



REPORT

CARICOM ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION (CEOM)

GENERAL PARLIAMENTARY
ELECTIONS OF JAMAICA

3 SEPTEMBER 2025



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Election observation is a fundamental exercise in the support of democracy and is an invaluable instrument for the promotion and protection of democratic traditions and institutions. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM), at the request of Mr. Earl Jarrett OJ, CD, JP, Hon. LL.D, Chairman of the Electoral Commission of Jamaica, fielded an Election Observation Mission to monitor the conduct of the Parliamentary Elections held on 3 September 2025.

CARICOM appointed an eleven-member CARICOM Election Observation Mission (CEOM) which comprised knowledgeable and experienced officials from various Member States who were mobilised and deployed on the ground in Jamaica. The team was headed by Ms. Fern Narcis, Chief Election Officer, Elections and Boundaries Commission of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Consistent with its Scope of Services, the Mission monitored polling activities which included, *inter alia*, the opening of the poll, the voting process, the closing of the poll and the preliminary count of ballots.

The CEOM hosted pre-election meetings with key stakeholders and, on Polling Day, observed the proceedings at polling stations across thirty-six (36) of the sixty-three (63) constituencies, across twelve (12) parishes in which the election was held. Observers used the written reports forms prescribed by CARICOM and verbal communications to relay their observations.

The CEOM congratulates the Electoral Commission of Jamaica, the Electoral Office of Jamaica, the poll workers, the political parties, independent candidates, the security forces, the media, and the people of Jamaica on the level of maturity displayed in the peaceful execution of Election Day activities.

The CEOM found that the elections were free and fair and reflected the will of the Jamaican people. In spite of challenges faced by election officials, adherence to procedures enabled a smooth voting process. Voters were able to cast their ballots without intimidation or fear and, in all material respects, the results reflected the collective intention of those who cast their ballots on Polling Day. Nevertheless, a low voter turnout of approximately 39.5% of registered voters was reported.

The CEOM recognizes the potential of this exercise to greatly enhance the quality of elections conducted and so is pleased to offer recommendations which could guide the Electoral Commission and the Electoral Office of Jamaica in the improvement of the electoral process and the safeguarding of democracy.

This report of the CEOM is presented to Dr. Carla Natalie Barnett, Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community for her consideration and onward transmission to the Prime Minister of Jamaica, the Leader of the Opposition as well as the Director of Elections. The CEOM is hopeful that the Government, electoral stakeholders and the people of Jamaica will give careful consideration to the recommendations contained within this report, with a view to strengthening the electoral process and maintaining its status as a model of electoral management in the Caribbean.

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Map of Jamaica



Figure 1: Detailed map of Jamaica, showing the capital city, towns, states, provinces, and boundaries¹

¹ Source: <https://www.ezilon.com/maps/north-america/jamaica-maps.html>

Country Profile of Jamaica

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Type of Government: | Parliamentary Democracy (Constitutional/Limited Monarchy) |
| Head of State: | British Monarch King Charles III represented by Governor General Sir Patrick L. Allen |
| Legislative Structure: | Bicameral Parliament |
| Incumbent Head of Government: | Dr. the Most Honourable Andrew Holness, ON, PC, MP (since March 2016) |
| National Day: | 6 th August, Independence Day (since 1962) |
| Capital: | Kingston |
| Population: | 2,824,913 (2024 est.) ² |
| Major Ethnicities: | African descent 76.3%, Afro-European 15.1%, East Indian and Afro-East Indian 3.4%, Caucasian 3.2%, Chinese 1.2%, and Other 0.8%. ² |
| Major Religions: | Protestant 64.8% (<i>includes Seventh Day Adventist 12.0%, Pentecostal 11.0%, Other Church of God 9.2%, New Testament Church of God 7.2%, Baptist 6.7%, Church of God in Jamaica 4.8%, Church of God of Prophecy 4.5%, Anglican 2.8%, United Church 2.1%, Methodist 1.6%, Revived 1.4%, Brethren 0.9%, and Moravian 0.7%</i>); Roman Catholic 2.2%; Jehovah's Witness 1.9%; Rastafarian 1.1%; other 6.5%. ³ |
| Major Languages: | English, Jamaican Creole (Jamaican Patois) |
| Major Exports: | Aluminium Oxide (\$517M), Refined Petroleum (\$314M), Petroleum Gas (\$240M), Hard Liquor (\$102M), and Other Processed Fruits and Nuts (\$73.8M). ⁴ |
| Major Export Partners: | United States (\$709M), Russia (\$138M), Latvia (\$131M), Iceland (\$127M), and United Kingdom (\$93.9M). ⁴ |
| Major Imports: | Refined Petroleum (\$1.04B), Petroleum Gas (\$520M), Cars (\$414M), Crude Petroleum (\$390M), and Packaged Medicaments (\$168M). ⁴ |
| Major Import Partners: | United States (\$3.11B), China (\$852M), Brazil (\$315M), Colombia (\$293M), and Japan (\$293M). ⁴ |
| Income Category: | Upper-middle income (World Bank) |

² Source: <https://www.uwi.edu/jamaica.php>

³ Source: <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/jamaica/#people-and-society>

⁴ Source: OEC 2023

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| GDP per Capita: | US\$7,019.70 ⁵ |
| GDP (real growth rate): | 2.1% est. ⁶ |
| Inflation Rate (avg. prices): | 5% est. ⁶ |
| Unemployment Rate | 3.3% ⁷ |
| Human Development Index: | 0.726 – Rank 96 out of 189 countries ⁸ |
| Currency: | Jamaican Dollar (JMD) |
| Exchange Rate: | 160.16 JMD to 1 USD (floating exchange rate) |

⁵ Source: World Bank, 2024

⁶ Source: IMF, 2025

⁷ Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica, April 2025

⁸ Source: UNDP, 2018

List of Abbreviations

| ABBREVIATION | DEFINITION |
|---------------------|--|
| CARICOM | Caribbean Community |
| CEOM | CARICOM Election Observation Mission |
| ECJ | Electoral Commission of Jamaica |
| EOJ | Electoral Office of Jamaica |
| EVIS | Electronic Voter Identification System |
| JCF | Jamaica Constabulary Force |
| JDF | Jamaica Defence Force |
| JLP | Jamaica Labour Party |
| JPP | Jamaica Progressive Party |
| OAS | Organization of American States |
| PNP | People's National Party |
| ROPA | Representation of the People Act |
| UIC | United Independents' Congress of Jamaica |

INTRODUCTION

The General Parliamentary Elections of Jamaica were held on 3 September 2025, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Jamaica and the Representation of the People Act (ROPA).

At the invitation of the Electoral Commission of Jamaica (ECJ), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) deployed an eleven (11) member CARICOM Election Observation Mission (CEOM) to observe the conduct of the elections.

The CEOM comprised electoral officials from seven (7) Member States, namely Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago as well as three (3) officials from the CARICOM Secretariat, providing technical and administrative support. The CEOM arrived in Jamaica between 27 and 31 August 2025.

The CEOM was headed by the Chief of Mission, Ms. Fern Narcis, Chief Election Officer of the Elections and Boundaries Commission of Trinidad and Tobago. The other Members of the CEOM were as follows:

1. Mr. Clovis St. Romain
Commissioner, Electoral Commission, Antigua and Barbuda;
2. Ms. Elisa Graham
Public Relations Officer, Electoral Commission, Antigua and Barbuda;
3. Ms. Denise Pinder
Assistant Parliamentary Commissioner, Parliamentary Registration Department, The Bahamas;
4. Mr. Arthur Pierre
Supervisor of Elections, Parliamentary Elections Office, Grenada;
5. Ms. Alymphina Lionel
Assistant Chief Elections Officer, Electoral Department, Saint Lucia;
6. Mr. Peter Kervin Fedee
Systems/Network Administrator, Electoral Department, Saint Lucia;
7. Ms. Danielle Williams
National Security Electoral Quality Assurance Clerk, Electoral Office, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines;
8. Ms. Anushka Ramesar-Gopalrai
Alternate Member, Independent Electoral Council, Suriname;
9. Mr. Ravin Jiawan
District Commissioner and Alternate Member, Independent Electoral Council, Suriname;
and
10. Ms. Danielle Chow
Commissioner, Election and Boundaries Commission, Trinidad and Tobago.

The CEOM was supported by the following CARICOM Secretariat staff:

1. Mr. Brian Bellevue, Programme Manager, Foreign and Community Relations;
2. Mr. David Allens, Project Officer, Foreign and Community Relations; and
3. Ms. Denise Morgan, Stenographer II, Foreign and Community Relations.

In addition to the CEOM, the elections were also observed by local and international stakeholders, including the Organization of American States (OAS) Observer Team and domestic observer groups.

The election was overseen by the Electoral Commission of Jamaica (ECJ) and administered by the Electoral Office of Jamaica (EOJ).

This report presents the findings and assessments of the CARICOM Election Observation Mission on the conduct of the Parliamentary Elections of Jamaica, with particular reference to electoral management, the campaign environment, voter experience, and post-election developments.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

The Scope of Services of the CEOM, as specified by the Appendix to the *Handbook for CARICOM Election Observation Missions*, which was distributed to all members of the CEOM are outlined below.

On the day of the elections

- (a) **Observe** the entire electoral process, including the preparations for the start of the poll, the casting of votes, the closure of the polling stations, the counting of the ballots and the preparation of the Statement of Poll;
- (b) **Collect** information on the results at the voting tables to assist in the quantitative verification of results; and
- (c) **Collect** qualitative observations regarding the voting process, comportment of the electoral officials and political actors, and on the overall electoral environment.

In the post-electoral period

- (a) **Observe** and **assess** the outcome of the elections and the initial immediate impact on the social and political environment; and
- (b) **Collaborate** in the preparation of the Report of the Observer Mission to be prepared by the Chief of Mission, through the submission of observation sheets, oral reports on their observations and findings on the day of the elections.

BACKGROUND

Historical Background

Jamaica is a tropical island state in the Caribbean Sea, situated approximately 145 kilometres south of Cuba and 161 kilometres southwest of Haiti. Covering an area of about 11,420 square kilometres, the country is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes. The capital, Kingston, located on the south-eastern coast, serves as Jamaica's principal commercial, administrative, and cultural centre.

