobile:** 567794

## Mansour Murad



**Electoral district:** Zarqa Governorate

**Seat:** Circassian/Chechenian

**Votes:** 2,089

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** Opposition

**Membership in Lower House committees:**

Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens'

Rights Committee; member, Palestine Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Amman, 1950

**Academic qualifications:** Licence, Political Science and Law, Baghdad University, 1980

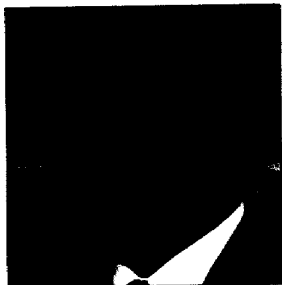
**Professional and political history:** Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993; businessman

**Membership in civil society and political institutions:** Member of the Executive Council, Student and Youth Organization, Nonaligned Movement (responsible for Western Asia); member, Circassian Welfare Society; Chairman, National Union of Jordanian Youth, 1991-1992

**Address:** Seventh Circle, behind the Geneva Hotel, Amman  
(office: Al-Sahem Corporation, third floor of the  
Kareem Centre Building, Jebel Hussein)

**Tel.:** 461-3445 **Fax:** 461-3448

## Bassam Haddadeen



**Electoral district:** Zarqa Governorate  
**Seat:** Christian  
**Votes:** 1,865  
**Party:** Jordanian Democratic Leftist Party (formerly the Democratic National Unity Party)  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Opposition  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Palestine Committee; member, National Guidance Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Ma'in, Madaba, 1949

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Al-Khaldounieh School, Nablus; secondary education, Arab Revolt School, Zarqa; higher education, Perugia University, Italy

**Studies and publications:** A study on the Jordanian student movement

**Professional and political history:** Worked in the field of journalism; Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993 (received 14,698 votes); Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (received 1,840 votes)

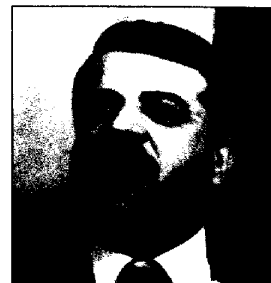
**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Central Committee, Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine; founding member (and Deputy Secretary-General for 5 years), Jordanian People's Democratic Party (Hashd); founding member, Democratic National Unity Party (member of the Central Committee, 2 years); Chairman, Usrit Al-Qalam Club; member, Democratic Thought Forum; member, Arab Organization for Human Rights; member, Peace and Solidarity Organization

**Awards and medals:** Jordan National Football Team Award, 1968

**Address:** Jebel Princess Rahmeh, opposite Al-Hussein Police Station (P.O. Box 13112), Zarqa

**Telefax:** 09/900660 **Mobile:** 557070

## Abdulkareem Doghmi



**Electoral district:** Mafraq Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 5,328  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Parliamentary Democratic Alliance  
**Place and date of birth:** Mafraq, 1955  
**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Mafraq Secondary School, 1973; Licence, Law, Arab University of Beirut

**Studies and publications:** Participated in the Arab Lawyers Union conferences in Tunis, Kuwait City and Damascus

**Professional and political history:** Attorney-at-law; Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993; Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (member of the Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights, Agricultural and Water Affairs, and Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories committees); Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and Environment, 1989; Minister of Labour, 1991; Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs, 1991

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian Bar Association

**Awards and medals:** Kawkab Medal, First Order; several other Jordanian medals

**Address:** Mahmoud Khalid Ghraibeh St., Khaldeh, beside the New English School, Amman (P.O. Box 500, Mafraq)

**Tel.:** 552-3255 **Mobile:** 546444



## Mohammed Abu Olaim



**Electoral district:** Mafraq Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 3,737  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Independent  
**Place and date of birth:** Mafraq, 1948  
**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Irbid School; M.D., Athena University, Greece, 1976; specialized certification in Paediatrics, USA

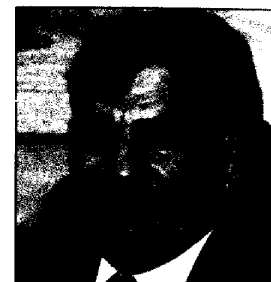
**Professional and political history:** Physician, Royal Medical Services; physician, private sector; physician, Hamad Medical Corporation, Qatar, until 1989; Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993; Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (received 2,644 votes; member of the Education and Agricultural and Water Affairs committees); Minister of State, 1995

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian-Lebanese Friendship Society; member, Jordanian-Canadian Friendship Society; member, Jordanian-Greek Friendship Society

**Awards and medals:** Istiklal Medal, First Order; Silver Jubilee Medal

**Address:** Al-Jamareh area, Wasfi Al-Tal (Gardens) St., Amman  
**Tel.:** 569-8522 **Mobile:** 537885

## Nawaf Khawaldeh



**Electoral district:** Mafraq Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 2,859  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Second Deputy Speaker of the Lower House  
**Place and date of birth:** Bal'ama, 1946  
**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Mohammed Ben Al-Qasem School, Zarqa; secondary education, Zarqa School; Diploma, Business Administration, Zarqa, 1993; completed two years of legal studies (Law), Arab University of Beirut, 1993

**Professional and political history:** Accountant, Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.; Officer, Jordanian Air Force; Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993 (member, Administrative Affairs, Agricultural and Water Affairs, and Education committees; First Assistant to the Speaker of the Lower House, 1992); ran unsuccessfully in the 12<sup>th</sup> parliamentary elections, 1993 (received 1,332 votes)

**Membership in civil society and political institutions:** Founding member, National Alliance Party (member of the Higher Guidance Committee); President, Bal'ama Cooperation Society; Honorary President, Bal'ama Club

**Awards and medals:** Istiklal Medal; Kawkab Medal; military awards for administrative and leadership efficiency and for long service; Silver Jubilee Medal

**Address:** Bal'ama  
**Tel.:** 620-3066 or 620-2027 (Bal'ama)  
**385-4664 (Prince Moh'd area, Zarqa) Mobile:** 529241

## Sa'ad Hayl Srour



**Electoral district:** Mafraq Governorate (North Bedouin)  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 6,330  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Speaker of the Lower House  
**Place and date of birth:** Mafraq, 1947

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Hussein College, Amman; B.Sc., Civil Engineering, Riyadh University, Saudi Arabia, 1970

**Professional and political history:** Employee, Greater Amman Municipality; employed by several Arab and international companies in Saudi Arabia until 1981; member, National Consultative Council; Senator, 10<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1984-1989; Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993; Minister of Water and Irrigation, 1991; Minister of Public Works and Housing, 1991-1993; Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (Speaker of the Lower House)

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordan Engineering Association; member, Hussein Club, Mafraq; Board member, Cooperation Organization; Board member, Agricultural Credit Corporation; Board member, Amman Central Market; Board member, Development and Employment Fund

**Address:** Wadi Saqreh, opposite King Abdullah Gardens, Amman  
**Tel.:** 553-6997

## Daifallah Kaiber



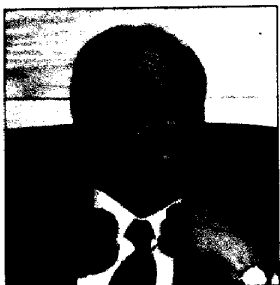
**Electoral district:** Mafraq Governorate (North Bedouin)  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 4,683  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Reconciliation  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee; member, Arab and International Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Mgheer Al-Sarhan, 1955

