

Law No. (7) of 2022

Political Parties Law

We, Al-Hussein Bin Abdullah II, the Deputy of His Majesty the King, in accordance with Article (31) of the Constitution and based on what was decided by the House Senate and the House of Representatives, ratify the following law, and order its promulgation and added to the laws of the state:

Article 1

This law shall be called (Political Parties Law of 2022) and shall come into force from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Article 2

The following words and phrases, wherever mentioned in this law, shall have the meanings assigned to them below, unless the context indicates otherwise:

The Commission: The Independent Election Commission.

The Board: The Authority's Board of Commissioners.

The Register: The register of parties established in the Commission in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The Secretary: The Secretary General of the party or the like.

Representative of the founders: one of the delegates of the founders of the party to be chosen in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 3

The party is a national political organization consisting of Jordanians who are united by the values of citizenship, goals, programs, visions, and common ideas, and aiming for participation in political life, public work through peaceful and democratic ways for legitimate purposes and through conducting all kinds of elections, including parliamentary elections, and forming or participating in governments in accordance with Article (35) of the Constitution.

Article 4

A- Jordanians have the right to establish and join parties in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and this law.

B- It is prohibited to harass any Jordanian, including his constitutional or legal rights, or to hold him or question him, from any official or unofficial entity, because of his or any of his relative's participation in any political party.

C- It is prohibited to expose the students of higher education institutions because of their affiliation and party and political activity.

D- The person who has been subjected to a violation of the provisions of this article has the right to resort to the competent courts to raise the objection and claim compensation for material and moral damage.

Article 5

A- The party is founded on the basis of citizenship, equality among Jordanians, a commitment to democracy and respect for political pluralism.

B- A party may not be established on religious, sectarian, ethnic or factional grounds, nor on the basis of discrimination on the basis of gender or origin.

Article 6

A - At least three hundred Jordanians wishing to found a party are entitled to submit a written request to the Registrar.

B- The following are required for a founding member of the party:

1- He has been Jordanian for at least ten years.

2- He must have completed eighteen years of age.

3- He must not have been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor that violates honor or morals and public morals, with the exception of crimes of a political nature unless he has been rehabilitated.

4- He must be fully qualified.

5- Not to be a member of another non-Jordanian party or political organization.

6- It should not be of the following categories:

A - The head and staff of the Hashemite Royal Court.

B - The judge.

C- The General Mufti of the Kingdom and the Muftis.

D- The president and members of the Constitutional Court.

E- The president and members of the Board of Commissioners of the Independent Election Commission.

F- Governor of the Central Bank.

G- Chairman and members of the Integrity and Anti-Corruption Commission.

H- Head of the Civil Service Bureau.

I- Head of the Legislation and Opinion Bureau.

J - Head of the Audit Bureau.

K - the Administrative Rulers.

I - Members of the diplomatic corps.

M - Members of the Jordanian armed forces and security services.

N- Secretary Registrar.

C. All the conditions stipulated in paragraph (b) are to be exalted in paragraph (b) of this material, except for the requirement for 10 years of obtaining Jordanian citizenship.

Article 7

Every party shall have a statute that includes the following:

A- The party's name and emblem, provided that neither of them is identical to the name or emblem of any other Jordanian party, nor does it have a regional, familial, or factional connotation. Its logo or carries a connotation of public order.

B- The principles on which the party is based, the goals it seeks, and the means to achieve them.

C- Conditions for membership in the party, and the procedures for affiliation with it in accordance with the Constitution and this law.

D- Procedures for forming party committees and selecting its leaders, including the secretary, regulating the party's relationship with its members, procedures for carrying out its activities, and specifying policy

and selection to its committees, provided that this is on the basis of the party holding periodic, democratic elections for its leaders and all levels of its committees.

E- Commitment to the principles and rules stipulated in the Constitution and this law.

