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Ref 126/ federal/2024



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The Federal Supreme Court (F S C) has been convened on 21/5/2024 headed by Judge Jassim Mohammed Abood and membership of Judges Sameer Abbas Mohammed, Ghaleb Amir Shunain, Hayder Ali Noori, Khalaf Ahmed Rajab, Ayoob Abbas Salih, Dyar Mohammed Ali ,Munther Ibrahim Husain, and Jassim Jazaa Jaafr who are authorized in the name of the people to judge and they made the following decision:

The Plaintiff: Prime Minister of the Kurdistan Region - Iraq - Masrouf Masoud Barzani / being in this capacity - His agent the adviser barrister Ayad Ismail Mohamed.

The Defendant: Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Independent High Electoral Commission / being in this capacity – His agent the legal adviser Ahmed Hassan Abed.

The Claim:

The plaintiff claimed, being in this capacity through his agent, that the defendant's department, being in this capacity, is in charge and responsible for supervising the conduct of the elections of the Kurdistan Parliament for its sixth session, based on the court's decision No. (233 and its units 239, 248 and 253/Federal/2022) on 30/5/2023, as well as its decision No. (83 and its units 131 and 185/Federal/2023) on 21/2/2024, in the context of preparing for the elections, the defendant, being in this capacity, developed a system for registering and approving candidate lists for the Kurdistan Parliament elections - Iraq No. (7) of 2024, where Article (2) of it stipulates ((First- The Kurdistan Region - Iraq is divided into four electoral regions (Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah, Halabja), Second – The Kurdistan Regional Parliament is formed of (100) seats distributed over the following electoral districts: Erbil Governorate / (34) seats, Sulaymaniyah Governorate / (38) seats, Duhok Governorate /

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(25) seats, Halabja Governorate / (3) seats)) the aforementioned article has included constitutional violations, and it has violated the content of the court's decision No. (83 and its units 131 and 185/federal/2023), in the following detail: First: The Independent High Electoral Commission relied in distributing the (100) seats among the four electoral districts on the criterion of the number of those entitled to vote (voters) and not the number of people in the region, and even in that it was not mathematically accurate, and that the adoption of this criterion violates what was adopted by the Constitution of the Republic of Iraq for the year 2005, regarding Article (49/1st) stipulates that (the Council of Representatives consists of a number of members at a ratio of one seat per hundred thousand people of Iraq representing the entire Iraqi people, elected by direct secret universal suffrage, taking into account the representation of all components of the people in it) the constitutional legislator has approved this criterion based on the fact that the legislative authorities, whether at the federal level, regions or Governorates represent society as a whole, in all its categories and age stages, not only the electorate, all groups and members of society have rights and legal status and require protection, the enactment of appropriate legislation and the conduct of parliamentary oversight to confirm and protect them, and thus the direction of the defendant being in this capacity by adopting the criterion of the number of voters is contrary to the direction of the constitutional legislator, which requires ruling the unconstitutionality of the text that approved this trend. Second: The contested text violated another constitutional principle contained in the same article mentioned above, which is article (49/1st) of the Constitution, in which the phrase (and the representation of all components of the people in it) is mentioned, it is true that the aforementioned article relates to the Federal Council of Representatives

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directly, but here we are talking about a matter of principle approved by the Constitution, which is the need to represent all components in the legislative authorities at all levels of government in the Federal Iraq, the federal legislator (Council of Representatives) has committed to this constitutional obligation when allocating a number of seats to the components in the form of (quota) in Article (15) of the Elections Law of the Council of Representatives, Provincial Councils and Districts No. (12) of 2018, as amended by Article (9) of Law No. (4) of 2023 (the third amendment law to the law on elections of the Council of Representatives, Governorate Councils and Districts..), as for the Kurdistan Parliament, in the absence of a legislative text currently, and since the Federal Supreme Court in its decision in the lawsuit (83 and its two unions 131 and 185/federal/2023) on 21/2/2024, the Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC) was granted full authority to issue instructions for the drawing of electoral areas and the distribution of electoral seats according to objective bases in a way that ensures justice and equality it was required that the defendant abide, being in this capacity with the constitutional principle related to the representation of all components in the Kurdistan Region, specifically Turkmen and Christians with their different national names, failure to observe this is an additional constitutional violation by the Commission when it developed the contested Article (2). Third: In addition to violating the constitutional text referred to in paragraphs (1 and 2), the defendant's orientation being in this capacity also violated the direction and criterion contained in the court's decision No. (83 and its two units), in which the following phrase was stated (The Independent High Electoral Commission has full authority to issue instructions for drawing electoral areas and distributing electoral seats according to objective bases in a way that ensures justice and equality), as the court has directed the