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Mafraq schools

**Professional and political history:** President, Mansheet Kabeer Rural Council, 1976-1997; Sheikh, Al-Sarhan tribe

**Address:** Mansheet Kabeer, Mafraq  
**Tel.:** 04/625-9001 **Mobile:** 560826

**Mohammed Al-Ouran**

**Electoral district:** Tafileh Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 2,967  
**Party:** Secretary-General of the Arab Land Party  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Opposition  
**Membership in Lower House committees:**  
 Member, Arab and International Affairs Committee; member, Employment and Social Development Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Tafileh, 1941

**Academic qualifications:** M.D., London, 1970; specialized certification in Internal Medicine, 1978

**Professional history:** Physician, Royal Medical Services, 1970-1972; physician, Royal Air Force, 1972-1974; physician, London, 1974-1978; physician, private clinic, 1978-1995; Director, Malhas Hospital, 1995-1996; Director, Medical Services, Jordan Phosphate Mines Company, 1997

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Royal British College for Internal Physicians; member, Jordanian Medical Association; member, Royal Automobile Club, 1982; Honorary President, Tafileh Cultural and Sports Club, 1987; Secretary-General, Arab Land Party

**Address:** Zahran area, beside Sixth Circle, at the Car World Exhibition turning (P.O. Box 5661), Amman  
**Tel.:** 581-2833 (residence) 560-7141 (office)

**Abdullah Al-Akayleh**

**Electoral district:** Tafileh Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 2,104  
**Party:** Islamic Action Front  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Opposition  
**Place and date of birth:** Ayyemeh, Tafileh, 1945  
**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., Public Administration, University of Jordan, 1975; M.A. and Ph.D., Public Administration,

University of Southern California, USA, 1982

**Studies and publications:** A number of research papers relating to administration and Islamic political thinking, as well as a Muslim Brotherhood conference paper

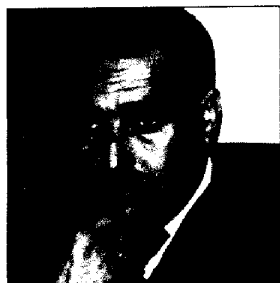
**Professional and political history:** Lecturer, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, University of Jordan; Dean, Islamic Community College; Deputy, 10<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1984-1989; Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993 (received 4,587 votes); Minister of Education, 1991; Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (received 2,398 votes)

**Membership in civil society and political institutions:** Former member, Muslim Brotherhood; member, Islamic Action Front; member, Royal Commission for Drafting the National Charter, 1990

**Awards and medals:** Istiklal Medal; Education Medal

**Address:** Jubeiha, opposite the Ministry of Higher Education, Amman  
**Tel.:** 533-7960 **Mobile:** 523458

## Sudqi Shbatat



**Electoral district:** Tafileh Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 2,092  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Reconciliation  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Rapporteur, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee; member, Public Services, Tourism and Antiquities Committee  
**Place and date of birth:** Tafileh, 1955

**Academic qualifications:** M.D., former Yugoslavia, 1986; Jordanian Medical Board certification, 1995

**Professional history:** Physician, Ministry of Health, Tafileh Governorate, 1989-1991; Physician, Al-Bashir Hospital, 1991-1994; forensic specialist and pathologist, Jordan University Hospital, 1994

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian Medical Association; member, Forensics and Pathology Society

**Address:** 'Ain Beida' (P.O. Box 1), Tafileh  
**Tel.:** 03/366620

## Mohammed Al-Azaydeh



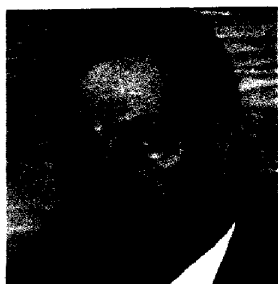
**Electoral district:** Madaba Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 3,952  
**Party:** Islamic Action Front  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Opposition  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Chairman, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee; member, Legal Affairs Committee  
**Place and date of birth:** Madaba, 1952

**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Madaba Primary School; secondary education, Madaba Secondary School; Diploma, Teachers' College, Amman, 1973; Diploma, English Language (with a minor in Arabic Language), Arab University of Beirut, 1987; Higher Diploma, University of Jordan, 1990

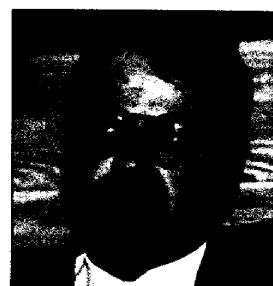
**Professional and political history:** Teacher, Arabic and English languages and Islamic religion; headmaster, Zeid Ben Hartheh School, Madaba; Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1992 by-elections (received 8,007 votes)

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Former member, Muslim Brotherhood; founding member, Islamic Action Front (former member, Shura Council); Director, Islamic Cultural Centre, Madaba, 1984-1991; member, Madaba Sports and Cultural Club

**Address:** Mohammed Fateh St./Mu'tah St. (P.O. Box 324), Madaba  
**Tel.:** 08/543016 **Mobile:** 561377

**Ali Abu Rbaihah****Electoral district:** Madaba Governorate**Seat:** Muslim**Votes:** 2,814**Party:** National Constitutional Party**Parliamentary bloc:** Reconciliation**Membership in Lower House committees:**

Chairman, Energy and Mineral Resources Committee; member, Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Thiban, 1941**Academic qualifications:** Primary education, Thiban School; secondary education, Madaba Secondary School; B.Sc., Geological Engineering, University of Istanbul, Turkey, 1967; M.Sc., Mineral, Water and Energy Technology, England, 1997; higher management training course, USA**Studies and publications:** Numerous studies published in professional journals and submitted to international, Arab and local conferences**Professional and political history:** Engineer, Natural Resources Authority, 1968-1979; Deputy Director, Regional Planning Department, 1979-1980; Deputy Director, Environment Department, Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and Environment, 1980-1982; member, National Consultative Council, 1982-1984; Vice-President, Jordan Valley Authority, 1984-1988; consultant, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, 1988-1989; Board member, Natural Resources Authority; representative for German and Turkish companies specializing in building and infrastructure, Jordan; ran unsuccessfully in the 11<sup>th</sup> parliamentary elections, 1989 (received 1,981 votes)**Membership in civil society and political institutions:** Board member, World Environmental Planning Council, Switzerland, 1980-1984; President (1984-1987) and member, Jordanian Geologists Association; Vice-President, Arab Geologists Union, Iraq, 1986-1989; member, Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature; member, Jordan Environment Society; member, Jordan Engineering Association; member, other specialized societies; member, Jordanian-Turkish Friendship Society; founding member, National Party; member, National Constitutional Party**Address:** Natural Resources Authority Housing  
(P.O. Box 950310), Marj Al-Hamam 11195**Tel.:** 471-2307 **Fax:** 471-2308 **Mobile:** 554742**Nash'at Hamarneh****Electoral district:** Madaba Governorate**Seat:** Christian**Votes:** 2,743**Party:** Arabic (Ba'ath) Socialist Party, Jordan Branch**Parliamentary bloc:** Opposition**Membership in Lower House committees:**

Member, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee; member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Madaba, 1951**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Kerak Secondary School; M.D., University of Damascus, 1977**Professional history:** Physician, Al-Bashir Hospital, 1977; general practitioner, Madaba, 1980, and Salt Hospital, 1982; internist, Madaba Health Centre, 1984; internist, Ma'an Hospital, 1987**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian Medical Association; member, Arabic (Ba'ath) Socialist Party, Jordan Branch; founding member and member of the Board of the Heritage Club, Al-Wihdeh Club, Al-Itihad Club and the Flower Society**Address:** Beside the Markaz Al-Omumah wa Tafouleh  
(P.O. Box 322), Madaba  
**Tel.:** 08/547977