F- Determining the financial resources of the party and the provisions for regulating its financial affairs, preparing its annual budget, and procedures for organizing its accounts, including aspects of spending its funds and issuing orders for them, and preparing its final financial statements for the previous year.

G- Procedures for approving the party's annual budget and approving its final financial statements for the previous year of its elected executive leadership.

H- Obligation to hold a periodic public conference or its equivalent according to the party statute and in accordance with the provisions of Article (19) of this law.

I- Determining the party in charge of issuing final decisions on:

1- Violations of party members.

2- Disputes between party members and its executive leadership and committees.

3- Applications for affiliation with the party.

J- Procedures for merging a party into another party.

K- Procedures for voluntary dissolution of the party, and provisions for liquidating its funds, provided that these funds go to the parties' item in the state's general budget.

Article 8

A- Those who wish to establish a party in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (a) of Article (6) of this law, must indicate in the application for founding the initial principles and ideas, the application for incorporation is signed by the founders and the following information and documents are attached to it:

- 1-** A draft of the party statute, signed by the founders.
- 2 -** An authorization document signed by the founders in favor of three of them to submit the application for incorporation, and to follow up all the necessary procedures before the official and judicial authorities. Announcing the establishment of the party and completing the formation of its leadership, according to the model approved for this purpose.
- 3-** A list that includes the name of each founder of the four syllables, his national number, his profession, his job, and his place of work, if any, his residence address, and his signature on the attachment. For each founder and certified by one of the authorized founders.
- 4-** A certificate signed by the three authorized founders before the Registrar confirming the correct signature of the founding members on the documents referred to in this article.
- 5 -** The address of the headquarters of the party intended to be founded, provided that this headquarters is inside the Kingdom, announced and approved for sending any notification in accordance with the provisions of this law.

B- The three commissioned founders choose one of them to represent the founders before the registry, under a notarial agency, to follow up the procedures of registration, submission of documents and information, and receiving notifications on behalf of the founders during the period of the party's founding and until the announcement of its founding and the completion of the formation of its leadership.

C- The founders may replace the three commissioners or any of them by a decision of the majority of the founders, provided that the Registrar is notified of that.

D- The founders elect from among themselves a temporary leadership of seven people to manage the establishment phase, and its tasks end after the constituent conference is held.

Article 9

A- The Council shall assume the following duties and powers:

1- Approval of the request to establish a party in accordance with the provisions of this law.

2 - To follow up on the affairs of the parties in terms of holding conferences and elections, and to ensure their application of the law and its statutes.

3 - Issuing decisions related to party affairs in accordance with the provisions of this law and related legislation.

4- Inviting the party delegate to attend and discuss any meeting related to his party.

5 - Ensure that the party spends its money on the goals and objectives stipulated in its statute and in a manner that does not violate the provisions of this law and the regulations issued in accordance with it.

6- Representing the registry with official and judicial authorities or any other entity.

7 - Adopt the forms necessary to implement the provisions of this law.

8- Issuing the necessary instructions to implement the provisions of this law and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

B- A (register of parties) shall be established in the Commission. The Council shall name from among the commission's employees a Registrar who shall assume the following duties and powers:

1- Keeping and maintaining the parties' records and updating and publishing the list of the established parties.

2 - Receiving requests for the establishment of parties and the changes thereto, studying the parties' internal and basic bylaws, and making sure that they and their programs conform to the law and the Constitution.

3- Ensuring that the conditions stipulated in the regulation of financial contribution to support political parties are met.

4- Monitoring the party's commitment to the legislation in force, including those related to electoral campaigns.

5- Submit monthly reports to the Council on the reality of the record or whenever the need arises.

C- The Registrar may not refuse to receive applications for the establishment of parties, decline to confirm changes thereto, refuse to deliver notice, or suspend legal procedures without a legal reason, subject to legal responsibility.

Article 10

A- When the Registrar receives the incorporation application and the data and documents attached to it, he shall write a notice stating the date of his receipt of the application, and the founder's representative shall sign this notification.

