

Country: Iraq

Year: 1945

Head of government: Hamdial-Bajaji

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. Eppel (1992: 112) identifies al-Pachachi as rightist, writing "Hamdi al-Pachachi, a conservative politician opposed to social and economic changes, who continued to control Iraq after the war was over by means of emergency orders, demonstrated but little activity in foreign affairs."

Year: 1946

Head of government: Nuri Pasha al-Said

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen identifies Pashaas-Said party as Ahd (Conservative Party) and ID (Constitutional Union Party). Eppel (1998: 245) identifies al-Said as rightist, writing "But they were very few indeed.

Conspicuous among them was Kamil al-Chadirchi, a rich land-owner with moderate socialist views, who figured prominently in both organizations that shared these trends-al-Ahali in the 1930s and the National Democratic Party starting in 1946. Despite their close ties to the conservative Nuri al-Said, who objected to any change, Jabr and Fadhil al-Jamali, two senior Shii politicians, also sought a way to involve the effendiyya and aimed for development and modernization, with a view to halting the rise of radical leftist forces." Eppel (1999: 421) reiterates that Nuri al-Said' was rightist, writing, "Nuri al-Sa'id, the strongest and most conservative politician in Iraq, despite his contempt for party politics, was forced to organize his own party, al-Ittihad al-Dusturi (the Constitutional Union), which relied on the support of the landowners, tribal notables, wealthy and senior professionals and bureaucrats, and the most conservative sectors of the ruling elite."Grassmuck (1960: 398) corroborates, identifying Nuri al-Said's later party as rightist, writing: "After the Arab-Israeli War in 1949, the dominant government groups in Iraq sought party organization and Nuri al-Sa'id formed his Constitutional Union Party. Within a few years, an associate of Nuri, Salih Jabr, broke away from this group to form his own Socialist Nation Party which drew its main strength from southern Iraq and from members of Jabr's own Islamic Shi'ite sect. Both parties were essentially conservative."

Year: 1947

Head of government: Sayyid Salih Jabr

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen identifies head of government's party as UI (People's Socialist Party). (1960: 398) identifies Salih Jabr's as conservative: "After the Arab-Israeli War in 1949, the dominant government groups in Iraq sought party organization and Nuri al-Sa'id formed his Constitutional Union Party. Within a few years, an associate of Nuri, Salih Jabr, broke away from this group to form his own Socialist Nation Party which drew its main strength from southern Iraq and from members of Jabr's own Islamic Shi'ite sect. Both parties were essentially conservative." Batatu (1978: 465-6) corroborates that Jabr was right-wing: "In the last years of the monarchy, the right-wing Independence party, though quite devoid of the Marxist ethos, spoke and grumbled in a Marxist way. In 1951, when the public had not yet learned to distinguish "socialism" from "communism," the one-time Prime Minister Salih Jabr christened his party, which was anchored on landowners and semifeudal tribal shaikhs, the Socialist Party of the Nation: he was only one of many who in that decade wrapped themselves with the cloak of socialism in the hope of borrowing a little of its popularity." Eppel (1999: 421) stated that Jabr was less conservative than al-Sa'id, but nonetheless still conservative: "Salih Jabr, close as he was to the conservative Nuri al-Sa'id, had an actively positive attitude to development and modernization, and sought to assign governmental and administrative positions to young men of the effendiyya."

Years: 1948

Head of government: Muzahimal-Bajaji / Muzahim al-Pachachi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. Batatu (1978: 530) implicitly identifies Pachachi as right-wing, by characterizing his government as recalcitrant and contrasting it with the economic reforms that King Faisal II wished to enact: "The Regent began to nurse the hope of rallying the more conscious elements of the middle class to the crown by giving them a limited stake in the body politic and instituting economic reforms and constitutional liberties. The regent had pledged his regime to such a path in an unusual speech that he delivered on December 27, 1945. A whole month, however, slipped away after that, and not a sign of change could be discerned. The established classes that directly controlled the state apparatus, fearing a diminution of their influence, demurred. The feeling gained ground in popular circles that no real concessions would be forthcoming. However, on January 31, 1946, the recalcitrant government of al-Pachachi fell."