The island was originally inhabited by the Indigenous Arawak/Taino peoples prior to European contact in 1494. It became a Spanish colony in 1509 before being captured by the English in 1655. Under British rule, Jamaica developed a plantation economy based on sugar production and the forced labour of enslaved Africans. The period of slavery was marked by widespread resistance, leading eventually to the abolition of slavery in 1838. The post-emancipation era brought social and economic hardship, including the 1865 Morant Bay Rebellion, which prompted constitutional reforms and Crown Colony governance.

In the 20th century, economic depression and labour unrest catalysed the rise of organised labour movements and modern political parties. The Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), founded by Sir Alexander Bustamante, and the People's National Party (PNP), led by Norman Manley, emerged as the dominant political forces and continue to shape Jamaica's political landscape. Universal Adult Suffrage was introduced in 1944, advancing internal self-government and paving the way to independence from Britain on 6 August 1962.

Today, Jamaica operates as an independent parliamentary democracy with a two-party system anchored by the JLP and PNP. The country enjoys global recognition for its cultural contributions, particularly in music and athletics, and maintains strong democratic traditions rooted in its long history of social struggle, political reform, and civic participation.

The Electoral Framework

Jamaica operates under a parliamentary democracy within the framework of a constitutional monarchy, recognizing the British monarch as the Head of State, represented locally by the Governor-General. The country's electoral system is designed to ensure free and fair democratic participation and is primarily governed by the following key pieces of legislation:

- The Constitution of Jamaica 1962
- The Representation of the People Act, and its amendments
- The Electoral Commission (Interim) Act (2006)
- The Political Party Registration Act (2014)
- The Campaign Finance (Election Financing) Act (2016)

Legislative Changes

Jamaica's electoral process is governed by a framework of primary and subsidiary legislation which regulates voter registration, the conduct of elections, and the administration of electoral processes. There have been notable improvements in relation to campaign financing and an

increased emphasis on the formal registration of political parties while major shifts like nationwide overseas voting are still in discussion due to concerns about cost, capacity, and fraud prevention.

However, further legislative development is required regarding the mechanism to be applied in the event of a tie. At present, the Returning Officer is left with the burden of making this determination, and a more structured statutory procedure is still needed to guide such circumstances.

Key legislative developments include:

Political Party Registration Regulations: The House of Representatives approved the Political Parties Registration Regulations 2017, which were drafted by the ECJ. This established a formal framework for the registration and regulation of political parties, a key part of electoral reform.

Postponement of Local Elections: In February 2023, legislation was enacted to delay local government elections - originally due in late 2020 - for a third time to early 2024. The government cited post-COVID-19 recovery and discussions about creating a new parish as reasons, while the opposition criticized the use of the government's legislative majority to push back the contests.

Review of Democratic Benchmarks: In January 2025, the Parliament of Jamaica began a self-assessment exercise using the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's (CPA) Recommended Benchmarks for Democratic Legislatures to review and guide how Parliament should function.

[Campaign Financing](#)

Jamaica is one of the few jurisdictions in the Caribbean with dedicated legislation governing campaign financing, namely the Election Campaign Financing Act, 2016 and its associated regulations. This framework represents a significant regional advancement, establishing a statutory basis for the monitoring and disclosure of political party funding and campaign expenditure. However, despite this pioneering status, further enhancement of enforcement mechanisms and transparency measures will be required to fully achieve the intended regulatory outcomes.

[Office of the Ombudsman](#)

The ECJ is not constitutionally entrenched, leaving its independence potentially vulnerable to future political interference, as its enabling legislation may be amended by a simple parliamentary majority. In 2024, the Office of the Political Ombudsman was integrated into the ECJ, assigning the eight Commissioners and the Director of Elections responsibility for investigating and adjudicating breaches of the Political Code of Conduct. The ECJ reports that this integration has strengthened enforcement, streamlined complaints handling, and facilitated digital submissions. However, civil society stakeholders have expressed concern that the arrangement may compromise impartiality, given that four of the eight Commissioners are politically nominated.

[Electoral Management and Administration](#)

The body responsible for overseeing elections is the Electoral Office of Jamaica (EOJ), which functions under the direction of the Electoral Commission of Jamaica (ECJ). The ECJ is an independent, bipartisan institution established in 2006 to replace the earlier Electoral Advisory Committee. Membership of the ECJ is governed by the Electoral Commission (Interim) Act (2006).

The ECJ is mandated to ensure impartiality, transparency, and credibility in the conduct of all electoral processes.

The ECJ comprises eight (8) members appointed by the Governor General – four (4) Selected Commissioners, four (4) Nominated Commissioners, and the Director of Elections. The Director of Elections and the Selected Commissioners are disqualified by law to vote in any General or Local Government Elections or Referenda.

Electoral System

Jamaica employs the First-Past-the-Post (FPTP) system for parliamentary elections. The country is divided into sixty-three (63) constituencies, each represented by a Member of Parliament (MP) in the House of Representatives. During a parliamentary election, voters in each constituency cast a single vote for their preferred candidate, and the candidate with the most votes becomes the elected representative.

The Senate – the upper house of Parliament – is not directly elected. It comprises twenty-one (21) appointed members: thirteen (13) nominated by the Prime Minister and eight (8) nominated by the Leader of the Opposition.

Voter Registration and Identification

Voter registration is continuous and managed by the EOJ. Eligible voters – Jamaican citizens aged 18 years or older – must be registered and possess a Voter's Identification Card, which serves as proof of eligibility. The EOJ maintains and periodically updates the Voters' List to ensure accuracy and integrity.

Election Conduct

Elections in Jamaica are typically held every five (5) years, though the Prime Minister has the authority to call an election earlier. Election Day procedures are closely supervised by returning officers, presiding officers, polling clerks, and political party representatives to maintain transparency. The counting of votes occurs immediately after the close of polls, and results are publicly declared by the EOJ.

Electoral Integrity and Oversight

The ECJ enforces strict campaign financing rules, monitors political advertisements, and manages the boundaries of constituencies to prevent gerrymandering. Additionally, the ECJ conducts public education campaigns to promote civic awareness and participation in the democratic process.

Political and Electoral Landscape

Constitutional and Governance Structure

Since gaining independence in 1962, Jamaica has been a stable parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarchy. Jamaica operates with a Westminster-style parliamentary system pursuant to the Jamaica (Constitution) Order in Council, 1962. The British Monarch is the Head of State, represented locally by a Governor-General. Executive authority is vested in the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister who is drawn from the majority party in the House of Representatives and is accountable to the Parliament. Citizens aged 18 years and older are entitled to vote, and universal suffrage has been in effect since 1944.

The Parliament is bicameral. The House of Representatives comprises 63 directly-elected Members of Parliament (MPs). Members are elected in single-member constituencies using the First-Past-the-Post electoral system. The Senate consists of 21 appointed members: 13 on the advice of the Prime Minister, and 8 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. General elections must be held at least every five years, but the governing party may call an early election.

Jamaica upholds democratic practices through regular, peaceful elections, though it continues to face challenges like voter apathy, governance reform, and limited political participation. While the country maintains a multi-party system, politics is dominated by two main parties - the conservative JLP and the social-democratic PNP.

Key Phases of Post-Independence Politics

The decades that followed independence have included phases of political contestation, intense rivalry, and periods of politically-linked violence, most notably during the 1970s and 1980s with the emergence of “garrison constituencies” – communities aligned to a single party – which became entrenched as political actors provided weapons, resources, and protection to local enforcers in exchange for electoral loyalty and territorial control. It was during this time that the country experienced a sustained escalation of politically-motivated killings beginning in the mid-1970s, culminating in a crisis phase between 1976 and 1989 during which approximately 1,000 individuals were killed in election-related or politically linked incidents.

Although levels of violence declined after the 1989 elections, confrontation persisted sporadically into the 1990s and early 2000s, particularly in Kingston and other urban constituencies, resulting in further casualties in the lead-up to and during electoral contests. Several cycles – notably 1980, 1989, 1993, and 2002 – recorded significant fatalities, with up to 800 deaths reported in the 1980 election period alone.

While reforms, party agreements, and the increased use of international observation contributed to reductions in electoral violence in the post-2000 period, disturbances continued during periods of heightened competition, as reflected in the 2010 security crisis surrounding the attempted arrest and extradition of Christopher “Dudus” Coke.

In the contemporary era, electoral reforms, the development of stronger electoral management systems, and strengthened oversight mechanisms have since contributed to greater institutional stability. Consequently, election-related violence has declined substantially, though it remains an important reference point in understanding Jamaica’s electoral history and the evolution of its governance and security frameworks.

Contemporary Parliament and Current Political Context

While the electoral system has historically been marked by alternating party dominance, the JLP has achieved sustained control in the most recent cycle. Despite the occasional emergence of smaller movements (e.g., the National Democratic Movement in the 1990s), the party system has remained effectively two-party.

In the most recent parliamentary elections (2020), the Jamaica Labour Party formed the Government. The current Government and Opposition align as follows:

| Political Party | Approximate seats (House of Representatives) |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Jamaica Labour Party (Government) | majority – 49 seats |
| People’s National Party (Opposition) | 14 seats |

(Seat numbers reflect the post-2020 General Election configuration.)

Political competition remains robust, but contemporary elections have, in general, been administered in a more stable environment than earlier periods marked by politically-related violence.

There continues to be national debate related to state authority, constitutional reform, accountability, institutional trust, governance modernisation, and the ongoing process of potential transition from constitutional monarchy to republican status – all of which form part of the broader contextual environment within which Jamaica’s present and future elections occur.

In 2023, the Government established a Constitutional Reform Committee to lead the review and to prepare for a referendum on the future Head of State arrangement. In May 2024, the Committee issued its first report, though Opposition representatives on the Committee dissented on the phased approach, signalling ongoing political divergence on constitutional sequencing.

PRE-ELECTION DAY OBSERVATIONS

Dissolution of Parliament⁹

On 10 August 2025, the Prime Minister of Jamaica, the Most Honourable Dr. Andrew Holness, ON, PC, MP, announced that the next General Election was to be held on 3 September 2025. He also indicated that Nomination Day had been set for 18 August 2025.

By proclamation dated 11 August 2025, the Governor General, His Excellency the Most Honourable Sir Patrick Allen, ON, GCMG, CD, KSt. J, informed that the Parliament of Jamaica would stand dissolved on 15 August 2025.

The dissolution of Parliament marked the formal end of the parliamentary term and was in keeping with the constitutional requirement that a general election be held within five years from the date of the first sitting of Parliament following the previous election.