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commission to adopt (objective bases) as well as the need to ensure (justice and equality) when drawing electoral areas and distributing the deprivation of the components of the region from allocating their own seats violates the principles of (justice and equality) mentioned by the Court in its decision, and thus the grounds on which the Commission relied were not (objective bases), especially since the Court's decision referred to above did not indicate that it is not permissible to allocate specific seats to the components. Fourth: In addition to the foregoing, depriving the components of representation and allocating seats to them violates the principle of equality before the law, as well as the principle of equal opportunities for all Iraqis, as stated in Articles (14) and (16) of the Constitution, because the nature of the electoral process and the manner in which the districts and seats are distributed make the components that are a numerical minority in a position where they cannot compete for electoral seats and do not obtain deputies to represent them in the legislative authority in the region lists its own to the commission and announced its boycott of the elections in the event that special seats are not allocated to them at the time that Article (2/1st/Jim) of the Constitution stipulates that: It is not permissible to enact a law that conflicts with the fundamental rights and freedoms contained in this Constitution, and since the plaintiff is the Prime Minister of the Kurdistan Region – Iraq based on what is stated in Article (2nd/1) of the Kurdistan Region Council of Ministers Law – Iraq No. (3) of 1992, as amended, also, based on the provisions of Article (8th/7) of the same law, which stipulates that one of the competencies of the Council of Ministers is to protect the rights of citizens and the legitimate interests of the people in the region, and based on the jurisdiction of the court under Article (93/1st) of the Constitution of the Republic of Iraq for the year 2005, and Article (4/1st) of the Federal

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Supreme Court Law No. (30) of 2005, as amended, the plaintiff requested this court to rule on the unconstitutionality of Article (2) of the system of registering and approving candidate lists for the Kurdistan Regional Parliament elections. Iraq No. (7) of 2024 issued by the Independent High Electoral Commission, requesting the issuance of a state order to suspend and suspend the procedures of the Independent High Electoral Commission related to the elections of the Kurdistan Parliament for its sixth session, especially as it relates to the implementation of the requirements of the contested article and until the case is decided, due to the existence of practical and technical necessity, as it is no secret that the procedures of the Commission and its contracts with international companies cost the state large financial expenses, and in the event that the court responds to the lawsuit and the components participate in the elections and submit them to their own lists, which have not yet been submitted, as previously noted, from a technical and logistical point of view, these procedures must be returned again, and this will cause a significant financial loss to the state budget as well as the loss of human effort, and the request to charge the defendant / being in this capacity all judicial fees and expenses. After registering the case with this court No. (126/Federal/2024), and collecting the legal fee thereon, and informing the defendant of its petition and documents in accordance with Article (21/1st and 2nd) of the Rules of Procedure of the Federal Supreme Court No. (1) of 2022, his agent replied with the reply list dated 13/5/2024, which included the following: 1 - The Independent High Electoral Commission is competent to develop the regulations and instructions adopted in federal, regional and local elections and referendums throughout the Iraq to ensure their fair and impartial implementation as an independent and impartial authority with legal personality and financial and administrative independence in accordance

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with the provisions of Article (1/1st) of the Independent High Electoral Commission Law No. (31) of 2019, as amended, according to Article (18/2nd) thereof, the Board of the Commission has the exclusive authority to resolve disputes arising from the preparation and implementation of national elections at the regional or provincial level, and based on the provisions of Article (19) of the same law, appeals from the Board of Commissioners or appeals submitted by the affected by the decisions of the Council are referred directly to the judicial authority formed in the Supreme Judicial Council, the decisions of the Board of Commissioners may only be appealed before the Judicial Authority for Elections in matters related to the electoral process exclusively, whose decisions are final, and the plaintiff or any interested party could have challenged the system in accordance with the law, especially since the system for registering and approving candidate lists for the Kurdistan Regional Parliament elections No. (7) for the year 2024 was issued by the decision of the Board of Commissioners dated 29/2/2024, which is a decision that can be appealed within three days from the day following its publication in accordance with the provisions of Article (20/I) of the aforementioned IHEC Law, and through reviewing these legal texts, we find that the competent authority to consider objections to matters related to the electoral process is the judicial authority for elections. 2- The plaintiff has erred in paragraph (first) of his petition by claiming that the commission adopted the allocation of seats the (100) of the Kurdistan Regional Parliament - Iraq on the number of those who have the right to vote (voters) and not on the number of souls of the population of the region, and this claim is not true and far from the truth, as the distribution of the (100) seats among the four electoral regions came according to the percentage of the seats allocated to the governorates of the Kurdistan Region Iraq (Erbil,

