



AACC NEWSLETTER

VOL. 8/1.6/2026



PREPARED BY
PERMANENT SECRETARIAT
FOR PLANNING AND COORDINATION

Association of Asian Constitutional Courts and Equivalent Institutions

Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia

 aacc-asia.org



GREETINGS FROM JAKARTA TO ALL FELLOW AACC MEMBERS!

Warm greetings from the Permanent Secretariat for Planning and Coordination of the AACC in Jakarta, Indonesia. We are pleased to announce the publication of AACC Newsletter Volume 8/1.6/2026, which highlights the latest key developments across our Association.

This edition provides updates on the preparations for the 7th AACC Congress, to be held in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, on 1–2 October 2026, under the theme of ***constitutional justice in the era of digitalization and artificial intelligence***.

As the highest forum within the Association, the Congress represents an important opportunity for members to strengthen institutional cooperation, exchange experiences, and advance the shared commitment to constitutionalism, the rule of law, and constitutional justice throughout Asia. The cover of this edition draws inspiration from the congress theme, portraying how constitutional justice in the digital and artificial intelligence era must also safeguard the rights and well-being of future generations.

The Newsletter also presents updates from the three Permanent Secretariats, reflecting ongoing efforts to support the implementation of AACC programs and activities. In addition, this issue features contributions from member institutions showcasing their international engagements, bilateral and multilateral cooperation initiatives, academic exchanges, and other activities that contribute to strengthening constitutional dialogue and collaboration across the region.

Furthermore, readers will find summaries of landmark constitutional decisions and significant judicial developments from various AACC member institutions. These contributions offer valuable insights into contemporary constitutional issues and demonstrate the important role of constitutional courts and equivalent institutions in safeguarding constitutional principles, fundamental rights, and democratic governance.

We extend our sincere appreciation to all member institutions and contributors for their continuous support and valuable input, which have been essential to the success of this publication.

We trust that this Newsletter will offer meaningful perspectives and further strengthen collaboration within our Association. We welcome your suggestions and contributions for future editions.

With sincere appreciation,

**THE PERMANENT SECRETARIAT FOR PLANNING AND COORDINATION
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**



PERMANENT SECRETARIAT FOR PLANNING AND COORDINATION



Heru Setiawan

Head of Permanent Secretariat for Planning and Coordination

"With this edition, we seek to strengthen synergy among members, promote new ideas in the field of constitutional justice, and provide meaningful contributions toward achieving our collective vision."

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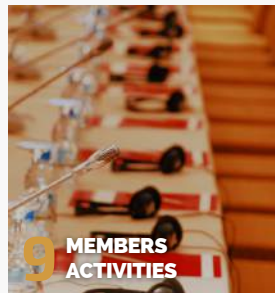
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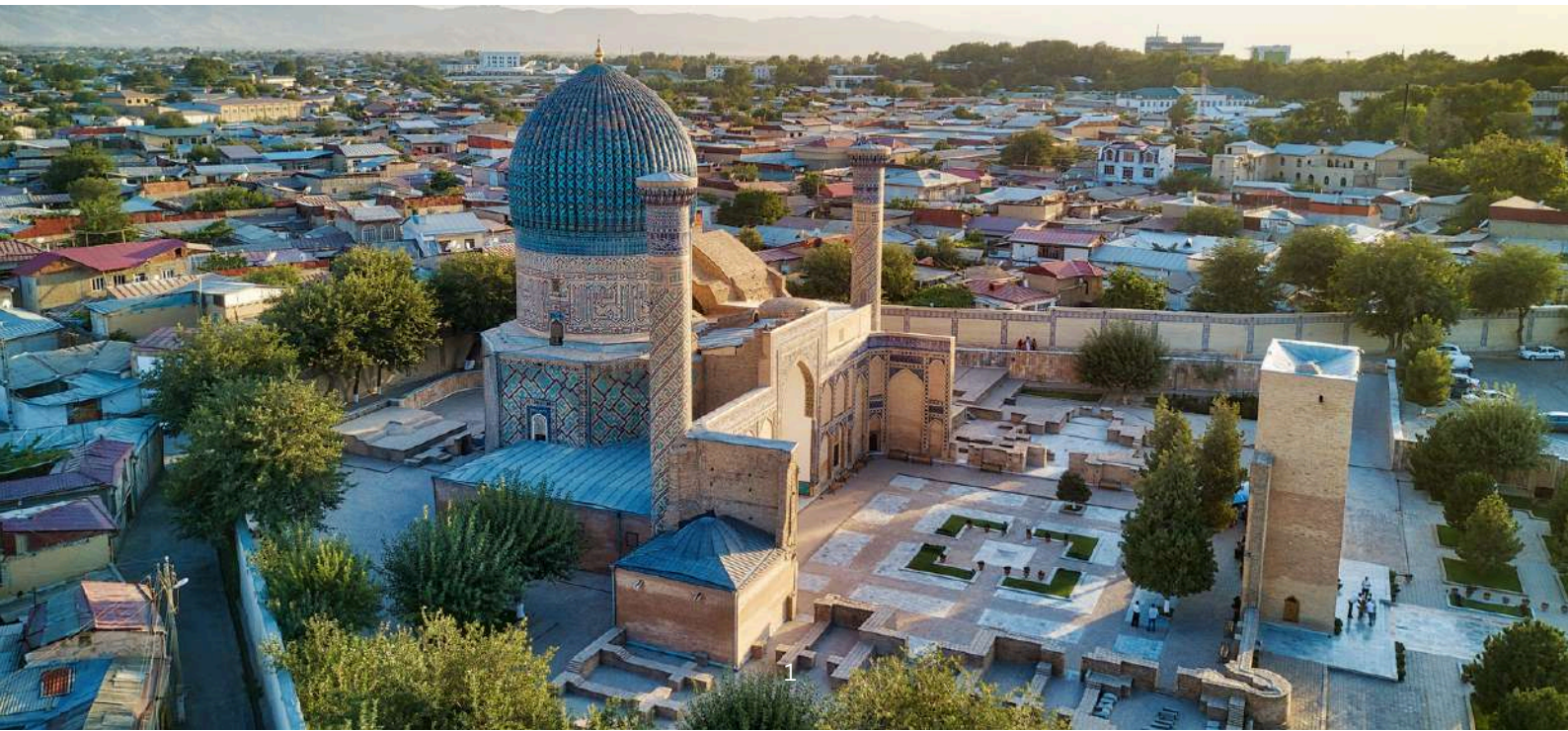


ROAD TO THE 7TH CONGRESS OF THE AACC

SAMARKAND, UZBEKISTAN



As the Association of Asian Constitutional Courts and Equivalent Institutions (AACC) approaches its 7th Congress in 2026, attention is turning to the historic city of Samarkand, Uzbekistan—one of the oldest cities in the world, with a history spanning more than 2,700 years and a distinguished role in the development of human civilization. As a major center of the Great Silk Road, which connected East and West through the exchange of trade, culture, and knowledge, Samarkand will serve as the host city of the 7th AACC Congress. The Congress is expected to bring together leaders and representatives of constitutional courts and equivalent institutions from across Asia to exchange views on contemporary constitutional challenges and the future of constitutional justice in the era of digitalization and artificial intelligence.



Samarkand is known for its magnificent historical architecture and rich heritage. The heart of the city is Registan Square, one of the most beautiful squares in the world. It is surrounded by three famous madrasas: Ulugh Beg Madrasa, Sher-Dor Madrasa, and Tilla-Kori Madrasa. Another important monument is the Gur-e-Amir Mausoleum, the burial place of the great ruler Amir Temur (Tamerlane).

The city is also home to the Shah-i-Zinda complex, a unique ensemble of mausoleums decorated with colorful blue tiles, and the Bibi-Khanym Mosque, one of the largest and most impressive mosques in Central Asia.

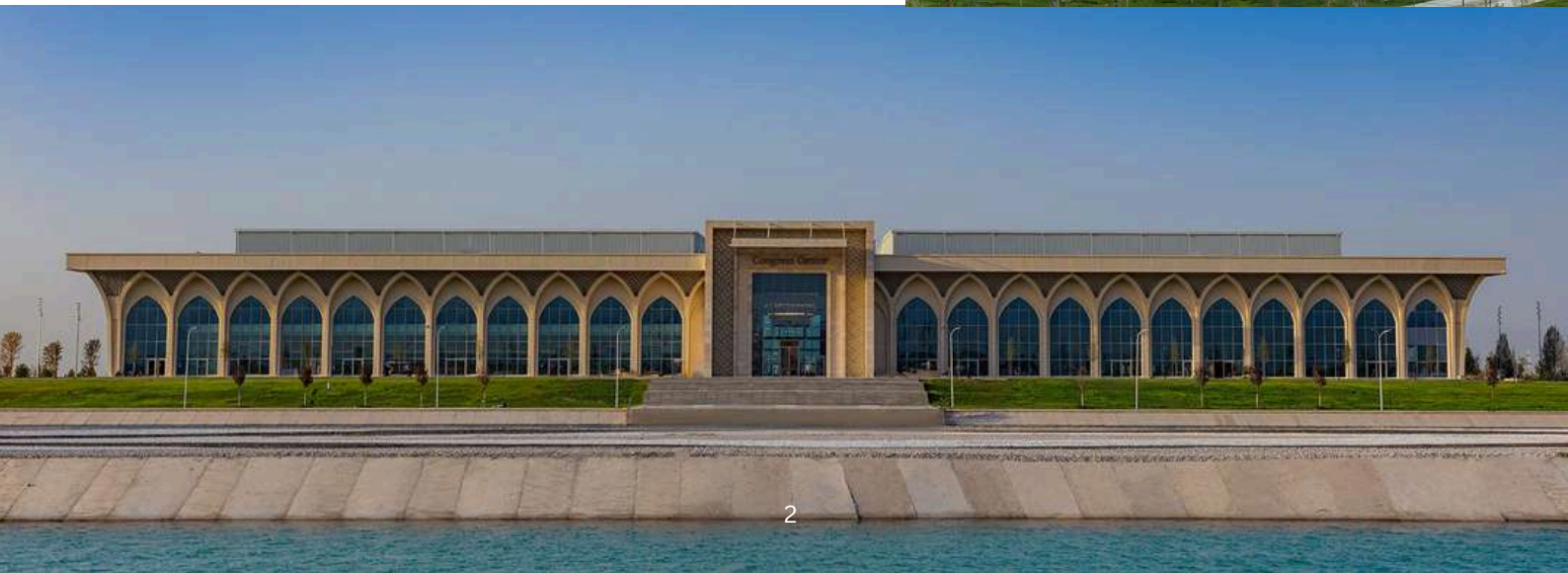
The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan currently holds the AACC Presidency for the 2025-2027 term. Under its leadership, preparations are underway for the 7th AACC Congress, which is anticipated to serve as an important platform for strengthening cooperation among constitutional courts and equivalent institutions throughout Asia.



THE SAMARKAND CONGRESS CENTER

More than just a meeting venue, Samarkand symbolizes the exchange of ideas across borders and generations. As preparations for the 7th AACC Congress continue, the city stands ready to welcome AACC members to a gathering that will strengthen ties among constitutional courts and equivalent institutions across Asia while connecting them with the rich heritage of one of the world's oldest centers of civilization.

As the main venue for the Congress, the Samarkand Congress Center offers world-class facilities spanning approximately 28,000 square meters. Designed in a distinctive oriental architectural style, the building features large panoramic windows along its perimeter and is equipped with state-of-the-art technology to accommodate congresses, conferences, symposiums, exhibitions, presentations, and official banquets. Participants will enjoy spacious halls, elegant interiors, and professional hospitality services. Strategically located within the Silk Road Samarkand tourism complex and surrounded by renowned hotels such as the Hilton Samarkand Regency and Silk Road by Minyoun, the Congress Center will serve as an ideal venue for hosting the 7th AACC Congress in 2026.



MEETING OF THE SECRETARIES GENERAL



On 25 June 2026, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan hosted the Online Meeting of the Secretaries General of AACC. The meeting brought together representatives from 18 members – Azerbaijan, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Palestine, the Philippines, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye, and Uzbekistan. Participants included Secretaries General, Heads of Registries and Secretariats, Heads of International Relations Offices, and Liaison Officers from the respective constitutional courts and equivalent institutions, reflecting the broad institutional representation of AACC members.

The meeting was opened by Mr. M. Abdusalomov, President of the AACC and Chairman of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In his opening remarks, he emphasized that the Constitutional Court of Uzbekistan is honored to serve as the President of the AACC for the 2025–2027 term. He noted that this presidency represents not only a great privilege but also a profound responsibility, reflecting the confidence placed in Uzbekistan and recognition of its international standing in the field of constitutional justice. He further stated that Uzbekistan views its presidency not merely as an organizational responsibility but as an opportunity to elevate cooperation among constitutional courts across Asia to a new level founded upon trust, openness, mutual respect, and practical collaboration. In this regard, the online working meeting constituted an important practical step toward achieving these objectives.

The meeting was convened to jointly discuss preparations for the upcoming Meeting of the AACC Secretaries General, the Board of Members Meeting (BoMM), and the 7th AACC Congress, all of which are



scheduled to take place in Samarkand on 1-2 October 2026. Participants also exchanged views on the proposed agendas, the concept of Samarkand Declaration, and agreed upon future steps for cooperation.

The main theme of the 7th Congress has been designated as: **"Constitutional Justice in the Era of Digitalization and Artificial Intelligence: Modern Legal Guarantees for Judicial Independence, Human Rights, and the Rule of Law."**

In his remarks, President Abdusalomov highlighted that digitalization and artificial intelligence are rapidly transforming today's world. However, he stressed that every technological advancement, innovation, and digital solution must ultimately serve humanity, uphold the spirit of the Constitution, and promote justice.



Following the opening session, Ms. N. Said-Gazieva, Secretary-General of the Constitutional Court of Uzbekistan, introduced the agenda and invited representatives of the member institutions to share their views.

The meeting focused on the following key issues:

- Collecting proposals on the concept and program of the 7th AACC Congress;
- Finalizing the agendas for the Board of Members Meeting and the Meeting of the Secretaries General;
- Preparing presentations on digitalization, artificial intelligence, legal analysis, data security, and cybersecurity;
- Gathering comments and proposals on the draft Samarkand Declaration.

During the discussions, representatives of the Constitutional Courts of Türkiye, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and Indonesia, as well as the Supreme Courts of India, the Philippines, and Palestine, presented their proposals and recommendations concerning the agenda items.

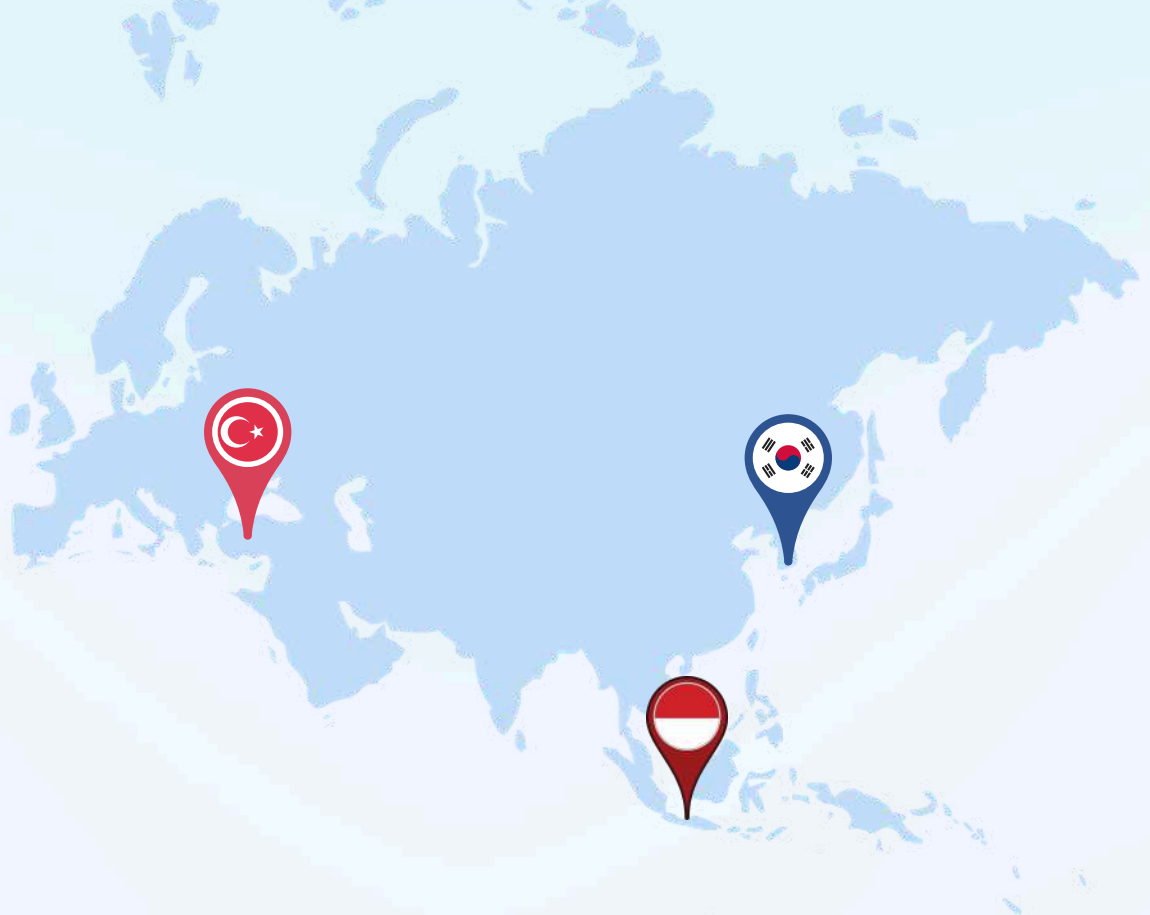


Source: www.konstsud.uz





AACC PERMANENT SECRETARIATS ACTIVITIES



Secretariat for Planning and Coordination
(SPC) in Jakarta, Indonesia



Secretariat for Research and Development
(SRD) in Seoul, Korea



Center for Training and Human Resources Development
(CTHRD) in Ankara, Türkiye

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF UZBEKISTAN VISITS SPC IN ITS CAPACITY AS AACC PRESIDENCY SECRETARIAT



A delegation from the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, consisting of Secretary-General Ms. Nilufarkhon Said Gaziefa, Director of Information Technology Mr. Sherbek Isakulov, and Director of International Relations Mr. Hasan Abdurahmanov, conducted a working visit to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia on Tuesday (04/14/2026). The bilateral meeting took place following Uzbekistan's Constitutional Court receiving the mandate as the Presidency of the Association of Asian Constitutional Courts and Equivalent Institutions (AACC) for the 2025–2027 period.

The meeting was attended on behalf of the Court by Secretary General Mr. Heru Setiawan, accompanied by Head of the Public Relations and Protocol Bureau Mr. Pan Mohamad Faiz, Head of the AACC Permanent Secretariat and International Cooperation Division Mr. Immanuel Bungkulan Binsar Hutasoit, Head of the AACC Permanent Secretariat Subdivision Ms. R. A. Indah Apriyanti Tomas, along with their respective teams. Setiawan explained that the Secretary-General of Uzbekistan's Constitutional Court, as the Secretariat of the AACC Presidency, plays a crucial role in supporting the leadership of the Chief Justice of Uzbekistan's Constitutional Court as President of AACC.