Nomination of Candidates¹⁰

Nomination Day was 18 August 2025. A total of one hundred and eighty-nine (189) candidates were nominated to contest the Parliamentary Elections held on 3 September 2025. Of this number, one hundred and eighty (180) represented four (4) political parties while nine (9) were independent candidates. The nominated candidates, disaggregated by political party can be found in the table below.

| POLITICAL PARTY | NO. OF CANDIDATES |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Jamaica Labour Party | 63 |
| People's National Party | 63 |
| Jamaica Progressive Party | 47 |
| United Independents' Congress | 7 |
| Independent Candidates | 9 |
| TOTAL | 189 |

Table 1: Table showing the nominated candidates by political party affiliation

Participation of Women

Of the total number of candidates nominated to contest the election, only 28.04 percent or fifty-three (53) were females while 71.96 percent or one hundred and thirty-six (136) were males.

Arrival of the CARICOM Election Observation Mission

The Core Group, which consists of the Chief of Mission and CARICOM Secretariat Staff, arrived in Jamaica on 27 August 2025. Other Observers arrived on 27 and 28 August 2025. The entire

⁹ Source: <https://jis.gov.jm/parliament-of-jamaica-to-be-dissolved-on-friday-august-15/>

¹⁰ Source: ECJ Press Release dated 18 August 2025

CEOM was based at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel until the departure of the observation team on 5 September 2025. The Chief of Mission issued an Arrival Statement on 29 August 2025. This statement is set out at Appendix I to this Report.

Pre-Election Stakeholder Engagement

In the period leading up to Polling Day, the CEOM held consultations with a range of political, electoral, security, and civil society stakeholders. Meetings were held with: Dr. the Most Honourable Andrew Holness, ON, PC, MP, Prime Minister of Jamaica and Leader of the Jamaica Labour Party; the Honourable Mark Golding, MP, Leader of the Opposition People's National Party; the Honourable Earl Jarrett, OJ, CD, JP, Chairman of the Electoral Commission of Jamaica; Mr. Glasspole Brown, Director of the Electoral Commission of Jamaica; Mr. Warren Clarke, OD, pjsc, psc, Deputy Commissioner of Police; and Bishop the Rev'd Christine Gooden Benguche of the Jamaica Council of Churches together with Rev'd Courtney Gordon and members of the Jamaica United Group of Churches. These engagements provided the Mission with perspectives on the political climate, institutional readiness, and key pre-election considerations.

Main Issues Raised by Stakeholders

The CEOM noted that all the Stakeholders expressed confidence in the ECJ/EOJ to conduct peaceful elections. The quality of campaigning was also commended by various stakeholders.

However, several concerns were raised by several stakeholder groups. These include, *inter alia*:

- i. Allegations of removal of campaign posters, flags etc. by political actors;
- ii. Allegations of government advertisements used for campaigning purposes;
- iii. Low levels of youth participation;
- iv. Lack of endorsement of Code of Conduct by all political parties;
- v. Misuse of social media and artificial intelligence during campaigning to spread misinformation and disinformation; and
- vi. Possibility of persons being engaged in intimidation of voters.

Political Climate and Campaign Environment

Political parties had equal access to traditional media outlets, despite potential biases. Notably, social media played a significant role as an information marketplace, particularly appealing to youth voters. The government utilised advertisements, social media, and artificial intelligence in its campaign efforts.

While Jamaica has historically experienced election-related violence, the 2025 campaign was largely held in an atmosphere of peace, although there were isolated instances of campaign posters, flags, and other materials being removed by opposing sides. During the pre-election period, the political environment in Jamaica was generally calm and peaceful, reflecting a reduction in crime by 43% compared to previous years. The ruling JLP emphasised its commitment to a clean campaign and actively sanctioned misinformation, while the Opposition PNP also indicated that the campaign environment had been largely respectful.

Furthermore, the Jamaica Council of Churches observed that campaigning quality had improved, with reduced uncertainty and instability compared to previous elections, and noted effective separation of meeting spaces and overall caution in political motorcades. Overall, stakeholders including, regional observers, commended the marked reduction in violent activities and the professional role of the police in supporting a safe electoral process.

Based on conversations with key stakeholders, expectations were that the election would be conducted without major disruption and with high voter turnout. Meetings with pollsters indicated differing opinions regarding predicted election outcomes, reflecting a competitive electoral environment.

Use of Media and Digital Platforms in Campaigning

Both traditional and digital media were utilised extensively during the campaign period. Political messaging was disseminated through conventional advertising mediums, including radio, television, and print. In addition, social media platforms played a prominent role, with political actors making strategic use of online content creation, targeted digital engagement, and emerging artificial-intelligence-assisted campaign tools. This reflected a broader shift in political communication practices, in which digitally mediated campaigning has become central to influencing voter sentiment and public discourse.

Preparedness of the Electoral Commission of Jamaica

The ECJ confirmed that all major preparatory activities were in place prior to Election Day. This included the finalisation of the voter list, the deployment of election materials, and the assignment of over 50,000 Election Day workers assigned to the 7,294 polling stations identified by the ECJ.

Ballots were printed in-house by the EOJ, and comprehensive documentation was prepared outlining all procedures to be followed on Election Day. Public education campaigns were conducted across multiple media platforms, including radio, television, and social media, with sign language translation provided for the hearing impaired.

The government provided full budgetary support, amounting to over 2.6 billion Jamaican dollars, to ensure the availability of necessary resources. Additionally, stipends for Election Day workers were increased, reflecting the Commission's attention to both operational efficiency and the welfare of personnel.

Overall, the ECJ's preparations demonstrated a comprehensive and well-resourced approach to conducting a transparent, orderly, and inclusive electoral process.

Voters' List

As required by law, the voters' list as at 31 May 2025 was the official list utilized in the 3 September 2025 Parliamentary Elections. This list was published in accordance with the relevant legislation and revealed a total electorate of two million and seventy-seven thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine (2,077,799). All stakeholders who met with the CEOM voiced no major concerns in respect of the voters' list.

Training

The selection of Election Day workers is conducted through a committee-based process, with preference given to individuals residing within the constituency to which they are assigned. Each

constituency is assigned both a Returning Officer and an Assistant Returning Officer on a continuous retainer basis to ensure familiarity with the constituency and readiness for elections at any time.

Training for Election Day personnel commenced in February 2025, following an adequately publicised recruitment process undertaken by the EOJ. The training programme consisted of five theoretical sessions followed by an additional practical session, and all participants were required to sit a written examination to determine suitability for deployment on Election Day.

Training materials were also made available to participants in written booklets and video format, and information on roles and responsibilities was accessible through the EOJ's public website.

The CEOM noted that the training programme was structured, comprehensive, and aligned with operational requirements for Election Day.

Security Preparedness and Strategy

The issue of security had been addressed months in advance with the Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) and Jamaica Defence Force (JDF). At the time of the CEOM's meeting with the JCF a few days prior to Election Day, security preparations were at an advanced stage. Observers were advised that this would be the nineteenth (19th) electoral process over which the JCF would preside. The JCF reported satisfaction with the progress of the democratic process in Jamaica to date, noting a discernible reduction in overall security concerns when compared to earlier electoral cycles. The Police were equipped with a booklet produced by the EOJ outlining the operational guidelines to be applied on Election Day. These guidelines functioned as practical reminders and reflected effective communication and coordination between the Electoral Management Body and the security forces.

Security arrangements for Election Day involved several specific measures. Efforts were intensified to minimise or prevent political gatherings in close proximity to polling stations, and the 100-yard distance requirement was highlighted as the standard to be observed for how close political gatherings can be to polling stations. Each polling station was assigned one Polling Station Security Assistant who would have been individuals hired and sworn in by the JCF, in addition to regular JCF personnel already deployed. Security would also be provided to candidates on Election Day.

The JCF operates across nineteen (19) geographic divisions, all of which were reported to be adequately resourced. Security allocations were based on the assessed vulnerabilities of constituencies. Full deployment to polling stations was scheduled for 5:00 a.m., and overlay Special Patrols were to be activated in areas identified as prone to voter intimidation. The Police demonstrated awareness of common intimidation methods traditionally used to discourage voter turnout, including the firing of shots, the erection of road blockages, and the gathering of party supporters outside polling stations. The JCF reported that they were prepared to address such occurrences and further indicated that, should escalation arise, the JDF was ready to provide support. Plans were also in place for the post-election security phase.

Advance Polling

Special Services voting was conducted on 29 August 2025 for police, military personnel, and Election Day workers, all of whom were scheduled to vote on the same day. The EOJ reported

25,938 or 57 percent of the 45,455 eligible special services electors exercised their franchise on the scheduled date.

ELECTION DAY OBSERVATIONS

On Election Day, six (6) observer teams were deployed to monitor the conduct of the poll in 36 constituencies, across twelve (12) parishes. In total, two hundred and sixty (260) polling stations were visited. The teams monitored all critical phases of the day's activities by observing the opening of the poll, the conduct of voting, the closing of the poll, and the subsequent counting of ballots.

Opening of the Poll

At the polling stations observed, the majority opened at the prescribed time of 7:00 a.m. Observers ranked the opening of most polling stations as good, indicating that there were no significant issues and that all necessary criteria were satisfied.

Conduct of the Poll

Across the polling stations observed, the conduct of polling on Election Day was generally orderly and consistent with prescribed electoral procedures. While there were instances of long queues during peak periods, observers reported that security was adequate, staffing levels were appropriate, and representatives of the two major political parties were present at all stations visited. There were limited reports of campaigning and voter intimidation outside polling stations, though none was observed inside.

Polling was conducted in accordance with established procedures and guidelines, and the majority of observers rated the voting process as good, noting no significant operational difficulties. However, there were isolated reports of lapses in the checking of fingers using the integrity lamp. Observers also noted that a number of elderly voters did not possess their identification cards, resulting in the administration of oaths, which in some cases was considered time-consuming.

Furthermore, observers stated that required materials and supplies were present in the appropriate quantities. Most observers reported that polling stations were conveniently located and accessible to the electorate. However, one observer did not share that view as polling stations in the parish of St. Mary were observed to be far from the community. Additionally, there were isolated concerns about the physical adequacy of some stations, including insufficient space, and in one instance, a polling booth positioned with its back towards a thoroughfare, suggesting that there remains scope for further training in improving station layout and configuration.