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Sulaymaniyah, Dohuk) under the Council of Representatives Elections Law No. (9) of 2020 (repealed) as well as the amended Law on Elections of the Council of Representatives, Governorate Councils and Districts No. (12) of 2018, these two laws allocated a total of (44) seats to the Kurdistan Region according to the following details: (Erbil 15 seats, Sulaymaniyah 18 seats, Dohuk 11 seats) this number of seats was according to what the citizens of each governorate represent, and not as the plaintiff claims in the number of voters by calculating what the ratio of the number of seats for each governorate to the total number of seats of (44) according to mathematical equations that do not accept error, it appears to us that the percentage of the number of seats in Sulaymaniyah governorate (18) represents (41%) of the total number of seats in the region (44), as well as the seats of Erbil governorate, which represents the percentage of the number of seats (34%) of the total totaler, either Duhok governorate represented (25%) of the total total, while for the fourth electoral region (Halabja), it was determined its seats according to its administrative boundaries and its citizens, which represent (3) seats allocated from the seats allocated to Sulaymaniyah Governorate, and this is what was clarified in our answer to the court's clarification in the lawsuit (83/Federal/2023) so that the distribution of the 100 seats for the Kurdistan Regional Parliament is as follows: Erbil 34 seats, Sulaymaniyah 38 seats, Dohuk 25 seats, Halabja 3 seats, and it must be noted and emphasized once again that the number of seats allocated to each electoral area is a reflection of the seats allocated in the Federal Council of Representatives to the governorates of the region, where these seats represent what the number of citizens of the region represents, and this is in application of what is stated in Article (49/I) of the Constitution (The Council of Representatives consists of a number of members at a ratio of one seat per hundred thousand people of the

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souls of the Iraq Representing the entire Iraqi people if the plaintiff's claim is based on the unconstitutionality of the distribution of seats as stipulated in the Constitution in Article (49/1st), it is a fortiori, to point out that the original determination of the number of seats in the Kurdistan Region Parliament (100) is contrary to the constitutional text. 3 - The Court's decision (83 and its units 131 and 185/federal/2023) he pointed out that the Independent High Electoral Commission has full authority to issue instructions for the drawing of electoral areas and the distribution of seats, and that what has been distributed 4- What the plaintiff pointed out in paragraphs (second, third and fourth) of the petition that the Independent High Electoral Commission violated a constitutional principle referred to in Article (49/1st) of the Constitution, and that it must abide by the constitutional principle related to the representation of components is an incorrect claim and has no basis in law since the Commission applied the court's decision by number (83 and its two unions 131 and 185/federal/2023), which ruled the unconstitutionality of the phrase (eleven) contained in Article 1 of the Kurdistan Parliament Elections Law Iraq No. (1) of 1992, as amended, and the unconstitutionality of Article (thirty-sixth bis), which indicated the allocation of a number of seats to the following components: (5) seats for Chaldean Syriac-Assyrians, (5) seats for Turkmen, and (1) seat for Armenians, which makes these articles non-existent by law, after ruling that they are unconstitutional, and therefore the Commission may not reallocate these seats, as it is a violation of this decision of the Federal Supreme Court on the one hand, and on the other hand, the issue of allocating seats to components in their numbers and addresses of those components needs a legislative text, which is the prerogative of the Kurdistan Regional Parliament Iraq and not the Commission as an implementing authority for the law and not a legislative authority this is