Years: 1949

Head of Government: Ali Jawdat al-Ayubi /Ayyubi

Ideology:

Description: While V-Dem identifies Nuri Pasha al-Said as head of government at the end of 1949, World Statesmen instead identifies Ali Jawdat al-Ayubi as HoG on December 31st: “10 Dec 1949 - 5 Feb 1950 Ali Jaudat al-Aiyubi”.

Batatu (1978: 180) corroborates. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. Batatu notes that Ayyubi was a military officer very close to King Faisal: “Of course, Faisal relied, in the first place, on the officers who fought for him longest or stood by his side through danger or adversity—on such men, in other words, as Ja‘far al-‘AskarI, Nurl as-Sa‘Id, Jamil al-Midfa‘I, and ‘A II Jawdat al-Ayyubl, all of whom rose eventually to the premiership.” From his ties to the King and to as-Said, who has been identified as right-wing, one could plausibly infer (assuming continuity) that Ayyubi too was right-wing.”

Years: 1950-1951

Head of government: Nuri Pasha al-Said

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. Grassmuck (1960: 398) identifies Nuri al-Said's party as the Constitutional Union Party, and identifies the party as right: “After the Arab-Israeli War in 1949, the dominant government groups in Iraq sought party organization and Nuri al-Sa'id formed his Constitutional Union Party. Within a few years, an associate of Nuri, Salih Jabr, broke away from this group to form his own Socialist Nation Party which drew its main strength from southern Iraq and from members of Jabr's own Islamic Shi'ite sect. Both parties were essentially conservative.” Eppel (1999: 421) corroborates Nuri al-Said's party as the Constitutional Union Party, and the ideology as right: “Nuri al-Sa'id, the strongest and most conservative politician in Iraq, despite his contempt for party politics, was forced to organize his own party, al-Ittihad al-Dusturi (the Constitutional Union), which relied on the support of the landowners, tribal notables, wealthy and senior professionals and bureaucrats, and the most conservative sectors of the ruling elite.” Eppel (1998: 245) reiterates that al-Said was rightist, writing “But they were very few indeed. Conspicuous among them was Kamil al-Chadirchi, a rich land-owner with moderate socialist views, who figured prominently in both organizations that shared these trends-al-Ahali in the 1930s and the National Democratic Party starting in 1946. Despite their close ties to the conservative Nuri al-Said, who objected to any change, Jabr and Fadhil al-Jamali, two senior Shii politicians, also sought a way to involve the effendiyya and aimed for development and modernization, with a view to halting the rise of radical leftist forces.”

Years: 1952

Head of government: Nur al-Din Mahmud

Ideology:

Description: While V-Dem identifies Mustafa Mahmud al-Umari as head of government, Eppel (1999: 421) and World Statesmen (2019) identify Nur al-Din Mahmud as head of government at the end of 1952. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. Eppel (1999: 421) identifies al-Din Mahmud's party affiliation as none: "The demonstrations and riots of November 1952, which were suppressed by the army, led to the formation of a military government headed by General Nur al-Din Mahmud and the declaration of martial law. This was not a coup d'etat, but an appeal to the army *by the elite and the palace* (emphasis added), who asked it to enforce order in Baghdad. The Nur al-Din Mahmud regime held elections to parliament on 17 January 1953, according to a new electoral system which, although it included significant changes, did not satisfy the opposition parties, which boycotted the elections in protest against the imposition of martial law, the censorship and the intervention of the government in the electoral process." Batatu (1978: 669) indicates that Mahmud was imposing order against communist protesters, and so it is plausible to infer that he was either right-wing or nonideological: "The army was quickly called in, and General Nur-ud-Din Mahmud, the chief of staff, a Kurd by descent but a Turk by type, was given the mandate to form a new government. Within hours he proclaimed martial law, dissolved the opposition parties, locked up their leaders, and ordered arrests all over Baghdad. But the real power over the insurrectionary crowds, the invisible Communist party center, remained intact."

