

1958 Interim Constitution

The Iraqi Army that undertook the National movement with the support of its citizens on 14 July 1958, targeting to achieve rules for its citizens and to work to prevent its seizure and grantee of its human rights. When the previous regime era ruling ended in the country that based its principles on political corruption and when individuals in the government secures a position of authority they abused their authority and worked against the majorities needs and against citizens benefits. Their goal of the ruling is /was to achieve their personal goals and the occupiers/occupations benefits and executing orders. First statement issued out tot eh citizens on 14 July 1958 in the beginning of the national movement that included the fall of the king's regime and the establishment of the Republic of Iraq.

We in the name of the people announce the fall of the Iraqi original laws and its all amendments on 14 July 1958 and our intentions to strengthen the rule of law and determining the rights and duties for all citizens and announce this temporary constitution to work with its provisions during this transitional time period till the legislation of the constitution.

First Chapter:
Republic of Iraq:

Art (1): The republic of Iraq is independent with full sovereignty of its comprehensive laws.

Art (2): Iraq is a member of the Arab League.

Art (3): The Iraqi structural is based on cooperation of principles between its citizens and respecting their rights and maintaining their freedom. Arabs and Kurds are considered partners in this county were the constitution will state their national rights under the Arab unity.

Art (4): Islam if the country's religion

Art (5): Republic of Iraq's capital is Baghdad.

Art (6): The Iraqi flag and the Republic of Iraq's slogan will be determined with provisions under a law.

Second Chapter:

Art (7): citizens are the source of authority.

Art (8): The Iraqi citizenship determined by the law.

Art (9): Citizens are equal before the law in their rights, general duties, there shouldn't be any discrimination because of their gender, decent, language, religion and beliefs.

Art (10): Freedom of view/belief and expression regulated by the law.

Art (11): Personal freedom and homes inviolability are safeguarded and can't be trespassed unless if it was for the public safety, regulated by the law.

Art (12): Freedom of religion is safeguarded by the law

Art (13): Personal property is safeguarded by the law in society and will not be taken away unless paid a fair compensation in accordance to the law.

Art (14): Agricultural property is determined and regulated by the law.

Art (15): Taxes or fees can't be reformed or cancelled unless determined by the law.

Art (16): Defending the nation is a sanctuary duty, serving the Military is an honor to the citizens and its provisions is regulated by the law.

Art (17): The Armed Forces in the Republic of Iraq is under the authority of the people and their duty is to protect the country and its safety.

Art (18): The country alone is able to establish the Armed Forces and no other entity is able to form or establish any military unites or semi-military unite.

Art (19): Turning over political refugee is prohibited or illegal.

Chapter three:

Government Administration:

Art (20): The Presidency Council has the authority and it consists of a President and Two deputies.

Art (21): The Ministerial Council has the legislative authority to approve authority council.

Art (22): The Ministerial Council and Ministers has the authority over the duties of the executive power.

Art (23): Judges are independent, there's no authority over their judicial decision unless it's unlawful and it is not allowed for any organization or person to interfere in the judicial independence or in the justice affairs, the judicial system will determine the law.

Art (24): Court sessions are publicized unless the court makes it secret in-respect to public order and morals.

Art (25): Issue provisions and executed in the name of the people.

Art (26): Laws will be published in the official newspaper (Gazette), laws will be in effect from the day of publication unless it states different/otherwise and if it is not mentioned the day of effectiveness then it will be in effect ten days the following day of it was published in the official newspaper (Gazette).

Chapter four:
Transitional laws

Art (27): Decisions, orders, statements and decrees issued from the Commander of the Armed Forces or the Prime Minister or the Presidency Council from the period of 14 July 1958 to the date of executing this temporary constitution and its provisions can be reformed prior to the laws being issued.

Art (28): Legislations issued prior to 14 July 1958 will still be in effect however these legislations can be revoked or reformed in accordance with this temporary constitution.

Art (29): This temporary constitution will go into effect from the date of publication in the official newspaper.

Art (30): Ministers must execute this constitution.

Written in Baghdad on the twenty seventh of 1958.

Presidency Council
Mohammed Najeeb Al-Rabiay
President of the Presidency Council

Khalid Al-Naqshibandy
Member

Mohammed Mahdi Kubaa
Member

Abid Al-Salaam Mohammed Aaraaf
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of interior

Mohammed Hadeed
Minister of Finance

Mustafa Ali
Minister of Justice

Fu'aad Al-Rakaaby
Minister of Construction

Naaji Talib
Minister of Social Affairs

Dr. Mohammed Saleh Mahmood
Minister of Health

Abid Al-Kareem Qasim
Prime Minister and Deputy Minister of Defense

Dr. Abid Al-Jabaar Al-Jawmaard
Minister of Foreign Affairs (State Department)

Baba Ali Al-Shiekh Mahmood
Minister of Works and Transportation

Mohammed Sadiq Shanshl
Minister of National Guidance

Dr. Ibrahim Kubba
Minister of Economics

Hadeeb Al-Haaj Hamood
Minister of Agricultural

Dr. Jaber Amr
Minister of Education