## Riyad Othman



**Electoral district:** Jerash Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 4,335  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Democratic National Solidarity  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** First Assistant Speaker of the Lower House; member, Employment and Social Development Committee; member, Agricultural and

Water Affairs Committee

**Place and date of birth:** Qalqilya, 1945

**Academic qualifications:** Secondary education, Qalqilya, 1967

**Professional history:** Businessman

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Honorary Chairman, Al-Aqsa (Jerusalem) Club

**Awards and medals:** Al-'Udu Al-Amthal fi Al-Ta'awun Award; awards for membership in various cooperation societies in Jordan

**Address:** Majdal (P.O. Box 233), Jerash  
**Tel.:** 02/635-2412, ext. 5 **Fax:** 02/635-3716

## Mifleh Rhaimi



**Electoral district:** Jerash Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 4,192  
**Party:** National Constitutional Party  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Reconciliation  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Member, Financial and Economic Affairs Committee; member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee  
**Place and date of birth:** Jerash, 1954

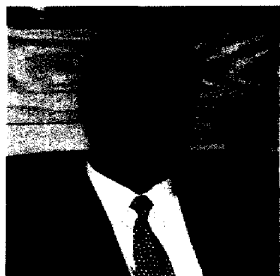
**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., Business Administration, University of Jordan, 1979; Diploma, Agricultural Planning, Arab College for Planning, Kuwait, 1984; Diploma, Middle Management, Kuwait, 1986; Diploma, Communication Development, Cairo, 1987; Diploma, Agricultural Cooperation (Guidance and Training), International Labour Organization, Italy, 1991

**Professional and political history:** Employee, Jordan Cooperation Organization, until 1993 (responsible for running the Bani Kinaneh and Jerash Cooperation Centres); Deputy, 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1993-1997 (received 4,893 votes; Rapporteur, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1993-1995; member of several other committees); Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs, 1996

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Former member, Al-Ahd Party; member, Jordan Society for Combating Environmental Pollution; member, Jordan University Alumni Association; member, Jerash Cultural and Sports Club; member, Arab Youth Forum; member, Cultural Forum, Irbid

**Address:** Msheirfeh (P.O. Box 317), Jerash  
**Tel.:** 02/635-0045

## Hazim Momani



**Electoral district:** Ajloun Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 3,353  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Parliamentary Democratic Alliance  
**Membership in Lower House committees:** Rapporteur, Employment and Social Development Committee; member, Arab and International Affairs Committee

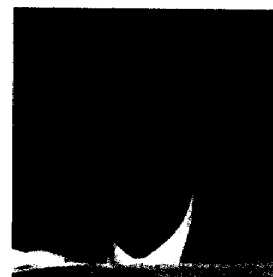
**Place and date of birth:** Amman, 1948

**Academic qualifications:** B.Sc., Electronic Engineering, Berlin Technical University, Germany, 1974

**Professional history:** Director, Communications Department, American Embassy, Amman, 1975-1978; Director, Engineering Department, Siemens Co., USA, 1987-1980; Director, Engineering Department, Avis Corporation, USA, 1980-1982; private businessman, 1982-present

**Address:** No. 30 Asqalani St. (P.O. Box 35091), Amman  
**Tel.:** 569-0604 (residence) 464-4301 (office)  
**Fax:** 464-4310 **Mobile:** 530604 or 531430

## Ahmad Ennab



**Electoral district:** Ajloun Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 2,895  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Independent  
**Place and date of birth:** Kfranjeh, 1939  
**Academic qualifications:** M.D., Skobia University, former Yugoslavia, 1968; specialized certification in Gynaecology and Dermatology, Skobia University, 1981;

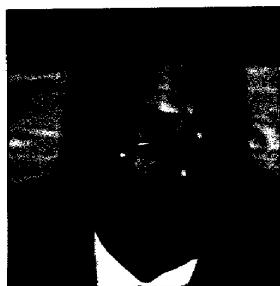
B.A., History and Philosophy, Skobia University, 1986

**Professional history:** Director, Deir Alla and Rabad Health Centre, 1970-1978; Director and gynaecologist/dermatologist, North Shouneh Hospital, 1981; Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993 (received 5,208 votes)

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian Medical Association; member, Jordanian Gynaecology and Dermatology Association; member, Historians Society

**Address:** Secondary School St. (P.O. Box 40), Kfranjeh  
**Tel.:** 02/656-0009 **Mobile:** 566027

## Rida Haddad



**Electoral district:** Ajloun Governorate  
**Seat:** Christian  
**Votes:** 885  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** Independent  
**Membership in Lower House committees:**  
 Member, Employment and Social Development Committee; member, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee  
**Place and date of birth:** Khirbet Al-

Wahadneh, 1947

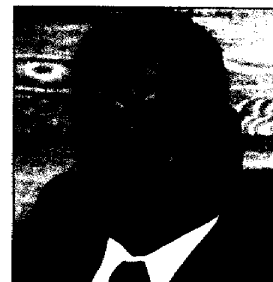
**Academic qualifications:** Dentistry Degree, Greece, 1976

**Professional history:** Dentist, Jordanian Armed Forces, 1976-1985

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Dentist, Jordanian Caritas Society; member, Jordanian Dental Association

**Address:** Abu Alia, Armed Forces Housing, Tabarbour  
 (P.O. Box 230452), Amman  
**Tel.:** 505-2567

## Mohammed Badri



**Electoral district:** Aqaba Governorate  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Votes:** 2,755  
**Party:** Independent  
**Parliamentary bloc:** National  
**Membership in Lower House committees:**  
 Chairman, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee; member, Arab and International Affairs Committee  
**Place and date of birth:** Aqaba, 1960

**Academic qualifications:** M.D., Timishwara University, Romania, 1985; specialized certification in Cardiology and Internal Medicine, Timishwara University, 1989

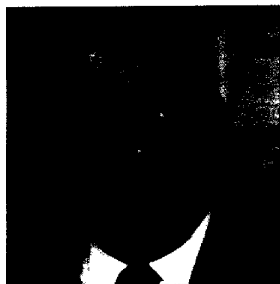
**Professional history:** Physician, Ministry of Health, 1991-1993; physician, private clinic, 1993-1997

**Membership in civil society institutions:** Member, Jordanian Medical Association; member and former president, Al-Nadwah Cultural Club; member, Sons of Aqaba Welfare Society; member, Sons of Aqaba Heritage Society; member, Sons of Aqaba Orphans Society; member, Friends of Beit Al-Maqdes (Jerusalem) Society

**Address:** Basman St., third housing area (P.O. Box 1058), Aqaba  
**Tel.:** 03/201-9197 (residence) 03/201-9190 (office) Mobile: 530445



**Ziad Shweikh**



**Electoral district:** Aqaba Governorate

**Seat:** Muslim

**Votes:** 2,356

**Party:** Independent

**Parliamentary bloc:** National

**Place and date of birth:** Ma'an, 1950

**Academic qualifications:** Diploma, Business Administration, Lebanon, 1972

**Professional history:** Deputy, 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament, 1989-1993 (received 4,896 votes)

**Address:** Amman (P.O. Box 20279)

**Tel.:** 553-6927    **Fax:** 553-6418

**Annex**

**Annex table 1**  
**Results of the elections for Jordan's 13<sup>th</sup> Lower House of Parliament**  
**and deputy affiliations\***

