

#### 28 / 11 / 2016

- 1150 demands cited by MPs during discussion, 46% of these demands were service based.
- 490,422 voters gave the motion a vote of confidence through their representatives in the House.
- 30% of MPs voting were inconsistent with what they stated in their interventions.
- 56% of MPs touched upon the issue of curriculum amendments.
- 5 electoral districts gave the motion a vote of confidence through their representatives in the house.
- There was inconsistent voting behavior from MPs on the same electoral lists.

• Al Eslah bloc gave the motion a vote of no confidence, and Al Adala bloc the highest number of votes of confidence for the motion.

RASED monitored MP performance of the 18th Parliament during the ministerial statement presented by Dr. Hani Al Molqi. 84 MPs voted for the motion, while 40 voted a motion of no confidence. 4 MPs declined to vote, 1 was not present, and Atif Al Tarawneh, the Speaker of the House, does not vote. MPs stated 1150 demands through 5 days of discussions.

RASED's monitoring showed that MPs of 5 electoral districts voted unanimously for the motion of confidence. These districts were: Irbid First and Second districts, Ajloun, Ma'an, and Bedouins of the North district. 490,422 voters were represented by MPs in the vote for the motion of confidence, and 272,045 were represented by their MPs in the vote of no confidence. Those who did not vote represented 19,405 voters.

RASED monitored MP voting patterns within electoral lists, where votes on confidence were not consistent within the same list. 8 out of 24 electoral lists voted inconsistently. RASED also tracked the voting behavior of first time MPs, with 65% of new MPs voting for a motion of confidence, and 31% for a motion of no confidence. 51% of partisan MPs gave the motion a vote of confidence.



# RASED Report on the 18<sup>th</sup> Parliament's Discussions on the Ministerial Statement

It was noted that Al Eslah bloc votes were consistent, voting "Nay" unanimously, and Al Adala came second in terms consistent voting, with 86% of its members voting "Yay" and only 14% voting "Nay". The Watan bloc's members voted 80% for confidence, 10% for no confidence, and 10% declined to vote at all. Al Tajded voted 78% on confidence, 17% for no confidence, and 5% declined. Al Democrateye bloc voted 69% on confidence, 25% for no confidence, and there was a no-show by one of its members. 31% of independent MPs voted on confidence, and 69% voted no confidence, with zero declining.

It worth mentioning that RASED's monitoring included conductive qualitative analysis on MP demands during their interventions. 48% of these were national demands, and 46% were service-based demands on the local level. Only 6% of demands related to foreign policy. Among new MPs, 45% were national demands, 54% service-based demands on the local level, and 1% on foreign policy.

The majority of Partisan MP Demands were national, at 58%, and only 40% were service-based demands on the local level.

After analyzing 35 indicators, RASED found that 80% of MP interventions cited administrative issues, 71% were on education issues in general, and 56% of the overall interventions were about the curriculums amendments in specific. Only 9% of interventions commented on minimum wage rates, 6% on tax evasion and solutions to the issue, and 1% on the Gulf grants and mechanism of spending.

RASED's team worked on measuring the compatibility of MP interventions and their voting behavior during the ministerial statement discussion through key sentences MPs referred to. These references contain direct signs to their positions on voting for confidence.

30% of MPs referred to phrases that indicated their intentions to vote for no confidence but voted on confidence. Analysis also showed that 36% of MPs had voting behavior consistent with the key sentences



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used in their interventions. RASED was unable to measure compatibility of 34% of MPs in the same regards. Below are some of the contradicting statement and key phrases of MPs who voted on confidence:

1-"The statement which does not break new ground but paying the majority of MPs to take a nap until the speech is over"

2-"We do not accept empty promises, we do not accept to be deceived, we only hear vague promised" 3-"This Government proposed a reform program, but it needs the Gulf countries budget to be implemented, so the government is not being realistic"

4-"The ministerial statement is only a revised version of prior government strategies and policies that was never destined to see the light"

5-"What the Statement cited needs perhaps another 50 years to be achieved"

Based on the qualitative and quantitative analyses conducted by RASED on the 18th Parliament's performance during the ministerial statement discussion, RASED concluded put together a body of recommendations, such as that the executive authorities should be more transparent in the ministerial statement from the importance of enhancing the transparency between citizens and legislative institute, and to include a clear timetable for the action plans. Additionally, executive authorities must empower the integration of roles between the three institutions, especially the legislative authorities, in way that does not violate the Jordanian Constitution or the principle of separation of powers.

Furthermore, the House of Representatives should promote the work of blocs in line with citizen's aspirations and Securities discussion of His Majesty King Abdulla II. MPs needs to abide by the ministerial statement contents upon discussion and avoid service based demands especially that the budget speech will be presented next Wednesday. Finally MPs to abide with the discussion of budget speech with financial overview contribution and provide recommendation to the financial committee they deem appropriate.







# Aspects members of parliament included during the ministerial statement discussions 18<sup>th</sup> Parliament first ordinary session

80 %	Administrative Issues	Education	71 %
69 %	Foreign Policy	Countering Corruption	56 %
56 %	Curriculums Amendments	Gas Agreement	48 %
48 %	National Debt	Financial Issues	45 %
45 %	Health Issues	Transportation and Infrastructure Network	43 %
41 %	Subsidies Removal	Unemployment	35 %
34 %		Countering Terrorism and Radicalization	33 %
33 %	Refugees Burdens	Poverty	33 %
28 %	Energy and Mineral Resources	Public Freedom	26 %
26 %	Security Services and Armed Forces Support	Countering Drugs	25 %
23 %	Supporting Investment	Foreign Policy and International Agreements	22 %
22 %	Local Administration (Decentralization and Municipalities)	Supporting Youth	22 %
19 %	Palestine Issue	Environment and Natural Resources	19 %
18 %	Civil Society Organizations	Women	16 %
14 %	Agriculture Sector	Sports	12 %
10 %	Human Rights	Water Sector	10 %
9 %	Minimum Waged	Tax Evasion	6 %
1 %	Gulf Gran and Spending		RASED





Analysis of Demands Provided by New MPs

RASED



### Analysis of Demands Provided by Partisan MPs

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National	Local / Service-based	Foreign Policy
58 %	40 %	2 %



# Highlightes of Government Confidence Session 18<sup>th</sup> Parliament First Ordinary Session

Comparison of Voting Rates on Confidence Between Hani Al Molqi and Abdulla Al Nsour Gevernments



Voting Behaviors of MPs Who Received The Highest Votes as Individuals Within Their Electoral Districts

