



Constitutional Law

IN ENGLISH / 2ND SEMESTER

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Constitutional Law of Iraq

1. What is the Constitution of Iraq?

ما هو دستور العراق؟

The Constitution of Iraq is the highest legal framework defining the country's governance system, citizens' rights, and obligations. Adopted in 2005, it serves as the foundation for democracy, human rights, and legal structure.

دستور العراق هو الإطار القانوني الأعلى الذي يحدد نظام الحكم وحقوق وواجبات المواطنين. تم اعتماده في عام ٢٠٠٥، ويشكل أساس الديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان والبنية القانونية.

2. What is the significance of the 2005 Constitution?

ما هي أهمية دستور عام ٢٠٠٥؟

The 2005 Constitution marked Iraq's shift to a democratic and federal system. It enshrines freedoms, promotes human rights, and outlines a framework for governance based on equality and justice.

يمثل دستور ٢٠٠٥ تحول العراق إلى نظام ديمقراطي اتحادي. يكرس الحريات، ويعزز حقوق الإنسان، ويحدد إطارًا للحكم قائمًا على المساواة والعدالة.

3. What type of government does Iraq have?

ما هو نوع نظام الحكم في العراق؟

Iraq is a federal parliamentary republic. It is divided into regions (such as Kurdistan) and provinces, with powers distributed among the federal government and local authorities.

العراق جمهورية برلمانية اتحادية. وهي مقسمة إلى أقاليم (مثل كردستان) ومحافظة، ويتم توزيع الصلاحيات بين الحكومة الاتحادية والسلطات المحلية.

4. What are the main branches of government in Iraq?

ما هي الفروع الرئيسية للحكومة في العراق؟

The three branches are the executive (headed by the President and Prime Minister), the legislative (Council of Representatives and Federation Council), and the judiciary (independent courts).

الفروع الثلاثة هي التنفيذية (برئاسة الرئيس ورئيس الوزراء)، والتشريعية (مجلس النواب ومجلس الاتحاد)، والقضائية (المحاكم المستقلة).

5. What is the role of the President in Iraq?

ما هو دور رئيس الجمهورية في العراق؟

The President is the symbol of national unity, responsible for ratifying laws, representing Iraq internationally, and ensuring compliance with the Constitution.

الرئيس هو رمز الوحدة الوطنية، مسؤول عن التصديق على القوانين، وتمثيل العراق دولياً، وضمان الالتزام بالدستور.

6. What is the role of the Prime Minister?

ما هي وظيفة رئيس الوزراء؟

The Prime Minister is the head of the executive branch and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. He oversees the government's day-to-day administration and implement policies.

رئيس الوزراء هو رئيس السلطة التنفيذية والقائد العام للقوات المسلحة. يشرف على الإدارة اليومية للحكومة وتنفيذ السياسات.

7. What is the legislative authority in Iraq?

ما هي السلطة التشريعية في العراق؟

The legislative authority consists of two bodies: The Council of Representatives (elected representatives) and the Federation Council (representing regions and provinces).

تتكون السلطة التشريعية من هيئتين: مجلس النواب (الممثلين المنتخبين) ومجلس الاتحاد (يمثل الأقاليم والمحافظات).

8. What is the role of the judiciary?

ما هو دور السلطة القضائية؟

The judiciary ensures justice, resolves disputes, protects constitutional principles, and safeguards citizens' rights. It operates independently from other branches.

تضمن السلطة القضائية تحقيق العدالة، وحل النزاعات، وحماية المبادئ الدستورية، وصيانة حقوق المواطنين. وتعمل بشكل مستقل عن الفروع الأخرى.

Parts of Speech: Adverbs

An adverb is one of the main parts of speech along with nouns, verbs and adjectives. Adverbs modify or add meaning and description to a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

► To a verb:

e.g. He ran **quickly**.

► To an adjective:

e.g. It is **very** cold.

► To another adverb:

e.g. My patient friend walks **so** slowly.

Kinds of Adverbs:

1. Adverbs of manner which express *how* an action was done: they answer the question how.

e.g. The little boy behaved **badly**.

2. Adverbs of time which express when an action was done (now, today, yesterday, tomorrow..): they answer the question when

e.g. I will do the work **tomorrow**.

3. Adverbs of place which express where an action was done (here, upstairs, above, outside..): they answer the question where

e.g. I will stay **here**.

4. Adverbs of frequency which answer the question how often (always, never, often, everyday, sometimes..):

e.g. I will **never** do that again.