Constituency	Political and party affiliation(s)	Number of votes
<b>Amman First District</b> Rashed Al-Barayseh Khalil Atiyyeh Hamadeh Fara'neh  No. of candidates = 19; W/C = 15.8%** No. of votes = 31,921; WV/TV = 38.8%	National Constitutional Party Independent Close to PLO	4,780 4,554 3,036
<b>Amman Second District</b> Abdulmajeed Al-Aqtash Mohammed Al-Kouz Mohammed Dhweib  No. of candidates = 15; W/C = 20% No. of votes = 26,136; WV/TV = 37%	Independent Islamist Independent National Constitutional Party/ centrist	3,624 3,263 2,795
<b>Amman Third District</b> Ali Abu Al-Ragheb Ra'ed Al-Bakri Lutfi Barghouti Nayef Mola Khalil Haddadeen  No. of candidates = 19; W/C = 26.3% No. of votes = 27,176; WV/TV = 55.2%	Independent liberal Independent Independent Islamist Independent liberal Jordanian Arabic (Ba'ath) Socialist Party/pan-Arabist	4,315 1,306 1,044 5,213 3,134
<b>Amman Fourth District</b> Barjas Al-Hadeed Hamad Abu Zeid  No. of candidates = 14; W/C = 14.3% No. of votes = 28,027; WV/TV = 53%	Independent Independent	10,155 4,689
<b>Amman Fifth District</b> Mohammed Abu Hdeib  Ahmad Owidi Al-Abbadi Ahmad Al-Ajarmeh Assaf Al-Assaf Muneer Sobar  No. of candidates = 35; W/C = 14.3% No. of votes = 47,152; WV/TV = 26.6%	National Constitutional Party/ centrist Independent Independent National Constitutional Party/ centrist Independent centrist	3,000 2,830 2,493 2,264 1,969

Constituency	Political and party affiliation(s)	Number of votes
<b>Central Bedouin</b> Saleh Jbour Ghazi Al-Fayez  No. of candidates - 18; W/C = 11.1% No. of votes = 20,014; WV/TV = 26.5%	Independent National Constitutional Party/ centrist	2,761 2,539
<b>Irbid</b> Mohammed Bani Hani Mohammed Al-Batayneh Abdulraouf Rawabdeh  Majid Ababneh Sami Al-Khasawneh Saleh Sha'watah Kamel Al-Omari Abdulrazzaq Tbeishat Raji Haddad  No. of candidates = 60; W/C = 15% No. of votes = 108,678; WV/TV = 35.3%	Independent Independent leftist National Constitutional Party/ centrist Independent Independent Close to PLO Independent centrist Independent Islamist Independent	4,905 4,720 4,610 4,563 4,560 4,093 4,047 3,815 3,097
<b>Ramtha and Bani Kinaneh</b> Fawaz Al-Zou'bi Osama Malkawi Ghazi Obeidat  No. of candidates = 17; W/C = 17.6% No. of votes = 41,749; WV/TV = 43.5%	Independent Independent Independent	6,667 5,862 5,651
<b>North Jordan Valley and Al-Koura</b> Mijhim Skour Yousef Al-Shraydeh  No. of candidates = 27; W/C = 7.4% No. of votes = 42,585; WV/TV = 22.5%	Independent Independent	5,344 4,238
<b>Balqa'</b> Mohammed Ra'fat Ghaleb Al-Zou'bi  Mahmoud Kharabsheh Abdulrazzaq Nsour  Salameh Hyari Hashem Fa'ouri Sameer Qa'war Fawzi Daoud Tuaimah  No. of candidates = 47; W/C = 17% No. of votes = 83,905; WV/TV = 39.3%	Independent Islamist National Constitutional Party/ centrist Independent centrist National Constitutional Party/ centrist Independent Independent centrist Independent Independent liberal	8,034 4,831 4,189 4,334 3,910 3,388 2,308 2,011

Constituency	Political and party affiliation(s)	Number of votes
<b>Kerak</b> Khaled Tarawneh Amjad Majali  Abdulahdi Majali  Ayed Adayleh Mohammed Al-Amer Riyad Sarayreh Mansour Ben Tareef  Abdullah Zreikat Nazeeh Ammareen  No. of candidates = 40; W/C = 22.5% No. of votes = 72,493; WV/TV = 52.2%	Independent pan-Arabist National Constitutional Party/ centrist National Constitutional Party/ centrist Independent pan-Arabist Independent Independent National Constitutional Party/ centrist Independent Independent pan-Arabist	6,638 6,060 5,133 5,116 3,916 3,856 2,947 2,845 1,322
<b>Ma'an</b> Ahmad Al- Khattab Waleed Awajan Nayef Kreishan  No. of candidates = 16; W/C = 18.8% No. of votes = 18,472; WV/TV = 38.3%	Independent Independent Independent centrist	2,767 2,345 1,961
<b>South Bedouin</b> Abdullah Al-Jazi  Bkheet Al-Manaiah  No. of candidates = 17; W/C = 11.8% No. of votes = 20,154; WV/TV = 28%	National Constitutional Party/ centrist Independent	3,072 2,565
<b>Zarqa</b> Noman Ghwairi  Hmoud Khalayleh Mikhlid Zawahreh Adnan Mara'i Mansour Murad Bassam Haddadeen  No. of candidates = 41; W/C = 14.6% No. of votes = 65,787; WV/TV = 42.8%	National Constitutional Party/ centrist Independent Independent Independent Independent pan-Arabist Jordanian Democratic Leftist Party	10,859 6,903 3,338 3,119 2,089 1,865
<b>Mafrq</b> Abdulkareem Doghmi Mohammed Abu Olaim Nawaf Khawaldeh  No. of candidates = 16; W/C = 18.8% No. of votes = 27,370; WV/TV = 43.6%	Independent liberal Independent Independent	5,328 3,737 2,857

Constituency	Political and party affiliation(s)	Number of votes
<b>North Bedouin</b> Sa'ad Hayl Srour Daifallah Kaiber	Independent National Constitutional Party/ centrist	6,330 4,683
No. of candidates = 14; W/C = 14.3% No. of votes = 26,385; WV/TV = 41.7%		
<b>Tafileh</b> Mohammed Al-Ouran Abdullah Al-Akayleh Sudqi Shbatat	Arab Land Party/pan-Arabist Islamic Action Front/Islamist Independent centrist	2,967 2,104 2,092
No. of candidates 17; W/C = 17.6% No. of votes = 22,518; WV/TV = 31.8%		
<b>Madaba</b> Mohammed Al-Azaydeh Ali Abu Rbaihah Nash'at Hamameh	Islamic Action Front/Islamist National Constitutional Party/ centrist Jordanian Arabic (Ba'ath) Socialist Party/pan-Arabist	3,952 2,814 2,743
No. of candidates = 23; W/C = 13% No. of votes = 30,604; WV/TV = 31%		
<b>Jerash</b> Riyad Othman Mifleh Al-Rhaimi	Independent National Constitutional Party/ centrist	4,335 4,192
No. of candidates = 22; W/C = 9.1% No. of votes = 33,624; WV/TV = 25.4%		
<b>Ajloun</b> Hazim Momani Ahmad Ennab Rida Haddad	Independent Independent liberal Independent	3,353 2,895 885
No. of candidates = 38; W/C = 7.9% No. of votes = 33,044; WV/TV = 21.6%		
<b>Aqaba</b> Mohammed Badri Ziad Shweikh	Independent Independent	2,755 2,356
No. of candidates = 9; W/C = 22.2% No. of votes = 9,879; WV/TV = 51.7%		

Source: Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit.