Years: 1953

Head of government: Muhammad Fadhel al-Jamali

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. Eppel (1999: 417f) identifies Fadhil al-Jamali as rightist, writing: "During Fadhil al-Jamali's term of office as Prime Minister of Iraq, between 17 September 1953 and 29 April 1954, a last attempt was made by the politicians and bureaucrats of the conservative ruling class, who understood that, in order to survive, the regime would have to undergo a controlled process of socio-economic and political change and reform, as a means of halting the political unrest among the westernized middle stratum and the poorer strata." Eppel (1999: 431) adds: "Al-Jamali, although close to Nuri and a member of the conservative elite, believed in reliance on the USA, in accordance with his

views regarding the necessity for economic development and limited socio-political reform.”

Years: 1954-1956

Head of government: Nuri Pasha al-Said

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Nuri Pasha al-Said's party affiliation as none. Grassmuck (1960:398) identifies Nuri al-Said's party as the Constitutional Union Party, and identifies the party as right: “After the Arab-Israeli War in 1949, the dominant government groups in Iraq sought party organization and Nuri al-Sa'id formed his Constitutional Union Party. Within a few years, an associate of Nuri, Salih Jabr, broke away from this group to form his own Socialist Nation Party which drew its main strength from southern Iraq and from members of Jabr's own Islamic Shi'ite sect. Both parties were essentially conservative.” Eppel (1999: 421) corroborates Nuri al-Said's party as the Constitutional Union Party, and the ideology as right: “Nuri al-Sa'id, the strongest and most conservative politician in Iraq, despite his contempt for party politics, was forced to organize his own party, al-Ittihad al-Dusturi (the Constitutional Union), which relied on the support of the landowners, tribal notables, wealthy and senior professionals and bureaucrats, and the most conservative sectors of the ruling elite.” World Statesmen (2020) notes that the Constitutional Union existed from Nov. 1949 to August 1954 as a “liberal reform, pro-western” group. Party Facts (2020) notes Constitutional Union's existence to be from 1949-1954. Eppel (1998: 245) reiterates that al-Said was rightist, writing “But they were very few indeed. Conspicuous among them was Kamil al-Chadirchi, a rich land-owner with moderate socialist views, who figured prominently in both organizations that shared these trends-al-Ahali in the 1930s and the National Democratic Party starting in 1946. Despite their close ties to the conservative Nuri al-Said, who objected to any change, Jabr and Fadhil al-Jamali, two senior Shii politicians, also sought a way to involve the effendiyya and aimed for development and modernization, with a view to halting the rise of radical leftist forces.”

Years: 1957

Head of government: Abdul Wahhab Marjan / Mirjan

Ideology: Right

Description: CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. While V-Dem identifies Ali Jaudatal-Aiyubi as head of government at the end of 1957, World Statesmen identifies Abdul Wahhab Marjan as HoG on 31 Dec 1957 instead: “15 Dec 1957 - 3 Mar 1958”. Rulers.org corroborates. Lentz corroborates:

“ABDUL WAHAB MARJAN (Prime Minister, December 5, 1957-March 3, 1958). [...] He formed a government as prime minister on December 5, 1957.” Batatu (1978: 306-7) identifies Mirjan as closely tied to al-Said, who has been identified as right-wing, and context corroborates this as Mirjan is contrasted with a left-wing candidate: “They had nominated to the Central Administrative Committee seven of [the National Democratic Party’s] founders, but the majority of the 760 members that attended the meeting defeated ‘Abd-ul-Wahhab Mirjan, one of the nominees, and elected instead a left-winger, the Baghdadi lawyer Zaki ‘Abd-ul Wahhab. This led to the withdrawal from the party of Mirjan, whom Nur as-Sa‘id soon attracted to his own circle and eventually elevated to the premiership.”

Years: 1958-1962

Head of government: Abdul Karim Kassem

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does identifies head of government’s party as non-party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. Bill (1969: 53) identifies Kassem’s ideology as left: “Kassem and the military officers who seized power in Iraq in 1958 came to rely very heavily upon the support of Communist groups... Because large numbers of men within the military came to share the same values as these opposition civilian groups and because Kassem was forced to move against his own main base of civilian support (the Communists) in order to maintain his independence, he did not fare as well as his counterparts in Egypt...”