B- The Registrar shall check the names of the founders and verify that the conditions stipulated in this law are met.

C- The Registrar may request any necessary documents or data stipulated in this law to complete the incorporation procedures.

D- The Registrar shall notify the founders' representative that the incorporation requirements stipulated in this law have been fulfilled.

Article 11

A- The founders shall hold a founding conference for the party within a period not exceeding one year from the date of fulfilling the requirements stipulated in this law in accordance with the following conditions:

1 - That the number of founding members of the party under establishment at the time of the founding conference being held shall not be less than one thousand people.

2 - The founders must be residents of at least (6) governorates, provided that their number is not less than (30) people from each governorate.

3- The percentage of young people between (18) and (35) years of age shall not be less than (20%) of the number of founders.

4 - The percentage of women should not be less than (20%) of the number of founders.

5 - That at least one person with disabilities be among the founders.

6 - The number of founders present face-to-face at the founding conference shall not be less than the majority of its founding members.

B- If the founders are unable to fulfill the conditions stipulated in Paragraph (a) of this Article, they may hold their founding conference after fulfilling those conditions within a period not exceeding ninety days from the date of expiry of the deadline set by for the conference, and if the founders did not fulfill these conditions during that period, the application for incorporation shall be considered canceled, and they are not entitled to submit a new application until after six months have passed following the date of the conference being impossible to hold.

C- The party is not considered established during the period between the application for founding and the convening of the founding conference, and the party takes on the status of (the party under establishment).

D- The party that is being founded has the right to practice its preparatory and promotional political activities for its principles and to attract members, provided that it is indicated that the party is under establishment in any media, promotional or other materials.

E- The founding assembly elects, at the beginning of its session, a leadership for the conference, whose role ends when the executive leadership of the party is elected.

F- The founding conference approves the party's statute, elects its executive leadership, and provides the register with the conference's decisions.

G- The party under establishment must, within thirty days of the convening of its founding conference, provide the Council, by written notice, with the following documents:

1- Resolutions of the founding conference, a list of the names of the founding members present at the conference, their ages, genders, the governorates in which they reside and their signatures

2 - The party's statute.

3- A list of the members of each of the executive leadership of the party and the elected committees.

Article 12

A- If the founding conference of the party fulfills the conditions stipulated in this law, the Council must include the request to establish the party on its agenda. Discuss, study, and issue a decision to that effect within a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of receiving the notice stipulated in Paragraph (g) of Article (11) of this Law.

B- If the Council does not issue a decision within the period stipulated in Paragraph (a) of this Article, the party is considered to be established in accordance with the provisions of the law.

C- The Council publishes the decision to establish the party in the official newspaper and in two of the most widely spread local daily newspapers.

Article 13

After the announcement of its founding, the party enjoys a legal personality, and has the right to own movable and immovable funds necessary to enable it to carry out its duties and any other acts in accordance with the law.

Article 14

A- The management of party affairs shall be assumed by an elected executive leadership formed in accordance with the provisions of its statute. The Secretary represents the party for judicial and official authorities or any other entity. He may appoint an attorney in any of the official, judicial, and legal procedures, and any other procedures related to the party.

B- The Secretary may not occupy this position for more than two successive terms, provided that the party specifies the term in its statutes, and not exceeding four years for one term.

C- The party has the right to hold meetings of its executive leadership and its committees through electronic means, and it has the right to vote on any of its decisions by these means.

Article 15

In carrying out its activities, a party shall abide by the following principles and rules:

A - The provisions of the Constitution and respect for the rule of law.

B - Preserving the independence and security of the homeland, preserving national unity, and not discriminating between citizens.

C- The foundations of democracy and respect for political pluralism in thought, opinion, and organization in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the law.

D- Achieving equal opportunities among citizens when assuming responsibility or participating in it.

E - Preserving the impartiality of public institutions in the performance of their duties.

F- Not having any organizational or financial connection with any non-Jordanian entity or directing partisan activity based on orders or directives from any state or external entity.