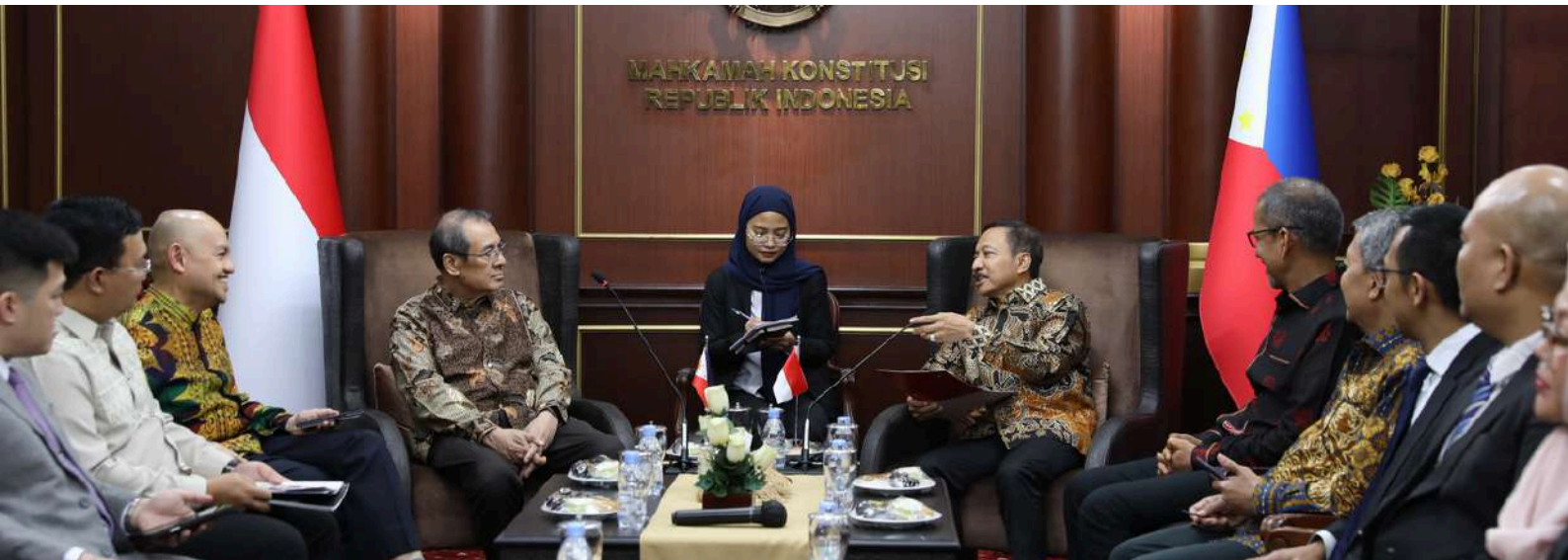
Setiawan noted that the AACC is a regional forum established in 2010 to discuss constitutional justice in Asia. Its objectives include the protection of human rights, safeguarding democracy, upholding the rule of law, ensuring judicial independence, and fostering cooperation and exchange of experience and information among AACC members.

“However, we must first establish a framework, including agreement among AACC members regarding the initiation of the AACC 7th Congress and eventually leads to the agreement of the Samarkand Declaration draft. What is to be agreed upon will reflect the vision of the AACC Presidency, including the stance of constitutional courts on issues such as peace, human rights, and other key matters to be decided at the BoMM,” Setiawan explained.

In addition, Uzbekistan's Constitutional Court studied the Court's experience in judicial digitalization and information security, which are planned to be discussed at the upcoming AACC Congress. The Uzbek delegation also presented a conceptual program for the AACC, structured into three thematic sessions focusing on key issues in constitutional justice

Source: aacc-asia.org

SUPREME COURT OF THE PHILIPPINES VISITS AACC SPC



Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines Mr. Alexander Gahon Gesmundo, accompanied by Senior Associate Justice Mr. Marvic Victor Leonen, and delegates, visited the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia on Monday, May 11, 2026. The delegation was received by Chief Justice Mr. Suhartoyo and Deputy Chief Justice Mr. Saldi Isra, accompanied by Secretary-General Mr. Heru Setiawan as well as representatives of the Constitutional Court's International Relations Team.

During the meeting, Chief Justice Mr. Suhartoyo conveyed the Indonesian Constitutional Court's support for the Philippines, which is set to assume the AACC chairmanship for the 2027–2029 term. “We believe that the Philippines will be highly capable of carrying out the mandate as Chair of the AACC, so that the forum may continue to serve as an important platform for constitutional courts, supreme courts, and equivalent institutions in protecting human rights. We also hope that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, as the future Chair of the AACC, will be able to synergize with the AACC Secretariat hosted by several institutions, including the Constitutional Court of Indonesia,” Chief Justice Suhartoyo stated.

In his remarks, Philippine Supreme Court Chief Justice Alexander G. Gesmundo expressed appreciation for the support extended by the Constitutional Court of Indonesia regarding the Philippines' future leadership of the AACC.

Chief Justice Gesmundo further noted that, in preparation for the Philippines' leadership in 2027, the country would strengthen bilateral relations by enhancing cooperation in human resource development and organizing various regular activities. On the same occasion, he also emphasized that although the Philippines does not have a constitutional court similar to Indonesia's, the constitutional rights of its citizens remain safeguarded under the Constitution and through the Supreme Court.

Following the judicial dialogue, representatives of the Philippine Supreme Court and the Indonesian Constitutional Court held a follow-up meeting to discuss preparations for the upcoming regional meetings, including the participation of the AACC President in the Congress and World Conference on Constitutional Justice (WCCJ). Led by the Head of the Public Relations and Protocol Bureau Mr. Pan Mohamad. Faiz, the meeting focused on sharing the Constitutional Court's experience in organizing international events, covering logistical arrangements, participant services, and supporting programs. The Philippine delegation also sought insights on managing challenges related to security, participant comfort, and overall event coordination to support the successful implementation of AACC activities during the Philippines' forthcoming presidency.



Source: aacc-asia.org

AACC SECRETARIAT FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SRD)

5TH RESEARCH CONFERENCE OF THE AACC SRD

The opening ceremony of the 5th International Research Conference of the AACC SRD on theme “Recent and Current Issues in Constitutional Law” organized by the Research and Development Secretariat of the Association of Asian Constitutional Courts and Equivalent Institutions and hosted by the Constitutional Court of Korea, was held on 19 May 2026 at The Westin Josun Seoul.

The opening ceremony was attended by President of the Constitutional Court Kim Sang-hwan, Justice Kim Hyeong-du, and Secretary-General of the AACC SRD as well as Minister of Court Administration Son In-hyeok, together with approximately 50 participants, including justices and researchers from 15 AACC member institutions.



In his opening remarks, President Kim Sang-hwan stated, “I hope that the outcomes of this conference will serve as a solid foundation for further strengthening the protection of the fundamental rights of the people of Asia.”



CTHRD Publishes Proceedings of the 13th AACC Summer School Programme

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Türkiye has published a book containing the papers and presentations delivered during the 13th AACC Summer School Programme, held in Ankara, Türkiye, from 5 to 9 October 2025. The publication serves as a valuable academic record of the discussions and scholarly contributions on constitutional protection of family life.

As the host institution, the Constitutional Court of Türkiye carries out its mandate as the Center for Training and Human Resources Development (CTHRD), one of the three Permanent Secretariats of the Association of Asian Constitutional Courts and Equivalent Institutions (AACC). The AACC Summer School is an annual capacity-building programme that promotes knowledge-sharing and professional exchanges among judges, researchers, and officials of constitutional courts and equivalent institutions.



↓ DOWNLOAD

The 2025 Summer School was held under the theme “Family Life in the Constitutional Perspective and Right to Respect for Family Life.” The programme highlighted the fundamental role of the family as the cornerstone of society and examined the constitutional protection of family life and related human rights. The theme also reflected Türkiye’s designation of 2025 as the “Year of the Family,” announced by President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, accompanied by a series of national initiatives aimed at strengthening and safeguarding the family institution.

Throughout the programme, participants explored a range of contemporary issues affecting family life, including increasing individualism, cultural homogenisation, gender neutrality, and demographic and socio-cultural changes. Discussions emphasised the importance of constitutional principles in ensuring respect for family life while responding to evolving social realities.

The 13th Summer School welcomed distinguished judges, legal scholars, and experts from Asia, Europe, and Africa, who shared their perspectives on the constitutional dimensions of the right to respect for family life. Their papers and presentations have now been compiled into this publication, offering a comprehensive reference for scholars, practitioners, and constitutional adjudicators.

Through this publication, the Constitutional Court of Türkiye hopes to contribute to the advancement of constitutional justice and to inspire continued efforts to uphold democracy, the rule of law, constitutionalism, and the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms.



The 14th AACC Summer School

The CTHRD is pleased to announce its plan to organize the 14th AACC Summer School Programme in 2026. The theme and detailed programme, together with the official invitation and registration information, will be announced in due course. AACC Members are kindly encouraged to reserve the **5th-9th of October** in their calendars.



A photograph of a large audience seated in a conference hall, viewed from behind. They are facing a stage where a speaker is standing at a podium. A large screen on the left displays a presentation. The text "MEMBERS ACTIVITIES" is overlaid in large, white, distressed font across the center of the image.

MEMBERS ACTIVITIES

CHAIRMAN OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF AZERBAIJAN RECEIVES CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF KENYA

On June 3, the President of the Constitutional Court, Farhad Abdullayev, met with a delegation led by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kenya, Martha Koome, who was on an official visit to Azerbaijan. Welcoming the guests, President Farhad Abdullayev expressed satisfaction with the dynamic development of relations between Azerbaijan and Kenya in recent years, noting that mutual visits at various levels have played an important role in strengthening bilateral ties.



He particularly emphasized that the meeting held in May in Baku between the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, and the President of the Republic of Kenya, William Samoei Ruto, on the sidelines of the 13th Session of the World Urban Forum, demonstrated the mutual trust between the two countries and their commitment to expanding cooperation across various fields. The Chairman of the Constitutional Court then provided detailed information on the Court's activities, its decision-making procedures, and several of its significant legal positions.

Expressing her gratitude for the warm reception, Martha Koome noted the importance of exchanging experience in the judicial and legal sphere, particularly highlighting her interest in learning about Azerbaijan's judicial digitalization process. She also provided an overview of the activities of the Supreme Court of Kenya and underscored the importance of joint initiatives aimed at expanding cooperation between the two countries.

Chief Justice Koome further stated that, during her visit to Azerbaijan together with the delegation she led, she had the opportunity to observe the reconstruction and development projects being implemented in the Karabakh region. She highly commended the large-scale restoration and rebuilding efforts carried out in the liberated territories, the region's socio-economic development, and the measures being taken to facilitate the return of the population to their ancestral lands.

During the meeting, the parties discussed prospects for the further development of bilateral cooperation in the judicial and legal field and exchanged views on other matters of mutual interest. The meeting was also attended by Azerbaijan's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Kenya, Sultan Hajiyev. At the conclusion of the visit, the guests toured the Constitutional Court building and posed for commemorative photographs.

CHAIRMAN OF CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF AZERBAIJAN MEETS WITH THE PROSECUTOR GENERAL OF VIETNAM

On June 8, the President of the Constitutional Court, Farhad Abdullayev, met with a delegation led by the Prosecutor General of Vietnam, Nguyen Tien. Welcoming the guests, President Farhad Abdullayev emphasized the successful development of friendly relations between Azerbaijan and Vietnam and noted the importance of expanding cooperation across various fields. He highlighted the special role of legal cooperation and the exchange of experience in advancing interstate relations.



During the meeting, President Abdullayev provided comprehensive information on the reforms implemented in Azerbaijan to ensure the rule of law and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as the mechanisms of constitutional review. He also elaborated on the activities of the Constitutional Court, its decision-making procedures, and the work carried out in this field. Expressing his gratitude for the warm reception, Prosecutor General Nguyen Tien noted with satisfaction the growing relations between Azerbaijan and Vietnam. He emphasized that expanding cooperation in the judicial and prosecutorial spheres serves the mutual interests of both countries and underlined that future exchanges of experience and joint initiatives would be beneficial to the legal systems of both nations. The parties also exchanged views on the development of constitutional justice, international cooperation in the judicial and legal sphere, and other matters of mutual interest. The meeting concluded with the exchange of commemorative gifts and a group photograph.

Source: constcourt.gov.az



CALL FOR STRONGER SUPPORT TO ADVANCE WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN BANGLADESH'S JUDICIARY



Speakers at the national judicial leadership colloquium emphasized that gender-responsive reforms are essential in Bangladesh's justice system, calling for stronger representation of women in leadership and decision-making roles within the judiciary.

The two-day Judicial Leadership Colloquium for Women Judges, organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in collaboration with the Supreme Court of Bangladesh on 02-03 May, 2026, aimed to strengthen leadership capacities, foster peer learning, and support the development of a more inclusive and effective justice system.

As a part of UNDP's regional initiative on women's leadership in the judiciary, the Bangladesh colloquium translated global and regional learning into the national context. Sessions focused on leadership, ethics, and gender-responsive justice.

Opening the programme, Habibur Rahman Siddiquee, Registrar General of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, emphasized institutional priorities, saying, "Strengthening women's participation in judicial leadership is key to enhancing public confidence and ensuring a more balanced and accountable justice system."

Syed Haider, Head of Development Cooperation at the Australian High Commission, noted, "Gender-responsive reforms are fundamental to building institutions that are fair, transparent, and trusted. Investing in women's leadership within the judiciary is a critical step in that direction."

Romana Schweiger, Senior Advisor on Rule of Law and Human Rights at UNDP Bangladesh, stated, "A judiciary must reflect the society it serves. Advancing women's leadership is not only about representation, but it is also essential to ensuring that justice systems are more responsive, inclusive, and effective."

The programme featured Justice Fahmida Quader of the High Court Division as keynote speaker, who highlighted persistent disparities in leadership. She noted that while more than 670 women judges serve in the subordinate judiciary, representation in the Supreme Court remains limited, pointing to the need for mentorship, fair promotion practices, and sustained reform efforts.

The colloquium also brought together regional judicial leaders to share comparative experiences. Justice Mubina Asaf, High Court Division, Supreme Court of Bangladesh, reflected, "Leadership in the judiciary is often exercised beyond formal authority. Building credibility and navigating institutional challenges are essential to influencing meaningful change."

Justice Aisha Shujune Muhammad of the Supreme Court of Maldives said, "Across the region, women judges face similar structural barriers. Creating platforms for dialogue and peer learning is vital to strengthening leadership and advancing equality." Judge Ampassacha Disatha-Amnarj of the Court of Justice in Thailand added, "Leadership is defined not only by position but by the ability to influence systems, challenge norms, and contribute to reforms that promote justice and equality."

Participants identified key barriers, including limited access to mentorship, complex promotion pathways, and workplace constraints. Discussions emphasized the importance of strengthening networks among women judges and fostering collective leadership to support long-term professional growth.

The colloquium concluded with a shared vision for advancing women's leadership in the judiciary by 2030, outlining practical pathways to support gender equality and institutional reform.

Source: www.undp.org

VISIT OF THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA TO PARIS



30 January - 1 February 2026, Justice Surya Kant, Chief Justice of India, along with a delegation from the Supreme Court of India, visited Paris, France and participated in several bilateral meetings with the objective of developing, promoting and strengthening the judicial cooperation between India and France.

The delegation, led by the Hon'ble CJI and accompanied by Mr. Sanjeev Singla, Ambassador of India to France and Monaco, met with the President of the Constitutional Council, His Excellency Richard Ferrand. Both dignitaries discussed key areas, including technology and judicial training, where the judiciaries of both nations could collaborate and exchange best practices to enhance and bolster justice delivery.

The delegation also met with the Vice President of the Council of State, Mr. Didier Tabuteau, and discussed the manner in which their respective judiciaries operate, the framework of the court system, and the handling of case adjudication. Hon'ble the CJI delivered the Keynote Address as Chief Guest at the 'Indo-French General Counsel and Business Conference' organised by the Indo-French Chamber of Commerce and Industry in association with the Paris Bar Association, where he highlighted the significance of the Indo-France Year of Innovation 2026 and its impact on bilateral relations, as well as the burgeoning Alternative Dispute Resolution framework in India, which would further aid in this shared mission.

The Supreme Court Delegation also met with Mr. Vincent Vigneau, President of the Commercial Chamber of the Cour de Cassation, to discuss developments in the field of Alternative Dispute Resolution, especially arbitration and mediation, and ended with a shared resolution to integrate the legal fraternities of both jurisdictions.

Prior to his departure from Paris, the Hon'ble CJI also spent time and had a conversation with members of the Association of South Asian Lawyers France, during which he underscored the vital role they play in connecting distinct jurisdictions.

Source: sci.gov.in

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA PARTICIPATES IN THE NINTH CAIRO HIGH-LEVEL MEETING



7 - 9 February 2026, Justice Vikram Nath, Judge, Supreme Court of India, participated in the Ninth Cairo High-Level Meeting of the Chief Justices and Presidents of the African Constitutional and Supreme Courts and Constitutional Councils, held in Cairo, Egypt.

The meeting was organised by the Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt under the theme "Challenges Facing Constitutional Judiciary in Africa". Justice Vikram Nath delivered a speech on "Interpretation of the Constitution and the Expansion of Jurisdiction" during Session 3, under the theme "Limits of the Jurisdiction of Constitutional Justice". The meeting provided a platform for the exchange of perspectives on contemporary issues in constitutional adjudication, fostering dialogue among judicial institutions across jurisdictions.

Source: Supreme Court Chronicle | March 2026

COURT INITIATES FIRST RELATION WITH CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



SARAJEVO — The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia had a bilateral meeting for the first time with the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina on Tuesday, April 2, 2026 at the main courtroom of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia in Sarajevo. This historic meeting marked a new phase in the cooperation between both countries' constitutional jurisdictions. The delegation of the Constitutional Court of Indonesia, led by Constitutional Justice Anwar Usman, was accompanied by Indonesian Ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina Manahan M. P. Sitompul. They received a warm welcome from President of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina Mirsad Ćeman, Constitutional Justices Marin Vukoja and Larisa Velić, Secretary-General Nataša Vuković, Chief Registrar Erda Začiragić, Head of Appeal Cases Mensura Karaslihović, and Head of Case Management Franjo Dragičević and Ermina Dumanjić.

Sources: en.mkri.id

The bilateral meeting consist of presentations on three key topics: both courts' duties and authority, independence of constitutional jurisdictions, as well as perception and compliance of public and state institutions with Constitutional Court decisions.

During the exchange session, the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina presented its key powers, including constitutional review of legislation, adjudication of human rights cases, protection of vital national interests of constituent groups, presidential impeachment proceedings, and the issuance of interim measures to safeguard the constitutional order. Meanwhile, Constitutional Justice Anwar Usman explained the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court of Indonesia, the constitutional guarantee of judicial independence under the 1945 Constitution, and the high level of compliance with the Court's decisions, which is supported by their final and binding nature, strong public trust, and the transparency of judicial proceedings through the use of information technology.

At the conclusion of the dialogue, both delegations expressed their hope to continue strengthening communication and institutional cooperation. The meeting was closed with an exchange of tokens of appreciation as a symbol of friendship between the two constitutional courts.

Indonesia Highlights Digital Inclusion and Judicial Independence at 6th WCCJ in Madrid

KAIRO – A delegation from the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia met with the leadership of the Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt in Cairo on Monday, January 19, 2026. The meeting, led by Constitutional Justice Arief Hidayat, marked an important milestone in strengthening bilateral diplomatic relations in constitutional justice. The President of the Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt, Boulos Fahmy Iskandar, welcomed the Indonesian delegation. The main agenda of the meeting was to explore cooperation between the two institutions, including Indonesia's support for Egypt's hosting of the World Conference on Constitutional Justice (WCCJ) in 2028. Boulos Fahmy warmly welcomed this commitment. "We greatly appreciate Indonesia's support. The success of the 2022 WCCJ in Bali is an inspiration for us," he said.

This testimony seems to strengthen Egypt's commitment to collaborating with Indonesia in preparations for the 2028 WCCJ. Boulos Fahmy then asked the Indonesian Constitutional Court to open a space for intensive communication in preparation for the congress in Egypt. He also expressed his desire to draft a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Indonesian Constitutional Court to cover legal development and the exchange of judicial knowledge.