Years: 1963-1964

Head of government: Tahir Yahya

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. Perspective monde identifies head of government’s party as Arab Socialist Union. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Yahya’s party affiliation as none from 1963-1965 and IIA from 1967-1968.” World Statesmen (2020) identifies Arab Socialist Union (IIA) as left: “IIA = Ittihad al-Ishtiraki al-Arabi (Arab Socialist Union, Nasserist, leftist, only legal party 1963-1968).” Party Facts (2020) notes IIA’s existence to be from 1964-1968. Nyrop (1971) also concurs with the party’s foundation year of 1964 noting, “President Abdul Salam Arif, on July 14 1964, announced the formation of the Arab Socialist Union-Iraqi Region.” Axtmann (2001) notes “On 8 February 1963 an alliance of pan-arabist forces, the *Ba’th* party and the army, overthrew Qasim’s regime; Aref took over the presidential office and on 18 November 1963 removed Premier Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and the *Ba’thist* National Council of the Revolutionary Command (NCRC) from power. He banned all political

parties and founded the Arab Socialist Union (ASU) as a single party structured after the model of the Egyptian Arab Socialist Union.”

Years: 1965

Head of government: Abdul Rahman al-Bazzaz

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. Lentz (1994, p. 417) identifies Bazzaz as leftist: “Bazzaz was a moderate Socialist and was regarded as a competent administrator”.

Batatu (1978: 1034) seems to corroborate: “Dr. ‘Abd-ur-Rahman al-Bazzaz, a 52-year-old Baghdadi conservative nationalist, an ex-dean of the Law School, a former ambassador to London, and secretary general to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. [...] Like the premier, the new cabinet was conservative nationalist. It bound itself to the achievement of Iraqi unity; the maintenance of “ the supremacy of the law” ; the speeding up of steps for the ushering in of parliamentary life; the pursuit of a “ wise Arab socialist” policy aiming at “ a higher production and an equitable distribution,” and “ regardful of both the public and private sectors” ; and, finally, continued cooperation with the U.A.R., “ due account being taken of our special circumstances.”

Years: 1966

Head of government: Naji Talib / Taleb

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. Batatu (1978: 1064-5) identifies Taleb as centrist/nonideological: “He was now reputedly a middle of-the-roader in his social views, and while politically he wavered between an independent nationalist attitude and a mild Nasirism, he had succeeded in remaining in the good graces of all the contending military factions. The government that he formed on August 9 bore more the imprint of specialism than of politics, and was composed of seven army officers and twelve civilians—for the greater part, higher officials. Naji Taleb had appealed to the various nonideological military factions and to the more basic nationalist forces, the Ba‘thists and Nasirites—who were beginning to surface again—to cooperate with him, but could not reconcile their contradictory demands.” Lentz (1999) notes “He was chosen as the compromise candidate for prime minister on August 9th, 1966... [but] was unable to settle the factionalism rampant in the government”.

Year: 1967

Head of government: Tahir Yahya

Ideology: Left

Description: World Statesmen (2019) and Rulers (2019) identify Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr instead of Tahir Yahya as head of government on December 31, 1968. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as Arab Socialist Union. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Arab Socialist Union (IIA) as left: "IIA = Ittihad al-Ishtiraki al-Arabi (Arab Socialist Union, Nasserist, leftist, only legal party 1963-1968)". In V-Party (2020) 1 expert identifies head of government party's ideology as "left" (-2.083) in 1970.

Years: 1968-1978

Head of government: Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr

Ideology: Left

Description: World Statesmen (2019) and Rulers (2019) identify Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr instead of Tahir Yahya as head of government on December 31, 1968. HoG does not identify ideology. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies head of government's party as Ba'ath. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as Ba'ath. DPI does not identify Ba'ath's ideology. In V-Party (2020) 1 expert identifies head of government party's ideology as "left" (-2.083) in 1970 and 2 experts identify head of government's party ideology as "left" (-2.235) in 1975. Cammett et al. (2015: 187) identify Ba'ath as left: "this party called for Arab unity and socialism and has tried to propagate its message throughout the Arab world". Political Handbook of the World (2006) notes that Baath led "the right wing of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (*Hizb al-Baath*)". Axtmann (2001) notes "On 17 July 1968 the *Ba'th* party led by General Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Saddam Hussein al-Takriti took power. Since then the Arab Socialist *Ba'th* Party (ASBP) has dominated public life."