5. Adverbs of degree which express to what extent or to what degree (very, slightly, quite, totally, fairly):

e.g. The coffee is **very** bad.

6. Adverbs of certainty such as certain, surely, definitely, obviously, apparently, undoubtedly:

e.g. They are **certainly** here.

Formation of Adverbs:

➤ Adding -ly to adjectives (not always, but in many cases).

e.g. Quick + ly = quickly / Sudden + ly = suddenly. Real + ly = really

➤ When an adjective ends with (y) replace the (y) with an (i):

e.g. heavy + ly = heavi + ly = heavily / happy + ly = happi + ly = happily

➤ When the adjective ends with an (e) drop the (e):

e.g. True + ly = truly

➤ however, there are many adverbs that do not end in (ly):

e.g. very, too, well, never, sometimes...

Exercise 1:

❖ **Underline and the adverbs in the following sentences and identify their types:**

1. The woman complained loudly while cleaning the table.
2. I often visit my grandparents.
3. It is extremely hot today.
4. Please wait patiently.
5. They serve hot pan cakes there.
6. We will leave today.
7. She is standing outside.

Exercise 2:

❖ **Fill in the blanks with the correct adverbs derived from the adjectives given in the brackets.**

1. The man spoke very (angry)
2. She drives the car very (careful)
3. He is dressed. (nice)
4. We were fined. (heavy)
5. Fees are charged in this school..... (annual)
6., he escaped unhurt by the lion. (lucky)
7. They have breakfast at seven. (usual)
8. He works well. (remarkable)

9. What is federalism in Iraq?

ما هي الفيدرالية في العراق؟

Federalism divides power between the federal government and regional governments, like Kurdistan, allowing regions autonomy while maintaining national unity.

تقسم الفيدرالية السلطة بين الحكومة الفيدرالية وحكومات الأقاليم، مثل كردستان، مما يمنح الأقاليم الحكم الذاتي مع الحفاظ على الوحدة الوطنية.

10. What are the fundamental rights in Iraq's Constitution?

ما هي الحقوق الأساسية في دستور العراق؟

The Constitution guarantees freedom of expression, religion, peaceful assembly, and equal treatment under the law. These rights are protected unless they infringe on public order.

يضمن الدستور حرية التعبير والدين والتجمع السلمي والمعاملة المتساوية أمام القانون. وتُحمى هذه الحقوق ما لم تنتهك النظام العام.

11. How does the Constitution address minorities?

كيف يعالج الدستور قضية الأقليات؟

The Constitution protects the rights of minorities, including their cultural, religious, and linguistic identities. It ensures their representation in government institutions.

يحمي الدستور حقوق الأقليات، بما في ذلك هويتهم الثقافية والدينية واللغوية. ويضمن تمثيلهم في المؤسسات الحكومية.

12. What is the role of the Federal Supreme Court?

ما هو دور المحكمة الاتحادية العليا؟

The Federal Supreme Court interprets the Constitution, resolves disputes between authorities, and ensures laws align with constitutional principles.

تفسر المحكمة الاتحادية العليا الدستور، وتحل النزاعات بين السلطات، وتضمن توافق القوانين مع المبادئ الدستورية.

Glossary: Important Terms in English and Arabic

English Term	Arabic Translation
Constitution	دستور
Federalism	الفيدرالية
Parliament	البرلمان
Council of Representatives	مجلس النواب
Federation Council	مجلس الاتحاد
Executive Authority	السلطة التنفيذية
Sovereignty	السيادة
Natural Resources	الموارد الطبيعية
Autonomy	الحكم الذاتي
Referendum	استفتاء
Legislation	التشريع
Human Rights	حقوق الإنسان
Democracy	الديمقراطية
Prime Minister	رئيس الوزراء
President	رئيس الجمهورية
Cultural Rights	الحقوق الثقافية
Equality	المساواة
National Unity	الوحدة الوطنية
Representation	التمثيل
Electoral Commission	المفوضية الانتخابية
Armed Forces	القوات المسلحة
International Treaties	المعاهدات الدولية
Administrative Decentralization	اللامركزية الإدارية
Public Order	النظام العام
Displaced Persons	النازحين
Accountability	المساءلة
Political Parties	الأحزاب السياسية
Education	التعليم