The meeting also featured an in-depth discussion on the functions and authorities of each court. The two sides exchanged views on several landmark decisions on human rights within the framework of a modern rule of law. Justice Arief Hidayat took the opportunity to present the proposed theme for the 2028 WCCJ Congress. He assessed that the world is facing major, intertwined challenges, including digital transformation, geopolitical tensions, and the climate crisis, and no country can address them alone. "We propose the theme 'Justice Beyond Borders: Constitutional Supremacy for a Better World.' Constitutional justice knows no national boundaries. Constitutional courts around the world have a shared responsibility to create a better world," said Justice Arief.



Sources: en.mkri.id

JUDICIAL DIALOGUE: LEGAL SYSTEM PRACTICES OF CANADIAN SUPREME COURT AND INDONESIAN CONSTITUTIONAL COURT



Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia, Suhartoyo, warmly welcomed the delegation from the Supreme Court of Canada on Monday, February 2, 2026, at the Constitutional Court.

Delegation from the Canadian Supreme Court, consisting of Richard Wagner (Chief Justice of Canada), Malcolm Rowe (Supreme Court Justice), Mary T. Moreau (Supreme Court Justice), and Daniel Byma (Chief of Staf).

At the judicial dialogue, Constitutional Justice M. Guntur Hamzah presented the development of Indonesia's legal system, outlining its evolution from the pre-colonial, colonial, independence, transitional, and reform eras. Meanwhile, Deputy Chief Justice Saldi Isra, shared his experience regarding the Court's authority in resolving general and regional election cases.



Sources: en.mkri.id

Implementation of Common Law and Civil Law

In his response, the Chief Justice of Canada stated that his country is the only country that uses both English and French as its bilingual court. This is because its long legal history is inextricably linked to the existence of indigenous communities and the development of law that began 150 years ago.

"Therefore, in our country, both common law and civil law are used to resolve cases brought to court. Currently, we also apply a legal system of good faith, which does not use common law but rather uses a civil law approach. Therefore, decisions in our courts, depending on the province they come from, typically arrive at the same legal conclusion to achieve justice," he explained.



After participating in a judicial dialogue with representatives of constitutional justices, three delegates from the Supreme Court of Canada delivered a public lecture titled "Courts, Constitution, and the Rule of Law: The Canadian Experience" on Monday afternoon, February 2, 2026 at the Constitutional Court's Delegation Room. Joining the event, 600 online attendees from the Court's partner universities and institutions across Indonesia and 50 offline attendees from several universities as well as Constitutional Court officials.

INDONESIAN CONSTITUTIONAL COURT-KOREAN SUPREME COURT STRENGTHEN RELATIONS

On behalf of Chief Justice, Constitutional Justice Ridwan Mansyur welcomed the delegation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Korea in a visit to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia on Wednesday, February 11, 2026. The Korean Supreme Court delegation, represented by Supreme Court Justice Chun Dae-Yup and four other representatives, aimed to strengthen institutional relations and discuss the duties and functions of judicial institutions in Indonesia, particularly the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court.



Sources: en.mkri.id



CHAIRPERSON OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF KAZAKHSTAN DELIVERED A SPEECH ON THE MARGINS OF THE 5TH EURASIAN ECONOMIC FORUM

May 28, 2026, Astana - Within the framework of the 5th Eurasian Economic Forum, a panel session titled “EAEU Law and the Activities of the Court of the Union in the Context of Digital Transformation: Development Potential” was held, organized by the Court of the Eurasian Economic Union jointly with the Eurasian Economic Commission.

The session was moderated by Deputy Chairperson of the EAEU Court, Askar Kishkembeev. The event was attended by the Chairperson of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Elvira Azimova; Chairperson of the EAEU Court, Alexey Dronov; Judge of the EAEU Court, Natalya Pavlova; representatives of the Eurasian Economic Commission; the Prosecutor General’s Office of the Russian Federation; as well as the Ministries of Justice of the Republic of Belarus and the Kyrgyz Republic.

In her address, Elvira Azimova emphasized the growing importance of the EAEU Court as a supranational judicial body ensuring the uniform application and interpretation of Union law. According to her, the relevance of Eurasian integration and integrative justice is increasing in the context of contemporary global challenges and the transformation of economic relations. These changes require national and supranational institutions to demonstrate greater responsiveness, resilience, and the ability to timely address emerging risks.

Azimova noted that the sustainable development of integration processes is possible only when a balance is maintained between supranational cooperation mechanisms and the constitutional foundations of member states, with respect for their constitutional identity, national interests, and core values. Each member state retains its own priorities, primarily ensuring the economic well-being of society and citizens, which fully corresponds to the objectives of the EAEU.

Special attention was given to the new Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, adopted through a national referendum on March 15, 2026. Azimova stressed that the new Basic Law has strengthened guarantees of constitutional sovereignty and enshrined modern approaches to interaction with international and integration institutions. In this regard, the legal position of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan remains that issues related to the implementation of international obligations and integration processes must be considered through the prism of constitutional principles and national interests; decisions within integration associations, including the EAEU, must be consistent with national constitutional provisions.

Kazakhstan, as the presiding state, has identified digitalization as one of the key priorities of the Union’s work. Elvira Azimova noted that digital technologies and artificial intelligence are already having a significant impact on trade, industrial cooperation, transport and transit logistics, and other areas of cooperation provided for by the EAEU Treaty. At the same time, she emphasized the need for appropriate legal safeguards in the implementation of digital solutions. AI can enhance the efficiency of information analysis and judicial administration; however, its use in the legal sphere must remain auxiliary in nature. The adoption of judicial decisions, particularly in cases involving fundamental human rights and freedoms, remains the exclusive competence of a judge.

Concluding her speech, the Chairperson of the Constitutional Court called for the further development of dialogue between the EAEU Court and the constitutional courts of member states, as well as for strengthening professional cooperation and the exchange of legal positions. In her view, this is essential for building a sustainable legal environment capable of effectively responding to the challenges of the digital age while strictly upholding the principles of the rule of law, constitutional guarantees, and the protection of human rights.



Source: www.gov.kz

OPENING CEREMONY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT FOR THE YEAR 2026



The Opening Ceremony of the Constitutional Court for the year 2026 was held on January 2 in the main auditorium, with the attendance of Constitutional Court President Kim Sanghwan, the Justices of the Constitutional Court, and all court staff.

In his New Year's address, President Kim Sanghwan stated that communication with the public begins with sincerely listening even to the smallest voices of citizens who knock on the doors of the Constitutional Court.

He emphasized that, to achieve this goal, the Court should further:

- revitalize fact-finding investigations, on-site inspections, and public hearings,
- expand and diversify research personnel in constitutional adjudication, and
- continuously strengthen the institutional foundation for broader data collection and in-depth research.

Meanwhile, the ceremony also included a recognition program honoring employees who demonstrated outstanding performance over the past year.

Source: www.ccourt.go.kr

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT KIM SANGHWAN AT THE 63RD LAW DAY COMMEMORATION CEREMONY

Kim Sang-hwan, President of the Constitutional Court of Korea, attended the 63rd Law Day Commemoration Ceremony held on April 24 at EL Tower in Yangjae-dong, Seoul, under the theme “The Constitutional Order Protected by the People: Realizing Human Rights and the Rule of Law.”

In his congratulatory remarks, President Kim Sanghwan stated:

“The essential mission entrusted to the Constitutional Court is to remain constantly vigilant to ensure that state power does not exceed the boundaries set by the Constitution, and, when the fundamental rights of the people are infringed, to rectify such violations and restore the constitutional order to its proper role of guaranteeing those rights.”

The event was jointly organized by the Ministry of Justice and the Korean Bar Association. Attendees included President Kim Sanghwan of the Constitutional Court, Chief Justice Cho Hee-dae of the Supreme Court, Chairperson Seo Young-kyo of the National Assembly Legislation and Judiciary Committee, Minister of Justice Jeong Seong-ho, and President Kim Jeong-wook of the Korean Bar Association.

Source: www.ccourt.go.kr





OSCE SUPPLEMENTARY HUMAN DIMENSION MEETING

On 16–17 March, Judge Chinara Aidarbekova participated in the first OSCE Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting (SHDM) of 2026 entitled “Legislation for Democratic Resilience”, held in Vienna, Austria.



The event, organized by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), brought together representatives of OSCE participating States, international organizations, experts, and civil society representatives to discuss key issues related to democratic law-making, the rule of law, and the protection of human rights. The meeting was opened by Ambassador Raphael Nägeli, Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council and Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the OSCE, and Maria Telalian, Director of the OSCE ODIHR.

Judge Chinara Aidarbekova served as an introductory speaker at the plenary session entitled “Judicial Oversight and Accountability in Democratic Law-Making.” In her presentation, she emphasized that effective judicial oversight plays a crucial role in ensuring the quality of legislation and compliance with constitutional principles.

“Judicial oversight of norm-making activities constitutes one of the elements of the system of checks and balances and serves as an institutional guarantee of a democratic state governed by the rule of law,” noted Judge Aidarbekova.

The Judge also drew attention to contemporary challenges in law-making, including the increasing number of normative acts, legal uncertainty in legislation, and the need for legal systems to adapt to new technological realities associated with the development of digital technologies and artificial intelligence.

In concluding her remarks, she stressed that “the mission of constitutional review is to ensure a balance between the freedom of legislative policymaking and the need to uphold the fundamental constitutional principles of the rule of law, legal certainty, and effective protection of human rights.” OSCE Supplementary Human Dimension Meetings serve as one of the key international platforms for exchanging experience and developing recommendations on issues related to democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC PARTICIPATES IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN MOLDOVA

On 24 April, Judges Meergul Bobukeeva and Lunara Zholdosheva participated, at the invitation of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Moldova, in the international conference entitled “The Future of the ‘Marketplace of Ideas’ in the Age of the Internet, Fake News and Artificial Intelligence: Challenges for Constitutional Courts,” held in Chisinau.

The conference brought together representatives of constitutional review institutions, international judicial bodies, the expert community, and academic circles from across Europe to discuss contemporary challenges arising from the digital transformation of the public sphere, the development of artificial intelligence, the activities of online platforms, and issues concerning freedom of expression and artificial intelligence in the context of constitutional court practice.



The conference programme included thematic panels devoted to rethinking the concept of the “marketplace of ideas” in the digital era, the interaction between judicial bodies and algorithms and digital platforms, as well as the future development of constitutional justice in the context of rapid technological progress.

Representatives of the European Court of Human Rights, the Council of Europe, the Venice Commission, and judges of constitutional courts from a number of countries participated in the discussions.



Source : constsot.kg



COUNCIL OF ASEAN CHIEF JUSTICES WORKING WEEK 2026

The Malaysian Judiciary successfully hosted the Council of ASEAN Chief Justices (CACJ) Working Week 2026 from 26 to 29 April 2026 at The Westin Kuala Lumpur in a hybrid format. The event was organised pursuant to Malaysia's continuing commitment under paragraph 29 of the CACJ Singapore Declaration 2025.

The CACJ serves as a regional platform that brings together ASEAN judiciaries to strengthen cooperation, promote judicial dialogue and enhance the administration of justice across member jurisdictions. At present, the CACJ has eleven members with the recent addition of Timor-Leste as the newest member with effect from 16 February 2026.

To advance its mission, CACJ established eight (8) Working Groups, a Study Group and two (2) subject-matter judges' group, Insolvency and Intellectual Property. All ASEAN judiciaries are represented in each Group. The present Working and Study Groups and their respective Chairs are:

- Working Group on the ASEAN Judiciaries Portal (Chair: Singapore);
- Working Group on Civil Proceedings Within ASEAN (Chair: Malaysia);
- Working Group on Case Management and Court Technology (Chair: Malaysia);
- Working Group on Judicial Education and Training (Co-Chair: Indonesia and Philippines);
- Working Group on Cross-Border Disputes Involving Children (Co-Chair: Philippines and Singapore);
- Study Group on the Future Work of the CACJ (Chair: Singapore);
- Working Group on ASEAN+ Meetings (Chair: Thailand);
- Working Group on the Conduct of Videoconferencing Hearings (Chair: Philippines); and
- Working Group on Climate Justice (Chair: Philippines).

The CACJ Working Week serves as a strategic platform for ASEAN judiciaries to deliberate on matters of common interest, strengthen institutional linkages and advance practical cooperation in the administration of justice. The consolidation of multiple Working Group meetings within a single week reflects a progressive and efficient approach to regional judicial engagement, fostering greater continuity, accessibility and collaboration among participating jurisdictions.

The 2026 CACJ Working Week recorded strong participation from across the region, with close to 100 delegates attending physically and approximately 170 participants joining virtually. Timor-Leste, the newest member of the CACJ, recorded the largest physical delegation, reflecting its strong commitment to regional judicial collaboration and the continued strengthening of engagement among ASEAN judiciaries.

Malaysia continued to play a leading role in the Working Groups on Civil Proceedings within ASEAN and Case Management and Court Technology, chaired respectively by the Rt. Honourable Datuk Seri Hashim bin Hamzah, Chief Judge of Malaya and the Rt. Honourable Datuk Hajah Azizah binti Haji Nawawi, Chief Judge of Sabah and Sarawak.

Malaysian judges also participated as representatives in other Working Groups and specialised judges' meetings. These substantive deliberations reflected the increasingly complex nature of modern adjudication and demonstrated ASEAN judiciaries' collective efforts to address emerging legal challenges through greater collaboration, knowledge-sharing and institutional development. In addition to the Working Group meetings, two significant side events were organised. The first comprised a series of Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH) Masterclasses, delivered in person by Dr Christophe Bernasconi, Secretary General of the HCCH, and virtually joined by Ms Melissa Ford, First Secretary of the HCCH from The Hague. Secondly, is the 4th ASEAN Family Judges' Forum on Therapeutic Justice organised by the CACJ Working Group on Cross-Border Disputes Involving Children.

The successful convening of the CACJ Working Week 2026 underscores the Malaysian Judiciary's continued leadership within the ASEAN judicial community and its commitment to advancing regional cooperation, judicial capacity-building and the harmonisation of legal frameworks. As ASEAN judiciaries navigate increasingly complex cross-border legal challenges, platforms such as the CACJ remain vital in promoting mutual understanding, strengthening institutional resilience and upholding the rule of law across the region.

Source : kehakiman.gov.my



OPENING OF THE 2026 JUDICIAL YEAR IN THE MALDIVES

As part of the inauguration of the 2026 Judicial Year, an official ceremony was held on 8 February 2026 at the Center for Higher Secondary Education (CHSE), Hulhumalé. The 2026 Judicial Year was formally inaugurated by His Excellency Dr. Mohamed Muizzu, President of the Republic of Maldives. The ceremony was attended by Justices of the Supreme Court of the Maldives, Judges of the High Court, Judges of the Superior Courts, and Magistrates from courts across the country.

During the event, the Chief Justice of the Maldives, Hon. Abdul Ghanee Mohamed, delivered the Judicial Address, highlighting the achievements and challenges faced by the judiciary during the previous year, as well as the goals and priorities set for the 2026 judicial year. He noted that the judiciary had achieved an 11% increase in the case clearance rate in 2025 compared with 2024. The Chief Justice further stated that one of the judiciary's highest priorities in 2026 would be the establishment of a special task force to expedite the resolution of 13,032 cases that have been pending for more than one year. The task force will identify the causes of delays and facilitate measures to ensure that such cases progress efficiently through the judicial process.

Long Service Awards

The ceremony also recognized judges and employees who have served the judiciary with dedication, professionalism, and sincerity for more than 30 years. As a token of appreciation for their long-standing contributions, Long Service Awards were presented to 13 judges and 94 judicial employees. This marked the first year in which awards were presented specifically in recognition of the length of service rendered by judges within the judiciary.

Awards for Contributions to the Judiciary

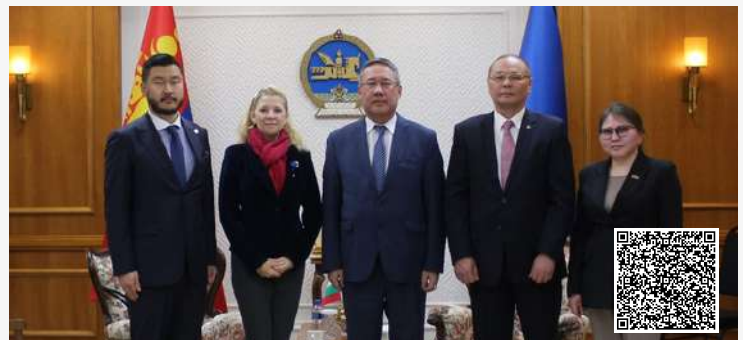
In addition, nine individuals and organizations that have provided various forms of support and assistance to the judiciary were presented with special awards in recognition of their valuable contributions.

Source: www.supremecourt.mv



MONGOLIAN CONSTITUTIONAL COURT CHAIRMAN RECEIVES BULGARIAN CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES OF THE EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

On 15 June 2026, the Chairman of the Constitutional Court of Mongolia, G. Bayasgalan, received Ms. Alexandrina Gigova, Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria in Mongolia, at the Constitutional Court building.



During the meeting, Chairman G. Bayasgalan provided a brief overview of the activities of the Constitutional Court of Mongolia and highlighted the 76-year history of friendly relations and cooperation between Mongolia and Bulgaria. He noted that 2027 will mark the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Constitutional Court of Mongolia. In connection with this milestone, the Court is planning to organize an international conference, invite the President of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Bulgaria, Pavlina Panova, to participate in the commemorative events, and conclude a cooperation agreement between the two institutions. He also requested the support of the Bulgarian Embassy in these endeavors.

Ms. Alexandrina Gigova stated: "I have a special reason for feeling close to Mongolia. Fifty years ago, my grandfather established the Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria in Mongolia and served as its first head. Fifty years later, it is a great honor for me to serve as the first female head of that Embassy. Bulgaria and Mongolia have long enjoyed traditional friendly relations, and I am confident that this cooperation will continue to be strengthened and further developed in the future." The meeting was also attended by Constitutional Court Member B. Boldbaatar and other officials of the Court.

Source: constitutionalcourt.mn



OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUÉ ON THE APPOINTMENT AND SWEARING-IN OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL



Pursuant to the concurrence of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (Union Parliament) during its plenary session in April 2026, the Constitutional Tribunal of the Union has been officially formed.

By virtue of Notification No. 6/2026, dated April 10, 2026, His Excellency U Aung Zaw Thein has been appointed to the high office of Chairperson of the Constitutional Tribunal. Appointed alongside the Chairperson to serve as distinguished Members of the Tribunal are U Nyan Htun, U Myo Tint, U Kyaw San, U Tu Maw, Daw Su Su Win, Daw Ohnmar Aye, U Tint Wai, and Dr. Marlar Maw.

In a formal ceremony held at the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw on the same day, the newly appointed Chairperson and Members solemnly took their oath of office at the presence of the President of the State, reaffirming their commitment to upholding the constitutional order and serving the nation.

CHAIRPERSON OF CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL OF THE UNION ATTENDS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN ST. PETERSBURG

At the invitation of Mr. Valery D Zorkin, Chairman of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, a delegation led by U Aung Zaw Thein, Chairperson of the Constitutional Tribunal of the Union (CTU), attended the international conference titled “Constitutional Review and Contemporary Global Challenges”, held in Saint Petersburg, the Russian Federation, from 19 to 21 May.

The international conference was also attended by chairpersons and judges of constitutional courts from member countries of the Association of Asian Constitutional Courts and Equivalent Institutions (AACC), including Myanmar, as well as invited legal experts and heads of international organizations.



At the conference, U Aung Zaw Thein exchanged views and experiences with the attendees on constitutional review and contemporary global challenges, including judicial challenges encountered during the COVID-19 pandemic, the protection of citizens’ environmental rights, and the impact of artificial intelligence on the judiciary as technology continues to advance.