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what is stipulated in Articles (49) and (125) of the Constitution, as Article (49/3rd) stipulates that (the conditions of the candidate and the voter shall be regulated by law) everything related to the electoral process (the conditions of the candidate and the voter, the number of seats, the electoral system adopted, electoral campaigning, electoral crimes, the formula for calculating seats, quota seats and component seats) must be stipulated in the electoral law this is what has been done in all previous and current electoral laws, whether the electoral process is federal, regional or local the fact that the origin is that all candidates compete for the seats specified in the law, and the exception is that a certain number of seats are allocated to a specific category, such as that category (women, agricultural or labor sectors, people with special needs and even components) and the purpose of this is the legislator's keenness to have parliamentary or local representation for these groups, considering that the electoral system adopted, the nature of the electoral process and the size of the competition may not help these groups to obtain a seat that represents them under the dome of the Council. Parliamentary or local, as Article (125) of the Constitution stipulates that (This Constitution guarantees the administrative, political, cultural and educational rights of various nationalities such as Turkmen, Chaldeans, Assyrians, and all other components, this is regulated by law) and participation in the electoral process (as a voter or candidate) is one of the political rights that need a law regulating it, and this is stipulated in Article (20) of the Constitution (citizens, men and women, the right to participate)in public affairs and the enjoyment of political rights, including the right to vote, elect and be elected) there must be a legislative provision specifying the number of seats allocated to the components and who those components are. 5- The court's decision (83 and its units 131 and 185/federal/2023), which ruled the

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unconstitutionality of the phrase (eleven) contained in the first article of the Kurdistan Parliament Elections Law Iraq No. (1) of 1992, as amended, and the unconstitutionality of Article (thirty-sixth bis), considering that what was stated in this article contradicts the principle of equality stipulated article (14) of the Constitution and contradicts the principle of equal opportunities in accordance with Article (16) of the Constitution. 6- The ruling on the unconstitutionality of Article (thirty-sixth bis) does not mean in any way to deprive those components of participation in the electoral process and there is nothing to prevent their participation in the political process as voters or candidates, and that the system of registration and ratification of candidates has been allowed for everyone who meets the conditions stipulated in the Kurdistan Parliament Elections Law Iraq No. (1) of 1992, as amended in Article (twenty-first) to run for elections and this text includes the sons of those components, whether Chaldean Assyrians, Turkmen or Armenians, they can participate within individual electoral lists or open lists represent a specific component or not represent a component itself and in all four electoral regions that have been identified and the difference is that the competition for the candidates of those components will be on the general seats (100) seats instead of competing for specific seats and it is possible that the candidates of those components will win more seats than allocated in the past, according to the number of votes obtained, it should be noted that there are constituents that applied to participate in the electoral process (list or candidates) within an alliance or party and whose names or sequences became included on the ballot paper. 7- It is no secret to the court that the Independent High Electoral Commission has made important strides in implementing the paragraphs of the operational schedule for the Kurdistan Parliament elections Iraq to be held on 10/6/2024, from training and signing contracts with

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international companies specialized in printing the ballot paper, logistical materials, electoral equipment, the examining company, voter cards, transporting electoral materials, preparing warehouses, polling centers, audit centers, contracting with polling officials, and other matters and requirements, all of which resulted in the disbursement of sums of private funds any delay in the implementation of a paragraph of the operational schedule affects the conduct of the electoral process on time, especially since on 7/7/2024, the term of the Board of Commissioners ends. 8. The constitutional oversight of the Court extends to the provisions of the laws and regulations in force and not to their application therefore, the plaintiff's lawsuit is outside the jurisdiction of the court and must be rejected, so he requested to reject of the plaintiff's lawsuit and charging him the expenses, and after completing the procedures required by the rules of procedure of the court, a date was set for the pleading in accordance with Article (21/3rd) thereof, and the parties were informed of it, in which the court was formed and the representative of each party attended and began to conduct the public presence pleading, the court heard the statements of the parties and noted that there are two requests submitted to the court, the first of ((Shalaw Abdullah Rasul mediated by his agents accredited by Nima Abdel Mohsen and Diao Saleh Alwan historian on 7/5/2024 to enter (a third person) alongside the defendant)), as for the second application, it was submitted by ((Shno Abdullah Mohamed through its agent, lawyer Hazem Mahmoud Nasser, dated 19/5/2024, and the application did not specify entry to any side of the parties to the lawsuit)) and the lack of interdependence between the applicants and the defendant, the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners in the Independent High Electoral Commission, being in this capacity regarding the ruling on the unconstitutionality of Article (2) of Law No.

