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The Federal Supreme Court has been convened on 28/1/2019 headed by the judge Madhat Al-Mahmood and membership of judges Farouk Mohammed Al-Sami , Jaafar Nasir Hussein , Akram Taha Mohammed ,Akram Ahmed Baban, Mohammed Saib Al-Nagshabndi, Abood Salih AL-Tememi, Michael Shamshon Qas Georges and Hussein Abbas Abu Al-Temman, who authorized in the name of the people to judge and they made the following decision :

The plaintiff: (Ha.Jim.Kaf.Ra). the secretary general of AL-Wafaa AL-Watani AL-Iraqi entity/being in this capacity and incumbent- his agent the barrister (Alif.Feh.Ain).

The defendant: governor of Iraq central bank/being in this capacity- his agents the legal officials, the juristics (Mim.Ghain.Mim) and (Alif.Feh.Ha).

The Claim :

The plaintiff agent claimed that the governor of Iraq central bank being in this capacity issued cash categories of Iraq currency his name written on It clearly, violating the laws and regulations. Adding the governor name has no substantiation from the law because of the Law No.(56 for 2004), has no text which allows the defendant to add his personal name on the currency. The annulled law No.(64) for 1979 the article (35/1st) of it, it stipulated to no mention the governor name but it allowed him to sign on the cash. Since the issuing of the currency on 1933 no governor try to add his name on previous cash. This procedure is contrary to international norms. The plaintiff challenged the issued order by the defendant by its unconstitutionality which allows himself by himself to add his personal name on the cash and requested to annul the aforementioned edition and to prevent using it. The defendant/ being in this capacity had been notified by the case petition, he answered on it by a draft sent on 24/10/2018 which listed in it that the plaintiff has no interest to initiate this case, according to the conditions which required by the article (6) of the FSC bylaw. Also, the central bank is competent to issue the currency according to its la No.(56 for 2005) (amended) and according to the

regulatory also the plaintiff mentioned Iraq central bank law No.(644 for 1979) which considered as annulled since the issuing of the valid law. The plaintiff claimed that the bank has violated the international norms without clarifying those norms. the defendant agent clarified that the direction of the legislator about this sign was stipulated by the clause (third) of the article (10) of the electronic signature law. This means that it didn't oblige to make the signature in a specific form but only symbols refer to its owner. Also, the request of the plaintiff to withdraw the currency will cost the national economy a huge cost without any good reason, he requested to reject the case. A day for the argument had been appointed and both parties had been notified, the plaintiff agent and the defendant agents attended. The plaintiff agent repeated the case petition and requested the decision according to it. The defendant agents answered on him we repeated what listed in the answering draft and request to reject the case. Both parties agents repeated their sayings and whereas nothing left to say the end of the argument had been understood and the court issued the following decision publicly.

The Decision:

During the scrutiny and deliberation by the FSC, the court found that the plaintiff agent has challenged according to his case petition the constitutional of the issued order by the defendant being in this capacity which allowed himself according to it to add his personal name on Iraq currency thereby he violated the provisions of the law No.956) for 2004 also the international norms in the democratic systems. The court checked the plaintiff request and it found that the subject of his case is decision issued by the defendant being in this capacity with the listed description in the case and he didn't clarify the Constitutional article that the decision subject of the case violated. With this description, its hearing is out of the FSC competences which were stipulated in the article (4) o its law No.(30) for 2005 and the article (93) of the Constitution. Based on this the court decided to reject the case from this point and to burden him the expenses and fees of the advocacy of the defendant agents being in this capacity amount of hundred thousand Iraqi dinars and the decision issued decisively, unanimously according to the provisions of the article (5) of the FSC law and the article (93) of the Constitution and had been understood publicly on 28/1/2019.