Source: constitutionaltribunal.gov.mm

Republic of the Union of Myanmar President Office

Announcement 6/2026

9th Waning of Tazaung 1387 ME

10 April 2026

Formation of Union Constitutional Tribunal

UNDER Section 320 of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Section 9 (d) of the Union Government Law, and Section 3 of the Constitutional Tribunal of the Union Law, the Constitutional Tribunal of the Union is hereby constituted with the following individuals:-

1. U Aung Zaw Thein – Chairman
2. U Nyan Tun – Member
3. U Myo Thal – Member
4. U Ngaw Hsen – Member
5. U Tu Maw – Member
6. Daw Su Su Win – Member
7. Daw Ohnma Aye – Member
8. U Tint Wai – Member
9. Dr. Marlar Maw – Member

Sd/ Min Aung Hlaing
President
Republic of the Union of Myanmar



SUPREME COURT ADR COMMITTEE HOLDS STRATEGIC MEETING WITH CLDP TO STRENGTHEN COURT-ANNEXED MEDIATION FRAMEWORK

On 29 January 2026 in Islamabad, the Supreme Court ADR Committee, chaired by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shahid Waheed and attended by Hon'ble Justices Muhammad Shafi Siddiqui and Miangul Hassan Aurangzeb along with senior officials from the Law and Justice Commission and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, held a strategic meeting with a delegation from the Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) of the United States Department of Commerce. The discussions focused on strengthening court-annexed mediation for high-value commercial disputes to enhance investor confidence and support economic growth.



Both sides explored CLDP initiatives for ADR course development and identified priority areas for collaboration aligned with the judiciary's reform agenda. This engagement reaffirms the Supreme Court's commitment to promoting efficient, cost-effective dispute resolution through institutionalized mediation and international cooperation.

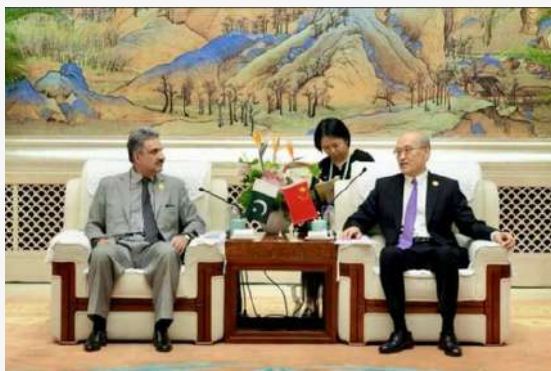
CHIEF JUSTICE YAHYA AFRIDI EXPLORES REFORM PATHWAYS WITH UNITED NATIONS



On 9 February 2026 in Islamabad, the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan held a productive meeting with Mr. Mohamed Yahya, United Nations Resident Coordinator, along with country representatives from UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNODC, and UNFPA. The discussions focused on justice sector reforms, improving access to justice, institutional efficiency, and strengthening public confidence in the rule of law. The Chief Justice highlighted the linkage between justice reforms and Sustainable Development Goals, emphasizing the justice system's role in building effective, accountable institutions for sustainable development.

He appreciated the UN agencies' contributions to rule of law, human rights, gender equality, and capacity building. Both sides explored future collaboration in technical assistance, judicial training, data-driven reforms, and sharing best practices. The meeting reaffirmed a shared commitment to sustained partnership for advancing justice sector reforms aligned with national and international objectives.

SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN STRENGTHENS JUDICIAL COOPERATION WITH CHINA THROUGH SUSTAINED ENGAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERSHIP



On 25 April 2026, the Supreme Court of Pakistan highlighted its growing judicial partnership with the People's Republic of China, marked by the MoU signed in August 2025 with the Supreme People's Court of China for judicial exchange, technology integration, and capacity building. This cooperation has expanded through active participation in SCO judicial forums, specialized training programmes, and reciprocal visits, with deliberate focus on including topperforming district judges from remote areas. Key engagements include delegations to conferences in Hangzhou and Shanghai, legal training programmes, and upcoming visits by judges from Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and IT officers to Beijing in 2026.

These initiatives aim to strengthen grassroots judicial capacity, promote digital transformation, and internalize international best practices at the trial court level. This sustained engagement reflects the Supreme Court's commitment to a modern, technology-enabled judiciary through meaningful international collaboration.

Source: www.supremecourt.gov.pk

SYMPOSIUM FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PALESTINE

On 14 January 2026, the Supreme Constitutional Court of Palestine convened a legal symposium at the Carmel Hotel in Ramallah, with the participation of all the Court's Justices. The symposium was dedicated to discussing contemporary issues in constitutional adjudication and recent developments in Palestinian constitutional jurisprudence.

The symposium opened with a presentation by Justice Ali Muhanna, President of the Court, entitled "The Concept of the Palestinian Constitutional Bloc," in which he examined the constitutional foundations of the Palestinian legal system and their significance for constitutional review and interpretation.

The programme also featured a presentation by Justice Dr. Bashar Daraghmeh on "The Objective Nature of Constitutional Litigation," followed by extensive discussions among the participating Justices.

The symposium was coordinated by Prof. Dr. Khalid Talahma, Justice of the Supreme Constitutional Court and Secretary-General of its General Assembly. It concluded with contributions from the other Justices on recent developments in constitutional adjudication, reaffirming the Court's commitment to constitutional justice and the rule of law in Palestine.

PARTICIPATION IN THE THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL WOMEN JUDGES FROM THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (MENA) REGION

The Supreme Constitutional Court of Palestine represented by Justice Najwa Abdallah has participated in the Third Annual Conference of Constitutional Women Judges from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region that was held in Cadenabbia, Italy.

The Conference addressed modern constitutional and legal issues with the participation of a distinguished group of women judges, academics and international experts. It also aimed at enhancing the constitutional jurisprudence and exchanging expertise among different legal systems in the Arab Region and Europe.

Moreover, the conference underscored the importance of applying the principle of proportionality to ensure that restrictions on rights are imposed only where strictly necessary, maintaining the annual conference as a platform for empowering constitutional women judges and fostering the development of legal thought in the region, and strengthening cooperation between academic institutions, including Indiana University, and international organizations, including Konrad Adenauer Foundation, in promoting the rule of law.

PARTICIPATION IN THE NINTH CAIRO HIGH-LEVEL MEETING OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES AND PRESIDENTS OF THE AFRICAN CONSTITUTIONAL AND SUPREME COURTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCILS



The State of Palestine participated in the Ninth Cairo High-Level Meeting of the Chief Justices and Presidents of African Constitutional and Supreme Courts and Constitutional Councils, which was attended by representatives of 28 countries, along with a number of international and African organizations.

The delegation of the State of Palestine at the meeting was headed H.E. Justice Ali Jamil Muhanna, President of the Supreme Constitutional Court, and Justice Ghassan Faramand, Vice-President of the Supreme Constitutional Court.

The conference discussed key issues of constitutional justice, as well as the topic of "Artificial Intelligence as a Tool to Support the Judiciary: Opportunities and Risks". In addition, Justice Ali Muhanna chaired a working session addressing the limits of constitutional jurisdiction, with the participation of experts and judges from various countries.

The conference aimed to strengthen judicial and constitutional cooperation, discuss the responsibilities and challenges facing constitutional justice, and promote dialogue and the exchange of expertise among supreme judicial bodies in order to consolidate the rule of law, judicial independence, and the protection of constitutional rights and freedoms.



Source: www.tscc.pna.ps

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF RUSSIA CONVENES THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CONSTITUTIONAL SUPERVISION AND THE GLOBAL CHALLENGES OF THE MODERN TIME



The Conference took place in St. Petersburg on 20 May, 2026 marking the 35th anniversary of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation. The event brought together high-ranking representatives of state authorities of the Russian Federation, academic figures, as well as foreign delegations from constitutional courts and equivalent institutions.

A welcoming address to the participants of the International Conference was sent by the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, and other high-ranking State officials.

The Chairman of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, Valery Zorkin, presented a report entitled "Constitutional review in the context of global challenges: doctrine and methodology".

15 esteemed delegates representing scientific community and constitutional supervisory authorities around the world have delivered their speeches during the Conference, presenting in two sessions: "Constitutional supervision amidst geopolitical turbulence" and "Constitutional response to new factors of the external environment". The discussions concerned current issues of legal policy, legal science, and law enforcement practice in a changing world were discussed.

The presentations delivered at the Conference available on the website of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation at <http://www.ksrf.ru/about/External/Conferences/Conference2026.php>.



KAZAKHSTAN SUPREME COURT CHAIRMAN VISITS RUSSIAN CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

On 16 April 2026, a delegation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan, led by its Chairman Aslambek Mergaliyev, paid a working visit to the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation.

During the working meeting, the guests discussed points of mutual interest with the Chairman and the Judges of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation.

The Chairman of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation spoke about the specific features of the Court's activities, provided statistical data on applications, and noted the increasing quality of complaints and requests submitted to the Constitutional Court. The Chairman also separately addressed the specific nature of the Constitutional Court's decisions, highlighting its Judgements, and pointed to the body of legal positions that the Court has been developing through its work.

In turn, the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan focused in his report on the reforms and transformations of the national judicial system. He noted the referendum held on 15 March 2026 on adopting the new Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as the enormous work being done to modernize the justice system.

The participants emphasised that such events have a positive impact on cooperation between the judicial systems of the two countries and expressed confidence in the continued development of constructive cooperation.



Source: ksrf.ru

THE ANNUAL ACADEMIC CONFERENCE COMMEMORATING THE 28TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND



On Wednesday, 8 April 2026, Professor Dr. Nakharin Mektrairat, President of the Constitutional Court of the Kingdom of Thailand, graciously presided over the opening ceremony and delivered a special lecture at the Annual Academic Conference Commemorating the 28th Anniversary of the Constitutional Court of the Kingdom of Thailand, under the theme “Constitutional Courts as Guardians of the Rule of Law for Peace in a Changing Global Order.” The event was attended by Constitutional Court justices, foreign delegates, executives, and personnel of the Office of the Constitutional Court, representatives from various agencies, as well as members of the media, at The Peninsula Hotel, Bangkok.

The Annual Academic Conference Commemorating the 28th Anniversary of the Constitutional Court of Thailand in 2026 began on 7 April 2026 with special lectures under the academic cooperation (MoU) between the Office of the Constitutional Court and Thammasat University. The first lecture, “Contemporary Challenges of Constitutional Justice,” was delivered by Ms. Simona Granata-Menghini, Director and Secretary of the Venice Commission. Another lecture, “International Standards of Constitutional Review and the Global Dialogue on Constitutional Justice: The Role of the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe and the World Conference on Constitutional Justice” was delivered by Mr. Vahe Demirtshyan, Legal Advisor at the Venice Commission, at Thammasat University, Tha Prachan Campus.

On 8 April 2026, the seminar continued with a special lecture on “Constitutional Courts as Guardians of the Rule of Law for Peace in a Changing Global Order,” delivered by distinguished foreign experts and Thai Constitutional Court justice, including Prof. Dr. Askarjon Gafurov, Deputy Chairman of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Ms. Simona Granata-Menghini, Director and Secretary of the Venice Commission; and Mr. Noppadon Theppitak, Justice of the Constitutional Court of Thailand.

A panel discussion was also held under the theme “Constitutional Courts as Guardians of the Rule of Law for Peace in a Changing Global Order,” featuring distinguished speakers: Professor Dr. Chaayan Chaipayorn, Special Lecturer at the Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University; Associate Professor Dr. Phuri Phuwongcharoen, Dean of the Faculty of Political Science, Thammasat University; Associate Professor Dr. Amornrat Kulsujarit, Dean of the Faculty of Law, National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA); and Assistant Professor Dr. Ronakorn Boonmee, Associate Dean for Administration and Innovation, Faculty of Law, Thammasat University. The panel was moderated by Ms. Saowalak Wattanasin, Political News Editor at Thai PBS.

This exchange of knowledge reflected the important role of the Constitutional Court in building international confidence in safeguarding the rule of law, protecting the rights and liberties of the people, and maintaining peace both domestically and internationally amidst the changing global order.



Source: www.constitutionalcourt.or.th

SUPREME COURT OF THE PHILIPPINES ADVANCES DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION THROUGH KNOWLEDGE SHARING WITH KOREA

Delivering the keynote presentation on the “Philippine Judiciary’s Digital Transformation Journey: From Policy to Implementation,” Senior Associate Justice (SAJ) Marvic M.V.F. Leonen stressed that the Judiciary’s digital transformation initiatives form part of the SC’s constitutional mandate to deliver justice and exercise administrative supervision over all courts.

SAJ Leonen said digital transformation is not limited to automation. It requires a system-wide rethinking of judicial processes to address long-standing issues such as delays, backlogs, and inefficiencies. Anchoring his discussion on the SC’s Strategic Plan for Judicial Innovations 2022–2027 (SPJI), SAJ Leonen outlined key initiatives including eCourt PH 2.0, electronic filing and service of pleadings, expanded rules on video-conferencing, digitization of court records, and the SC’s Governance Framework on the Use of Human-Centered Augmented Intelligence in the Judiciary.

“Digitalization brings both benefits and risks. We acknowledge this. It improves speed, access, transparency, and data use, but it also introduces risks such as cyber security, threats, data privacy issues, and system vulnerabilities ... Having weighed the pros and cons, the Court remains convinced that if the Judiciary is to remain relevant, effective, and responsive in the digital age, we must adapt, innovate, and lead.”

SAJ Leonen further stressed that innovation must remain guided by fairness, accountability, and inclusion, reiterating that digital transformation is ultimately about improving people’s lives and ensuring that justice is delivered efficiently, transparently, and humanely.



Mr. Song Chang Hong, Project Manager of the KDI, presented the Program’s objectives and expected outcomes. He provided an overview of the project framework and implementation timeline, emphasizing the collaborative approach between the Philippines and Korea in advancing judicial digital transformation.

Mr. Mun Tae Bak, Managing Director of KITC, discussed the project’s overall implementation approach, highlighting the importance of phased execution, stakeholder coordination, and close engagement with the SC to support the effective and sustainable rollout of digital reform initiatives.

In his closing remarks, Mr. Sungwook Yoon, Senior Advisor and Former Second Vice Minister for Government Policy Coordination, reaffirmed Korea’s commitment to the partnership and underscored the value of cooperation and continuous dialogue to ensure that policy recommendations lead to concrete actions that strengthen judicial efficiency and access to justice in the Philippines.

Source: sc.judiciary.gov.ph

PHILIPPINE JUDICIARY ADVANCES GENDER JUSTICE AT THE 70TH SESSION OF THE UN COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

At the 70th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, Supreme Court (SC) Associate Justice Maria Filomena D. Singh delivered a concise yet resonant intervention during the Interactive Expert Panel on the priority theme of ensuring and strengthening access to justice for all women and girls on March 16, 2026, in New York, United States. Justice Singh began by affirming the country’s robust statutory framework, anchored by the Magna Carta of Women, a landmark law that operationalizes the principles of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women within the domestic sphere. Complementing this are the Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act and the Safe Spaces Act, which collectively confront gender-based harm across both private and public domains.

Justice Singh also showcased the Philippine judiciary’s broader initiatives to promote gender-responsive justice, including the Strategic Plan for Judicial Innovations 2022–2027, Gender Sensitivity Training, the Legal Feminism in Philippine Gender Jurisprudence study, Victim-Sensitive Guidelines, Justice Zones, and the Clinical Legal Education Program. She concluded that access to justice requires continuous collaboration, innovation, and a people-centered approach to ensure that legal protection is not only guaranteed by law but also experienced in practice.



Source: sc.judiciary.gov.ph

PRESIDENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT MR. KADIR ÖZKAYA PAID A WORKING VISIT TO PAKISTAN



President of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Türkiye, Mr. Kadir Özkaya, paid a working visit to Pakistan with a view to further strengthening bilateral relations. During the visit, a memorandum of understanding on judicial cooperation (“MoU”) was signed between the Constitutional Court of Türkiye and the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Within this framework, President Özkaya and the accompanying delegation engaged in high-level contacts, including a meeting with the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Shehbaz Sharif.

Among those who accompanied President Özkaya during the visit, which took place on 7-9 April 2026 upon the invitation of the Chief Justice of Pakistan Mr. Yahya Afridi, were Members of the Turkish Constitutional Court, Mr. Rıdvan Güleç and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Recai Akyel, Secretary General Mr. Murat Azaklı, as well as other officials.

As part of the working visit, a MoU was signed between the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Türkiye and the Supreme Court of Pakistan to enhance bilateral cooperation and facilitate joint activities in designated areas.

In his remarks at the signing ceremony, President Kadir Özkaya emphasised that the cooperation between the two courts transcended institutional relations, reflecting the deep-rooted fellowship between Türkiye and Pakistan. Underlining that the relations between the two countries have been shaped by historical solidarity and fraternity, President Özkaya noted: “Relations between Türkiye and Pakistan extend far beyond ordinary diplomacy. They embody strong and enduring amicable relations founded on historical solidarity, mutual respect, and a profound sense of brotherhood. Throughout history, our peoples have stood by one another, sharing both joys and hardships, and providing support whenever needed. The MoU we are signing today is a tangible and meaningful reflection, at the level of our supreme judicial bodies, of the long-standing cordial relations between our countries.”

Highlighting the solemn responsibility of constitutional courts in safeguarding the rule of law, securing fundamental rights and freedoms, and strengthening the democratic state governed by the rule of law, President Özkaya stressed the importance of dialogue and the exchange of experience among different legal systems.

Great Importance to International Judicial Dialogue

President Kadir Özkaya stated that today, constitutional justice is no longer confined to national legal systems; it has become an integral part of a globally evolving legal dialogue. He noted: “The institutional bonds formed among high courts serve both to develop collective solutions to common problems and to create a rich pool of experience drawn from diverse legal practices. The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Türkiye attaches great importance to international judicial dialogue.”

He further referred to the Conference of Constitutional Jurisdictions of the Islamic World (CCJ-I), over which the Constitutional Court of Türkiye currently holds the term presidency, as an important platform for fostering cooperation and exchange of experience. He also highlighted: “The presence of the Supreme Court of Pakistan among the distinguished members of the CCJ-I is a tangible demonstration of the strong foundation of the long-standing dialogue between our institutions, even on international platforms.” Recalling that both courts are also members of the Association of Asian Constitutional Courts and Equivalent Institutions (AACC), President Özkaya underlined that shared membership plays a crucial role in reinforcing regional cooperation and mutual exchange of expertise within the field of constitutional justice.

Meeting with Prime Minister Mr. Shehbaz Sharif

President Kadir Özkaya and the accompanying delegation were also received by Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Shehbaz Sharif, who expressed his satisfaction with the visit. Referring to the centuries-old fraternal ties between the two countries, Prime Minister Sharif emphasised the importance of sharing experiences, particularly in the use of technology for the more efficient administration of justice. He further noted that the MoU signed between the parties represented a significant step in this regard and highlighted opportunities for cooperation in areas such as climate change, counter-terrorism, and migration.

Source: www.anayasa.gov.tr



PRESIDENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF TÜRKIYE MEETS CHAIRPERSON OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF UZBEKISTAN



On 3-8 May 2026, an official visit of the delegation of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Türkiye, headed by its President, Mr. Kadir Özkaya, took place in the Republic of Uzbekistan. This visit served to enrich the relations of mutual trust, strong brotherhood, and comprehensive strategic partnership between the two countries with concrete practical substance in the field of constitutional justice.

Within the framework of the visit, a bilateral meeting was held between the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Türkiye. The parties discussed practical areas of cooperation, including improving the effectiveness of constitutional review, protecting human rights at the constitutional level, the institution of individual applications, the enforcement and practical impact of court decisions, digital case management, and professional development of judges and court staff.

As an important legal outcome of the visit, on 4 May 2026, a Memorandum of Understanding on bilateral cooperation was signed between the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Türkiye. Furthermore, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-253 “On measures to further improve the activities of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan and introduce modern digital technologies” was adopted. This Decree is an important strategic document aimed at bringing the institution of constitutional review in Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level.

In line with the priority goals set out in the “Uzbekistan - 2030” Strategy, the Decree serves to strengthen the role of the Constitutional Court in state and public life, enhance its effectiveness in protecting human rights, and expand the guarantees of access to constitutional justice.

