

Article 7 [State Goals]

Justice, Liberty, and Equality are the pillars of society; co-operation and mutual help are the firmest bonds between citizens.

Article 8 [Guardian State]

The State safeguards the pillars of Society and ensures security, tranquility, and equal opportunities for citizens.

Article 9 [Family]

The family is the corner stone of Society. It is founded on religion, morality, and patriotism. Law shall preserve the integrity of the family, strengthen its ties, and protect under its support motherhood and childhood.

Article 10 [Youth Protection]

The State cares for the young and protects them from exploitation and from moral, physical, and spiritual neglect.

Article 11 [Old Age Protection]

The State ensures aid for citizens in old age, sickness, or inability to work. It also provides them with services of social security, social aid, and medical care.

Article 12 [Arab Heritage]

The State safeguards the heritage of Islam and of the Arabs and contributes to the furtherance of human civilization.

Article 13 [Education]

Education is a fundamental requisite for the progress of society, assured and promoted by the State.

Article 14 [Science, Arts]

The State shall promote science, letters, and the arts and encourage scientific research therein.

Article 15 [Health Care]

The State cares for public health and for means of prevention and treatment of diseases and epidemics.

Article 16 [Property Rights]

Property, capital, and work are fundamental constituents of the social structure of the State and of the national wealth. All of them are individual rights with a social function as regulated by law.

Article 17 [Public Property]

Public property is inviolable and its protection is the duty of every citizen.

Article 18 [Private Property, Inheritance]

(1) Private property is inviolable. No one shall be prevented from disposing of his property except within the limits of the law. No property shall be expropriated except for the public benefit under the circumstances and in the manner specified by law, and on condition that just compensation is paid.

(2) Inheritance is a right governed by the Islamic Shari'a.

Article 19 [Confiscation]

General confiscation of the property of any person shall be prohibited. Confiscation of particular property as a penalty may not be inflicted except by court judgment in the circumstances specified by law.

Article 20 [National Economy]

The national economy shall be based on social justice. It is founded on fair co-operation between public and private activities. Its aim shall be economic development, increase of productivity, improvement of the standard of living, and achievement of prosperity for citizens, all within the limits of the law.

Article 21 [Natural Resources]

Natural resources and all revenues there from are the property of the State. It shall ensure their preservation and proper exploitation, due regard being given to the requirements of State security and the national economy.

Article 22 [Employment, Tenements]

Relations between employers and employees and between landlords and tenants shall be regulated by law on economic principles, due regard being given to the rules of social justice.

Article 23 [Banking]

The State shall encourage both co-operative activities and savings, and supervise the system of credit.

Article 24 [Taxation]

Social justice shall be the basis of taxes and public imposts.

Article 25 [State Burdens]

The State shall ensure the solidarity of society in shouldering burdens resulting from public disasters and calamities, and provide compensation for war damages or injuries received by any person as a result of the discharge of his military duties.

Article 26 [Public Office]

(1) Public office is a national service entrusted to those who hold it. Public officials, in the exercise of their duties, shall aim at the public interest.

(2) Aliens may not hold public offices except in the cases specified by law.