G- Refraining from party organization and polarization in the categories specified in Clause (6) of Paragraph (B) of Article (6) of this law.

H- Not to resort to or incite violence in all its forms and to refrain from establishing any military or semi-military organizations.

I- Ensuring opportunities for the actual participation of its affiliates in the management of its executive leadership, while observing the principles of sound governance, transparency, responsibility, and accountability.

J- Ensuring the right of its affiliates, both women and youth, to assume leadership positions in it, and to attract and empower persons with disabilities and invest in their talents and services Facilitating arrangements, facilities, and access to conduct their business.

K - Spreading awareness and education about the importance of parties and their role in political participation.

Article 16

The party shall provide the Registrar with the address of its headquarter and its subsidiary headquarters within thirty days from the date of the opening of any of them.

Article -17

The party must keep at its headquarters the following records and data:

A- The party's statute and program.

B- The names of the members of its executive leadership, the names of the founding and affiliated members, their address, their place of residence and their personal data.

C- Record the party's decisions.

D- Record the party's revenues and expenses in detail in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 18

The party shall publish on its website its program in which it defines its vision, goals, plans and solutions towards basic issues in various fields.

Article 19

The party must hold its general conference at least once every four years, and if it is not held during this period, it loses its right to benefit from the financial contribution due to it, and this right shall be restored from the date of its correction in accordance with the law.

Article 20

A- Students of higher education institutions who are members of the party shall have the right to practice party activities within the campuses of those institutions without any restriction or prejudice to their rights, provided that a special regulation is issued to regulate these activities.

B- It is prohibited to use:

1- Places of worship and schools for any partisan activity.

2- Funds from unions, associations, clubs, and sports federations for the benefit of any party.

C - Taking into account paragraph (b) of this article, the party may use public and private facilities, including union centers, associations, and clubs, provided that it obtains prior consent of those in charge.

D- The party is obligated to raise the Jordanian flag at its headquarters and in partisan activities.

Article 21

A- The address specified in the founding application shall be used for the purpose of informing the party of any decisions, notices or procedures taken in accordance with the provisions of this law. The Secretary shall notify the Registrar of the approval of a new address for this purpose.

B- The Registrar shall notify any decision or notification issued against the party under the provisions of this law by registered mail at the approved address of the party or by electronic means.

C- If it is not possible to notify according to paragraph (b) of this article, the notification shall be made by publication twice in two local daily newspapers of the most widely distributed newspapers, and the notice shall be in this case deemed legal and productive.

Article 22

The Administrative Court has jurisdiction to consider:

A- All appeals related to the establishment of the party, and these appeals shall be considered as urgent.

B- All appeals related to the party's final decisions issued to settle violations and disputes between its members and its executive leadership, in accordance with the provisions of its statute.

Article 23

A- The party's headquarters, documents, correspondence and means of communication are inviolable, and they may not be raided, confiscated, or monitored except by a judicial decision in accordance with the law.

B - With the exception of the cases of the *flagrante delicto*, it is not permissible to search the headquarters of any party except by a decision of the competent public prosecutor and in his presence and the presence of a representative of the party. If the representative refuses to attend, it is included in the minutes of the inspection, which is then carried out in the presence of two witnesses.

C- Violation of the provisions of Paragraph (B) of this Article shall result in the invalidity of the inspection and its consequences, and the violating entity shall bear civil and penal responsibility.

D- The party has the right to establish and own specialized study centers in accordance with its goals and objectives, provided that it is not financed by non-Jordanian sources.

E- The party may issue periodical publications or any other publications and own and use any of the available media to express its principles, opinions, doctrines, and missionaries and for any other media purposes in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force.

F- The party may use an electronic affiliation system, provided that this system includes the conditions for the secure verification of the identity card.

G- The party may establish political relations with other internal or external parties, or with federations of international political parties, provided that this relationship does not constitute an affiliation with those parties or federations, and provided that they abide by the provisions of the Constitution and the law.