The Decree provides for expanding the opportunities of citizens and legal entities to apply to the Constitutional Court, simplifying the procedures for considering applications, strengthening the practical impact of Constitutional Court decisions, and introducing the E-KSUD information system in order to organize the Court’s activities on a more open, transparent, digital, and people-oriented basis.



The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan believes that the submitted materials will contribute to strengthening information exchange among AACC members, expanding cooperation in the field of constitutional justice, and enriching our common efforts aimed at promoting human rights, the supremacy of the Constitution, and judicial independence in Asia.

Source: www.konstsud.uz



JURISPRUDENCE



INTERPRETATION ON INSIGNIFICANT ACTS AND ILLEGAL AMMUNITION POSSESSION

Baku, 27 January 2026 - The Plenum of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan, chaired by Farhad Abdullayev, held a regular session.

At the court session was examined the constitutional case based on the request of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the joint interpretation of Article 14.2 (insignificant acts) and Article 228.1 (illegal circulation of weapons and ammunition) of the Criminal Code in terms of Article 80 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The decision states that according to Article 14.2 of the Criminal Code, even if an act has formal signs of a crime, if that act is of minor importance and does not pose a real threat to society, it is not considered a crime. That is, acts that do not harm the individual, society, or the state, or that do not pose a threat of such harm, do not create criminal liability.

The Constitutional Court emphasizes that the term "insignificant act" refers to behavior that is not socially dangerous and that such acts are not included in the definition of a crime due to their nature.

At the same time, it is noted that the concept of "insignificance" is of an evaluative nature. That is, it is up to the law enforcement authorities - the investigation, prosecutor's office, and the courts - to determine whether an act is insignificant in each specific case. When conducting this assessment, all factual circumstances of the case must be thoroughly investigated, and the person to whom the act was directed, what object it was directed at, the circumstances under which it was committed, and the person's intent must be taken into account.

Special attention is also paid to Article 228.1 of the Criminal Code. According to that article, the illegal acquisition, storage, transportation, transfer to another person, or carrying of firearms, their parts, ammunition, explosives, and devices (with the exception of smooth-bore hunting weapons and their ammunition) constitutes criminal liability.

The Constitutional Court notes that the law on the specific amount of ammunition for criminal liability under this article does not establish any minimum limit. The reason for this is that ammunition has varying degrees of danger, and even a single usable cartridge has the potential to pose a serious threat to human life and health.

The Plenum of the Constitutional Court considers that since the characteristic of "insignificance" is of an evaluative nature, the small significance of the act specified in Article 228.1 of the Criminal Code is determined by law enforcement agencies depending on the actual circumstances of each case. In this case, the quantitative indicator of ammunition (number of cartridges) should be evaluated only in conjunction with other indicators that allow determining the public danger of the offense (motive, purpose, place, time, circumstances, etc.).



Source: www.constcourt.gov.az

SUPREME COURT OF BANGLADESH PUBLISHES FULL VERDICT REINSTATING CARETAKER GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh has published full text of its verdict reinstating the caretaker government system in the Constitution. The 74-page judgment was uploaded to the Supreme Court's website on Sunday (March 15). The verdict was authored by then Chief Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed. The Appellate Division had originally delivered the ruling on November 20, 2025.

As a result of the judgment, the provision for a non-party caretaker government has been restored. However, the relevant provisions will not take effect immediately and may be applied starting from the 14th parliamentary election.

Earlier, on November 20 last year, the Supreme Court had declared invalid the widely debated verdict that abolished the non-partisan caretaker government system during elections. By upholding the 13th Amendment of the Constitution as valid, the country's highest court restored the caretaker government system.

The full bench of the Appellate Division, led by Chief Justice Dr. Syed Refaat Ahmed, delivered the judgment.

On August 27, 2025, the Appellate Division had granted leave to appeal against its 2011 judgment, which had declared the 13th Amendment—which introduced the caretaker government system—unconstitutional. The court passed the order after hearing multiple review petitions seeking reinstatement of the 13th Amendment and revival of the caretaker system.

A total of four review petitions were filed—by BNP Secretary General Mirza Fakhrul Islam Alamgir, Jamaat Secretary General Mia Golam Parwar, five prominent citizens including SUJAN Secretary Dr. Badiul Alam Majumdar, and another individual petitioner. All petitions were heard together.

Source: www.jagonews24.com





Constitutional Protection of Dignity at the End of Life: Supreme Court Permits Withdrawal of Life-Sustaining Treatment

Harish Rana v. Union of India & Ors., 2026 INSC 222

This decision is not about choosing death, but is rather one of not artificially prolonging life. It is the decision to withdraw life-sustaining treatment when that treatment no longer heals, restores, or meaningfully improves life. It is allowing nature to take its course when medicine can only delay the inevitable because survival is not always the same as living

CORAM: Justice J.B. Pardiwala and Justice K.V. Viswanathan

In a profound and comprehensive judgment delivered on 11 March 2026, a two-judge bench of the Supreme Court allowed the Miscellaneous Application filed by the parents of Harish Rana. This case marks the first substantive application of the guidelines established in Common Cause v. Union of India (2018) 5 SCC 1, which were later modified to some extent in 2023, regarding the withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment. The Court ruled that Clinically Assisted Nutrition and Hydration (CANH) constitutes medical treatment and permitted its withdrawal in the best interests of a patient who had been in a Permanent Vegetative State (PVS) for over 13 years.

Background

In 2013, Harish Rana, then a 20-year-old B.Tech student, sustained a diffuse axonal injury after falling from the fourth floor of his accommodation. The injury left him with 100% permanent physical disability, quadriplegia, and in a Persistent Vegetative State (PVS). For over 13 years, he was kept alive through a tracheostomy for breathing and a Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy (PEG) tube for nutrition and hydration (CANH). The legal battle began when the Delhi High Court dismissed a writ petition in 2024, holding that Harish was not being kept alive mechanically and could sustain himself without external aid. On appeal, the Supreme Court initially resolved the matter by directing the government to provide enhanced home-based care. However, Harish's condition continued to deteriorate, leading to painful bedsores and infections, which prompted his parents to move the present application seeking the withdrawal of CANH to allow him to pass away with dignity.

Court's Reasoning and Key Observations

- **Understanding Common Cause Guidelines:** The Court observed that a collective reading of the guidelines implies that any choice to withhold or withdraw medical intervention must meet two essential requirements: first, the action in question must be classified as 'medical treatment,' and second, its withdrawal must be demonstrably in the 'best interests' of the patient.
- **CANH as Medical Treatment:** The Court held that CANH administered via tubes is not mere basic care but a technologically mediated medical intervention. The Court reasoned that the prescription, installation, and monitoring of devices like PEG tubes require specialized medical knowledge and constant supervision to manage life-threatening risks like peritonitis or aspiration pneumonia. Thus, CANH is subject to the same clinical judgment as ventilators or other life-support systems.
- **The Principle of Best Interests:** The Court expanded on the 'best interest of the patient' standard, with the consideration that 'is it in the patient's best interest that his life be prolonged by continuation of particular medical treatment?'. A comprehensive application of this principle demands an assessment of all pertinent factors, both medical and non-medical. While a strong presumption exists in favor of life, the Court held it may be set aside when the totality of medical and non-medical evidence justifies the withdrawal of treatment. This evaluation must remain patient-centric, utilizing the 'substituted judgment' standard to honor what the individual would have chosen based on their values and history.
- **Dignity and Bodily Integrity:** The Court emphasized that Article 21's guarantee of life includes the right to die with dignity. For incompetent patients, this right is rooted in bodily integrity, the right to be free from unwanted physical interference. The Court noted that survival sustained only by artificial heartbeats and husks of a degenerating body can become a state of continuing drudgery and misery that the law must not compel.
- **Duty of Care vs. Authorized Omission:** The Court held that whenever a medical practitioner, guided by the patient's best interests and adhering to prescribed procedural safeguards, decides to withhold or withdraw treatment, such an act is rightfully considered a fulfillment of their duty of care rather than a breach of it. In such circumstances, the doctor's responsibility extends to the provision of providing comprehensive palliative care, ensuring that the cessation of treatment does not lead to a further compromise of the patient's inherent dignity.
- **Streamlining Common Cause Guidelines:** To address practical hurdles, the Court issued several procedural directions:
 1. **CMO Panels:** Chief Medical Officers must maintain a panel of qualified registered medical practitioners and nominate one to ensure Secondary Medical Boards are constituted within 48 hours.
 2. **Home Care Patients:** Families of patients being treated at home may admit them to the hospital of their choice specifically to trigger the Common Cause medical board process.
 3. **Reconsideration Period:** A 30-day cooling-off period is generally required after medical boards concur, allowing aggrieved parties to seek judicial review, though this was waived in Harish's case due to total family and medical consensus.

Outcome

The Supreme Court allowed the application and directed that medical treatment, including CANH, be withdrawn from Harish Rana. The Court ordered:

- **Admission to AIIMS:** Harish is to be admitted to the Palliative Care department at AIIMS, New Delhi.
- **Palliative Care Plan:** The withdrawal must follow a robust End-of-Life (EOL) care plan to manage pain and symptoms, ensuring he does not suffer discomfort during the process.
- **Judicial and Administrative Mandates:** Directions were issued to all High Courts to apprise Judicial Magistrates (JMFC) of their role in receiving intimations from hospitals. The Union Government was urged to enact comprehensive legislation on end-of-life care to fill the current legislative vacuum.

The Court concluded by praising the unwavering love and resilience of Harish's family, noting that the greatest tragedy in life is not death, but abandonment.



Source: www.sci.gov.in

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LEGAL PROTECTION FOR JOURNALISTS IS A CONSTITUTIONAL INSTRUMENT



The Constitutional Court held that the use of legal prosecution instruments, whether criminal or civil, against journalists who are lawfully performing their journalistic duties demonstrably carries the risk of press criminalization, in which legal processes are employed not solely to uphold justice, but potentially to silence criticism, restrict the flow of information, or suppress freedom of expression. In this context, the Court considers journalists inherently vulnerable, as journalistic activities frequently intersect with political, economic, and social power interests.

“Accordingly, the provision of special and affirmative legal protection to journalists does not constitute a privilege that violates the principle of equality before the law; rather, it is a constitutional instrument to realize substantive justice,” stated Constitutional Justice M. Guntur Hamzah while delivering the legal considerations for Decision No. 145/PUU-XXIII/2025.

The decision was delivered at a ruling hearing on Monday, January 19, 2026 in the Constitutional Court’s plenary courtroom. The petition was filed by the Association of Legal Journalists (IWAKUM), represented by chairman Irfan Kamil and secretary-general Ponco Sulaksono. They challenged the constitutionality of Article 8 of the Press Law and its elucidation, which they considered ambiguous and potentially leading to legal uncertainty relating to protection for journalists.

Furthermore, Justice Guntur emphasized that the functions, rights, obligations, and roles of journalists as referred to in the Elucidation to Article 8 of the Press Law must be understood fully and comprehensively as an integral and inseparable unity with the normative provision of Article 8 of the Press Law. Journalists carry out press and journalistic functions to provide information, education, and entertainment, as well as to exercise social control, while being obligated to uphold truth, accuracy, and journalism ethics.

“The functions, rights, obligations, and roles of journalists as referred to in the Elucidation to Article 8 of Law No. 40 of 1999 on the Press must be understood in a holistic and comprehensive manner as an inseparable unity with the normative provision of Article 8 of Law No. 40 of 1999 on the Press,” Justice Guntur stressed.

He further explained that legal protection for journalists is not absolute, but conditional and subject to compliance with the journalist code of ethics and applicable laws and regulations. As long as journalists perform their duties lawfully, the state and society are obliged to ensure the absence of arbitrary actions, including repressive measures, pressure, or intimidation that may hinder press freedom.

The use of legal prosecution instruments, whether criminal or civil, against journalists who are lawfully performing their journalistic functions could potentially result in press criminalization,” Justice Guntur stressed.

Systematically, he continued, Article 8 of the Press Law and its elucidation must be situated within the broader framework of the Press Law, which affirms press freedom as a manifestation of human rights and as a means of realizing a healthy democratic life. Legal protection for journalists is not intended solely to protect journalists as individuals, but also to safeguard the public interest—namely, the public’s right to obtain valid, accurate, and balanced information.

Potential Press Criminalization

The Court also highlighted empirical facts indicating that journalists have faced legal proceedings as a result of performing their journalistic functions, whether through criminal provisions in the Criminal Code, civil lawsuits under the Civil Code, or laws and regulations in the field of information and electronic transactions. According to the Court, these circumstances demonstrate the potential for press criminalization when legal processes are used to silence criticism, restrict information flows, or suppress freedom of expression.

In this context, the Court considers journalists to be in an inherently vulnerable position, as journalistic activities frequently intersect with political, economic, and social interests. Therefore, the provision of special and affirmative legal protection to journalists does not constitute a privilege that violates the principle of equality before the law, but rather serves as a constitutional instrument to realize substantive justice.

The Court further reaffirmed that the Press Law constitutes *lex specialis* governing journalistic activities, including mechanisms for resolving press disputes. Accordingly, Article 8 of the Press Law cannot be interpreted as granting legal impunity, but rather as providing substantive and procedural protection against repressive actions, criminalization, and disproportionate restrictions.

Therefore, in cases of alleged violence, intimidation, or criminalization arising from journalistic works, criminal or civil legal instruments should not be applied directly without first pursuing the mechanisms stipulated in the Press Law. The Court emphasized that the right of reply, the right of correction, and ethical assessments by the Press Council must be positioned as the primary and initial forum (primary remedy), and even as part of a restorative justice approach, before resorting to criminal or civil proceedings.

The Court also underscored that criminal or civil sanctions against journalists may only be used as a measure of last resort (*ultimum remedium*). Law enforcement that disregards this principle could potentially violate the principle of due process of law, threaten the constitutional rights of journalists, and harm the broader public’s right to obtain valid, accurate, and balanced information.

In its verdict, read out by Chief Justice Suhartoyo, the Court declared the phrase “legal protection” in Article 8 of the Press Law unconstitutional and not legally binding conditionally insofar as it is not interpreted to mean “including that the application of criminal and/or civil sanctions against journalists in the lawful exercise of their profession may only be undertaken after the mechanisms of the right of reply, the right of correction, and allegations of violations of the journalistic code of ethics—based on the consideration and settlement efforts by the Press Council—have failed to reach an agreement, as part of the implementation of restorative justice.”

Three justices, Deputy Chief Justice Saldi Isra, Constitutional Justice Daniel Yusmic P. Foekh, and Constitutional Justice Asrul Sani had dissenting opinions. They believe the petition should have been rejected.



CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW OF THE LEVY PROVISIONS IMPOSED ON GOODS TRANSPORT VEHICLES AT THE WASIT PROVINCIAL BORDER

The plaintiff : The Head of the Border Ports Authority / in addition to his job – His agents the legal employees Khaled Abd-ALLatif Addai and Ahmed Baher Hammadi.

The defendant : Chairman of the Wasit Provincial Council / in addition to his job - His legal employee Jaafar Radi Hamad.

The Claim:

The plaintiff, through his agent claimed that a yard was established adjacent to the Zurbatia Border Crossing belonging to (the plaintiff's party), managed by employees of the Wasit Provincial Council for the purpose of collecting money from trucks in accordance with article (5) of (the Law on Imposing Taxes and Fees and Spending Them in the Parking Lot in Badra District No. 1 of 2009). Issued by the Wasit Provincial Council, which states that (the following fees are imposed under the provisions of this law: 1- Trucks: A- Flat trailer (200,000) two hundred thousand dinars... etc.), a dispute arose from the application of this law between the plaintiff and the provincial council, which was subsequently referred to the (Border Ports Authority Council) formed under article (4/1st) of Authority Law No. (30) of 2016. Which includes in its formation a representative from each governorate that has a border crossing, including Wasit Governorate, and the council decided to notify the Wasit Governorate Council (to stop the completion procedures and cancel those areas that negatively affect trade exchange).

However, work is still ongoing there and negatively affects the movement of trade exchange, as confirmed by the letters from the Directorate of the Zarbatia border crossing and complaints from (customs clearance agents and drivers), and it leads to a disruption of commercial, customs, and economic policy. Whereas trucks loaded with goods imported through the Zirbatia border crossing bear higher costs, in addition to the money collected by the Provincial Council, which leads to an increase in the prices of goods imported through the aforementioned crossing. Whereas article (110) of the Constitution of the Republic of Iraq of 2005 defined the exclusive competences of the federal authorities, including drawing up the sovereign economic and trade policy in its paragraph (1st) and drawing up fiscal and customs policy and organizing trade policy across the borders of regions and governorates in Iraq in item (Thirdly), including the existence of a conflict between article (5) of the Law on Imposing Taxes and Fees and Spending Them in the Parking Area in Badra District No. (1) of 2009 and the provisions of the Constitution.

Therefore, the plaintiff requested a ruling on its unconstitutionality, and after the lawsuit was registered with this court under No. (240/Federal/2025) and the legal fee for it was fulfilled, and the defendant was notified of its petition and documents based on article (6/1st and 2nd) of the Court's Internal Regulations No. (1) of 2025, and after the period required for submitting a response, as stipulated in paragraph (3rd) of the same article, had ended. The court set a date for the pleading and notified both parties, on which the court was formed and the public presence pleading began, after the court listened to the statements of the plaintiff's agents and the defendant's agent and reviewed the defendant's reply list dated 8/1/2026 and the letter of the Wasit Provincial Council No. (910) on 19/2/2026.

Their summary is that their client has issued the law (subject of the lawsuit) based on the extensive financial and administrative powers granted to him according to the principle of administrative decentralization, as well as based on the Law of Non - Organized Governorates in the Region No. (21) of 2008 in articles (2/1st and 7/3rd) thereof, including granting the Provincial Council the authority to issue local legislation, enabling it to manage its affairs according to the principle of administrative decentralization, in a manner that does not conflict with the constitution and federal laws that fall within the exclusive competences of the federal authorities. As well as the court decision No. (16/Federal/2008) and the request to reject the lawsuit on the bases that the law has been repealed since Law No. (1) of 2013 was issued, which was not stated explicitly except that the Law on Maximizing Local Revenues in Wasit Governorate No. (1) of 2019 was issued, pursuant to the Wasit Governorate Council decision No. (1324) adopted in session number (242) on 14/5/2019, which article (9) of it confirmed. On the cancellation of all laws and decisions previously issued by the Provincial Council, and that this law is the only official law in the province), and it has reviewed the request submitted by the plaintiff's agents dated 3/3/2026, they are requesting the initiation of an incidental lawsuit in which its subject is to rule on the constitutionality of article (4/3rd/1) of law No. (1) of 2019, based on article (67) of the Civil Procedure Law No. (83) of 1969, as amended. The court decided to accept it and charging them with paying the legal fee for it, given that its subject is related and connected to the original lawsuit. Since the court has completed its scrutinies and there is nothing further to be said, the conclusion of the pleading has been understood and the court issued its following decision:



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PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS AND LEGITIMATE INTERESTS OF CHILDREN

The protection of the rights and legitimate interests of children occupies a special place in the activities of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Court consistently relies on the constitutional principle of ensuring the best interests of the child. Despite the diversity of the legal relationships under consideration, they are united by a common approach: in regulating matters affecting the rights and legitimate interests of children, priority must be given to ensuring the well-being of the child and safeguarding his or her interests.

In its Normative Resolution No. 18-NP dated June 1, 2023, the Constitutional Court found unlawful the requirement to undergo molecular genetic testing prior to applying to a court. The requirement was deemed inconsistent with the State's obligation to ensure the best interests of the child and was subsequently abolished.

In its Final Decision No. 46-NP dated June 28, 2024, the Constitutional Court identified legal uncertainty in the calculation of child support payments for individual entrepreneurs. The Court emphasized the need to take into account the payer's actual income, since errors in determining the amount of child support directly affect the interests of the child. Following the decision, a mechanism for calculating child support based on both the income and expenses of an entrepreneur was established.