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(7) of 2024, considering that the aforementioned system was issued by the Board of Commissioners, therefore, the court decided to reject the applications and after the court completed its scrutinies, the end of the argument has been made clear and the court issued the following decision:

The Decision:

Upon scrutiny and deliberation by the Federal Supreme Court, it was found that the plaintiff, Prime Minister of the Kurdistan Region - Iraq / being in this capacity filed a lawsuit before this court against the plaintiff Chairman of the Board of Commissioners in the Independent High Electoral Commission / being in this capacity to challenge the constitutionality of article (2) of the system of registering and approving lists of candidates for the elections of the Kurdistan Regional Parliament - Iraq No. (7) of 2024 issued by the Independent High Electoral Commission, which stipulated that ((First- the Kurdistan Region- Iraq is divided into four electoral regions (Erbil, Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah, Halabja). Second: The Kurdistan Regional Parliament consists of (100) seats distributed over the following electoral districts: Erbil Governorate (34) seats, Sulaymaniyah Governorate (38) seats, Duhok Governorate (25) seats, Halabja Governorate (3 seats)), for not allocating seats to minority (quota) within the seats allocated to each electoral district in the Kurdistan Region, on the basis that Article subject of the challenge - violated the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Iraq of 2005 in articles (2/1st/Jim), which stipulate: (It is not permissible to enact a law that conflicts with the fundamental rights and freedoms contained in this Constitution), and (14), which stipulates: (Iraqis are equal before the law without discrimination on grounds of sex, race, nationality, origin, color, religion, sect, belief, opinion, economic or

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social status), (16) which stipulates that "equal opportunities are a right guaranteed to all Iraqis, and the State shall ensure that the necessary measures are taken to achieve this", (20) which stipulates that "citizens, men and women, have the right to participate in public affairs and enjoy political rights, including the right to vote, elect and be elected" and (49/1st) thereof, which stipulates that (the Council of Representatives consists of a number of members at a ratio of one seat per hundred thousand people of Iraq souls representing the entire Iraqi people, elected by ballot.) therefore, the plaintiff requested, being in this capacity, to rule on the unconstitutionality of the article - the subject of the challenge - and to issue a state order to suspend and suspend the procedures of the Independent High Electoral Commission related to the elections of the Kurdistan Parliament for its sixth session as far as it relates to the implementation of the requirements of the article the object of the appeal, and until the case is decided in accordance with the details referred to in the statement of claim, and charging defendant addition to his job all judicial fees and expenses, this court finds that it granted the request for a state order by virtue of its decision on the number(126/Federal/State Order/2024) on 7/5/2024 containing ((suspending the implementation of item (2nd) of Article (2) of the system of registering and approving candidate lists for the Kurdistan Regional Parliament elections - Iraq No. (7) of 2024)) until the case is resolved, as for challenging the constitutionality of Article (2) of the system of registering and approving candidate lists for the Kurdistan Regional Parliament elections, Iraq No. (7) of 2024, the Federal Supreme Court finds that the plaintiff's claim / being in this capacity is admissible in form, because it falls within the jurisdiction of this court stipulated in Article (93/1st) of the Constitution of the Republic of Iraq of 2005 article (4/1st) of the Federal Supreme Court Law No. (30) of

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2005 as amended by Law No. (25) of 2021, which stipulated that (the Federal Supreme Court shall have the following competencies: First: Monitoring the constitutionality of laws and regulations in force) Article (19) of the Rules of Procedure of the Federal Supreme Court No. (1) of 2022, which stipulates that (any of the three federal authorities, ministries, independent authorities the Prime Minister of the Region, non-ministry entities and governors may request the court to rule on the constitutionality of a legal text or system...) and that the plaintiff, being in this capacity, is one of those mentioned in this article, who have the right to challenge the unconstitutionality, the article - the subject of the challenge - is issued by a regulation of the Independent High Electoral Commission and is subject to challenge for unconstitutionality, and the conditions for filing a constitutional lawsuit stipulated in articles (44, 45, 46 and 47) of the Civil Procedure Law No. (83) of 1969, as amended in addition to the interest condition stipulated in article (6) thereof, and the conditions stipulated in article (20) of the Internal Regulations of the Federal Supreme Court No. (1) of 2022, including the interest of the plaintiff / being in this capacity as Prime Minister of the Kurdistan Region - Iraq which lies in demanding the electoral rights of the citizens of the region and their right to choose their representative, including minorities living in the governorates of the region after them is an important part of the Iraqi people in general and the people of the region in particular, and that this interest is a case and direct and influential in its legal, financial or social status, and continues to exist at the time of filing the lawsuit until the issuance of the judgment, the litigation of the plaintiff / being in this capacity in facing the defendant / being in this capacity is also available, as the constitutional lawsuit it must be held on an opponent whose approval results in a judgment, and if the litigation is not directed, the court shall rule on its own to reject the case without