Most observers who witnessed voters with disabilities confirmed that they were properly assisted and accommodated. In some instances, elderly electors were provided with seating. Polling officials were widely assessed as competent, impartial, and professional, with many observers noting that explanations to voters were thorough and consistent. However, one observer noted a case in which a visually impaired elector was assisted by the Presiding Officer in marking the ballot. The prescribed oaths were not administered, and the Presiding Officer announced the voter's selected candidate audibly to those present in contravention with best practice procedures designed to safeguard the secrecy of the ballot.

Electronic Voter Identification System

The EVIS enables the biometric identification and verification of electors, primarily through fingerprint and facial recognition. Its incorporation into the electoral process is intended to

enhance transparency, improve operational efficiency, and strengthen voter confidence. Where the technology fails, the established contingency measure is to revert to the manual system of voter identification.

EVIS was first introduced in the mid-2000s as part of Jamaica's electoral modernisation programme. It was procured under the EOJ's modernisation initiative, with early-phase support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Hardware and software components were supplied by international technology firms and customised by the EOJ's Information Systems Division. The system is fully integrated with Jamaica's biometric voter registration database, which stores both fingerprints and photographs.

The EVIS was designed to:

1. Accurately identify electors using biometric data;
2. Prevent impersonation and multiple voting;
3. Facilitate faster and more secure processing of electors on polling day; and
4. Build greater public trust in the electoral system.

For this election, EVIS was utilised in seven (7) of the sixty-three (63) constituencies. These constituencies were selected due to their historical contentiousness, records of voting irregularities, or designation as "garrison constituencies". Polling stations in these constituencies were equipped with terminals containing the electronic voters' list and biometric data, and Election Day workers were trained to use the devices.

The EVIS, where deployed, functioned effectively, with occasional technical delays noted. In circumstances where technical issues were experienced, the EOJ's contingency plan of manual identification procedures were applied and ensured continuity in operations, enabling voters to exercise their franchise without impediment. Additionally, observers noted that elderly voters experienced a disproportionate number of issues using the EVIS system. In several instances, multiple attempts were made, using several fingers across both hands, before the contingency plan was utilised. This contributed to delays at polling stations and created avoidable frustration for both affected voters and those waiting in line.

It is suggested that training protocols for Election Day Workers should provide clearer guidance on the number of permitted fingerprint attempts before switching to the contingency procedure. The concern expressed by observers is particularly relevant given that EVIS is often deployed in more sensitive or high-priority areas, where operational efficiency is critical. Notwithstanding the above challenges, observers acknowledged that, in cases where the biometric component functioned properly, the EVIS process was rapid and facilitated timely voter throughput.

Election Centre Operations

The Chief of Mission had the opportunity to visit the Election Centre of ECJ on Polling Day. The Centre was observed to function effectively as the central hub for monitoring electoral operations nationwide. The atmosphere reflected a high level of collaboration and cooperation between the EOJ and the wide range of stakeholders present, including representatives of the security forces, political parties, and civil society. Issues raised throughout the day were addressed in a timely and coordinated manner, demonstrating the ECJ's commitment to transparency, responsiveness, and the smooth conduct of the electoral process.

Challenges encountered by the CEOM

A small number of observers experienced challenges obtaining figures on the number of electors on the list or on the number who had voted at the time of observation. In a few cases, observers were required to conduct observations from outside the polling station, however, these challenges were limited in scope.

Closing of the Poll

Observers found the closing of the polls to be conducted properly. They ranked it good with no significant problems. They noted some instances of questioned ballots which posed difficulties in deciding what counts as an X and the placement of the X. In some polling stations there was insufficient lighting when they were checking the ballots which resulted in a longer, less efficient process. After the count, copies of the results were provided to agents.

Result of the Poll

The Jamaica Labour Party received the majority of the votes in thirty-five (35) constituencies while the People's National Party obtained the most votes in the remaining twenty-eight (28) constituencies, following the preliminary counting of ballots for the election. The overall preliminary voter turnout was approximately 39.5 percent which is significantly lower than voter turnout of 48.37 percent at the last election Parliamentary Election which was held in 2020.

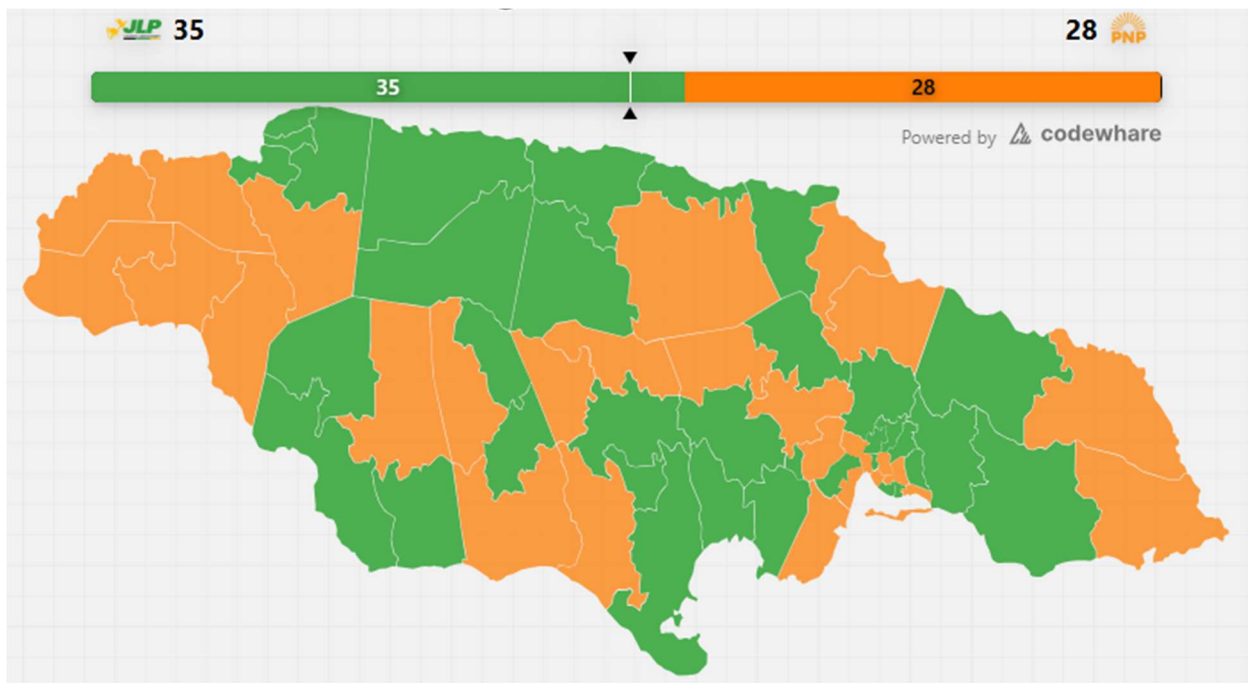


Figure 2: Map of Jamaica, showing the results of the election¹¹

¹¹ Source: <https://www.jamaicadecides.com/>

Representation of Women in Parliament

Of the sixty-three (63) elected Members of Parliament, nineteen (19) were women, representing a record 30.16 percent of the House of Representatives. This reflects an increase of one (1) seat compared to the previous high of eighteen (18) in 2020, when women accounted for 28.6 percent of the 63-member House, and an increase of seven (7) compared to the number of women elected in the 2016 parliamentary elections. This upward trend in women's representation is indicative of the continued efforts of the two major political parties to promote gender inclusion and the political empowerment of women.¹²

Post-Election Developments

Preliminary results were announced without delay, and the losing parties' prompt concession demonstrated adherence to democratic norms. The post-election period was characterized by stability and a generally peaceful atmosphere. There were no widespread disputes regarding the integrity of the process, though individual candidates signalled intent to file petitions in isolated constituencies.

Notwithstanding the low voter turnout, public confidence in the electoral system remains strong, with calls for continued reforms to enhance transparency and participation.

¹² Source: Jamaica Gleaner Newspaper Article – “Both sides pleased with number of women in parliament”

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations made by the CEOM are provided herein. The guidance offered is founded on international standards and best practices on electoral frameworks, elections management and election observations. It is the hope and expectation of the CEOM that the recommendations will be used to strengthen the democratic processes and institutions within Jamaica, thereby upholding the democratic foundation of the nation.

The recommendations of the CARICOM Election Observation Mission to Jamaica are outlined below.

1. Promote Technology Resilience and Digital Integrity

Most observers noted that when operating as intended, the EVIS performed effectively, though it appeared more efficient in scanning younger voters' fingerprints than those of the elderly. Notwithstanding this, polling staff were often slow to implement the authorised contingency method when biometric verification failed, resulting in avoidable delays at polling stations.

Accordingly, the CEOM recommends continued investment in the EVIS, supported by clear contingency protocols in the event of technical malfunction. Priority areas for enhancement should include: the replacement of outdated EVIS devices; expanded training for Election Day workers with standardised guidance on the number of biometric verification attempts required before moving to the approved contingency methods; improved assistance mechanisms for elderly voters and persons with disabilities; and intensified public education initiatives to counter disinformation relating to the biometric identification process.

Further, consideration should be given to replacing legacy ink-based fingerprint records (captured prior to the EVIS) with electronically captured fingerprint scans, in order to reduce verification difficulties experienced by elderly voters. These recommendations are consistent with the Community of Democracies' best practices in the use of technology in elections¹³, which emphasises the need for ongoing evaluation of implemented technologies to ensure their effectiveness and sustainability.

2. Expand Voter and Civic Education

Voter turnout was low, at 39.5%, continuing a persistently declining trend observed in recent general elections. Addressing this challenge requires innovative and context-specific strategies to engage citizens in the electoral process.

In the case of Jamaica, the ECJ/EOJ is encouraged to tailor outreach efforts to the unique factors contributing to voter apathy, while intensifying engagement with youth, first-time, and marginalised voters. Sustained civic education initiatives should be central to these efforts, including the use of simplified multimedia materials, targeted voter education in schools and community programmes, and campaigns specifically designed to address apathy and promote electoral participation. By systematically assessing the effectiveness of these approaches, Jamaica can cultivate a more informed and active electorate, thereby fostering a culture of participation that strengthens the resilience and health of its democracy.

¹³ Source: Parvu, S. (2022, June). *Technology in elections – Best practices in using digital tools and platforms in the Community of Democracies: Report to the Community of Democracies' Working Group on Democracy and Technology.*

3. Increase the Autonomy of Voters with Visual Impairments

The current process for voters with visual impairments does not ensure the secrecy of the ballot. At present, such voters may be assisted by a companion or by the Presiding Officer, in the presence of the Poll Clerk and the sworn/affirmed agents of the candidates, to mark their ballot. This procedure compromises the confidentiality of their choice.