In its Final Decision No. 49-NP dated July 23, 2024, the Constitutional Court declared unconstitutional a provision of the Code on Marriage (Matrimony) and Family concerning adoption. The Court noted that legislative mechanisms must be aimed at creating the most favorable conditions for a child's upbringing and development within a family environment that meets the child's interests and needs. The relevant legal provisions were subsequently brought into conformity with the Constitution.

In its Final Decision No. 58-NP dated December 24, 2024, the Constitutional Court highlighted the need for more comprehensive regulation of child support recovery under multiple judicial acts. Subsequently, the Supreme Court introduced corresponding amendments to its normative resolution, thereby strengthening guarantees for the protection of the property interests of children.

In its Normative Resolution No. 70-NP dated April 16, 2025, the Constitutional Court declared unconstitutional a provision of the Code on Marriage (Matrimony) and Family due to the absence of alternative mechanisms for determining and changing a child's nationality in cases where the parents are unknown or their nationality cannot be established. The Court emphasized the need to take into account real-life situations affecting the rights and legitimate interests of children.

In its Final Decision No. 80-NP dated May 18, 2026, the Constitutional Court stated that differences in the application of administrative detention to parents are determined not by gender, but by the degree of a parent's actual involvement in ensuring continuous care for a child, and therefore do not constitute discrimination. The Court emphasized that the legislative category of "a child under fourteen years of age" reflects a child's increased dependence on continuous care, upbringing, and attention.



Source : www.gov.kz

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT UPHOLDS CONSTITUTIONALITY OF TEMPORARY COMMUNICATION RESTRICTIONS FOR SECURITY PURPOSES

The Constitutional Court reviewed a petition submitted by a citizen challenging the constitutionality of Paragraph 1-2 of Article 41-1 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Communications."

Background of the Case

The citizen contested the application of the above provision in court proceedings; however, the courts rejected his claims. The applicant argued that the challenged norm restricts his constitutional rights to freedom of speech and expression, the free receipt and dissemination of information by any means not prohibited by law, as well as the right to access information and judicial protection.

Position of the Constitutional Court

According to the contested provision of the Law, in urgent cases that may lead to the commission of serious and especially serious crimes, as well as crimes being prepared or committed by an organized criminal group, the Chair of the National Security Committee, their deputies, heads of territorial bodies, or persons acting in their capacity are authorized to suspend the operation of communication networks and/or communication means, the provision of communication services, access to internet resources and/or information posted on them, in the interests of all subjects of operational-search activities. Such measures must be followed by notification of the authorized bodies in the fields of communications and mass media, as well as the Prosecutor General's Office, within twenty-four hours. The procedure for applying these measures is determined by a joint regulatory legal act of the operational-search authorities and the authorized bodies in the field of communications and mass media, in coordination with the Prosecutor General's Office.

Conclusions of the Constitutional Court

Following its review, the Constitutional Court found no contradiction between Paragraph 1-2 of Article 41-1 of the Law "On Communications" and the Constitution. The Court of constitutional review stated that the restrictions provided by law are not aimed at arbitrary limitation of the right to freely receive information, but are intended to protect the constitutional order, safeguard public order, and ensure the protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as life and health of citizens.

The measure is temporary in nature and is applied for the prompt prevention or suppression of unlawful acts, without depriving individuals of the constitutional right to freely receive and disseminate information. At the same time, the Constitutional Court noted that the challenged provision requires further clarification of evaluative terms, the establishment of reasonable time limits for the application of such measures, and clearer criteria for restrictions in order to maintain a balance between public and private interests. In this regard, the Government was recommended to consider improvements to the legislation.



Source : www.gov.kz

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- Constitutional Court: Differences in the Application of Administrative Arrest to Parents Do Not Constitute Discrimination
- Constitutional Court: Time Limit for Filing Labor Disputes Does Not Restrict Recovery of Unpaid Wages
- Constitutional Court: Actual Serving of Part of a Sentence Is Not an Automatic Ground for Parole
- Mandatory Dismissal for Corruption Offenses Applies with Consideration of Employee Status
- Detention in Custody Is Not Permissible Beyond the Maximum Time Limits Established by Law



Case on Threshold Provision for Allocation of Proportional Representation National Assembly Seats

On January 29, 2026, the Court, in a 7-to-2 decision, held Article 189, Section (1) of the Public Official Election Act unconstitutional. The provision defines a political party eligible for allocation of proportional representation seats as one that has obtained at least three percent of the total number of valid nationwide votes in the election of proportional representation members of the National Assembly or has secured at least five seats in the election of constituency members of the National Assembly.

Two Justices (Justices Cheong Hyungsik and Cho Hanchang) filed a dissenting opinion stating that the provision does not infringe Complainants' right to equality and other fundamental rights. Two Justices (Justices Kim Sanghwan and Jung Jungmi) filed a concurring opinion in support of the opinion of the Court.

With respect to the claim filed by Complainant Social Transformation Workers' Party, one of Complainants, the Court unanimously dismissed the claim because it had not been registered as a political party with the National Election Commission.

Case on Criminal Punishment for Unnotified Outdoor Assemblies

On February 26, 2026, the Court issued the following rulings on provisions of the "Assembly and Demonstration Act" (the "ADA") that impose a prior notification requirement for outdoor assemblies and provide for criminal punishment, without exception, for violations of that requirement.

1. Punishment Provision

In a 4 (nonconforming to the Constitution) to 4 (unconstitutional) to 1 (constitutional) decision, the Court held that Article 22, Section (2) of the ADA, insofar as it pertains to the portion of Article 6, Section (1) concerning an outdoor assembly, infringes freedom of assembly and is nonconforming to the Constitution. The provision imposes criminal punishment, uniformly and without exception, for violations of the prior notification requirement for outdoor assemblies. The Court ordered that the provision remain applicable until it is amended by August 31, 2027.

One Justice (Justice Cho Hanchang) filed a dissenting opinion, expressing the view that the provision does not violate the principle of proportionality between crime and punishment or the principle of equality.

2. Notification Provision

The Court, in a 7-to-2 decision, held that the portion of the main clause of Article 6, Section (1) of the ADA concerning an outdoor assembly does not violate the Constitution. The provision imposes the prior notification requirement for outdoor assemblies.

Two Justices (Justices Kim Bok-hyeong and Ma Eunhyeok) filed a dissenting opinion, expressing the view that the provision infringes freedom of assembly and is unconstitutional.

Source: www.ccourt.go.kr



OFFICIAL INTERPRETATION CONCERNING THE TERM OF OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

One of the most significant developments in the activities of the Constitutional Court of the Kyrgyz Republic during the first half of 2026 was the consideration of the submission of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic requesting an official interpretation of Article 67, the second paragraph of Part 2 of Article 68, and Part 1 of Article 72 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic in conjunction with the relevant provisions of the 2010 Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Law “On the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic”.

In its Opinion of 17 February 2026, the Constitutional Court stated that “the people of Kyrgyzstan, as the sole source of state power, endowed the new Constitution with constituent legitimacy through the referendum held on 11 April 2021 and determined the framework for the reorganization of public authority.” The Constitutional Court emphasized that “in the context of constitutional transformation, the intertemporal application of constitutional norms acquires particular importance as a legal mechanism ensuring the continuity of public authority, the predictability of the legal order, and the preservation of the legitimacy of public institutions during the transitional period.”

The Opinion further noted that “the new Constitution should not retroactively interfere with already established and legally formalized public-law relations between the people and public authority that were formed under the previous constitutional rules,” and that “constitutional transition should not turn from an instrument of continuity into an instrument for devaluing the results of legal facts that have already occurred.” The Constitutional Court indicated that “an interpretation leading to the shortening of the still valid mandate and term of office of the President on the basis of the 2021 Constitution would constitute a retroactive change of the ‘rules of the game’, which is incompatible with the requirements of the principle of legal certainty and the legitimacy of elections as a constitutional mechanism for forming the highest public authority.”

The Court also noted that Part 1 of Article 3 of the Law “On the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic” establishes that the President elected in 2021 for a six-year term continues to exercise powers in accordance with the 2021 Constitution, while that six-year term is counted as the first term under the new constitutional limitation on the number of terms of office.

As a result of its consideration of the case, the Constitutional Court concluded that “the five-year term of office established by Article 67 of the 2021 Constitution does not apply to the presidential mandate that commenced under the 2010 Constitution. The term already commenced shall be completed in its originally established duration of six years.”

The Constitutional Court also noted that “the transitional provisions contained in the said Law possess the same legal status as the main text of the Constitution,” since they were adopted simultaneously with the Constitution on the basis of the referendum results and possess equal supreme legal force.

A distinctive feature of the Constitutional Court’s case-law during the first half of 2026 was the predominance of cases related to the implementation of the right to judicial protection. The cases considered by the Court concerned various aspects of access to justice, procedural guarantees for participants in judicial proceedings, the enforcement of judicial decisions, and the effective protection of constitutional rights and freedoms.

Source : constsot.kg



FEDERAL COURT UPHOLDS THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF WHIPPING PUNISHMENT UNDER ARTICLES 5 AND 8 OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

Case : Mohd Helmi Anuar Mohd Kassim v. PP & other appeals [2026] CLJU 1285 (Federal Court)

BRIEF FACTS

- There are three related review applications under rule 137 of the Rules of the Federal Court 1995 ("RFC 1995"), namely: Review No. 23, 24 and 6
- In Reviews No. 23 and No. 24, the applicants, Helmi and Kumanaan, were respectively originally convicted and sentenced to death for two charges under section 39B(1)(a) of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 ("DDA 1952").
- Subsequently, they were resentenced to 30 years' imprisonment and 12 strokes of whipping for each of the two charges upon an application to review the death sentence pursuant to the Revision of Sentence of Death and Imprisonment for Natural Life (Temporary Jurisdiction of the Federal Court) Act 2023 ("the 2023 Act").
- In Review No. 6, the applicant, Sivachandran, was convicted of murder and sentenced to death under section 302 of the Penal Code by the High Court. The Court of Appeal dismissed his appeal, and the Federal Court converted his sentence from the mandatory death penalty to 30 years' imprisonment and 12 strokes of whipping.
- After the resentencing, it came to the applicants' knowledge that a prisoner at the Pokok Sena prison, Zaidi, passed away after being whipped pursuant to the sentence imposed on him. The death certificate stated the cause of death as "Septic Sequelae due to Blunt Force Trauma to the Gluteal Region".
- As a consequence, the applicants expressed the concerns that the punishment of whipping carries the risk of death in their affidavits in support of their applications.
- In essence, these three applications sought to set aside the sentence of whipping on the ground that the infliction of whipping may result in death and consequently violates their rights to life under Article 5 and Article 8 of the Federal Constitution as it is arbitrary and contrary to the rule of law.
- The applicants argued that the punishment of whipping in section 39B of the DDA 1952 and section 302 of the Penal Code is unconstitutional as it may result in death and consequently violates Articles 5 and 8 of the Federal Constitution. Accordingly, they sought to move the court to strike down the said provisions under Article 4(1) of the Federal Constitution.
- Before the Federal Court, the core issue in these review applications is whether the punishment of whipping violates Articles 5(1) and 8(1) of the Federal Constitution on the ground that it imposes a punishment that is cruel, inhuman and degrading, and whether the punishment of whipping which carries the risk of death may result in deprivation of life against Article 5(1) and is therefore disproportionate against Article 8(1).

DECISION

- The Federal Court by majority dismissed all three applications.
- Notably, the majority decided that a challenge on the constitutionality of an impugned earlier decision of the Federal Court on the ground not previously ventilated can still be made under rule 137 of the RFC 1995, provided that the factual substratum necessary to support the constitutional challenge was not available at the time when the earlier decision was made.
- In dismissing the applications, the majority reasoned that:
 1. All criminal sanctions carry a profound and devastating impact whether psychological, emotional, physical or financial. Whipping should not be singled out, and that a single incidental risk of mortality remotely associated with the administration of whipping is insufficient to discharge the burden of proving unconstitutionality.
 2. The applicants failed to prove by medical evidence that the sentence of whipping if carried out on them would run the risk of death which deprives their right to life. • There was no medical evidence to suggest that the cause of Zaidi's death was the punishment of whipping itself. Therefore, there was no causal link between the prescribed punishment and the ultimate outcome.
 3. The determination of what is "oppressive, cruel, and degrading" is inherently a matter of subjective moral judgment and public policy. Based on the doctrine of separation of powers, it is for Parliament to decide on the moral efficacy or social desirability of a specific punishment, and the courts should not substitute their own subjective moral preferences for the deliberate policy choices of the legislative branch.
 4. The applicants had failed to discharge the burden to show that there is a clear violation of their right to life under Article 5 of the Federal Constitution, and thus there is no necessity to undergo the proportionality test housed in Article 8(1) of the same.
 5. For the purpose of completeness, the impugned sections of the DDA 1952 and the Penal Code satisfied the proportionality test under Article 8(1) of the Federal Constitution upon the following grounds:
 - The Abolition of Mandatory Death Penalty Act 2023, in amending the DDA 1952 and Penal Code to abolish the mandatory death penalty and substitute it with imprisonment and whipping, has legitimate objective which is to protect the public interest by giving a serious deterrent message and increasing the operational effectiveness of enforcement agencies.



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Source : Federal Court of Malaysia



SUPREME COURT REJECTS STAY ON ANTI-DEFECTION AMENDMENT

The Supreme Court has ruled constitutional amendment under which Members of Parliament would lose their seats if they are dismissed from or resign from their political party is valid on 29 April 2026.

The case seeking to invalidate the amendment, which mandates the vacation of a parliamentary seat if a member changes parties or is removed from their party, was submitted to the Supreme Court by former Kendhoo MP Ali Hussain.

In the case, Ali Hussain appealed to the Supreme Court to invalidate the amendment, and in the case that the amendment is deemed valid, to rule that it would not apply to members of the current parliament term.

Announcing the verdict at today's Supreme Court hearing, Chief Justice Abdul Ghanee said that since the parliament holds the power to amend the constitution, and in line with practices in other democratic systems, introducing such an amendment does not violate constitutional supremacy.

He noted that in other countries with presidential governance systems, MPs lose their seats on changing political parties, proving that the concept is applied in presidential systems as well. The policy is also applied in countries with hybrid presidential/parliamentarian governance systems, he added.

"It has been observed that such laws have been enacted in countries to prevent undue advantage being taken," the Chief Justice stated.

The Chief Justice went on to highlight that a similar law was passed in Maldives in 2017 as well, which the Supreme Court had ruled valid at the time. Nor has any questions been raised regarding the validity of the existing law which calls for the resignation of MPs who change party affiliations, he said. The Chief Justice stated that once the amendment is ratified, it will also apply to members of the current parliament, stressing that doing so does not breach any legal provisions.

Responding to Ali Hussain's claim that the amendment violated the basic structure doctrine, the Chief Justice said the doctrine is an important safeguard for constitutional supremacy. However, he noted that rather than the court defining what constitutes basic structure, parliament could determine it instead.

Although the court raised a procedural point that the court cannot rule on an amendment to the Constitution, the Supreme Court's verdict disagreed, stating that the Constitution does not specify that the Supreme Court cannot hear a case regarding a constitutional amendment.

The Supreme Court upheld the amendment with a six-judge majority

Justice Aisha Shujune Mohamed dissented, arguing that the amendment should be struck down. She said MPs are elected as individuals to serve the public interest, and while they are granted certain privileges, the amendment in its current form could allow party policies to hinder their work.

The case is being heard by a full bench of seven Supreme Court justices, including Chief Justice Abdul Ghanee Mohamed, Justice Aisha Shujune Mohamed, Justice Dr Mohamed Ibrahim, Justice Ali Rasheed Hussain, Justice Hussain Shaheed, Justice Abdulla Hameed, and Justice Mohamed Saleem.

Source: perma.cc

Summary of Constitutional Tsets Conclusion No. 04 (2026) on the Presidential Term of Office

By Conclusion No. 04, adopted at the mid-level session of the Constitutional Tsets (Constitutional Court) of Mongolia on 8 May 2026, the Court held that the phrase “4 years” in Article 6.1 of the Law on the President of Mongolia, which states that “The term of office of the President shall be 4 years as provided in Article 30.2 of the Constitution,” contradicts Article 30.2 of the Constitution, which provides that “The President shall be elected for a term of six years and only once.” Accordingly, the Court decided to suspend the application of the disputed provision with immediate effect.

The Court noted that the 1992 Constitution of Mongolia established a parliamentary system of government, which forms part of the Constitution’s fundamental framework and is therefore protected. Under this system, the Government derives its legitimacy from the confidence of the majority in the State Great Khural (Parliament), elected through democratic elections. Although the President is directly elected by the people, the President serves as the Head of State and a symbol of national unity, exercising powers only within the scope of constitutional authority and contributing to the system of checks and balances among state institutions.

The Court further observed that, despite the constitutional design of a parliamentary system based on the separation of legislative, executive, and judicial powers, practical challenges arose in its implementation. In particular, powers exceeding those expressly provided by the Constitution had gradually been granted to the President, strengthening presidential influence and enabling intervention in matters relating to the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, thereby undermining the balance of powers.

The Court recalled that the original 1992 Constitution provided for the President to be elected for a four-year term, with the possibility of one re-election. This arrangement, according to the Court, created a risk that a sitting President might exceed constitutional authority or interfere in the activities of other state institutions in pursuit of re-election. For these reasons, the 2019 constitutional amendments introduced several changes intended to align the office of the President with the standards of parliamentary systems. These included:

- Raising the minimum age requirement for presidential candidates from 45 to 50 years;
- Replacing the previous system of a four-year term renewable once with a single six-year term;
- Revising Article 33.4 of the Constitution to provide that the President may be granted additional powers by law only within the limits specified by the Constitution.

The Court emphasized that the Constitution is the supreme legal act of Mongolia and embodies the sovereign will of the people expressed through the establishment of a democratic constitutional order. Constitutional amendments adopted in accordance with constitutional procedures possess the same legal force as the Constitution itself. Consequently, all legal acts issued by legislative, executive, and judicial authorities must conform to both the Constitution and its amendments.

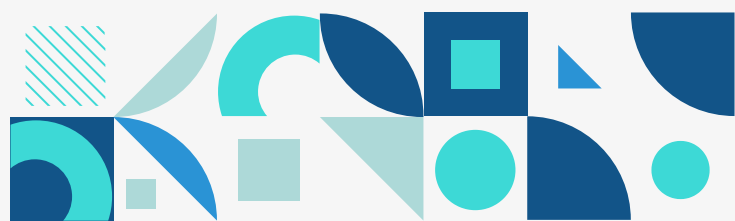
The Court also stressed that Parliament has both:

- a negative obligation not to enact legislation inconsistent with the Constitution; and
- a positive obligation to amend existing legislation to ensure conformity with constitutional amendments.

Referring to the Law on Procedures for Implementing the Constitutional Amendments of 2019, the Court noted that Parliament was required to complete the harmonization of legislation with the constitutional amendments according to an approved schedule. Since that implementing law has the same legal force as the constitutional amendments themselves, compliance with the harmonization schedule constitutes a constitutional obligation. The Court found that Parliament, through Resolution No. 02 of 2020 and Resolution No. 12 of 2021, instructed the Government to prepare and submit a revised Law on the President and related legislation in conformity with the 2019 constitutional amendments. Specifically, the Government was directed to revise provisions concerning presidential eligibility requirements, the presidential term of office, and the scope of presidential powers.

However, the Government failed to fulfill these obligations. Although draft legislation was discussed and approved for submission by the Government on 16 June 2021, it had still not been submitted to Parliament nearly six years later. The Court concluded that the Government had failed to discharge its constitutional responsibility to organize and ensure implementation of the Constitution and laws throughout the country.

The Court further found that Parliament itself had not fulfilled its obligation to ensure legislative conformity with the constitutional amendments. Despite repeated reminders and the adoption of implementation schedules, Parliament had neither enacted the necessary amendments nor exercised sufficient oversight to ensure that the Government complied with its responsibilities.





