

Abstract:

The legislative authority is one of the most important formal institutions in democratic countries, and its importance comes from being representative of the sovereign people and its legislative, oversight, financial and political roles that regulate the work of the federal state institutions. The largest number of parliamentary seats to acquire the largest size of power within this institution.

The political system in Iraq and in accordance with the permanent and enforceable constitution of 2005 has adopted the parliamentary system based on flexible separation, cooperation and balance between the three federal authorities "legislative, executive and judicial" while giving supremacy to the legislative authority at the expense of the executive and judicial authorities, and despite the constitution's provision of many specializations and the powers of the legislative authority. However, we find that this institution – the legislative – has suffered from an apparent shortcoming due to the incomplete institutional structure of it, in addition to the weakness of the performance and functional aspects of the members of Parliament and the parliamentary committees.

This study deals with the organic and organizational structure of the legislative institution in Iraq in general, and the House of Representatives and parliamentary committees in particular. To govern quotas and consensus in the work of the House of Representatives, in addition to other reasons, including the weakness of the party system and a defect in the electoral system, which calls for vigorous thinking towards reforming the parliament and the representative committees that are the backbone of the parliament. The failure to adopt standards

of professionalism in selecting members of parliamentary committees, and the adoption of the principle of consensus and quotas by the political blocs in choosing committee heads, in addition to the weakness of the cadres and relations of the parliamentary committees, which led to the poor performance of the parliamentary committees, which reflected negatively on the performance of the House of Representatives in general.