Accordingly, the CEOM recommends the introduction of tactile voting templates to enable voters with visual impairments to cast their ballots independently and in secrecy, should they so choose. While assistance from a Presiding Officer or companion remains permissible, it does not provide the same level of autonomy or ballot secrecy as direct engagement with an accessible ballot format. To ensure that any accessibility measures are both practical and responsive to the needs of persons with disabilities, the CEOM further recommends conducting consultations with relevant organisations and stakeholders prior to implementation.

These recommendations are consistent with Jamaica's obligations under Article 29 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which requires that persons with disabilities be able to participate in political and public life on an equal basis with others.

4. Enhance Training of Election Workers for Procedural Consistency and Competence

Overall performance was strong; however, isolated deviations from established procedures were noted including instances where the backs of voting booths faced thoroughfares and irregular adherence to finger inspection procedure before it is dipped in ink.

Training should therefore reinforce strict procedural adherence, with greater emphasis on practical application and hands-on simulation, to ensure uniform competence across all polling staff.

5. Advance Campaign Finance Transparency and Oversight

The CEOM commends Jamaica for the adoption of political finance legislation and corresponding regulations aimed at enhancing transparency, fairness, and accountability within the electoral process by regulating the financial activities of political parties and candidates. The mission notes that, while the framework establishes clear timelines for disclosure and reporting, these obligations primarily take effect after the campaign period, with no requirement for pre-election disclosure. As a result, voters may have limited access to financial information that could inform their decision-making prior to Election Day.

Accordingly, in line with best practices on political finance transparency as advanced by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO)¹⁴, the CEOM recommends that Jamaica strengthen its oversight mechanisms for campaign financing. This should include measures such as:

- (a) real-time or near real-time disclosure of donations and campaign expenditures;

¹⁴ Sources: https://www.coe.int/en/web/greco/-/greco-publishes-horizontal-study-on-political-financing?utm_source=chatgpt.com;

OECD (2016), Financing Democracy: Funding of Political Parties and Election Campaigns and the Risk of Policy Capture, OECD Public Governance Reviews, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264249455-en>.

- (b) enhanced audit capacity at both the Electoral Office of Jamaica (EOJ) and the Electoral Commission of Jamaica (ECJ); and
- (c) the establishment of publicly accessible online portals enabling full scrutiny of political party and campaign finances.

Such reforms are consistent with modern regulatory reforms in countries including Canada, Chile and the United Kingdom¹⁵, each of which has moved to bolster transparency, public access to financial data, and accountability in campaign spending – measures that demonstrably enhance public confidence in the integrity of the electoral process.

6. Institutionalize Regional Best Practices in Training and Election Security

The security measures observed at polling stations visited by the CEOM on polling day were assessed as generally adequate. In this regard, maintaining regional best practices is essential to safeguarding the integrity, credibility, and smooth administration of the electoral process. Consistent adherence to established frameworks would enhance coordination between electoral and security agencies, mitigate potential risks, and support a secure environment in which voters can exercise their rights freely. Such measures not only strengthen institutional resilience but also contribute to the consistent upholding of democratic principles.

As such, the CEOM encourages the institutionalization of regional collaboration and simulation exercises, in line with CARICOM election security frameworks¹⁶, to ensure coherent coordination between electoral management bodies and security agencies. Additionally, continuous capacity-building for election officials, security personnel, and other relevant stakeholders is essential to promote uniform standards of professionalism and preparedness across all constituencies. Furthermore, the implementation of joint scenario planning, clear communication protocols, and standardized risk-assessment procedures can significantly enhance both electoral integrity and voter safety.

7. Improve Polling Station Infrastructure and Accessibility

Observers acknowledged proactive efforts in accommodating persons with disabilities and the elderly. Nonetheless, further improvements are required to ensure a fully accessible and comfortable voting experience since a number of polling stations were observed to present challenges in terms of physical accessibility, owing to rugged terrain and the location of some polling stations on upper floors without adequate access provisions. In several instances, observers reported that individuals using wheelchairs required assistance from relatives or friends to enter such polling stations, highlighting the need for improved accessibility measures.

In order to ensure full and equal participation of all voters, including persons with disabilities, it is recommended that the ECJ/EOJ give due consideration to enhancing the accessibility of all polling stations. This should include ensuring that facilities are located on the ground floor of easily accessible premises with unobstructed entryways and equipped with adequate lighting to facilitate the counting of ballots, sufficient space to ensure the secrecy of the vote and effective

¹⁵ Sources: OECD Anti-Corruption and Integrity Outlook 2024 – Country Notes: Canada; OECD Anti-Corruption and Integrity Outlook 2024 – Country Notes: Chile; https://www.transparency.org.uk/news/long-overdue-reforms-uk-politics-financing-essential-protecting-integrity-elections?utm_source=chatgpt.com

¹⁶ Sources: Handbook for CARICOM Election Observation Missions; <https://caricom.org/crime-and-security-overview/>;

observation, reliable emergency power and ventilation systems, and appropriate access features such as ramps where necessary.

Moreover, the CEOM encourages consideration of measures to broaden voting options for persons with disabilities. This could include legislative amendments to extend “early voting” privileges to voters who are medically certified as being unable to compete with able-bodied electors on polling day.

8. Establish Social Media and Information Integrity Mechanisms

Allegations from various stakeholders regarding the misuse of social media and artificial intelligence during campaigning to spread misinformation and disinformation underscore the urgent need for formal monitoring of social media throughout the election cycle.

In line with EU and IFES frameworks on Digital Democracy¹⁷, the CEOM recommends the establishment of a Social Media Monitoring and Response Unit to detect, verify, and address misinformation in real time. Collaboration between electoral authorities, media regulators, civil society, and digital platforms is vital to safeguard information integrity and electoral credibility.

9. Introduce Legislation for Transparent Resolution of Tied Results

The current procedure for resolving tied results in Parliamentary Elections vests the authority to determine the outcome in the Returning Officer. This arrangement may give rise to perceptions of bias or subjectivity and does not fully align with principles of transparency and impartiality.

Consistent with international jurisprudence and OSCE/ODIHR recommendations¹⁸, the CEOM recommends that Jamaica should review the current system for resolving equal votes. Adopting a standardized, transparent, and verifiable procedure—such as a limited recount or run-off model—would serve to enhance procedural fairness and reinforce public confidence in the integrity of the electoral process.

¹⁷ Source: IFES 2025-2029 Strategic Plan; Social Media, Disinformation and Electoral Integrity: IFES Working Paper, August 2019

¹⁸ OSCE/ODIHR Guidelines for Reviewing a Legal Framework for Elections; Council of Europe handbook for civil society organisations “Using International Election Standards”

CONCLUSION

The Parliamentary Elections conducted on 3 September 2025 reflected the collective intention of the voters who cast their ballots on Polling Day; voters were able to cast their ballots without intimidation or harassment, and the results of the General Elections reflected the will of the people of Jamaica and reinforced their commitment to the democratic process.

The CEOM applauds the Electoral Commission of Jamaica, the Electoral Office of Jamaica, the poll workers, the political parties and their candidates, the independent candidates, the security forces, the media, and the electorate for their commitment and discipline in upholding the democratic process in Jamaica resulting in a credible and peaceful election.

The Mission was successfully able to observe proceedings at a significant number of polling stations at thirty-six (36) of the sixty-three (63) constituencies across twelve (12) parishes in which the election was conducted. In their observations, most of the election workers competently executed their duties, allowing for a generally smooth process of voting on Polling Day. Polling station officials consistently upheld the electoral process and protected the democratic foundation of Jamaica. In this regard, Jamaica continues to be a model of electoral management in the Caribbean.

In moving forward, the CARICOM Election Observation Mission recommends that the various aspects of election proceedings, as detailed in this report, be carefully reviewed and analysed. In this way, the overall electoral process can be enhanced for future elections.

The CARICOM Election Observation Mission wishes to thank the leaders of the political parties, civil society groups, other stakeholders, the media, and the people of Jamaica for their warm welcome and cooperation which contributed to the success of this endeavour. The CEOM valued the opportunity to contribute to the democratic process in Jamaica and appreciated the support received throughout.

I wish to extend my gratitude to the CARICOM Secretariat for allowing me the opportunity to complete this important assignment as Chief of Mission in the contribution of the democratic process within the Caribbean Community.

Fern Narcis
Chief of Mission

APPENDICES

Appendix I – Arrival Statement

ARRIVAL STATEMENT | CARICOM Election Observation Mission to the General Parliamentary Elections of Jamaica

By way of communication dated 24 July 2025, the Chairman of the Electoral Commission of Jamaica advised Member States of Jamaica's upcoming General Parliamentary Elections, constitutionally due on or before September 2025, and invited the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to field a CARICOM Election Observation Mission (CEOM) to observe its conduct. Subsequently, on 10 August 2025, Dr. the Most Hon. Andrew Holness ON, PC, MP, Prime Minister of Jamaica, announced that General Parliamentary Elections would be held on 3 September 2025.

In response to the invitation, the Caribbean Community mounted a ten-member CARICOM Election Observation Mission (CEOM) to observe the electoral processes for the General Parliamentary Elections from 27 August to 5 September 2025.

The CEOM is headed by the Chief of Mission, Ms. Fern Narcis, Chief Elections Officer of the Elections and Boundaries Commission of Trinidad and Tobago. The other Members of the Observation Mission are as follows:

- Antigua and Barbuda – Mr. Clovis St. Romain, Commissioner, Electoral Commission;
- Antigua and Barbuda – Ms. Elisa Graham, Public Relations Officer, Electoral Commission;
- The Bahamas – Ms. Denise Pinder, Assistant Parliamentary Commissioner, Parliamentary Registration Department;
- Grenada – Mr. Arthur Pierre, Supervisor of Elections, Parliamentary Elections Office;
- Saint Lucia – Ms. Alymphina Lionel, Assistant Chief Elections Officer, Electoral Department;
- Saint Lucia – Mr. Peter Kervin Fedee, Systems/Network Administrator, Electoral Department;
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – Ms. Danielle Williams, National Security Electoral Quality Assurance Clerk, Electoral Office;
- Suriname – Ms. Anushka Ramesar-Gopalrai, Alternate Member, Independent Electoral Council;
- Suriname – Mr. Ravin Jiawan, District Commissioner and Alternate Member, Independent Electoral Council; and
- Trinidad and Tobago – Ms. Danielle Chow, Commissioner, Election and Boundaries Commission.