The Court noted that as early as 2020, citizens had submitted information to the Constitutional Tsets alleging that Article 6.1 of the Law on the President, which still prescribed a four-year presidential term, conflicted with the amended Constitution. At that time, the Constitutional Tsets referred the matter to Parliament and emphasized the need to harmonize the law with Article 30.2 of the Constitution.

Based on the foregoing, the Court concluded that the provision in Article 6.1 of the Law on the President establishing a four-year presidential term is manifestly inconsistent with Article 30.2 of the Constitution, which provides that the President shall be elected “for a term of six years and only once.” The Court determined that this constitutional inconsistency resulted from the failure of:

- the Government to prepare and submit the necessary legislative amendments;
- Parliament to enact those amendments; and
- Parliament to adequately supervise implementation of its own legislative harmonization schedule.

Accordingly, the Court held that this legislative omission violates the principles of constitutional supremacy, the rule of law, and constitutional compliance.



Note: Unofficial translation - This summary has been prepared solely for public information purposes and does not replace the full text of Constitutional Tsets Conclusion No. 04 of 2026. The complete decision should be consulted for authoritative reference.

Source: constitutionalcourt.mn



AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL OF THE UNION LAW AND RULES



With a view to ensuring that judicial functions remain highly responsive to evolving contemporary contexts, and further strengthening alignment with constitutional provisions, the Constitutional Tribunal of the Union has successfully enacted crucial amendments to the Constitutional Tribunal Law on January 24, 2026.

In tandem with this legislative progress, and to effectively facilitate more streamlined and accessible judicial procedures, the Rules of the Tribunal were subsequently amended and put into effect on March 24, 2026. This comprehensive updating of the legal framework reflects the Tribunal's enduring commitment to upholding the rule of law and enhancing institutional efficiency.



Source: constitutionaltribunal.gov.mm

ADJOURNMENTS ARE AN EXCEPTION, NOT AN ENTITLEMENT; REQUESTS LACKING SUFFICIENT CAUSE UNDERMINE JUDICIAL EFFICIENCY, ACCESS TO JUSTICE, AND PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The Supreme Court of Pakistan in *Abbas Ali Shah v. Misha Zeb Khan etc.* decided a petition arose from a challenge to the judgment of the Peshawar High Court. When the matter came up for hearing before the Supreme Court of Pakistan, counsel for the petitioner sought an adjournment through a written application stating only that he was unable to attend due to “prior personal engagements.” The Court found the request vague and unsupported by any legally sufficient justification. Since the petitioner’s Advocate-on-Record (AoR) was present in Court, he was directed to proceed with the case and advance submissions on behalf of the petitioner. After hearing the matter, the Court found no grounds warranting interference with the impugned judgment and dismissed the petition.

The Court nevertheless treated the matter as an opportunity to address the growing practice of casual adjournment requests before the apex Court. Referring to Order XX Rule 2 and Order XXX Part A Rule 3 of the Supreme Court Rules, 2025, the Court emphasized that adjournments may only be granted upon a proper application showing sufficient cause. The Court also noted official data indicating that 653 adjournment requests had been made between January and March 2026, many of them after the Court had assembled and matters were otherwise ready for hearing. The judgment therefore focused on reinforcing procedural discipline and responsible advocacy before the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court reaffirmed that the administration of justice requires strict adherence to procedural discipline and responsible conduct by members of the Bar. The Court held that the mere unavailability, convenience, or scheduling preference of counsel does not constitute “sufficient cause” for adjournment.

The Supreme Court reaffirmed that the administration of justice requires strict adherence to procedural discipline and responsible conduct by members of the Bar. The Court held that the mere unavailability, convenience, or scheduling preference of counsel does not constitute “sufficient cause” for adjournment. The judgment underscored that adjournments are discretionary judicial concessions rather than procedural rights. Routine requests for postponement waste valuable judicial time, consume public resources, delay resolution of disputes, and adversely affect litigants’ access to justice. The Court linked the misuse of adjournments with broader constitutional concerns, observing that the guarantees of fair trial and due process under Article 10-A of the Constitution cannot be reconciled with a culture of delay based on convenience. Judicial time, once lost, cannot be recovered, and unnecessary postponements diminish public confidence in the justice system.

Accordingly, the Court placed the legal profession on notice that future requests for adjournment must strictly comply with the Supreme Court Rules and be supported by demonstrable sufficient cause. Requests lacking such justification may attract compensatory costs and other consequences. The decision serves as an important reaffirmation of judicial efficiency, accountability of counsel, and timely dispensation of justice.



Source: www.supremecourt.gov.pk



SUPREME CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PALESTINE AFFIRMS LIMITS OF CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW OVER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

The Supreme Constitutional Court issued a constitutional judgment in Constitutional Action No. (03/2025), which was published in the Official Gazette Issue No. (235) under the presidency of Justice Ali Muhanna, President of the SCC, where the Court asserted its jurisdiction to exercise constitutional oversight of international agreements. In that regard, the SCC ruled to dismiss the Constitutional Action formally with respect to the request for review of the constitutionality of Article (3/4), paragraphs (k) and (m) of the Comprehensive Agreement between the State of Palestine and the Holy See, ratified by the Presidential Decree No. (17) of 2015, due to the lack of jurisdiction.

The Court held that the Comprehensive Agreement between the State of Palestine and the Holy See, ratified by the Presidential Decree which is the subject matter of the present action, does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Constitutional Court. Such jurisdiction is defined by Article No. (103) of the Amended Basic Law of 2003 and its amendments, as well as Article No. (24) of the Law of the Supreme Constitutional Court No. (3) of 2006 and its amendments as it constitutes an act of sovereignty, due to its political nature and its pursuit of overarching political objectives.

Source: www.tscc.pna.psk

JUDICIAL PROTECTION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS TO DIGITAL CURRENCY

The applicant purchased 1,000 units of USDT “stablecoin” and transferred them to another person for management with the aim of profitable reselling on an exchange. Having failed to secure its return by the agreed deadline, the applicant filed a lawsuit to reclaim the property from unlawful possession. The courts denied his claim on the grounds that he had not informed the tax authority about possessing the digital currency and conducting civil-law transactions with it, which under the contested provision results in the denial of judicial protection.

The Constitutional Court examined the legal nature of cryptocurrency and stated that although its use is limited and not regulated comprehensively, the legislation does not preclude treating digital currency as an object of civil rights. It was noted that property rights arising from the lawful possession of digital currency are subject to judicial protection taking into account its specific characteristics as restricted in circulation object of civil rights. Arbitrary denial of such protection is inconsistent with constitutional requirements and also adversely affects the stability of civil turnover. At the same time, the law may define available remedies and conditions to satisfy demands, such remedies and conditions being conditioned by specifics of the protected rights and balance of legitimate interests of the parties to legal relations.

Currently, the incompleteness of legal regulation concerning virtual assets and the lack of clear guidelines for judicial practice in this area may lead to ambiguous understanding of digital currency as an object of civil rights. This, in turn, affects resolution of the issue concerning ensuring judicial protection for them. Furthermore, the procedure for informing the state about possession of digital currency established by the challenged provision applies only to digital currency holders engaged in its mining and to operators of mining infrastructure.

The Constitutional Court concluded that challenged provision is consistent with the Constitution insofar as it does not violate the right to judicial protection of property rights associated with the possession of digital currency obtained through mining and used on lawful grounds. However, the challenged provision contradicts the Constitution insofar as it impedes judicial protection of property demands arising from lawful possession of digital currency and its lawful use in turnover, where relevant claims are asserted by persons who obtained cryptocurrency by means other than mining.

The legislator was obliged to make necessary amendments. Until then, the current regulation cannot prevent judicial protection of property claims to digital currency obtained otherwise than through mining, provided the person confirms its lawful acquisition and use in court. The applicant’s case is subject to review.



Source: www.ksrf.ru

PROCEDURE AND GROUNDS FOR GRANTING A COMPULSORY LICENSE

The American pharmaceutical company Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc. (hereinafter – Vertex) is the developer and manufacturer of the original medicine “Trikafta”, used to treat a severe hereditary genetic disease – cystic fibrosis. This disease is included in the list of orphan diseases, the therapy for which is provided for free to citizens of the Russian Federation at the expense of budgetary funds. There are more than 4.500 people with this diagnosis in Russia.

Due to its high price, the drug is purchased through centralized procurement. It has been supplied to Russia since 2021 through the sole distributor “Sanofi Russia”. The import of this medicine and its analogues by other companies is associated with legal risks due to Vertex’s registered rights to patented inventions.

Several years after the development of «Trikafta», an Argentine company developed its cheaper analogue (generic) – “Trileksa”. Its distributor, OOO «Medical Research Company “MIK” (OOO is similar to LLC), when planning supplies of this medicine to Russia, approached Vertex to conclude a license agreement for the use of its inventions. Having not received consent, the company filed a lawsuit requesting a compulsory license. In substantiating the claim, MIK cited concerns about a potential partial or even complete – due to imposed sanctions – cessation of Trikafta supplies and the creation of a shortage of the necessary drug on the market, and also pointed to its excessively high price.

Russian courts eventually ordered to grant a compulsory license to MIK.

The applicants pointed out that the contested provisions concerning the procedure for granting a compulsory license are inconsistent with the Constitution. According to Vertex and a division of its official distributor, Sanofi, these provisions in practice allow for an incorrect distribution of the burden of proof and the determination of the scope of circumstances subject to proof, as well as the judicial evaluation of certain important circumstances in cases involving the granting of a compulsory license. The complaints also state that the contested provision fails to define the powers and obligations of the courts to correctly determine the scope of opportunities granted to the licensee by such a license.

Constitutional Court highlighted that human health is a constitutional value, without which many other values lose their significance. The State guarantees the right to its protection and medical care, including through the uninterrupted supply of medicines to patients. The treatment of orphan diseases using budget funds is an example of the State fulfilling its humanitarian and social mission.



Source: www.ksrf.ru

An Overview of the Factors and Procedural Stages in Amending the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Subsequent Enhancement of Legislative Development

The main factors for introducing amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan

1. National factors

National factors include the historical and organizational-legal foundations of the country's actual capacity to ensure social standards, the formation of economic, financial, labour, and energy resources, the characteristics of national cultural heritage, the widespread use of national traditions, the strengthening of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of state power, as well as the improvement of legal techniques and the rules of Tajik orthography.

2. International factors

International factors include the development of the country's external relations with regional and international organizations, the strengthening of fundamental initiatives in addressing environmental and security issues at the international level, the country's accession to a number of influential financial and trade organizations, and the expansion of bilateral and multilateral relations with countries of the region and the wider world in the spheres of political, economic, social, and cultural cooperation, among others.

Furthermore, in the contemporary era, processes such as the emergence of global political and financial crises, globalization, the clash of civilizations, and the intensification of issues related to energy, finance, resources, and the environment have become influential factors affecting the internal systems of individual states. Such developments, in turn, give rise to comprehensive and substantive amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The procedural stages of constitutional amendment in the Republic of Tajikistan

A. The first stage of introducing amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan dates from 26 September 1999.

For the first time, amendments to the Constitution were adopted on 26 September 1999 through a nationwide referendum, resulting in substantive, normative, and legal changes. In particular, amendments were made across ten sections and to 28 relevant articles of the Constitution.

Within this framework, the right of citizens to association was more comprehensively regulated, and on the basis of these amendments, Chapter Three of the Constitution (the Supreme Assembly – comprising 16 articles) was revised in a new wording. For the first time in the country's political history, a bicameral parliament was established and subsequently commenced its functioning. Furthermore, the procedures for the election of members of parliament, the appointment of members of the National Assembly, parliamentary immunity, the mechanisms governing the internal functioning of the legislature, the procedures and grounds for holding joint sessions, and the scope of powers of the upper chamber (the National Assembly) and the lower chamber (the Assembly of Representatives) were clearly defined. As a result, the effectiveness of both the joint and separate activities of the chambers of the Supreme Assembly was strengthened.

Furthermore, at this stage, the term of office of the President was extended from five to seven years, and the scope of presidential powers was increased from 26 to 30. Article 82 granted the right of legislative initiative to the Assembly of People's Deputies of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region, while the judicial system provided for the establishment of economic courts in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region, the regions, and the city of Dushanbe. This phase may be characterized as the first stage of refining the constitutional norms of the Republic of Tajikistan, or, in other words, as a stage of constitutional reform in the country.

Against the backdrop of this first stage of constitutional amendments, the development of the legislative system was significantly intensified. During this period, five constitutional laws, five codes, and 63 comprehensive laws were adopted; numerous amendments were introduced to a wide range of other normative legal acts; and a considerable number of subordinate legal acts were enacted. In addition, during this period, three concepts, two strategies, and 21 state programs were adopted, thereby laying the groundwork for the further development of legislation across various sectors.

The second stage of introducing amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan dates from 22 June 2003.

The amendments adopted at this stage were aimed at refining and consolidating social relations, taking into account the fundamental elements of a sovereign, democratic, rule-of-law, secular, unitary, and social state. At this stage, amendments were introduced to the Preamble and 54 articles within the framework of 56 provisions. For the first time, transitional provisions, comprising four clauses, were incorporated into the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Article 5 recognized the individual, and his or her rights and freedoms, as the highest value, while Article 6 enshrined nationwide referendums and elections as the highest direct expression of the people's power. Article 8 recognized political parties as an element of the political system and established the unity of the state ideology in opposition to the ideology of any political party, public association, religious organization, movement, or group.

Furthermore, Article 14 affirmed the direct applicability of human and civil rights and freedoms, recognizing them as the purpose, content, and basis for the implementation of laws, as well as for the activities of the legislative and executive authorities, local bodies of state power, and self-government, with their protection guaranteed through the judiciary. Among the significant innovations arising from the aforementioned amendments were the provisions relating to transitional arrangements. The transitional provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, set out in four clauses, regulate relations pertaining to the transitional period of the entry into force of this supreme legal act.

Against the backdrop of the second stage of constitutional amendments, the national legislation was comprehensively refined in line with the prevailing socio-economic and political-legal conditions. During this period, seven constitutional laws, 13 codes, and 258 comprehensive laws were adopted, the majority of which remain in force to this day, while some have been revised and re-enacted in updated versions in accordance with legal and sectoral requirements.

In addition, amendments were introduced to existing normative legal acts in accordance with the fundamental provisions of the Constitution, and a substantial number of subordinate legal acts were adopted. At the same time, 50 concepts, 21 strategies, and 209 state programmes were adopted during this period, thereby laying the groundwork for the further development of legislation across various sectors.

The third stage of introducing amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan dates from 22 May 2016.

Within the framework of these amendments, which constitute the third stage of constitutional reform, 40 specific amendments were introduced, including changes to the title of the Constitution, the title of Chapter Six, 37 articles, and the transitional provisions. Notably, as a result of these amendments, the term 'Basic Law' was removed from the title and text of the Constitution.

Furthermore, the form of government of the Republic of Tajikistan as a presidential system was enshrined in paragraph 2 of Article 1. In addition, Article 8 established a prohibition on the activities of political parties of other states, the formation of political parties of a national or religious character, as well as the financing of political parties by foreign states and organizations, legal entities, and foreign citizens within the Republic of Tajikistan.

In paragraph 2 of Article 34 of the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, the responsibility of parents for the education and upbringing of their children, as well as the responsibility of adult and capable children for the care and social support of their parents, was reinforced. Article 45 made the payment of taxes and duties, as established by law, mandatory.

(Sohibzoda Muhammadjon (Judge, Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor) and Tojiddinzoda Mahmaroib (Head of the International Relations Sector)



Note: To access the full content, please click the source link or scan the QR code provided.

Source: www.constcourt.tj

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF PUNITIVE DAMAGES IN CONSUMER PROTECTION DISPUTES

Constitutional Court Ruling No. 2/2026, Dated 21st January 2026



Re: Whether section 42 paragraph one of the Consumer Case Procedure Act, B.E. 2551 (2008), specifically stating “the court shall have the power to order the business operator to pay punitive damages in addition to the actual damages as determined by the court as it deems appropriate,” was contrary to or inconsistent with section 26 paragraph one, section 27 paragraphs one and three, and section 37 paragraph one of the Constitution.

Factual background

The Bangkok South Civil Court transmitted the statement of defense of the defendant in the civil cases bearing Black Case No. Phor Bor (วู) 156–280/2562 and Red Case No. Phor Bor (วู) 822–446/2562, requesting the Constitutional Court for a ruling under section 212 of the Constitution whether the defendant, as the housing estate developer of the project “Laddarom Pinklao,” failed to comply with the project’s site plan and the prescribed method of land allocation, which required that the land within the allocated plots must be improved by grading and leveling so that the finished ground level of the allocated land would be even and approximately thirty centimetres higher than the public road before sale to the public; it was alleged that the defendant did not carry out such improvements and thereby intentionally delivered property of inferior quality to that which had been agreed and not in accordance with the contract for the sale of land together with buildings, with the consequence that when a flood occurred the plaintiff’s house sustained damage.



During the proceedings before the Bangkok South Civil Court, the defendant challenged section 42 of the Consumer Case Procedure Act, B.E. 2551 (2008) insofar as it provided for punitive damages requiring a business operator to be liable for an amount exceeding the actual loss, arguing that such a provision was inconsistent with the established principle that compensation was intended to restore the injured parties to their pre-loss position. The provision also operated as a form of punishment imposed on business operators, subjecting them to double punishment for the same offence and increasing the severity of the penalties they must bear.

Moreover, the statute provided the opportunity for courts to exercise discretion to award retrospective punitive compensation for facts that occurred before this Act came into force, effectively imposing sanctions with a criminal-like intent similar to criminal penalties whose purposes were punishment, deterrence, and protection of the public interest. The defendant further contended that section 42 was contrary to the rule of law because of its disproportion to the offence, inequality before the law, and unfair discrimination by imposing heavier penalties on business operators compared with the general public. The defendant also argued that the provision of law relied on the economic status of business operators as a basis for imposing greater burdens, thereby increasing obligations and unduly restricting the property rights of business operators beyond reasonable necessity, and on these grounds asserted whether section 42 was contrary to or inconsistent with section 26, section 27 paragraph one and paragraph three, and section 37 of the Constitution.

Issue for the Constitutional Court Ruling

Whether section 42 paragraph one of the Consumer Case Procedure Act, B.E. 2551 (2008), specifically stating “the court shall have the power to order the business operator to pay punitive damages in addition to the actual damages as determined by the court as it deems appropriate,” was contrary to or inconsistent with section 26 paragraph one, section 27 paragraphs one and three, and section 37 paragraph one of the Constitution.

Ruling of the Constitutional Court

The Constitutional Court ruled that section 42 paragraph one of the Consumer Case Procedure Act, B.E. 2551 (2008), insofar as it provided that “the court shall have the power to order a business operator to pay damages as an increased punishment in addition to the amount of actual damages which the court may determine as it deems appropriate,” was not contrary to or inconsistent with section 26 paragraph one, section 27 paragraph one and paragraph three, and section 37 paragraph one of the Constitution.

Source: www.constitutionalcourt.or.th

Unilateral Reduction of Workdays and Worker Rotation Scheme Amounts to Constructive Dismissal



The Supreme Court of the Philippines has ruled that the unilateral imposition of reduced workdays and worker rotation scheme amounts to constructive dismissal.

In a Decision written by Associate Justice Amy C. Lazaro-Javier, the SC En Banc found a textile manufacturing company liable for constructively dismissing seven of its production workers after reducing their six-day workweek to only two to three days and implementing a work rotation plan without their consent.

Fiber Textile Manufacturing Corp. (FMC) hired the petitioners in 2017 as production workers. Initially working six days a week, their schedules were later reduced to only two to three days a week due to the company's alleged lack of raw materials.

FMC claimed that they held a meeting with production supervisors and staff to discuss the shortage of raw materials and the implementation of a work rotation schedule. During the meeting, the workers reportedly agreed to the temporary work rotation plan. The workers filed a complaint for constructive dismissal, claiming that they were effectively dismissed when they were told not to return to work.