\*Party affiliation is determined by the information provided during the campaigns.

\*\* W = winners; C = candidates.

\*\*\* WV = winners' votes; TV = total votes cast.

**Annex table 2**  
Population and voter statistics by  
governorate and constituency (1997)

Gover- norate	Constituency	Jordanian population	Eligible voters	Regist. voters	Regist. voters as a % of eligible voters	No. of voters particip. in elections	Particip. voters as a % of regist. voters
Amman	First District	318,821	154,628	139,603	90.3	32,587	23.34
	Second District	517,269	250,875	130,192	51.9	27,002	20.74
	Third District	160,445	77,816	117,217	150.6	27,829	23.74
	Fourth District	197,418	95,747	102,881	107.5	28,862	28.05
	Fifth District	361,850	175,497	136,183	77.6	48,223	35.41
	Centr. Bedouin	44,600	21,631	33,839	156.4	20,191	59.67
	Subtotal	1,600,403	776,194	659,915	85.0	184,694	27.99
Irbid	Irbid	464,958	224,110	220,913	98.7	110,674	50.10
	Ramtha and Bani Kinaneh	143,002	69,356	69,793	100.6	41,991	60.17
	North Jordan Valley/Koura	146,831	71,213	72,128	101.3	43,289	60.02
	Subtotal	754,791	364,679	362,834	99.5	195,954	54.01
Balqa'	Balqa'	283,309	137,404	174,976	127.3	83,905	47.95
Kerak	Kerak	165,677	80,353	98,818	123.0	69,713	70.54
Ma'an	Ma'an	58,635	28,437	27,528	96.8	18,688	67.88
	South Bedouin	49,869	24,186	28,643	118.4	20,205	70.54
	Subtotal	108,504	52,624	56,171	106.7	38,893	69.24
Zarqa	Zarqa	649,923	312,011	242,198	77.6	66,626	27.51
Mafrag	Mafrag	97,649	47,360	45,552	96.2	27,588	60.56
	North Bedouin	62,622	30,372	41,565	136.8	26,605	64.01
	Subtotal	160,271	77,732	87,117	112.1	54,193	62.21
Tafileh	Tafileh	54,525	26,444	32,111	121.4	22,780	70.94
Madaba	Madaba	104,062	50,470	48,644	96.4	30,067	61.81
Jerash	Jerash	124,664	60,462	53,177	87.9	34,408	64.70
Ajloun	Ajloun	95,698	46,413	57,822	124.5	33,504	57.94
Aqaba	Aqaba	68,773	33,354	16,252	48.7	9,878	60.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,170,660</b>	<b>2,018,139</b>	<b>1,890,035</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>824,615</b>	<b>43.6</b>

Source: Jordan, Ministry of Interior, and Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit.

**Annex table 3**  
Voting comparisons between 1989, 1993 and 1997

Factors	1989	1993	1997
Voter turnout as a % of eligible voters	41.1%	45.7%	40.8%
Voter turnout as a % of registered voters	54.5%	56.12%	43.6%
Voter turnout as a % of election card holders	63.3%	68.2%	55.7%

Source: Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit.

**Annex table 4**

**Candidate comparisons for 1989, 1993 and 1997:  
the competition rate for seats in each constituency**

Constituency	Seats	1989		1993		1997	
		Candi- dates	Rate	Candi- dates	Rate	Candi- dates	Rate
Amman First	3	22	7.3	21	7.0	19	6.3
Amman Second	3	35	11.7	22	7.3	15	5.0
Amman Third	5	55	11.0	28	5.6	19	3.8
Amman Fourth	2	19	9.5	20	10.0	14	7.0
Amman Fifth	5	52	10.4	40	8.0	35	7.0
Amman Sixth/ Madaba*	3	28	9.3	22	7.3	23	7.7
Centr. Bedouin	2	17	8.5	14	7.0	18	9.0
Irbid	9	69	7.7	60	6.7	60	6.7
Ramtha and Bani Kinaneh	3	18	6.0	18	6.0	17	5.7
North Jordan Valley/Koura	2	18	9.0	19	9.5	27	13.5
Kerak	9	64	7.1	56	6.2	40	4.4
Zarqa	6	60	10.0	53	8.8	41	6.8
South Bedouin	2	13	6.5	13	6.5	17	8.5
Mafrq	3	21	7.0	17	5.7	16	5.3
Tafleh	3	17	5.7	17	5.7	17	5.7
North Bedouin	2	19	9.5	10	5.0	14	7.0
Jerash	2	20	10.0	13	6.5	22	11.0
Ajloun	3	31	10.3	26	8.7	38	12.7
Balqa'	8	42	5.3	47	5.9	47	5.9
Ma'an	3	27	9.0	18	6.0	16	5.3
Aqaba**	2					9	4.5
Total	80	647	8.1	534	6.7	524	6.6

Source: Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit.

\*Madaba was one of the Amman constituencies until the 1997 elections, when it became an independent constituency.

\*\*Aqaba became an independent constituency prior to the 1997 elections.

**Annex table 5**

**Ranking of deputies according to number of votes received**

No.	Deputy	Votes	Constituency
1.	Noman Ghwairi	10,859	Zarqa
2.	Barjas Al-Hadeed	10,155	Amman Fourth District
3.	Mohammed Ra'fat	8,034	Balqa'
4.	Hmoud Khalavleh	6,903	Zarqa
5.	Fawaz Al-Zou'bi	6,667	Ramtha/Bani Kinaneh
6.	Khaled Tarawneh	6,638	Kerak
7.	Sa'ad Hayl Srou	6,330	North Bedouin
8.	Amjad Majali	6,060	Kerak
9.	Osama Malkawi	5,862	Ramtha/Bani Kinaneh
10.	Ghazi Obeidat	5,651	Ramtha/Bani Kinaneh
11.	Mijhim Skour	5,344	N. Jordan Valley/Koura
12.	Abdulkareem Doghmi	5,328	Mafrq
13.	Navef Mola	5,213	Amman Third District
14.	Abdulhadi Majali	5,133	Kerak
15.	Aved Adavleh	5,116	Kerak
16.	Mohammed Bani Hani	4,905	Irbid
17.	Ghaleb Al-Zou'bi	4,831	Balqa'
18.	Rashed Al-Barayseh	4,780	Amman First District
19.	Mohammed Al-Batayneh	4,720	Irbid
20.	Hamad Abu Zeid	4,689	Amman Fourth District
21.	Daifallah Kaiber	4,683	North Bedouin
22.	Abdulraouf Rawabdeh	4,610	Irbid
23.	Majid Ababneh	4,563	Irbid
24.	Sami Al-Khasawneh	4,559	Irbid
25.	Khalil Atiyyeh	4,554	Amman First District
26.	Rivad Othman	4,335	Jerash
27.	Abdulrazzaq Nsour	4,334	Balqa'
28.	Ali Abu Al-Ragheb	4,315	Amman Third District
29.	Yousef Al-Shraydeh	4,238	N. Jordan Valley/Koura
30.	Mifleh Al-Rhaimi	4,192	Jerash
31.	Mahmoud Kharabsheh	4,189	Balqa'
32.	Saleh Sha'watah	4,093	Irbid
33.	Kamel Al-Omari	4,047	Irbid
34.	Mohammed Al-Azaydeh	3,952	Madaba
35.	Mohammed Al-Amer	3,916	Kerak
36.	Salameh Hyari	3,910	Balqa'
37.	Riyad Sarayreh	3,856	Kerak
38.	Abdulrazzaq Tbeishat	3,815	Irbid
39.	Mohammed Abu Olaim	3,737	Mafrq
40.	Abdulmajeed Al-Aqtash	3,624	Amman Second District
41.	Hashem Fa'ouri	3,388	Balqa'