The CEOM is supported by the following CARICOM Secretariat staff:

- Mr. Brian Bellevue, Programme Manager, Foreign and Community Relations;
- Mr. David Allens, Project Officer, Foreign and Community Relations; and
- Ms. Denise Morgan, Stenographer II, Foreign and Community Relations.

The Core Group, which consists of the Chief of Mission and CARICOM Secretariat Staff, arrived in Jamaica on 27 August 2025. Other Observers arrived on 27 and 28 August 2025. Since arrival,

meetings have been held with Dr. the Most Honourable Andrew Holness, Prime Minister of Jamaica and Leader of the Jamaica Labour Party, as well as with Senator the Honourable Kamina Johnson Smith, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade. Members of the team have also observed the conduct of the Advance Poll at several locations in Kingston.

Over the coming days, the Mission will continue its programme of engagements, meeting with the Opposition political parties, the Electoral Commission of Jamaica, the Commissioner of Police, and as many other stakeholders of the electoral process as time will allow.

The role of the CEOM Observers on Election Day is to observe the electoral process across Jamaica, including preparations for the start of the poll, the casting of votes, the closure of the polling stations, the counting of the ballots, the preparation of the statement of polls and the tabulation of results. Qualitative and quantitative information regarding the voting process and the results will be collected to facilitate the preparation of an Independent Final Report on the General Parliamentary Elections to Jamaica with the objective of assessing its transparency, fairness, and adherence to accepted democratic standards.

Following the conclusion of the Election Day activities on 3 September 2025, and prior to the Mission's departure on 5 September 2025, a Preliminary Statement will be issued, outlining the Mission's initial assessment of the electoral process. The Mission will thereafter prepare a detailed Independent Final Report on the elections for submission to Dr. Carla Barnett, Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community.

The CEOM looks forward to supporting the democratic processes of Jamaica and extends best wishes to the Jamaican people as they prepare to go to the polls with pride and unity on Wednesday, 3 September 2025.

**FERN NARCIS
CHIEF OF MISSION
CARICOM ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION**

29 AUGUST 2025

Appendix II – Matrix of Appointments

CARICOM ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION (CEOM) TO JAMAICA, 2025
MATRIX OF APPOINTMENTS

| DATE AND TIME | APPOINTMENT | VENUE |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | |
| Friday 29 th 10:30.a.m | Minister Kamina Johnson-Smith representative of Prime Minister Andrew Holness | Office of the Prime Minister 1 Devon Road Kingston 10 JAMAICA |
| | | |
| | | Hotel |
| | CEOM In-Brief | Hotel |
| | | |
| | Leader of the Parliamentary Opposition | Office of the Leader of the Opposition 1 West King’s House Road Kingston 10 JAMAICA |
| | Commissioner of Police | Office of the Commissioner of Police 101-103 Old Hope Road Kingston 6 JAMAICA |
| | | |

| DATE AND TIME | APPOINTMENT | VENUE |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| | Executive Director National Integrity Action | 6A Oxford Road, Kingston 5 JAMAICA |
| | President Jamaica Chamber of Commerce | Suite 13-15, UDC Office Building 12 Ocean Boulevard, Kingston 10 JAMAICA |
| | Hon. Earl Jarrett, O.J., C.D., J.P Chairman Electoral Commission of Jamaica Mr. Glasspole Brown Director Electoral Commission of Jamaica | 16 Red Hills Road Kingston 10 JAMAICA |
| | Chairman Jamaica Umbrella Group of Churches | Jamaica Methodist District Office 143 Constant Spring Road, Kingston 8 JAMAICA |
| Tuesday, 2 September 2025 | | |
| | CEOM Brief in preparation for “Dry Run” | |
| Wednesday, 3 September 2025 | | |
| POLLING DAY | | |

| DATE AND TIME | APPOINTMENT | VENUE |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | |
| | Mission De-Brief | Hotel <i>(Meeting Room details will be provided)</i> |
| | Press Conference (Media Personnel) | Hotel |

📌 Denotes mandatory attendance by Members of the CEOM

Appendix III – CEOM Team Deployment Schedule

CARICOM ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION TO JAMAICA

3 SEPTEMBER 2025

DEPLOYMENT SCHEDULE

| TEAM MEMBERS | PARISH | CONSTITUENCY |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Fern Narcis/Peter Kervin Fedee</i> | Kingston St. Andrew | St. Andrew East Central St. Andrew East Rural St. Andrew West Rural St. Andrew North Eastern St. Andrew West Central Kingston Central Kingston East and Port Royal Kingston Western |
| <i>Elisa Graham/Alymphiah Lionel</i> | St. Mary St. Ann | St. Mary South Eastern St. Mary Central St. Mary Western St. Ann North Eastern St. Ann North Western St. Ann South Eastern |
| <i>Denise Pinder/Ravin Jiawan</i> | Westmoreland St. Elizabeth | Westmoreland Central Westmoreland Eastern St. Elizabeth South Western St. Elizabeth South Eastern |
| <i>Arthur Pierre/Danielle Williams</i> | Clarendon Manchester | Clarendon North Western Clarendon Northern Clarendon Central Clarendon South Western Manchester Southern Manchester North Eastern Manchester North Western Manchester Central |
| <i>Anushka Ramesar-Gopalrai/Danielle Chow</i> | Portland St. Thomas | Portland West Portland East St. Thomas West St. Thomas East |
| <i>Clovis St. Romain/David Allens</i> | St. James Hanover | St. James Central St. James East Central St. James North Western St. James West Central Hanover Eastern Hanover Western |

**GENERAL ELECTION 2025
ELECTION DAY: 3 SEPTEMBER 2025**

| CONSTITUENCY | IND A | | IND B | | JLP | | JPP | | PNP | | UIC | | TOTAL | | TOTAL VOTES | | TOTAL ELECTORS |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|---------|------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | VOTES | % | VOTES | % | VOTES | % | VOTES | % | VOTES | % | VOTES | % | REJECTS | % | Including REJECTS | % | |
| (1) KINGSTON WESTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8,517 | 84.56 | 28 | 0.28 | 1,399 | 13.89 | 0 | 0.00 | 128 | 1.27 | 10,072 | 40.78 | 24,701 |
| (2) KINGSTON CENTRAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,832 | 49.52 | 0 | 0.00 | 4,753 | 48.71 | 23 | 0.24 | 149 | 1.53 | 9,757 | 42.31 | 23,060 |
| (3) KINGSTON EAST & PORT ROYAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,445 | 18.17 | 101 | 1.27 | 6,162 | 77.47 | 0 | 0.00 | 246 | 3.09 | 7,954 | 29.32 | 27,127 |
| (4) ST. ANDREW WEST RURAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8,404 | 52.90 | 72 | 0.45 | 7,229 | 45.51 | 0 | 0.00 | 181 | 1.14 | 15,886 | 38.09 | 41,703 |
| (5) ST. ANDREW WESTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,359 | 33.80 | 79 | 0.61 | 8,087 | 62.71 | 0 | 0.00 | 371 | 2.88 | 12,896 | 32.89 | 39,208 |
| (6) ST. ANDREW WEST CENTRAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7,090 | 57.64 | 0 | 0.00 | 4,980 | 40.48 | 0 | 0.00 | 231 | 1.88 | 12,301 | 38.19 | 32,213 |
| (7) ST. ANDREW EAST CENTRAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,014 | 36.10 | 84 | 0.76 | 6,472 | 58.21 | 0 | 0.00 | 549 | 4.94 | 11,119 | 34.19 | 32,518 |
| (8) ST. ANDREW SOUTH WESTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 19 | 0.2 | 585 | 6.26 | 16 | 0.17 | 8,563 | 91.64 | 0 | 0.00 | 161 | 1.72 | 9,344 | 34.54 | 27,055 |
| (9) ST. ANDREW SOUTHERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,166 | 10.86 | 0 | 0.00 | 9,295 | 86.59 | 0 | 0.00 | 273 | 2.54 | 10,734 | 41.38 | 25,939 |
| (10) ST. ANDREW SOUTH EASTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,130 | 36.08 | 0 | 0.00 | 5,392 | 62.15 | 33 | 0.38 | 121 | 1.39 | 8,676 | 38.40 | 22,593 |
| (11) ST. ANDREW EASTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,737 | 50.00 | 69 | 0.51 | 6,303 | 46.78 | 0 | 0.00 | 366 | 2.72 | 13,475 | 45.59 | 29,557 |
| (12) ST. ANDREW NORTH EASTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,286 | 57.75 | 0 | 0.00 | 3,722 | 40.66 | 0 | 0.00 | 146 | 1.59 | 9,154 | 41.42 | 22,098 |
| (13) ST. ANDREW NORTH CENTRAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,578 | 60.77 | 0 | 0.00 | 3,218 | 35.06 | 0 | 0.00 | 383 | 4.17 | 9,179 | 39.02 | 23,523 |
| (14) ST. ANDREW NORTH WESTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,313 | 56.08 | 111 | 0.99 | 4,208 | 37.38 | 0 | 0.00 | 626 | 5.56 | 11,258 | 34.85 | 32,301 |
| (15) ST. ANDREW EAST RURAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,416 | 51.72 | 53 | 0.29 | 8,443 | 46.38 | 45 | 0.25 | 247 | 1.36 | 18,204 | 42.55 | 42,782 |
| (16) ST. THOMAS WESTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,340 | 54.34 | 57 | 0.33 | 7,736 | 45.01 | 0 | 0.00 | 54 | 0.31 | 17,187 | 39.89 | 43,087 |
| (17) ST. THOMAS EASTERN | 45 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,932 | 47.66 | 31 | 0.21 | 7,393 | 50.83 | 0 | 0.00 | 144 | 0.99 | 14,545 | 43.27 | 33,611 |
| (18) PORTLAND EASTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8,222 | 49.37 | 30 | 0.18 | 8,370 | 50.26 | 0 | 0.00 | 31 | 0.19 | 16,653 | 41.89 | 39,751 |
| (19) PORTLAND WESTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,180 | 54.64 | 22 | 0.19 | 4,967 | 43.91 | 0 | 0.00 | 142 | 1.26 | 11,311 | 46.18 | 24,493 |
| (20) ST. MARY SOUTH EASTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,640 | 49.44 | 27 | 0.20 | 6,659 | 49.58 | 0 | 0.00 | 104 | 0.77 | 13,430 | 50.88 | 26,393 |