Article 24

A- The party must rely completely for its financial resources on specific, public, and legitimate Jordanian sources of funding in accordance with the provisions of the law. The party can accept gifts and donations, in cash and in kind, from Jordanian natural and legal persons, provided that the donation of more than (5,000) dinars is paid against a check to be paid from a Jordanian Bank

B - It is prohibited to hold the donor accountable if the gift or donation is in accordance with the provisions of the law.

C- The party is prohibited from receiving any funding, gifts, or donations in cash or in kind from:

1- Any Non-Jordanian state or entity or non-Jordanian person.

2- Any unknown source.

3- Official or public institutions or companies in which the government owns (51%) or more of its shares.

D- The financial resources of the party shall consist of the following:

- 1 - Annual subscriptions for affiliates and founders.
- 2- Gifts, bequests, and donations in cash and in kind.
- 3- Revenues from the exploitation of his real estate.
- 4 - Revenues of newspapers and publications belonging to him and his website.
- 5- Returns from his bank accounts.
- 6- The annual financial contribution that is provided to him in accordance with the provisions of this law and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

Article 25

- A-** A party may not invest its money and resources in any commercial or economic activity.
- B-** The party must deposit its money in Jordanian banks.
- C-** The party spends its money on the goals and objectives stipulated in its statute in a manner that does not violate the provisions of this law.
- D-** For the purposes of establishing criminal responsibility, party funds are considered public funds, and those in charge of party affairs and those working in it are considered public servants.
- E-** The party must enable the youth, women, and persons with disabilities to benefit in a fair and equal manner from the party's available resources, especially during electoral campaigns.
- F-** The party shall refrain from providing gifts or donations, cash or in kind, from its funds to any party, including its members.

Article 26

A- The party's headquarters shall be exempted from all taxes and government fees incurred on immovable funds.

B- Donations and gifts offered to the party are deductible expenses from the taxable funds of companies and individuals in accordance with the income tax law.

Article 27

A- An item shall be allocated in the state's general budget to contribute to the support of the parties from treasury funds. The conditions for providing fund, its amount, and the means and procedures for its disbursement are determined in accordance with a regulation issued for this purpose.

B- The party that benefits from the financial contribution stipulated in paragraph (a) of this article shall:

1- Spend the amounts he received in accordance with the purposes for which they were granted.

2 - Opening a bank account for the resources and expenses of electoral campaigns provided by the financial contribution.

C- The approved accounting principles shall apply to the funds referred to in this article.

D- The party that was suspended from work by a judicial decision or by a decision of its general body does not benefit from the financial contribution for the suspension period.

Article 28

A- The party shall appoint a chartered accountant to audit its accounts and annual financial statements.

B- The party must send annually to the registry within three months from the end of the fiscal year:

1- A copy of its annual budget and final financial statements approved for the previous year in accordance with the provisions of its statute.

2 - A statement, signed by the Secretary, detailing the party's financial resources.

3- A detailed list of all donations, gifts, and bequests that the party received during the previous fiscal year.

Article 29- A- The Council or whoever it delegates has the right to inspect the party's accounts, audit its financial records, and prepare a report to that effect, provided that a copy of it is sent to the secretary.

B- The authorized person may be a chartered accountant or a representative of the Audit Bureau.

Article 30

Parties have the right to form political coalitions with the aim of working together to achieve common goals, provided that the coalition is announced, and the Registrar is notified of that. The coalition is not considered a party and does not have a legal personality.

Article 31

A- Parties have the right to form a coalition for the purpose of running in parliamentary elections in accordance with the provisions of the Election Law for the House of Representatives.

B. The parties participating in the coalition are obligated to provide the Registrar with a notice signed by their executive leadership empowered to make the coalition decision as per its statutes, which must include: The Alliance and its emblem, the elections included in the Alliance, and the names of the candidates for the parties participating in it, and its delegates, in accordance with the conditions stipulated in the Election Law for the House of Representatives.