No.	Deputy	Votes	Constituency
42.	Hazim Momani	3,353	Ajloun
43.	Mohammed Al-Kouz	3,263	Amman Second District
44.	Mikhlid Zawahreh	3,199	Zarqa
45.	Khalil Haddadeen	3,134	Amman Third District
46.	Adnan Mara'i	3,119	Zarqa
47.	Raji Haddad	3,097	Irbid
48.	Abdullah Al-Jazi	3,072	South Bedouin
49.	Hamadeh Fara'neh	3,036	Amman First District
50.	Mohammed Abu Hdeib	3,000	Amman Fifth District
51.	Mohammed Al-Ouran	2,967	Tafileh
52.	Mansour Ben Tareef	2,947	Kerak
53.	Ahmad Ennab	2,895	Ajloun
54.	Nawaf Khawaldeh	2,859	Ma'raq
55.	Ahmad Owidi Al-Abbadi	2,830	Amman Fifth District
56.	Ali Abu Rbaihah	2,814	Madaba
57.	Mohammed Dhweib	2,795	Amman Second District
58.	Ahmad Al-Khattab	2,767	Ma'an
59.	Saleh Jbour	2,761	Central Bedouin
60.	Mohammed Badri	2,755	Aqaba
61.	Nash'at Hamarneh	2,743	Madaba
62.	Bkheet Al-Manaiah	2,565	South Bedouin
63.	Ghazi Al-Fayez	2,539	Central Bedouin
64.	Ahmad Al-Ajarmeh	2,493	Amman Fifth District
65.	Ziad Shweikh	2,356	Aqaba
66.	Waleed Awajan	2,345	Ma'an
67.	Sameer Qa'war	2,308	Balqa'
68.	Assaf Al-Assaf	2,264	Amman Fifth District
69.	Abdullah Al-Akayieh	2,104	Tafileh
70.	Sudqi Shbatat	2,092	Tafileh
71.	Mansour Murad	2,089	Zarqa
72.	Abdullah Zreikat	2,045	Kerak
73.	Fawzi Daoud Tuaimah	2,011	Balqa'
74.	Muneer Sobar	1,969	Amman Fifth District
75.	Nayef Kreishan	1,961	Ma'an
76.	Bassam Haddadeen	1,839	Zarqa
77.	Nazeeh Ammareen	1,322	Kerak
78.	Ra'ed Al-Bakri	1,306	Amman Third District
79.	Lutfi Barghouti	1,044	Amman Third District
80.	Rida Haddad	885	Ajloun

Source: Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit.

**Annex table 6**  
**Lower House parliamentary blocs (first session)**

**National bloc**

Saleh Sha'watah (Chairman)	Khalil Atiyyeh
Mohammed Abu Hdeib (Spokesman)	Mijhim Skour
Mohammed Ra'fat	Waleed Awajan
Mikhlid Zawahreh	Adnan Mara'i
Nawaf Khawaldeh	Mohammed Badri
Ziad Shweikh	Riyad Othman

**Parliamentary Democratic Alliance bloc**

Ali Abu Al-Ragheb (Rapporteur)	Lutfi Barghouti
Abdulrazzaq Tbeishat (Spokesman)	Ahmad Al-Ajarmeh
Hazim Momani	Assaf Al-Assaf
Yousef Al-Shraydeh	Abdulrazzaq Nsour
Salameh Hyari	Sameer Qa'war
Amjad Majali	Hmoud Khalayleh
Abdulkareem Doghmi	

**Reconciliation bloc**

Abdulahdi Majali (Chairman)	Mohammed Dhweib
Hashem Fa'ouri (Secretary)	Abdulraouf Rawabdeh
Abdullah Al-Jazi (Spokesman)	Rashed Al-Barayseh
Kamel Al-Omari	Mahmoud Kharabsheh
Nayef Kreishan	Sudqi Shbatat
Ali Abu Rbaihah	Miffleh Al-Rhaimi
Daifallah Kaiber	

**Democratic National Solidarity bloc**

Barjas Al-Hadeed (Chairman)	Nayef Mola
Fawzi Daoud Tuaimah (Spokesman)	Hamad Abu Zeid
Muneer Sobar	Sami Al-Khasawneh
Raji Haddad	Fawaz Al-Zou'bi
Ghaleb Al-Zou'bi	Mansour Ben Tareef
Abdullah Zreikat	Noman Ghwairi
Sa'ad Hayl Srou	Saleh Jbour
Ghazi Al-Fayez	Bkheet Al-Manaiah

*(annex table 6, continued)***Independent bloc**

Abdulmajeed Al-Aqtash	Hamadeh Al-Fara'neh
Mohammed Al-Kouz	Ahmad Owidi Al-Abbadi
Mohammed Bani Hani	Majid Ababneh
Osama Malkawi	Ghazi Obeidat
Mohammed Al-Amer	Riyad Sarayreh
Ahmad Al-Khattab	Mohammed Abu Olaim
Ahmad Ennab	Rida Haddad

**Opposition bloc**

Khalil Haddadeen	Mohammed Al-Batayneh
Khaled Tarawneh	Ayed Adayleh
Nazeeh Ammareen	Mansour Murad
Bassam Haddadeen	Mohammed Al-Ouran
Abdullah Al-Akayleh	Mohammed Al-Azaydeh
Nash'at Hamarneh	

Source: Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit.

**Annex table 7****Lower House parliamentary committees (first session)**

<b>Lower House Speaker</b>	Sa'ad Hayl Srour
<b>First Deputy Speaker</b>	Yousef Al-Shraydeh
<b>Second Deputy Speaker</b>	Nawaf Khawaldeh
<b>First Assistant Speaker</b>	Riyad Othman
<b>Second Assistant Speaker</b>	Ahmad Al-Ajarmeh

**Legal Affairs Committee**

Ghaleb Al-Zou'bi (Chairman)	Mahmoud Kharabsheh (Rapporteur)
Rashed Al-Barayseh	Mohammed Abu Hdeib
Mohammed Al-Batayneh	Abdulrazzaq Tbeishat
Osama Malkawi	Waleed Awajan
Mohammed Al-Azaydeh	Ghazi Al-Fayez

*(annex table 7, continued)***Financial and Economic Affairs Committee**

Ali Abu Al-Ragheb (Chairman)	Muneer Sobar (Rapporteur)
Khalil Atiyyeh	Ra'ed Al-Bakri
Mohammed Bani Hani	Sameer Qa'war
Abdulahdi Majali	Nash'at Hamarneh
Mifleh Al-Rhaimi	

**Arab and International Affairs Committee**

Abdullah Al-Jazi (Chairman)	Moh'd Abu Hdeib (Rapporteur)
Nayef Mola	Khalil Haddadeen
Mohammed Al-Batayneh	Fawzi Daoud Tuaimah
Amjad Majali	Mohammed Al-Ouran
Hazim Momani	Mohammed Badri
Daifallah Kaiber	