Years: 1979-1990

Head of government: Saddam Hussein al-Majid al-Tikriti

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies head of government's party as Ba'ath. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as Ba'ath. DPI does not identify Ba'ath's ideology. In V-Party (2020) 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "left" (-2.235) in 1975, "left" (-1.626) in 1980, "Center-left" (-1.084) in 1984 and "Center-left" (-1.03) in 1989. Perspective Monde identifies head of government's ideology as moderate left. Cammett et al. (2015: 187) identify Ba'ath as left: "this party called for Arab unity and socialism and has tried to propagate its message throughout the Arab world." Political Handbook of the World (2006) notes that Baath led "the right wing of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (*Hizb al-Baath*)". Axtmann (2001) notes "On 17 July 1968 the *Ba'th* party led by General Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and

Saddam Hussein al-Takriti took power. Since then the Arab Socialist *Ba'ath* Party (ASBP) has dominated public life. Shortly after the 1968 revolution Saddam Hussein emerged as the *strong man* of the regime. In 1979 he became Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), President of the Republic and Chief of the Armed Forces.”

Years: 1991-1992

Head of government: Muhammad Hamza al-Zubaydi

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen identifies head of government's party as Ba'ath. In V-Party (2020) 1 expert identifies head of government party's ideology as “Center-left” (-1.03) in 1989. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as Ba'ath. Political Handbook of the World (2006) notes that Baath lead “the right wing of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (*Hizb al-Baath*)”. Perspective Monde identifies Zubaydi's ideology as moderate left.

Years: 1993

Head of government: Ahmad Hussein Khudayiras-Samarrai

Ideology: Left

Description: Perspective Monde (2020), World Statesmen (2019) identify Saddam Hussein al-Majid al-Tikriti instead of Ahmad Hussein Khudayiras-Samarrai as head of government on December 31, 1994. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen identifies head of government's party as Ba'ath. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as Ba'ath. In V-Party (2020) 1 expert identifies head of government party's ideology as “Center-left” (-1.03) in 1989. Perspective Monde identifies Samarrai's ideology as moderate left.

Years: 1994-2002

Head of government: Saddam Hussein al-Majid al-Tikriti

Ideology: Left

Description: Perspective Monde (2020), World Statesmen (2019) identify Saddam Hussein al-Majid al-Tikriti instead of Ahmad Hussein Khudayiras-Samarrai as head of government on December 31, 1994. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies head of government's party as Ba'ath. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as Ba'ath. DPI does not identify Ba'ath's ideology. In V-Party (2020) 1 expert identifies head of government party's ideology as “Center-left” (-1.03) in 1989 and “Center-left” (-1.61) in 1996 and 2000. Perspective Monde identifies head of government's ideology as moderate left. Cammett et al. (2015: 187) identify Ba'ath as left: “this party called for Arab unity and socialism and has tried to propagate its message throughout the Arab world.” “this party called for Arab unity and

socialism and has tried to propagate its message throughout the Arab world” (187). Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as leftist.

Year: 2003

Head of government: Lewis Paul Bremer III

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies head of government party as United States. Dobbins et al. (2009) notes Bremer is the head of the Coalition Provisional Authority and identifies it as right: “The COA economic policy has been criticized as being naively ideological in its devotion to deregulation and free-market principles” and “The economic policy of the CPA... was to blend of wild-eyed and hopelessly unrealistic radical reforms, supposedly to introduce a liberal market economy.” Ortiz de Zárate (2018) writes “Abadi and his CGI colleagues came into conflict with Bremer over the US administrator's decrees to impose an ultra-liberal market economy framework in Iraq, with minimal regulations and controls, as well as the privatization of most of the country's state-owned companies, including those providing basic infrastructure services. The economic dictates of the occupying power preceded the transfer of power and sovereignty to Iraqi authorities with electoral legitimacy. Abadi left the Cabinet when the Interim Government of Iraq was formed in June 2004, which, with the secular Shiite Iyad Allawi, leader of the Iraqi National Accord (INA), at its head, received formal sovereignty from the now dissolved CPA.”