¹⁹ Source: <https://www.ecj.com.jm/election-results/general-election-2025/>

| CONSTITUENCY | IND A | | IND B | | JLP | | JPP | | PNP | | UIC | | TOTAL | | TOTAL VOTES | | TOTAL ELECTORS |
|----------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|---------|------|-------------------|-------|----------------|
| | VOTES | % | VOTES | % | VOTES | % | VOTES | % | VOTES | % | VOTES | % | REJECTS | % | Including REJECTS | % | |
| (21) ST. MARY CENTRAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,755 | 44.10 | 11 | 0.08 | 7,133 | 54.66 | 0 | 0.00 | 150 | 1.15 | 13,049 | 45.30 | 28,804 |
| (22) ST. MARY WESTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,368 | 51.98 | 0 | 0.00 | 8,427 | 46.76 | 35 | 0.19 | 193 | 1.07 | 18,023 | 44.61 | 40,403 |
| (23) ST. ANN SOUTH EASTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,693 | 38.08 | 0 | 0.00 | 7,348 | 59.62 | 0 | 0.00 | 283 | 2.30 | 12,324 | 37.44 | 32,921 |
| (24) ST. ANN NORTH EASTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,557 | 57.23 | 0 | 0.00 | 6,843 | 40.98 | 0 | 0.00 | 299 | 1.79 | 16,699 | 37.41 | 44,637 |
| (25) ST. ANN NORTH WESTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8,066 | 51.22 | 0 | 0.00 | 7,469 | 47.43 | 0 | 0.00 | 212 | 1.35 | 15,747 | 38.23 | 41,186 |
| (26) ST. ANN SOUTH WESTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7,257 | 57.33 | 36 | 0.28 | 4,960 | 39.18 | 0 | 0.00 | 405 | 3.20 | 12,658 | 44.53 | 28,425 |
| (27) TRELAWNY NORTHERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8,281 | 49.87 | 0 | 0.00 | 7,890 | 47.51 | 0 | 0.00 | 435 | 2.62 | 16,606 | 43.32 | 38,331 |
| (28) TRELAWNY SOUTHERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,844 | 56.18 | 0 | 0.00 | 5,218 | 42.83 | 0 | 0.00 | 120 | 0.99 | 12,182 | 48.08 | 25,339 |
| (29) ST. JAMES EAST CENTRAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7,473 | 62.29 | 0 | 0.00 | 4,464 | 37.21 | 0 | 0.00 | 61 | 0.51 | 11,998 | 35.09 | 34,192 |
| (30) ST. JAMES NORTH WESTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,334 | 63.96 | 0 | 0.00 | 3,511 | 35.45 | 0 | 0.00 | 58 | 0.59 | 9,903 | 31.78 | 31,157 |
| (31) ST. JAMES CENTRAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,537 | 57.91 | 0 | 0.00 | 4,609 | 40.83 | 0 | 0.00 | 142 | 1.26 | 11,288 | 34.71 | 32,520 |
| (32) ST. JAMES WEST CENTRAL | 19 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,169 | 52.61 | 0 | 0.00 | 5,392 | 45.98 | 0 | 0.00 | 146 | 1.25 | 11,726 | 37.06 | 31,637 |
| (33) ST. JAMES SOUTHERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,284 | 48.68 | 18 | 0.14 | 6,483 | 50.22 | 0 | 0.00 | 124 | 0.96 | 12,909 | 43.22 | 29,865 |
| (34) HANOVER EASTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,147 | 45.86 | 27 | 0.24 | 5,903 | 52.60 | 15 | 0.13 | 131 | 1.17 | 11,223 | 42.30 | 26,533 |
| (35) HANOVER WESTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,887 | 45.30 | 16 | 0.12 | 6,928 | 53.31 | 0 | 0.00 | 165 | 1.27 | 12,996 | 37.32 | 34,819 |
| (36) WESTMORELAND WESTERN | 67 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,967 | 41.77 | 28 | 0.20 | 8,011 | 56.08 | 0 | 0.00 | 213 | 1.49 | 14,286 | 35.55 | 40,188 |
| (37) WESTMORELAND CENTRAL | 36 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 8,409 | 45.20 | 39 | 0.21 | 9,658 | 51.92 | 0 | 0.00 | 460 | 2.47 | 18,602 | 38.54 | 48,271 |
| (38) WESTMORELAND EASTERN | 51 | 0.4 | 11 | 0.1 | 5,650 | 41.90 | 76 | 0.56 | 7,580 | 56.21 | 16 | 0.12 | 102 | 0.76 | 13,486 | 43.13 | 31,270 |
| (39) ST. ELIZABETH NORTH WESTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,553 | 58.21 | 40 | 0.42 | 3,825 | 40.10 | 0 | 0.00 | 121 | 1.27 | 9,539 | 41.03 | 23,251 |
| (40) ST. ELIZABETH NORTH EASTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7,635 | 46.93 | 20 | 0.12 | 8,283 | 50.92 | 14 | 0.09 | 316 | 1.94 | 16,268 | 43.80 | 37,138 |
| (41) ST. ELIZABETH SOUTH WESTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,738 | 52.95 | 0 | 0.00 | 8,502 | 46.23 | 0 | 0.00 | 150 | 0.82 | 18,390 | 53.54 | 34,346 |
| (42) ST. ELIZABETH SOUTH EASTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,327 | 54.22 | 46 | 0.27 | 7,591 | 44.13 | 0 | 0.00 | 237 | 1.38 | 17,201 | 51.95 | 33,109 |
| (43) MANCHESTER SOUTHERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7,974 | 47.81 | 22 | 0.13 | 8,517 | 51.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 165 | 0.99 | 16,678 | 46.82 | 35,623 |
| (44) MANCHESTER CENTRAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,089 | 50.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 8,896 | 48.94 | 0 | 0.00 | 192 | 1.06 | 18,177 | 43.09 | 42,182 |

| CONSTITUENCY | IND A | | IND B | | JLP | | JPP | | PNP | | UIC | | TOTAL | | TOTAL VOTES | | TOTAL ELECTORS |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | VOTES | % | VOTES | % | VOTES | % | VOTES | % | VOTES | % | VOTES | % | REJECTS | % | Including REJECTS | % | |
| (45) MANCHESTER NORTH WESTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,883 | 45.14 | 28 | 0.21 | 7,013 | 53.81 | 0 | 0.00 | 109 | 0.84 | 13,033 | 43.04 | 30,282 |
| (46) MANCHESTER NORTH EASTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8,147 | 55.97 | 33 | 0.23 | 6,252 | 42.95 | 0 | 0.00 | 124 | 0.85 | 14,556 | 46.43 | 31,349 |
| (47) CLARENDON NORTH WESTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,508 | 47.94 | 23 | 0.17 | 6,938 | 51.10 | 0 | 0.00 | 107 | 0.79 | 13,576 | 47.30 | 28,701 |
| (48) CLARENDON NORTHERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,756 | 48.77 | 25 | 0.21 | 5,940 | 50.33 | 0 | 0.00 | 81 | 0.69 | 11,802 | 46.54 | 25,357 |
| (49) CLARENDON NORTH CENTRAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,894 | 56.36 | 28 | 0.27 | 4,444 | 42.49 | 0 | 0.00 | 92 | 0.88 | 10,458 | 42.08 | 24,854 |
| (50) CLARENDON CENTRAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,630 | 61.77 | 39 | 0.36 | 3,922 | 36.54 | 0 | 0.00 | 142 | 1.32 | 10,733 | 32.21 | 33,321 |
| (51) CLARENDON SOUTH WESTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,029 | 40.10 | 42 | 0.33 | 7,333 | 58.47 | 0 | 0.00 | 138 | 1.10 | 12,542 | 41.44 | 30,265 |
| (52) CLARENDON SOUTH EASTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,594 | 53.62 | 55 | 0.31 | 8,008 | 44.75 | 0 | 0.00 | 236 | 1.32 | 17,893 | 38.48 | 46,496 |
| (53) ST. CATHERINE NORTH WESTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,751 | 37.88 | 21 | 0.17 | 7,658 | 61.05 | 0 | 0.00 | 113 | 0.90 | 12,543 | 33.63 | 37,295 |
| (54) ST. CATHERINE SOUTH WESTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10,400 | 53.65 | 96 | 0.50 | 8,366 | 43.15 | 0 | 0.00 | 524 | 2.70 | 19,386 | 44.21 | 43,851 |
| (55) ST. CATHERINE SOUTHERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,981 | 39.03 | 134 | 0.87 | 9,003 | 58.75 | 0 | 0.00 | 206 | 1.34 | 15,324 | 34.98 | 43,810 |
| (56) ST. CATHERINE CENTRAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,044 | 80.26 | 0 | 0.00 | 1,993 | 17.69 | 0 | 0.00 | 232 | 2.06 | 11,269 | 33.61 | 33,527 |
| (57) ST. CATHERINE SOUTH EASTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7,188 | 47.12 | 64 | 0.42 | 7,658 | 50.20 | 0 | 0.00 | 345 | 2.26 | 15,255 | 36.96 | 41,273 |
| (58) ST. CATHERINE NORTH CENTRAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,254 | 36.89 | 43 | 0.37 | 7,062 | 61.24 | 0 | 0.00 | 172 | 1.49 | 11,531 | 34.41 | 33,513 |
| (59) ST. CATHERINE WEST CENTRAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6,917 | 63.73 | 79 | 0.73 | 3,740 | 34.46 | 0 | 0.00 | 118 | 1.09 | 10,854 | 33.53 | 32,368 |
| (60) ST. CATHERINE NORTH EASTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 21 | 0.2 | 5,554 | 53.68 | 20 | 0.19 | 4,519 | 43.67 | 0 | 0.00 | 233 | 2.25 | 10,347 | 41.59 | 24,877 |
| (61) ST. CATHERINE EASTERN | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,422 | 38.70 | 78 | 0.68 | 6,778 | 59.32 | 0 | 0.00 | 149 | 1.30 | 11,427 | 32.89 | 34,746 |
| (62) ST. CATHERINE SOUTH CENTRAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7,639 | 71.29 | 73 | 0.68 | 2,851 | 26.61 | 0 | 0.00 | 153 | 1.43 | 10,716 | 34.55 | 31,014 |
| (63) ST. CATHERINE EAST CENTRAL | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5,934 | 49.62 | 0 | 0.00 | 5,128 | 42.88 | 0 | 0.00 | 898 | 7.51 | 11,960 | 38.53 | 31,041 |
| TOTALS: | 218 | 0.03 | 51 | 0.01 | 412,705 | 49.71 | 2,040 | 0.25 | 401,398 | 48.34 | 181 | 0.02 | 13,705 | 1.65 | 830,298 | 39.96 | 2,077,800 |