**Educational, Cultural and Youth Affairs Committee**

Fawzi Daoud Tuaimah (Chairman)	Nayef Kreishan (Rapporteur)
Abdulmajeed Al-Aqtash	Mohammed Dhweib
Lutfi Barghouti	Ahmad Al-Ajarmeh
Mohammed Ra'fat	Abdulrazzaq Nsour
Mohammed Al-Amer	Waleed Awajan
Saleh Jbour	

**National Guidance Committee**

Raji Haddad (Chairman)	Mahmoud Kharabsheh (Rapporteur)
Hamadeh Fara'neh	Mohammed Al-Kouz
Nayef Mola	Mohammed Ra'fat
Amjad Majali	Bassam Haddadeen
Abdullah Al-Jazi	

**Health and Environmental Affairs Committee**

Mohammed Badri (Chairman)	Sudqi Shbatat (Rapporteur)
Sami Al-Khasawneh	Ghazi Obeidat
Abdulrazzaq Nsour	Salameh Hyari
Riyad Sarayreh	Nayef Kreishan
Adnan Mara'i	Rida Haddad

(annex table 7, continued)

**Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee**

Salameh Hyari (Chairman)	Noman Ghwairi (Rapporteur)
Barjas Al-Hadeed	Hamad Abu Zeid
Mijhim Skour	Sameer Qa'war
Ayed Adayleh	Ahmad Al-Khattab
Ali Abu Rbaihah	Riyad Othman
Daifallah Kaiber	

**Employment and Social Development Committee**

Hazim Momani (Chairman)	Hashem Fa'ouri (Rapporteur)
Sami Al-Khasawneh	Kamel Al-Omari
Riyad Sarayreh	Hmoud Khalayleh
Mikhlid Zawahreh	Mohammed Al-Ouran
Riyad Othman	Rida Haddad

**Energy and Mineral Resources Committee**

Ali Abu Rbaihah (Chairman)	Hmoud Khalayleh (Rapporteur)
Ali Abu Al-Ragheb	Ra'ed Al-Bakri
Barjas Al-Hadeed	Fawaz Al-Zou'bi
Osama Malkawi	

**Public Services, Tourism and Antiquities Committee**

Khaled Tarawneh (Chairman)	Khalil Atiyyeh (Rapporteur)
Hamad Abu Zeid	Fawaz Al-Zou'bi
Noman Ghwairi	Adnan Mara'i
Sudqi Shbatat	

**Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee**

Mohammed Al-Azaydeh (Chairman)	Assaf Al-Assaf (Rapporteur)
Khalil Haddadeen	Ahmad Owidi Al-Abbadi
Ahmad Al-Ajarmeh	Muneer Sobar
Khaled Tarawneh	Abdullah Zreikat
Mansour Murad	Nash'at Hamarneh
Mifleh Al-Rhaimi	

(annex table 7, continued)

**Palestine Committee**

Abdulmajeed Al-Aqtash (Chairman)	Mohammed Al-Kouz (Rapporteur)
Rashed Al-Barayseh	Hamadeh Fara'neh
Mohammed Dhweib	Lutfi Barghouti
Assaf Al-Assaf	Ghaleb Al-Zou'bi
Abdullah Zreikat	Mansour Murad
Bassam Haddadeen	

**Rural and Badia Affairs Committee**

Ahmad Al-Khattab (Chairman)	Saleh Jbour (Rapporteur)
Bkheet Al-Manaiah	

Source: Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit.

**Annex table 8****Party candidates and seats won, according to the official lists**

Party	Candidates	Seats
National Constitutional Party	11	2
Jordanian Arabic (Ba'ath) Socialist Party	2	1
Democratic National Unity Party*	4	1
Jordanian Communist Party	2	--
Arab Land Party	1	1
Total	20	5

Source: Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit.

\* Now known as the Jordanian Democratic Leftist Party.



**Annex table 9**
**Former deputies who won seats in the 1997 elections**
**A. Members of the 12<sup>th</sup> Parliament (1993-1997)**

Deputy	1997		1993	
	Constituency	Votes	Constituency	Votes
Mohammed Dhweib	Amman 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	2,795	Amman 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	5,257
Abdulmajeed Al-Aqtash	Amman 2 <sup>nd</sup> District	3,624	Amman 6 <sup>th</sup> District	3,626
Ali Abu Al-Ragheb	Amman 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	4,315	Amman 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	8,162
Khalil Haddadeen	Amman 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	3,134	Amman 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	1,582
Muneer Sobar	Amman 5 <sup>th</sup> District	1,991	Amman 5 <sup>th</sup> District	2,302
Bassam Haddadeen	Zarqa	1,839	Zarqa	1,840
Sameer Qa'war	Balqa'	2,308	Balqa'	2,621
Fawzi Daoud Tuaimah	Balqa'	2,011	Balqa'	2,038
Abdulrazzaq Tbeishat	Irbid	3,815	Irbid	3,382
Saleh Sha'watah	Irbid	4,093	Irbid	4,221
Abdulraouf Rawabdeh	Irbid	4,610	Irbid	4,175
Fawaz Al-Zou'bi	Ramtha/Bani Kinaneh	6,667	Ramtha/Bani Kinaneh	5,544
Mifleh Al-Rhaimi	Jerash	4,192	Jerash	4,893
Mohammed Abu Olaim	Mafrag	3,737	Mafrag	2,644
Abdulkareem Doghmi	Mafrag	5,328	Mafrag	3,672
Sa'ad Hayl Srou	North Bedouin	6,330	North Bedouin	6,582
Abdulhadi Majali	Kerak	5,133	Kerak	3,871
Nazeeh Ammareen	Kerak	1,322	Kerak	1,073
Mansour Bin Tareef	Kerak	2,942	Kerak	2,988
Abdullah Al-Akayleh	Tafileh	2,104	Tafileh	2,398

**Annex table 9 (continued)**
**B. Members of the 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament (1989-1993)**

Deputy	1997		1993	
	Constituency	Votes	Constituency	Votes
Ahmad O. Al-Abbadi	Amman 5 <sup>th</sup> District	2,823	Amman 5 <sup>th</sup> District	4,764
Mansour Murad	Zarqa	2,089	Amman 3 <sup>rd</sup> District	8,747
Bassam Haddadeen	Zarqa	1,839	Zarqa	1,840
Ahmad Ennab	Ajloun	2,895	Ajloun	5,208
Nawaf Khawaldeh	Mafrag	2,859	Mafrag	2,533
Mohammed Abu Olaim	Mafrag	3,737	Mafrag	2,644
Abdulkareem Doghmi	Mafrag	5,328	Mafrag	3,672
Abdullah Zreikat	Kerak	2,840	Kerak	9,478
Ziad Shweikh	Aqaba	2,356	Ma'an	4,896
Sameer Qa'war	Balqa'	2,308	Balqa'	2,621
Fawzi Daoud Tuaimah	Balqa'	2,011	Balqa'	2,038
Abdulraouf Rawabdeh	Irbid	4,610	Irbid	4,175
Sa'ad Hayl Srou	North Bedouin	6,330	North Bedouin	6,582
Abdullah Al-Akayleh	Tafileh	2,104	Tafileh	2,398

Source: Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit.

**Annex table 10**
**Professional distribution of the 80 deputies of the 13<sup>th</sup> Parliament**

Army	General security	Government employee	Physician	Engineer	Author/journalist
15	3	13	13	10	3
Lawyer	Farmer	Businessman	Private sector employer	University professor	Pharmacist
4	5	7	4	2	1

Source: Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit.