Year: 2004

Head of government: Iyad Allawi

Ideology: Center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies head of government's party as Iraqi National Alliance (INA). Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as Party as Iraqi National Alliance. Perspective Monde identifies Allawi's ideology as centrist. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Allawi's party as INA and the INA as centrist, “Iraqi National Accord, centrist, liberal, secular, anti-Saddam, illegal until 2003, est. 1991.” The Encyclopedia Britannica notes “Allāwī was chosen as one of the 25 members of the U.S.-backed provisional governing council” and later “was named prime minister of the interim government [where] Allāwī adopted a policy of trying to reconcile with Ba‘thists.”

Year: 2005

Head of government: Ibrahimal-Shiqr al-Jaafari

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies head of government's party as Islamic Dawa Party (IDM). Perspective monde identifies

head of government's party as Islamic Dawa Party. World Statesmen identifies IDM as right-wing: "IDM = Hizb al-Da'wa al-Islamiyya (Islamic Dawa Party, Shia Islamist, Islamic democracy, right-wing, banned 1980-2003, est.1957)". Ortiz de Zárate (2005) writes "Dawa, also called Hizb Ad Da'wa Al Islamiyah or Dawa Islamic Party (DIP), took shape between 1957 and 1958 on the initiative of a group of Shiite notables from the holy cities of Najaf and Karbala. This collective, made up of clerics and laymen, and emulating the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, sought to invigorate Islamic culture and society, which it considered to be in decline, and was quick to resist secular reformist policies, socialist and pro-women's rights policies implemented by the regime of General Abdel Karim Kassem and then brought to their peak, with different ideological foundations, by the successive dictatorial governments of Nasserist and Baathist majority... Beyond purely reactive actions against the established order, the Dawa elaborated a long-term program in which the Islamic revolution and the theocratic state appeared as goals worthy of being achieved through a thorough doctrinal preparation of the masses." Hasan (2019) writes "This was manifested in the crucial role played by Ayatollah Mohammed Baqir al-Sadr, a Shia cleric who became Dawa's patron and key ideologue. In his writings, Sadr tried to present Islam as an alternative to liberalism and communism, while asserting the role of Shia clergy in political leadership".

Years: 2006-2013

Head of government: Nuri Kamilil-Maliki

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies head of government's party as IDM. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as Islamic Dawa Party. World Statesmen identifies IDM as right-wing: "IDM = Hizb al-Da'wa al-Islamiyya (Islamic Dawa Party, Shia Islamist, Islamic democracy, right-wing, banned 1980-2003, est.1957)". Ortiz de Zárate (2005) writes "Dawa, also called Hizb Ad Da'wa Al Islamiyah or Dawa Islamic Party (DIP), took shape between 1957 and 1958 on the initiative of a group of Shiite notables from the holy cities of Najaf and Karbala. This collective, made up of clerics and laymen, and emulating the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, sought to invigorate Islamic culture and society, which it considered to be in decline, and was quick to resist secular reformist policies, socialist and pro-women's rights policies implemented by the regime of General Abdel Karim Kassem and then brought to their peak, with different ideological foundations, by the successive dictatorial governments of Nasserist and Baathist majority... Beyond purely reactive actions against the established order, the Dawa elaborated a long-term program in which the Islamic revolution and the theocratic state appeared as goals worthy of being achieved through a thorough doctrinal preparation of the masses." Hasan (2019) writes "This was manifested in the crucial role played by Ayatollah Mohammed Baqir al-Sadr, a Shia cleric who became Dawa's

patron and key ideologue. In his writings, Sadr tried to present Islam as an alternative to liberalism and communism, while asserting the role of Shia clergy in political leadership”.