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entering into its basis in application of the provisions of Articles (4 and 80/1) of the Civil Procedure Law No. (83) of 1969, as amended both the plaintiff and the defendant/ being in their capacity are eligible for litigation because they have the necessary legal capacity therefore, as a plaintiff or defendant, and with the availability of jurisdiction, interest, litigation and capacity, the plaintiff's lawsuit / being in this capacity is acceptable in form, so it was decided to accept it in form, and upon consideration of the subject matter of the lawsuit and the requests contained therein, it was found that it includes the claim Ruling on the Unconstitutionality of Article (2) of the Law of Registration and approval of lists of candidates for the Elections of a Regional Parliament Kurdistan Iraq No. (7) of 2024 issued by the Independent High Electoral Commission, on the basis of its violation for the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Iraq of 2005 in Articles 2/1st/Jim, 14, 16, 20 and 49/I, for not allocating seats to minority quotas within the seats allocated to each electoral district in the Kurdistan Region according to the aforementioned detail in the petition, The Federal Supreme Court finds that the plaintiff's claim must be rejected, since the challenge to the constitutionality of the article - is the subject of the challenge it was on the grounds that it violated the provisions of the Constitution by not allocating seats to minority (quotas) within the allocated seats for each electoral district in the Kurdistan Region, except that this court scrutinizes the decision issued by the Judicial Commission for Elections issue (355/Judicial Authority for Elections/2024) on 20/5/2024 It is clear that he solved the problem related to the minority quota in the Kurdistan Region Iraq and obligated the Independent High Electoral Commission to organize this with approved procedures that ensure their fair and impartial implementation, guided by international and regional electoral standards, and the use of experts from the United Nations Electoral

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Assistance Office pursuant to the provisions of Article (21) of the Independent High Electoral Commission Law No. (31) of 2019, as amended, In accordance with the detail referred to therein, whereas the Judicial Commission for Elections is formed in the Supreme Judicial Council based on the provisions of Article (19/1st) of the aforementioned Commission Law, and its competence is determined under item (2nd) of the same article, as it stipulates that (the decisions of the Board of Commissioners may not be appealed except before the Judicial Commission for Elections in matters related to the electoral process exclusively), and the decisions issued by the Judicial Authority for Elections are final and not subject to appeal based on the provisions of item (3rd) of the same article, so the decision of the Judicial Authority for Elections mentioned above in accordance with the detail contained therein is binding on the Independent High Electoral Commission and it must take the necessary measures to address the issue of quota for minorities within the governorates of the Kurdistan Region – Iraq in accordance with the system issued by it and Article (2) thereof, which is the subject of the challenge, with the issuance of the aforementioned decision of the Judicial Authority for Elections, the plaintiff's lawsuit / being in this capacity becomes futile, which requires to reject it, and for the foregoing, the Federal Supreme Court decided the following:

First: Ruling on rejecting the lawsuit of the plaintiff, Prime Minister of the Kurdistan Region - Iraq - Masrour Masoud Barzani / being in this capacity because it has become useless in order to decide on the issue of (quota) according to the decision issued by the Judicial Authority for Elections issue (355/Judicial Authority for Elections/2024) on 20/5/2024.

Second: Charging the plaintiff / being in this capacity the expenses, fees and advocacy fees of the defendant's agent Chairman of the Board of

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Commissioners in the Independent High Electoral Commission / being in this capacity the legal adviser Ahmed Hassan Abd an amount of one hundred thousand dinars distributed in accordance with the law.

Third: Cancellation of the state order issued by this court No. (126/federal/state order/2024) on 7/5/2024.

The decision has been issued unanimously, final and binding for all authorities based on the provisions of Articles (93 and 94) of the Constitution of the Republic of Iraq for the year 2005, and Articles (4 and 5/2nd) of the Federal Supreme Court Law No. (30) of 2005 as amended by Law No. (25) of 2021 and it has been made clear on 12 /Dhu al-Qi'dah/ 1445 A.H. corresponding to 21/5/2024 AD.

Judge
Jasem Mohammad Abboud
President of the Federal Supreme Court

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