Appendix V – Elected Candidates²⁰

| CONSTITUENCY | NAME OF ELECTED CANDIDATE | PARTY AFFILIATION |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) KINGSTON WESTERN | Desmond McKenzie | JLP |
| (2) KINGSTON CENTRAL | Donavan Williams | JLP |
| (3) KINGSTON EAST & PORT ROYAL | Phillip Paulwell | PNP |
| (4) ST. ANDREW WEST RURAL | Juliet Cuthbert-Flynn | JLP |
| (5) ST. ANDREW WESTERN | George Hylton | PNP |
| (6) ST. ANDREW WEST CENTRAL | Andrew Holness | JLP |
| (7) ST. ANDREW EAST CENTRAL | Dennis Gordon | PNP |
| (8) ST. ANDREW SOUTH WESTERN | Angela Brown-Burke | PNP |
| (9) ST. ANDREW SOUTHERN | Mark Golding | PNP |
| (10) ST. ANDREW SOUTH EASTERN | Julian Robinson | PNP |
| (11) ST. ANDREW EASTERN | Fayval Willaims | JLP |
| (12) ST. ANDREW NORTH EASTERN | Delroy Chuck | JLP |
| (13) ST. ANDREW NORTH CENTRAL | Delano Seiveright | JLP |
| (14) ST. ANDREW NORTH WESTERN | Duane Smith | JLP |
| (15) ST. ANDREW EAST RURAL | Juliet Holness | JLP |
| (16) ST. THOMAS WESTERN | James Robertson | JLP |
| (17) ST. THOMAS EASTERN | Yvonne Shaw | PNP |
| (18) PORTLAND EASTERN | Isat Buchanan | PNP |
| (19) PORTLAND WESTERN | Daryl Vaz | JLP |
| (20) ST. MARY SOUTH EASTERN | Christopher Brown | PNP |
| (21) ST. MARY CENTRAL | Omar Newell | PNP |
| (22) ST. MARY WESTERN | Robert Montague | JLP |
| (23) ST. ANN SOUTH EASTERN | Kenneth Russel | PNP |
| (24) ST. ANN NORTH EASTERN | Matthew Samuda | JLP |
| (25) ST. ANN NORTH WESTERN | Krystal Lee | JLP |
| (26) ST. ANN SOUTH WESTERN | Zavia Mayne | JLP |
| (27) TRELAWNY NORTHERN | Tova Hamilton | JLP |
| (28) TRELAWNY SOUTHERN | Marisa Dalrymple-Philibert | JLP |
| (29) ST. JAMES EAST CENTRAL | Edmund Bartlett | JLP |
| (30) ST. JAMES NORTH WESTERN | Horace Chang | JLP |
| (31) ST. JAMES CENTRAL | Heroy Clarke | JLP |
| (32) ST. JAMES WEST CENTRAL | Marlene Malahoo-Forte | JLP |
| (33) ST. JAMES SOUTHERN | Nekeisha Burchell | PNP |
| (34) HANOVER EASTERN | Andrea Purkiss | PNP |
| (35) HANOVER WESTERN | Heatha Miller-Bennett | PNP |
| (36) WESTMORELAND WESTERN | Ian Hayles | PNP |
| (37) WESTMORELAND CENTRAL | Dwayne Vaz | PNP |

²⁰ Source: <https://jamaica-elections.com/general/2025/results/resultsummary.php>

| CONSTITUENCY | NAME OF ELECTED CANDIDATE | PARTY AFFILIATION |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| (38) WESTMORELAND EASTERN | Dayton Campbell | PNP |
| (39) ST. ELIZABETH NORTH WESTERN | Andrew Morris | JLP |
| (40) ST. ELIZABETH NORTH EASTERN | Zuleika Jess | PNP |
| (41) ST. ELIZABETH SOUTH WESTERN | Floyd Green | JLP |
| (42) ST. ELIZABETH SOUTH EASTERN | Franklin Witter | JLP |
| (43) MANCHESTER SOUTHERN | Peter Bunting | PNP |
| (44) MANCHESTER CENTRAL | Rhoda Crawford | JLP |
| (45) MANCHESTER NORTH WESTERN | Mikael Phillips | PNP |
| (46) MANCHESTER NORTH EASTERN | Audrey Marks | JLP |
| (47) CLARENDON NORTH WESTERN | Richard Azan | PNP |
| (48) CLARENDON NORTHERN | Wavell Hinds | PNP |
| (49) CLARENDON NORTH CENTRAL | Robert Morgan | JLP |
| (50) CLARENDON CENTRAL | Delroy Williams | JLP |
| (51) CLARENDON SOUTH WESTERN | Lothan Cousins | PNP |
| (52) CLARENDON SOUTH EASTERN | Pearnel Charles Jr | JLP |
| (53) ST. CATHERINE NORTH WESTERN | Damion Crawford | PNP |
| (54) ST. CATHERINE SOUTH WESTERN | Everald Warmington | JLP |
| (55) ST. CATHERINE SOUTHERN | Fitz Jackson | PNP |
| (56) ST. CATHERINE CENTRAL | Olivia Grange | JLP |
| (57) ST. CATHERINE SOUTH EASTERN | Alfred Dawes | PNP |
| (58) ST. CATHERINE NORTH CENTRAL | Natalie Neita-Garvey | PNP |
| (59) ST. CATHERINE WEST CENTRAL | Christopher Tufton | JLP |
| (60) ST. CATHERINE NORTH EASTERN | Kerensia Morrison | JLP |
| (61) ST. CATHERINE EASTERN | Joyce Denise Daley | PNP |
| (62) ST. CATHERINE SOUTH CENTRAL | Andrew Wheatley | JLP |
| (63) ST. CATHERINE EAST CENTRAL | Alando Terrelonge | JLP |

Party

**Number of seats obtained
(House of Representatives)**

Jamaica Labour Party (Government)

majority – 35 seats

People’s National Party (Opposition)

28 seats

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT | CARICOM ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION (CEOM) TO JAMAICA – GENERAL ELECTIONS 2025

At the invitation of the Chairman of the Electoral Commission of Jamaica (ECJ), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) deployed an eleven (11) member CARICOM Election Observation Mission (CEOM) to observe the General Parliamentary Elections of Jamaica on 3 September 2025. The team arrived in Jamaica over the period 27 to 31 August 2025.

The objective of the CEOM is to observe the preparations for and conduct of elections in order to provide an impartial, independent, and honest assessment of the electoral process. This includes consideration of all factors that could impact the credibility and transparency of the elections.

Pre-Election Activities and Stakeholder Engagement

Prior to Polling Day, the Mission conducted several meetings with key stakeholders to understand the country's political climate. The Mission met with Dr. the Most Honourable Andrew Holness, ON, PC, MP, Prime Minister of Jamaica and Leader of the Jamaica Labour Party; the Honourable Mark Golding, MP, Leader of the Opposition People's National Party; the Honourable Earl Jarrett, OJ, CD, JP, Chairman of the Electoral Commission of Jamaica; Mr. Glasspole Brown, Director of the Electoral Commission of Jamaica; Mr. Warren Clarke, OD, pjsc, psc, Deputy Commissioner of Police; and Bishop the Rev'd Christine Gooden Benguche of the Jamaica Council of Churches together with Rev'd Courtney Gordon and members of the Jamaica United Group of Churches.

Polling Day Observations

On Polling Day, six (6) teams were deployed to observe in 36 constituencies, across 12 parishes. The teams visited two hundred and sixty (260) polling stations and monitored the day's activities by observing the opening of the poll, the voting process, the closing of the poll, and the counting of ballots.

The Mission noted that all materials and supplies needed were present at the stations in the required quantities. For the most part, Polling Stations were opened on time and voting commenced promptly at 7:00 a.m. at the stations in which the opening was observed. All stations were fully staffed, and most had representatives of the political parties contesting in the various constituencies. The teams noted that representatives of the two major political parties were present in all areas observed. Polling Stations were conveniently located and accessible to the electorate.

Adequate security was in place at all locations, with the officers displaying a very professional approach which contributed to the level of calm that accompanied the day's activities. Throughout the day, the poll workers remained resolute and steadily carried out the required procedures, ensuring that electors who turned out were able to register their vote.

The Mission observed that the Electronic Voter Identification System (EVIS) machines generally performed effectively throughout polling stations where deployed. While in some stations there

were technical issues, the EOJ's contingency planning appeared to ensure continuity in operations, enabling voters to exercise their franchise without impediment.

Election Centre Operations

The Chief of Mission also had the opportunity to visit the Election Centre of the Electoral Commission of Jamaica (ECJ) on Polling Day. The Mission observed that the Centre functioned effectively as the central hub for monitoring electoral operations nationwide. The atmosphere reflected a high level of collaboration and cooperation between the Electoral Office of Jamaica (EOJ) and the wide range of stakeholders present, including representatives of the security forces, political parties, and civil society. Issues raised throughout the day were addressed in a timely and coordinated manner, demonstrating the ECJ's commitment to transparency, responsiveness, and the smooth conduct of the electoral process.

Overall Assessment and Conclusion

The Mission's general assessment of the day's activities is that the voters were able to cast their ballots without intimidation or harassment, and that the results of the General Elections of 3 September 2025 reflected the will of the people of Jamaica and reinforced their commitment to the democratic process.

Congratulations are extended to the hardworking and dedicated staff of the Electoral Commission of Jamaica, the poll workers, the political parties and their candidates, the security forces, and the people of Jamaica for the mature way in which the elections were conducted and the high level of discipline displayed throughout the process. Jamaicans must be commended for the conduct of a peaceful elections process.

The Mission's full Report will be prepared and submitted to the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Dr. Carla Barnett. This Report will include the findings of the Mission and its recommendations and suggestions for continued strengthening of the electoral process in Jamaica.

The CARICOM Election Observation Mission wishes to thank the leaders of the political parties, civil society groups, other stakeholders, the media, and the people of Jamaica for their warm welcome and cooperation which contributed to the success of this endeavour.

**FERN NARCIS
CHIEF OF MISSION
CARICOM ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION**

4 SEPTEMBER 2025