The Labor Arbiter ruled in favor of the workers, but the National Labor Relations Commission and the Court of Appeals upheld FMC's actions as a valid exercise of management prerogative.

The Supreme Court disagreed. It emphasized that while employers may adopt flexible work arrangements during economic difficulties or national emergencies, these arrangements must comply with the requirements set out in Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) Department Advisory No. 2, Series of 2009.

The Supreme Court explained that employers must first consult affected employees and obtain the voluntary support of the majority of workers. Employers must also notify the DOLE before implementing the arrangement and prove that the company is suffering from actual or reasonably imminent economic difficulties.

In this case, the SC held that FMC failed to prove that the workers voluntarily agreed to the reduced workdays and worker rotation scheme. The Court ruled that informing employees of the arrangement does not equate to securing their consent. FMC also failed to notify the DOLE before implementation and failed to prove that it was suffering from actual or imminent economic difficulties that would justify the reduction of workdays.

The Supreme Court emphasized that while employers may adopt flexible work arrangements to prevent business losses, such measures must be exercised in good faith and with due regard to the rights of workers. FMC's unlawful reduction of workdays amounted to constructive dismissal because it resulted in diminished salaries, making continued employment unreasonable for the workers.

In his Concurring Opinion, Senior Associate Justice Marvic M.V.F. Leonen stressed that the requirement of mutual consent in flexible work arrangements originates from the consensual nature of employment contracts, such that employers cannot unilaterally alter work schedules in a manner that diminishes employees' pay.

In his Concurring and Dissenting Opinion, Associate Justice Alfredo Benjamin S. Caguioa agreed that FMC remained liable for constructive dismissal for failing to prove that the workers voluntarily agreed to the reduced workdays and work rotation plan. However, he emphasized that FMC had no raw materials to work with for several months, significantly affecting production operations. Thus, he stated that FMC faced a reasonably imminent economic difficulty that could justify the temporary adoption of flexible work arrangements. (Courtesy of the SC Office of the Spokesperson)

This press release is prepared for members of the media and the general public by the SC Office of the Spokesperson as a simplified summary of the SC's Decision. For the SC's complete discussion of the case, please read the full text of the Decision in G.R. No. 271518 (Bacani v. Fiber Textile Manufacturing Corp.), September 30, 2025, the Concurring Opinion of Senior Associate Justice Leonen, and the Concurring and Dissenting Opinion of Associate Justice Caguioa.

Source: sc.judiciary.gov.ph

PRESS RELEASE CONCERNING THE DECISION ON THE REQUEST FOR ANNULMENT OF THE PROVISION REQUIRING A ONE-YEAR WAITING PERIOD FOR DIVORCE ON GROUNDS OF IRRETRIEVABLE BREAKDOWN FOLLOWING THE FINALISATION OF THE DISMISSAL OF PREVIOUS DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS

The Constitutional Court, at its session dated 12 February 2026, found constitutional and dismissed the request for annulment of the phrase “...one year...” included in Article 166 § 4 of the Turkish Civil Code no. 4721, as amended by Article 13 of Law no. 7532 (file no. E.2025/203).

Contested Provision

The contested provision stipulates that where an action for divorce filed on any grounds is dismissed, and one year has elapsed since the dismissal decision became final, the marital union shall be deemed to have irretrievably broken down if the spouses have failed to re-establish their common life for any reason, and divorce shall be granted upon the request of either spouse.

Ground for the Request for Annulment

It is maintained in brief that the period prescribed by the contested provision significantly hinders individuals from obtaining a divorce and is incompatible with the principle of proportionality. Accordingly, the contested provision is claimed to be unconstitutional.

The Court’s Assessment

The contested provision establishes a presumption regarding the irretrievable breakdown of the marital union. Accordingly, where it is established that the spouses have failed to re-establish their common life within the one-year period prescribed by the contested provision following the finalisation of the previous divorce proceedings, the marital union shall be deemed to have irretrievably broken down, and a divorce shall be granted upon the request of either spouse.

In this regard, the provision, which requires the lapse of a one-year period following the finalisation of the decision dismissing the previous divorce proceedings before the presumption of irretrievable breakdown becomes applicable, constitutes a restriction on the right to respect for private and family life.

Article 41 of the Constitution enshrines the family as the foundation of Turkish society and imposes on the State the duty to protect the family. The one-year requirement following the finalisation of the dismissal decision before the marital union may be deemed irretrievably broken down on account of the spouses’ failure to re-establish their common life serves the aim of preserving, to the greatest extent possible, the family institution recognised as the foundation of Turkish society. Accordingly, the restriction imposed by the contested provision on the right to respect for private and family life pursues a legitimate aim of protecting the family, an obligation incumbent on the State under Article 41 of the Constitution.

It is evident that the requirement of a one-year waiting period before the marital union may be deemed irretrievably broken down due to the spouses’ inability to resume their common life serves the purpose of preserving the family institution to the greatest extent possible. Therefore, the restriction imposed by the provision pursues the legitimate aim of protecting the family.

It falls within the legislature’s discretion to regulate the substantive and procedural aspects of divorce in light of the constitutional significance of the family institution and, in this regard, to determine the period following the finalisation of the dismissal decision in divorce proceedings within which the spouses’ failure to resume common life should be regarded as evidence of the irretrievable breakdown of the marital union. Accordingly, the restriction imposed by the provision, which remains within the legislature’s discretion, cannot be considered unnecessary in pursuit of the legitimate aim of protecting the family.

Although it falls to the legislature to determine the conditions under which the marital union shall be deemed irretrievably broken down due to the inability to re-establish common life, the provision introduced in this regard must not impose an excessive burden on the individuals concerned, in accordance with the sub-principle of proportionality.

In its earlier annulment decision (E.2023/116, K.2024/56, 22 February 2024), the Court held that, in consideration of the procedure regulated under the provision as a whole, the individuals concerned could not obtain a divorce for an unreasonably long period during which common life could not be re-established, thereby imposing an excessive burden on them.

Following the aforementioned annulment decision, the legislature amended the provision and reduced the required period from three years to one year, with a view to striking a balance between the interests of individuals seeking to exercise their right to divorce and the public interest in the protection of the family.

Taken as a whole, the one-year period prescribed under the contested provision for the presumption of irretrievable breakdown to become applicable does not impose an excessive burden on the individuals concerned.

Accordingly, the Court has concluded that the provision, which strikes a fair balance between the right to respect for private and family life and the aim of protecting the family, is not in breach of the sub-principle of proportionality, according to which any interference must be commensurate with the legitimate aim pursued.

Consequently, the contested provision has been found constitutional, and therefore the request for its annulment has been dismissed.



Source: www.anayasa.gov.tr



NEWS FROM FELLOW ASSOCIATIONS



CJCA

The 2nd High-Level Meeting of Women Leaders in the Judiciary in Africa

The Honourable Judge Mr. Moussa LARABA, Secretary-General of the Conference of African Constitutional Jurisdictions (CJCA), represented the CJCA at the proceedings of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of Women Leaders in the Judiciary in Africa, held in Johannesburg from 20 to 24 April 2025.

This second meeting, which follows the one held in Libreville (Gabon), was organized by the Constitutional Court of South Africa in partnership with the CJCA.

On this occasion, Mr. LARABA presented an overview of the progress made since the Libreville Meeting in May 2023 up to the one held in Johannesburg.

No fewer than 30 African countries, as well as regional and international organizations (African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, UNDP, UNESCO, Arab Women Judges Network, etc.) active in the promotion of women's rights, participated in this continental event.

The proceedings of this 2nd Meeting concluded with the adoption of the "Johannesburg Declaration". On the sidelines of his stay in South Africa, Mr. LARABA paid a courtesy visit to His Excellency the Ambassador of Algeria, Mr. Achoui Ali.



cjca-conf.org



DECLARATION

Zimbabwe: Ms Gwaunza, New President of the CJCA

Following the retirement of Chief Justice Luke Malaba and the appointment of Ms. Elizabeth Gwaunza as the new Chief Justice and President of the Constitutional Court of Zimbabwe, she is expected to assume the functions of President of the Conference of Constitutional Jurisdictions of Africa (CCJA) until the end of the current mandate, set for 19 October 2026.

In May 2021, the High Court of Zimbabwe ruled that the constitutional amendment increasing the retirement age of judges from 70 to 75 years could not apply to judges already in office. This ruling led to the termination of Chief Justice Luke Malaba's tenure after he had reached the age of 70.

Following this decision, the Judicial Service Commission announced the appointment of Elizabeth Gwaunza as Acting Chief Justice with immediate effect. However, the government appealed the ruling, allowing Luke Malaba to resume office pending the final determination of the case. During this period, Elizabeth Gwaunza nevertheless presided over several official ceremonies in the absence of the Chief Justice.



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The 9th High-Level Meeting of African Supreme and Constitutional Courts

Mr. Moussa LARABA, Secretary General of the CJCA, participated in the proceedings of the 9th High-Level Meeting of African Supreme and Constitutional Courts, held on 7–8 February 2026 in Egypt's New Administrative Capital, Cairo with representatives from 28 countries and a number of international and African organisations in attendance.

On this occasion, he presented the history of the CJCA, its objectives, and its future activity prospects. He also reaffirmed the organization's willingness to strengthen exchanges and cooperation with the African Center for Constitutional Studies and Research, which was established on this occasion.

Brazil

The 16th Ibero-American Conference on Constitutional Justice (CIJC)



On 13 and 14 May 2026, the Federal Supreme Court of Brazil hosted the 16th Ibero-American Conference on Constitutional Justice (CIJC) in Brasília, Brazil. The conference brought together presidents and judges from more than twenty constitutional jurisdictions from Africa, Latin America, Europe, and the Arab world, marking the first time that Brazil has hosted this forum since its creation in Santiago in 2006.

During the two days of the Conference proceedings, other topics of particular relevance to contemporary constitutional justice were also addressed, including judicial independence and constitutional remedies, new technologies and their impact on the justice system, as well as climate justice and the rights of nature. The discussions highlighted the need for closer cooperation among constitutional jurisdictions in order to address the new challenges arising from technological transformations, global developments and the effective protection of fundamental rights. The Conference concluded its proceedings with the Meeting of the General Assembly, during which issues concerning the future organization and functioning of the Conference were discussed. The participants also reaffirmed the importance of continuous dialogue among constitutional courts and counterpart institutions in furtherance of their shared mission to strengthen constitutional democracy and the rule of law.

The Meeting includes the First Meeting of the Centres for Constitutional Studies, organized under the auspices of the Supreme Federal Court of Brazil, as well as the International Conference on “Constitutional Justice and Democracy”, bringing together high-level representatives of constitutional jurisdictions and counterpart institutions from the Ibero-American region and beyond.



Session 1-3



Session 4



CECC



The Conference of European Constitutional Courts (CECC), which was established in Dubrovnik in 1972, brings together representatives of 40 European constitutional or equivalent courts conducting a constitutional review.

The CECC organises congresses at regular intervals. It promotes the exchange of information among its members on issues relating to the methods and practice of constitutional review and provides a forum for the participants to share opinions on institutional, structural and practical problems in the areas of public law and constitutional jurisdiction. Besides, it takes measures to strengthen the independence of constitutional courts as an essential element of the guarantee and implementation of democracy and a state under the rule of law and pays particular attention to the protection of human rights. It strongly supports the improvement of lasting relations between European constitutional courts and similar institutions.

The chairmanship of the CECC, rotating every three years, can only be held by a court that is a full member of the Conference.

From 2021 to 2024, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Moldova chaired the CECC and hosted the XIXth Congress. The XIXth Congress was held on 22-23 May 2024 in Chişinău. As usual, a meeting of the Circle of Presidents was held during the Congress. Among other things, it decided that the next Congress, the XXth, would be hosted by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Albania. The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Albania thus assumed the presidency of the CECC for the current three-year period (2024-2027).

As part of its chairmanship of the Conference of European Constitutional Courts (CECC), the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Albania will host the 20th CECC Congress in Albania in 2027.

The Congress will focus on the theme “Freedom of Expression – Fake News as a Threat to Democracy.”





A TRIBUTE TO JUSTICE ZÜHTÜ ARSLAN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AACC

Background and Career

Zühtü Arslan was born in Sorgun, Yozgat on 1 January 1964. Having completed his primary and secondary education in Sorgun, he graduated from the Faculty of Political Sciences, Ankara University, in 1987. He received his master's degree on "Human Rights and Civil Freedoms" and PhD degree on constitutional law at the Law Faculty of Leicester University (UK). He obtained the title of associate professor in 2002 and professor of constitutional law in 2007. Mr. Arslan was appointed as the Justice of the Constitutional Court by the President of the Republic of Türkiye on 17 April 2012 from among three candidates nominated by the Council of Higher Education. He was elected as the President of the Constitutional Court by the Plenary of the Court on 10 February 2015 and re-elected on 25 January 2019. He was elected as the President for the third time by the Plenary of the Court and completed his term on 20 April 2024. During his tenure, he became one of the most prominent figures in Turkish constitutional justice, representing Türkiye in numerous international judicial forums, including the Association of Asian Constitutional Courts and Equivalent Institutions (AACC), the World Conference on Constitutional Justice (WCCJ), and other international event.

One of the Initiators of the Establishment of the AACC Permanent Secretariat

Throughout his tenure as President of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Türkiye, Zühtü Arslan played a significant role in strengthening the AACC. He was one of the key initiators behind the establishment of the AACC Permanent Secretariat, a landmark initiative that significantly enhanced the Association's institutional framework and long-term sustainability.

His vision and leadership were particularly evident during the 3rd AACC Congress held in Bali, Indonesia, in 2016, where AACC members agreed to establish the Permanent Secretariats. As part of this historic decision, the Permanent Secretariat for Planning and Coordination (SPC), Secretariat for Research and Development (SRD), the Center for Training and Human Resources Development (CTHRD) were entrusted to the Constitutional Courts of Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, and Türkiye, respectively. This initiative reflected his commitment to strengthening constitutional justice through judicial capacity-building, institutional cooperation, and the promotion of closer collaboration among constitutional courts across Asia.

As one of the three Permanent Secretariats of the AACC, the Center for Training and Human Resources Development (CTHRD) is tasked with organizing annual academic programs for mid-level judges and

legal professionals from constitutional courts, supreme courts, and constitutional councils across the AACC membership. In this framework, the Center plays a vital role in the achievement of the AACC's objectives by fostering cooperation and exchanges of experiences and information among AACC members by organizing summer schools since 2013. While the first Summer School was attended by a number of courts from Asia, the participants of the program expanded over the years thanks to the growing interest of the member courts/councils of the AACC as well as guest courts from around the world. The last Summer School in 2025 included 66 representatives from constitutional courts and equivalent institutions across 30 countries, as well as from the European Court of Human Rights.



Since its establishment under the AACC Center for Training and Human Resources Development (CTHRD), the AACC Summer School has been organized regularly as an annual capacity-building program, bringing together judges, legal professionals, researchers, and constitutional law experts from AACC member institutions. Even during the COVID-19 pandemic, the program continued uninterrupted through online platforms, demonstrating the AACC's commitment to sustaining judicial education and regional cooperation. Conducted primarily in English and Russian, the Summer School provides participants with a valuable forum to exchange knowledge on contemporary constitutional and legal issues through lectures delivered by distinguished academics and practitioners, as well as presentations on the legal frameworks and case law of their respective jurisdictions. Beyond its academic value, the program also fosters mutual understanding, professional networking, and lasting friendships among participants through cultural and social activities, thereby strengthening cooperation and solidarity within the AACC community. Under the leadership of Zühtü Arslan, the AACC Summer School has become one of the Association's flagship capacity-building programs, playing a significant role in strengthening the professional competence of judicial personnel while promoting a shared understanding of constitutional principles across Asia.

1st Joint Conference AACC - CCJA



Zühtü Arslan participated as a keynote speaker in the 1st Joint Conference AACC and the CCJA in Bali, Indonesia on 4 October 2022. He made a significant contribution to the dialogue on constitutional values and international cooperation. In the discussion on "Actuating the Bandung Principles on Equality of All People, Races, and Nations in Asia and Africa," the President of the Constitutional Court of Türkiye Zühtü Arslan revealed about equality in his country. He believes equality of all nations is a prerequisite for fair politics. The principle of equality in the Asian-African Conference (AAC) referred to the equality of every person and nation-race across the world.

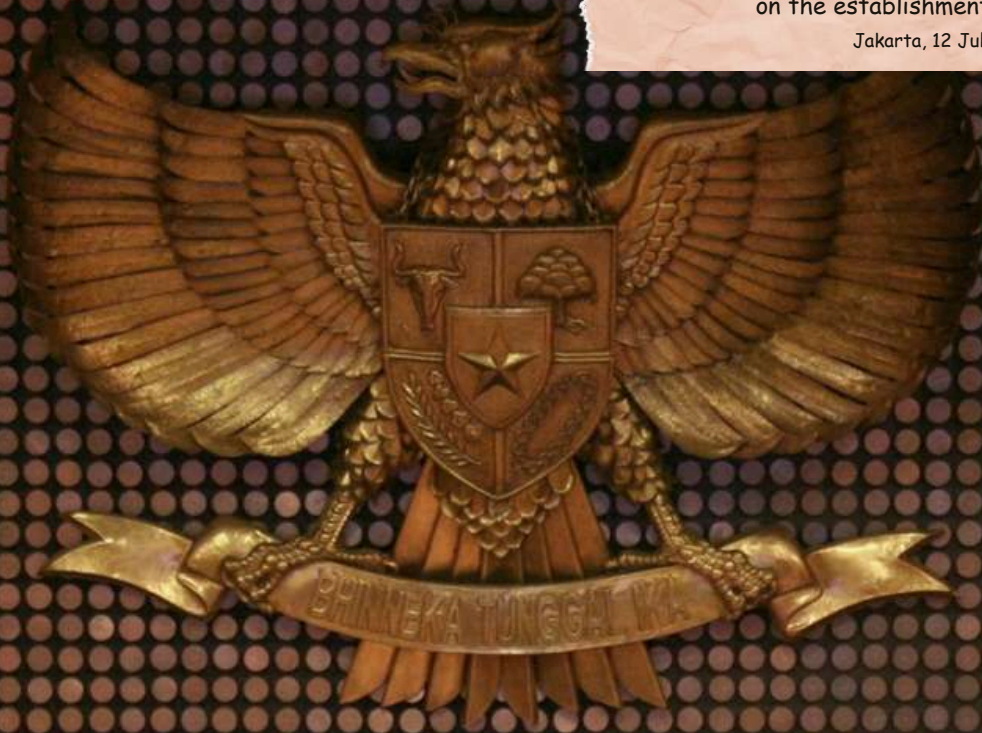
World Conference on Constitutional Justice



Under the leadership of Zühtü Arslan, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Türkiye further strengthened its international engagement in constitutional justice through its active participation in the World Conference on Constitutional Justice (WCCJ). Building on its longstanding membership since 2013, the Court continued to play a prominent role within the WCCJ, including serving on its Bureau. At the 5th Congress of the WCCJ held in Bali, Indonesia, in 2022, the Court was once again elected to the Bureau as the representative of the Asian region for a three-year term, reaffirming its leadership and commitment to promoting constitutional justice, democracy, the rule of law, and the protection of fundamental rights at the global level.



Jakarta Declaration
on the establishment of the AACC
Jakarta, 12 July 2010





Group photo of participants at the 3rd AACC Summer School, held in Ankara, Türkiye, in September 2015.



Participants of the First International Symposium of AACC Secretariat for Research and Development 2017 in Seoul, Korea



Participants of the 1st AACC International Short Course, held in Jakarta, Indonesia in December 2015



Members of AACC visit to the Panel Courtroom of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta in 2015.



3RD CONGRESS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF ASIAN CONSTITUTIONAL COURTS AND EQUIVALENT INSTITUTIONS
BALI, INDONESIA | 8 - 16 AUGUST 2016



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