Glossary: Important Terms in English and Arabic

English Term	Arabic Translation
Rule of Law	سيادة القانون
Constitutional Amendments	التعديلات الدستورية
Freedom of Speech	حرية التعبير
Civil Society	المجتمع المدني
National Sovereignty	السيادة الوطنية
Regional Authority	السلطة الإقليمية
Fundamental Rights	الحقوق الأساسية
Public Interest	المصلحة العامة
Legal Framework	الإطار القانوني
Legislative Authority	السلطة التشريعية
Constitutional Principles	المبادئ الدستورية
Political Participation	المشاركة السياسية
Social Justice	العدالة الاجتماعية
Transparency	الشفافية
Electoral Process	العملية الانتخابية
State Institutions	مؤسسات الدولة
Civil Liberties	الحريات المدنية
Decentralized Governance	الحكم اللامركزي
Federal Structure	الهيكل الفيدرالي
Regional Disputes	النزاعات الإقليمية
Constitutional Court	المحكمة الدستورية
Transitional Justice	العدالة الانتقالية
Dignity	الكرامة
State Security	أمن الدولة
Liberty	الحرية

Prepositions in English

A preposition is a word or group of words used to link nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. Some examples of prepositions are single words like in, at, on, of, to, by and with or phrases such as in front of, next to, instead of.

Types of Prepositions:

1. Prepositions of Time:

Preposition	Usage	Example
In	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. months/seasons2. years3. Part of day4. centuries and historical periods5. after a certain period of time	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. in August/in winter2. in 1985 in / in 2022 / in 20253. in the evening / in the morning4. in the 19th century5. The Market closes in two hours.
On	<p>days of the week</p> <p>days of month</p>	<p>on Friday, on Saturday</p> <p>on 6 March / On March 21, 1985</p>
At	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. time of days2. noon, night, and midnight3. names of mealtime4. age	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. at 2:30 PM2. at night, at noon3. at breakfast / at lunch / at dinner4. I learned driving at 18.
Until	a period of time up to a specific point in time.	I cannot go with you until I finish reading this chapter.
By	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. in the sense of "at the latest"2. due date	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. You must return your book by April 21st.2. My essay should be published by the end of the week.

2. Prepositions of Place:

Preposition	Usage	Example
In	when something is in a place, it is inside it (enclosed within limits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in class • in the car/in a taxi
On	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. being on a surface 2. for a certain side (left, right) 3. for a floor in a building 4. for public transport 5. for television, radio 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I left the keys on the table. 2. Go down this hall to the end, turn right, and it's the third door on your left. 3. My apartment is on the fourth floor. 4. I forgot my phone on the bus. 5. You can hear my brother on the radio.
At	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • located at a specific place for events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the library / at the cinema/ at work • at a concert/ at a party
Under	Indicates that something is below or beneath something else.	The shoes are under the bed.
Above	Indicates that something is higher than something else but not directly over it.	The pictures are above the couch.
Between	Refers to a position in the middle of two things.	He sat between his two friends.
To	moving toward a specific place (the goal or end point of movement)	Every morning, I take the bus to the campus.
In front of	close to the front of something or someone	You can park your car in front of my house
Behind	Indicates that something is at the back of something else.	The garden is behind the house.

3. Prepositions of Connections:

Preposition	Usage	Example
Of	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. between two noun phrases to show that the first belongs to or is part of the second2. to say how people are related	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The keyboard of my computer is black.2. Richard is the son of Audrey
With	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Between two noun phrases when the second is a particular feature of the first2. to say that people or things are together3. for the specific thing used to perform an action.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The man with the iron heart.2. I think Sarah is studying with Tara/I went to a workshop with my friend.3. My roommate killed a spider with a book.
About	For topics in general and specification and with the verb ask	I didn't ask about his family tree.
As well as	The expression X as well as Y means not only X but also Y	Running is healthy as well as making you feel good.
According to	As stated or reported by someone or something	According to Jeff, the film starts at 7.30. You've been absent six times according to our records.

13. What is the role of the Council of Representatives in Iraq's political system?

ما هو دور مجلس النواب في النظام السياسي العراقي؟

The Council of Representatives is Iraq's primary legislative body. It passes laws, approves the budget, and holds the government accountable. It ensures democratic participation and transparency in governance.

مجلس النواب هو الهيئة التشريعية الرئيسية في العراق. يسن القوانين، يوافق على الميزانية، ويحاسب الحكومة. يضمن المشاركة الديمقراطية والشفافية في الحكم.

14. How does the Constitution of Iraq protect the rights of minorities?

كيف يحمي دستور العراق حقوق الأقليات؟

The Constitution ensures equal rights for minorities, including ethnic and religious groups. It guarantees their representation in government and protection from discrimination.