C - It is not permissible to withdraw from the coalition during the parliamentary elections.

Article 32

A- One or more parties may merge into an existing party or merge with one or more parties to establish a new party in accordance with the provisions of this law.

B- The approval of the majority of the affiliated members present at the general conference of each party is required to implement the merger decision.

C- The Secretary shall notify the Registrar of the decision to merge, provided that the notification includes the signatures of his executive leadership with an indication of the names of the merging parties and the name of the merged party and the address of its headquarters, provided that the following notifications are attached to the notice:

1 - The minutes of the general conference in which the merger was approved.

2 - The party statute.

3- The new party program after the merger.

D- It is stipulated that the party resulting from the merger fulfills the conditions stipulated in this law and enjoys a legal personality. All rights belonging to it shall devolve to it, including its seats in the House of Representatives, and it shall bear the obligations arising therefrom. Every party that merges with an existing party or a new party is considered dissolved by law.

Article 33

If the party violates any of the provisions of this law, the Council must send it a notification that the violation must be corrected within sixty days of the notification date. The Council may extend this period for another thirty days if the party presents reasons that show that it was not possible to correct the violation during the first period.

Article 34

A- If the party fails to submit the required statements, documents, or documents from the Council or the Registrar, or if it does not adhere to the stipulated procedures or time limits. In this law, the Council sends a written notice to him to correct his situation within a period not exceeding sixty days.

B - If the party does not correct its situation after the expiration of the period referred to in paragraph (a) of this article, the Council shall request the competent Court of First Instance to suspend the party in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 35

A- A party may not be dissolved except in accordance with the provisions of its statute or by a final judicial decision in accordance with the provisions of this law.

B- The Court of First Instance is competent to consider a case for dissolving a party established by the Council in any of the following cases:

1- If the party violates the provisions of any of Paragraphs (2) and (3) of Article (16) of the Constitution.

2- If it is proven in a criminal case that the party has an organizational affiliation with a foreign party.

3- If the party accepts funding from any party or person in violation of the provisions of this law.

4- If the party violates any of the provisions of this law and does not correct the violation in accordance with the provisions of Article (33) of this law.

C - The Court of First Instance may issue an urgent decision to stop the party from working during the period of consideration of the case, and it must issue its decision in the case not exceeding three months from the date of its arrival at the court's Registry.

Article 36

The party shall be dissolved by a court decision based on a judgment of conviction of any of the following crimes:

A - Inciting demonstrations of an armed nature.

B- Forming organizations or groups that aim to undermine the system of government or prejudice the Constitution.

C- Contributing, directly or indirectly, to supporting or promoting takfiri or terrorist organizations and groups.

Article 37

The Council may, in judicial procedures, deputize the attorney general for the management of state cases.

Article 38

Without prejudice to any punishment more severely stipulated in any other law, whoever contributes directly or indirectly to promote a banned party shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not more than five years and a fine of not less than (1000) dinars and not more than (5000) dinars.

Article 39

Whoever violates the provisions of Article (4) and Paragraph (C) of Article (9) of this law shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one week and not exceeding three months or a fine of no less than (100) dinars and not more than (1,000) dinars.

Article 40

A- Parties established before the enforcement of the provisions of this law shall be considered as if they were incorporated according to it.

B- Founded parties, prior to the enforcement of the provisions of this law, shall reconcile their conditions in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) of Article (11) thereof within one year from the date of its entry into force. This is done by holding a general conference that meets the conditions for the founding conference mentioned therein. Otherwise, the party will be dissolved in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 41

The Council of Ministers shall issue the necessary regulations to implement the provisions of this law.

Article 42

The Political Parties Law No. (39) of 2015 shall be repealed, provided that the regulations issued pursuant thereto shall continue to be in force until they are repealed, amended, or replaced by other laws.

Article 43

The Prime Minister and the Ministers are charged with implementing the provisions of this law.