**Annex table 11**  
Distribution of 13<sup>th</sup> Parliament deputies  
according to educational qualifications

Education	No. of deputies	Percentage of total
Below secondary education	2	2.50
Secondary education	10	12.50
Diploma	4	5.00
Bachelor's degree	50	62.50
Higher diploma	1	1.25
Master's degree	6	7.50
Ph.D.	6	7.50
Unspecified	1	1.25
Total	80	100

Source: Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit.

**Annex table 12**  
Distribution of 13<sup>th</sup> Parliament deputies  
according to age

Age range	30-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61+	Total
No. of deputies	--	5	13	16	27	13	6	80
Percentage	--	6.25	16.25	20.00	33.75	16.25	7.50	100

Source: Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit.

**Annex table 13**  
Upper House parliamentary committees

<b>Permanent Office</b>	
Speaker	Zeid Al-Rifa'i
First Deputy Speaker	Abdulkareem Kabariti
Second Deputy Speaker	Thouqan Hindawi
First Assistant Speaker	Leila Sharaf
Second Assistant Speaker	Raja'i Dajani
<b>Higher House</b>	
Naji Tarawneh	Mohammed Rasoul Keilani
Jawdat Sboul	

(annex table 13, continued)

**Legal Affairs Committee**

Jawdat Sboul (Rapporteur)	Mohammed Rasoul Keilani
Abdulbaqi Gammouh	Adnan Abu Odeh
Kamal Sha'er	Zohair Al-Kayed
Raja'i Dajani	Adeeb Halaseh

**Financial and Economic Affairs Committee**

Kamal Sha'er (Rapporteur)	Abdulkareem Kabariti
Khaled Haj Hassan	Mohammed Rasoul Keilani
Raja'i Muasher	Taher Kan'an
Jawdat Sboul	Subhiyyeh Ma'ani

**Foreign Affairs Committee**

Thouqan Hindawi (Rapporteur)	Habis Majali
Raja'i Muasher	Adnan Abu Odeh
Leila Sharaf	Taher Kan'an
Mohammed Edwan	Fawaz Abu Al-Ghanem
Jamal Khotat	Nayef Al-Qadi
Ali Salem Al-Qdah	

**Educational and Cultural Affairs Committee**

Abdulbaqi Gammouh (Rapporteur)	Sami Judeh
Thouqan Hindawi	Kamel Ajlouni
Jawdat Sboul	Adeeb Halaseh
Fawaz Abu Al-Ghanem	Nader Abu Sha'er
'Asem Ghousheh	

**Environment, Health and Social Development Committee**

Kamel Ajlouni (Rapporteur)	Marwan Hmoud
Leila Sharaf	Taher Kan'an
Mohammed Edwan	Nader Abu Sha'er
'Asem Ghousheh	Subhiyyeh Ma'ani

(annex table 13, continued)

**Administrative Affairs Committee**

Marwan Hmoud (Rapporteur)	Sami Judeh
Raja'i Muasher	Adeeb Halaseh
Faisal Al-Jazi	Jamal Khotat
Nayef Al-Qadi	Ali Salem Al-Qdah
Dawoud Suleiman	

**Agricultural and Water Affairs Committee**

Mohammed Edwan (Rapporteur)	Marwan Hmoud
Fawaz Abu Al-Ghanem	Nader Abu Sha'er
Faisal Al-Jazi	Nayef Al-Qadi
Ali Salem Al-Qdah	'Asem Ghousheh
Zohair Al-Kayed	

Source: Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit

**Annex table 14**  
**Senators' professional classifications**

Senator	Position/profession
Abdul Salam Majali	Former Prime Minister
Zeid Al-Rifa'i	Former Prime Minister
Mudar Badran	Former Prime Minister
Abdulkareem Kabariti	Former Prime Minister
Akef Al-Fayez	Former minister
Sami Judeh	Former minister/economist
Khaled Haj Hassan	Former minister/academic
Thouqan Hindawi	Former Deputy Prime Minister/academic
Habis Majali	Retired Marshal
Mohammed Rasoul Keilani	Former minister/lawyer
Marwan Hmoud	Former minister
Naji Tarawneh	Former minister/judge
Raja'i Muasher	Former minister/economist
Taher Hikmat	Former minister/judge
Jawad Anani	Chief of the Royal Court/economist
Leila Sharaf	Former minister
Kamel Ajlouni	Former minister/physician
Abdullah Nsour	Former Deputy Prime Minister

Senator	Position/profession
Taher Kan'an	Minister/economist
Raja'i Dajani	Former minister/lawyer
Hamdi Al-Tabaa'	Former minister/economist
Abdulbaqi Gammouh	Former minister
Mohammed Edwan	Former minister/diplomat
Adeeb Halaseh	Former minister/judge
Jawdat Sboul	Former minister/lawyer
Fawaz Abu Al-Ghanem	Former minister/lawyer
Rima Khalaf	Former minister/economist
Tawfiq Kreishan	Minister/academic
Nader Abu Sha'er	Minister/physician
Sa'ad Al-Din Jum'ah	Former Minister of State/academic
Natheer Rasheed	Former minister
Kamal Sha'er	Economist
Faisal Al-Jazi	Sheikh (head of tribe)
Jamal Khotat	Diplomat/academic
Nayef Al-Qadi	Minister/diplomat
Ali Salem Al-Qdah	Retired Major General
'Asem Ghousheh	Engineer
Zohair Al-Kayed	Judge
Dawoud Sulciman	Former parliamentarian/physician
Subhiyyeh Ma'ani	Academic/economist
Sami Al-Fayez	Sheikh (head of tribe)
Adnan Abu Odeh	Former minister/diplomat
Ahmad Obeidat	Former Prime Minister
Taher Al-Masri	Former Prime Minister
Ibrahim Ghababsheh	Former minister
Marwan Doudeen	Former minister
Khalil Fanatsah	Retired Major General

Source: Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit.

**Annex table 15**  
**Professional distribution of the senators**  
**of the 13<sup>th</sup> Parliament**

Prime Minister	Minister	Ambassador	Employed in Royal Court	Military leader
6	27	8	10	7
Tribal sheikh	Senator	Deputy	Judge	Business woman
3	17	12	4	1

Source: Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, Parliamentary and Electoral Studies Unit.

**Annex table 16**  
**Voting record for the 1998 draft law on**  
**printed materials and publications**

Session	For	Against	Abstentions	Absent	Withdrew from session
Lower House (9 Aug. 1998)	38	10	--	18*	14
Upper House (17 Aug. 1998)	27	8	5	5	--

\*Eight were excused, five were absent without excuse, and five were absent for unspecified reasons.

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*About the people who put the book together...*

**Hani Hourani** was born in Zarqa, Jordan, in 1945. He has carried out extensive research on a number of Jordanian issues and has written about the country's political, social and parliamentary life, including analyses of election results. Hourani was in charge of a quarterly publication published in Nicosia called *Jordan Magazine* between 1984 and 1990. In 1993 he established Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center and has served as its head since that time. His books include *A History of Parliamentary Life In Jordan, 1928-1957* (Nicosia: Sharq Press, 1989); *The Jordanian Labour Movement, 1948-1988* (Nicosia, 1989); *The Islamic Action Front Party* (Amman, 1993); *Jordanian Political Parties* (Amman, 1993) (with others); *Guide to the Political Party* (Amman, 1995) (with others); and *Guide to the Jordanian National Assembly (Parliament)* (Amman, 1995).

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