يضمن الدستور حقوق الأقليات بالتساوي، بما في ذلك الجماعات العرقية والدينية. يضمن تمثيلهم في الحكومة وحمايتهم من التمييز.

15. What is the significance of the principle of "The Rule of Law" in Iraq's Constitution?

ما هي أهمية مبدأ "سيادة القانون" في دستور العراق؟

The rule of law ensures that everyone is equal before the law, holding all citizens and government bodies accountable. It is fundamental to protecting rights and maintaining justice.

سيادة القانون تضمن أن الجميع متساوٍ أمام القانون، مما يفرض المساءلة على المواطنين والهيئات الحكومية. وهي أساسية لحماية الحقوق وضمان العدالة.

16. How does Iraq's Constitution address the issue of corruption?

كيف يعالج دستور العراق مسألة الفساد؟

The Constitution of Iraq takes corruption very seriously, recognizing it as a threat to democracy, governance, and national stability. It includes provisions that require government institutions to operate with transparency and accountability. These provisions mandate that public officials act in the public interest and that they are held accountable for mismanagement or any illegal activity. The Constitution empowers the state to implement anti-corruption measures and create independent bodies, such as the Commission of Integrity, to investigate and prosecute corruption cases. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of protecting public resources and ensuring that government operations are free from misuse.

يعالج دستور العراق مسألة الفساد بجدية، إذ يعتبره تهديدًا للديمقراطية والحكم واستقرار الدولة. يحتوي على بنود تلزم المؤسسات الحكومية بالعمل بشفافية ومساءلة. هذه البنود تتطلب من المسؤولين العاميين أن يعملوا بما يحقق المصلحة العامة وأن يتم محاسبتهم على سوء الإدارة أو أي نشاط غير قانوني. يمنح الدستور الدولة الحق في تنفيذ تدابير لمكافحة الفساد وإنشاء هيئات مستقلة، مثل هيئة النزاهة، للتحقيق في قضايا الفساد ومقاضاة المسؤولين عنها. كما يشدد على أهمية حماية الموارد العامة وضمان أن تكون العمليات الحكومية خالية من سوء الاستخدام.

17. What is the role of the Commission of Integrity (COI) in Iraq?

ما هو دور هيئة النزاهة في العراق؟

The Commission of Integrity (COI) is responsible for investigating corruption and ensuring transparency in government operations. It works to prevent corruption by monitoring public institutions and holding public officials accountable for any unlawful activity.

تعد هيئة النزاهة مسؤولة عن التحقيق في الفساد وضمان الشفافية في العمليات الحكومية. تعمل على منع الفساد من خلال مراقبة المؤسسات العامة ومحاسبة المسؤولين عن أي نشاط غير قانوني.

18. How does the Commission of Integrity (COI) carry out its investigations?

كيف تقوم هيئة النزاهة بتنفيذ تحقيقاتها؟

The COI conducts investigations by gathering evidence, auditing public accounts, and interviewing witnesses. It has the authority to request documents, summon individuals for questioning, and take legal action against those involved in corrupt activities.

تقوم الهيئة بتنفيذ التحقيقات من خلال جمع الأدلة، ومراجعة الحسابات العامة، واستجواب الشهود. ولها سلطة طلب الوثائق، واستدعاء الأفراد للتحقيق، واتخاذ الإجراءات القانونية ضد المتورطين في الأنشطة الفاسدة.

English Term	Arabic Translation
Commission of Integrity (COI)	هيئة النزاهة
Corruption	الفساد
Transparency	الشفافية
Investigation	التحقيق
Public Institutions	المؤسسات العامة
Public Officials	المسؤولون الحكوميون
Unlawful Activity	نشاط غير قانوني
Monitoring	المراقبة
Auditing	التدقيق
Evidence	الأدلة
Witnesses	الشهود
Legal Action	الإجراءات القانونية
Arrest Warrants	أوامر بالقبض
Raids	المداهمات
Mismanagement	سوء الإدارة
Public Resources	الموارد العامة
Anti-Corruption Measures	تدابير مكافحة الفساد
Ethical Standards	المعايير الأخلاقية
Criminal Charges	التهم الجنائية
Bribery	الرشوة
Embezzlement	الاختلاس
Financial Accountability	المساءلة المالية
Anti-Corruption Laws	قوانين مكافحة الفساد

Best of Luck