Years: 2014-2017

Head of government: Haider Jawad Kadhim Al-Abadi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies head of government's party as IDM. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as Islamic Dawa Party. World Statesmen identifies Al-Abadi's party as IDM. Political Handbook of the World identifies Al-Abadi's party as IDM. World Statesmen identifies IDM as right-wing: “IDM = Hizb al-Da'wa al-Islamiyya (Islamic Dawa Party, Shia islamist, Islamic democracy, right-wing, banned 1980-2003, est.1957)”. Ortiz de Zárate (2018) writes “Abadi and his CGI colleagues came into conflict with Bremer over the US administrator's decrees to impose an ultra-liberal market economy framework in Iraq, with minimal regulations and controls, as well as the privatization of most of the country's state-owned companies, including those providing basic infrastructure services.” Ortiz de Zárate (2005) writes “Dawa, also called Hizb Ad Da'wa Al Islamiyah or Dawa Islamic Party (DIP), took shape between 1957 and 1958 on the initiative of a group of Shiite notables from the holy cities of Najaf and Karbala. This collective, made up of clerics and laymen, and emulating the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, sought to invigorate Islamic culture and society, which it considered to be in decline, and was quick to resist secular reformist policies, socialist and pro-women's rights policies implemented by the regime of General Abdel Karim Kassem and then brought to their peak, with different ideological foundations, by the successive dictatorial governments of Nasserist and Baathist majority... Beyond purely reactive actions against the established order, the Dawa elaborated a long-term program in which the Islamic revolution and the theocratic state appeared as goals worthy of being achieved through a thorough doctrinal preparation of the masses.” Hasan (2019) writes “This was manifested in the crucial role played by Ayatollah Mohammed Baqir al-Sadr, a Shia cleric who became Dawa's patron and key ideologue. In his writings, Sadr tried to present Islam as an alternative to liberalism and communism, while asserting the role of Shia clergy in political leadership”.

Years: 2018-2019

Head of government: Adil Abdul-Mahdi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies head of government's party as none. Perspective Monde (2020) identifies head of government's party as independent. Perspective Monde (2020) does not identify head of government's ideology. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Abdul-

Mahdi's party as non-party. Ortiz de Zárate (2018) writes "His long stay in France made Mahdi at the time a fervent ultra-left communist, specifically of the Maoist tendency... In 1982, Mahdi, without leaving his French refuge, redefined his radical opposition to Saddam from positions that entailed a 180-degree ideological shift: he renounced Marxism, a materialist doctrine hostile to religion, and embraced the confessionalism of Shiite Islam, the faith that ran in his family. It was the beginning of an equally intense militancy in the Supreme Congress for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIRI), a resistance party organized in the safe rear of Tehran by the cleric Muhammad Baqr al-Hakim and other notable Shiites fully identified with the ideological principles of the regime that emerged from the 1979 revolution in the neighboring country. From the beginning, the SCIRI, a splinter of the Islamic Dawa Party, was seen as a mere instrument of Iran's ayatollahs, eager to undermine the power of the Baath and the Sunni clan of Saddam Hussein, enemies at open war since the 1980 invasion by the Baghdad Army, by bringing into combat a powerful fifth column of Iraqi Shiites loyal to Khomeinism." Makiya (2020) writes "Abdul Mahdi... In his youth in the 1960s, he was a committed member of the Ba'th Party's National Guard and then became a follower of the Maoist split in the Iraqi Communist Party in the late 60s and early 70s. This was followed by a turn to political Islam, ending up after the revolution of 1979 as an ardent Shi'a sectarian and leading member of the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIRI). Throughout the 1990s, he remained a loyal follower of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the former Supreme Leader of Iran, and the underlying principles of extending the Islamic Revolution outside Iran. This personal trajectory combined with a French education in economics... [made] Abdul Mahdi... a favorite of the CPA; they saw in him the perfect Shi'a Islamist moderate to preside over post-Saddam Iraq... But, despite his colorful history, in an important sense Abdul Mahdi had never changed. He was not, and probably had never been, a "democrat," as that word is usually understood. He believed in "consensus" politics, which, as he described it to me in February 2003 during discussions we had in northern Iraq as members of the Iraqi opposition, involved forcing minorities (read Sunni Arabs) to accept majority views (read Shi'a Iraqis) as represented by "mass parties" (read SCIRI)."

Years: 2020

Head of government: Mustafa al-Kadhimi

Ideology:

Description: Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as none.

Perspective Monde (2020) identifies head of government's party as none.

Perspective Monde (2020) does not identify head of government's ideology.

World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as none.

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