REWAQ BAGHDAD CENTER

United Nations
Development Programme

IRAQ

National Human Development Report 2025

Citizenship and the Formulation of a New Social Contract

Concentrated summary

Baghdad - 2025

Introduction

Over two years of continuous work, this report (Iraq National Human Development Report 2025) was prepared. It addressed a significant theme specifically related to the circumstances the country experienced between 2010 and 2017. Terrorist groups delved deeper into their crimes, attempting to destroy the cohesive social fabric that has beautifully woven the lives of Iraqis throughout its history and its deeply rooted civilization. The research topic would not have been easy had it not been for the signs of recovery beginning to emerge with our people's determination to rise again, to the sound of the sacrifices of Iraqis, the unity of the national structure.

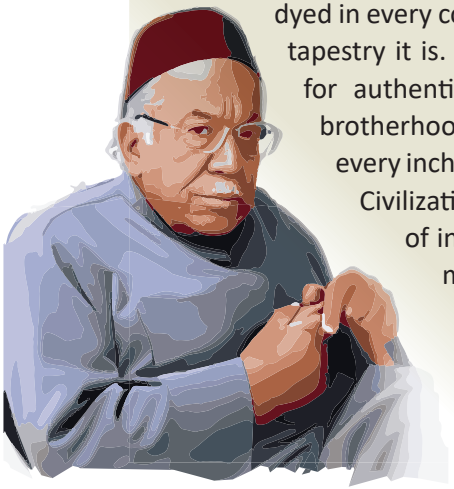
In light of this, the consensus was reached to adopt the issue of citizenship and the social contract, and to derive the elements of a social contract based on the principle of partnership in opinion and participation in dialogue. This was the beginning; A new national report adopts the international methodology for measuring human development, which has gained increasing international attention since the United Nations Development Programme published the first International Human Development Report in 1990.

This report is the third in Iraq, following the publication of two national reports in 2008 and 2014. The new national human development indices were derived using the results of the 2024 population census and the latest statistical data. The report, approximately 270 pages long, shifts in its nine chapters between statistical indices of human development and an intellectual and objective analysis of the concepts of citizenship and the social contract, drawing conclusions consistent with the aforementioned statistical effort.

However, the new addition to this report is the launch of an initiative, the first at the international level, to express numerical evidence of the concepts of citizenship and the traditional social contract, and to advocate for a new social contract. The report, with the blessing of international experts specializing in measurement methodologies, succeeded in calculating and analyzing these indices. The report concludes by formulating the pillars of a new social contract in Iraq.

This report represents the result of extensive and joint cooperation between the Baghdad Center for Public Policy and the United Nations Development Programme, under the auspices of the Ministry of Planning and the Advisory Committee. It reflects the perspectives of the authors and

researchers, based on an independent and neutral approach. It is directed to the government and all those interested in human development issues, with the hope of achieving real progress that will raise the value of the Human Development Index in Iraq from the "high development level" it reached according to the 2024 indicators, the first in Iraq's history, to the ranks of countries with a "very high level" by 2035.



This spirit is captured by the renowned Iraqi scholar Dr. Hussein Ali Mahfoudh, who offered a profound reflection titled "I Entrust You with Iraq", stating: I advise you to care for the people of Iraq: people of affection and fraternity, of sincerity and loyalty, of generosity and giving, of wisdom and intellect, of courage and nobility... Iraq is the Garden of Eden—here, Adam descended; here, humanity was born; here, writing was born; here, history was born; here, law and regulation were born, and civilization emerged. Iraq is the land of ancient civilization—vast and generous—where peoples have passed, and humanity has gathered; where civilizations met, and races and nations converged; where tribes and communities embraced, and sects and religions came to know each other; where beliefs, thoughts, and ideologies coexisted. It is a flourishing garden, a magnificent carpet woven across ages by every hand, dyed in every color, and shaped in every form—what a rich and extraordinary tapestry it is. Four letters define Iraq: 'Ain for honor, Ra for elevation, Alif for authenticity, and Qaf for antiquity—signifying distinction, dignity, brotherhood, and strength. A land of civilization and progress—above every inch lies a heritage, and beneath every inch, a city and a civilization. Civilization begets civilization; modernity begets modernity. It is a land of invention, discovery, and achievement. A land of prophets and messengers, and righteous figures, companions and scholars, poets and thinkers. Know Iraq as it deserves to be known. Value it as it should be valued. Strive together for its peace, serve it loyally, and remain devoted to it."

Report Summary

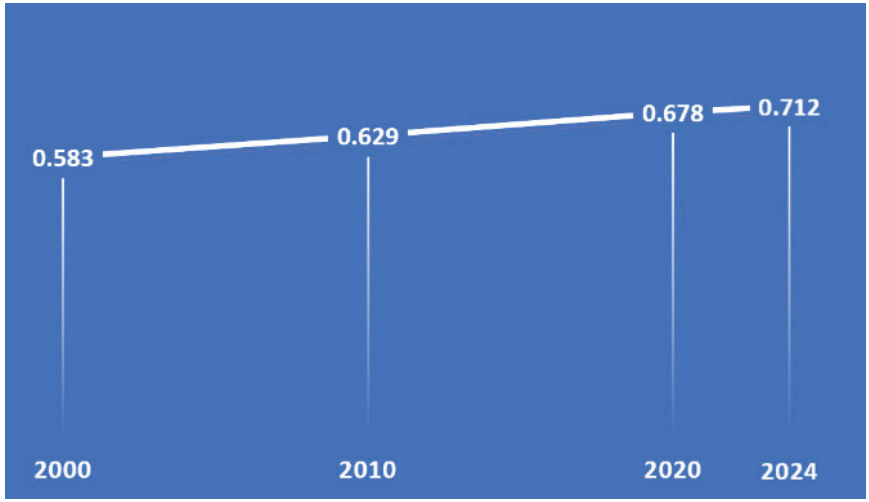
Following the publication of two National Human Development Reports for Iraq in 2008 and 2014, it was anticipated that subsequent reports would be issued on a regular basis. This expectation was grounded in the recognition that Iraq continues to undergo significant social, economic, political, and environmental transformations; developments that inevitably impact multiple dimensions of human development. However, significant events in Iraq after the launch of the second report prevented that. Terrorist organizations occupied vast areas of Iraq, displacing millions under difficult living conditions, accompanied by a collapse in oil prices, the main financial resource for Iraq, for several years. Then came the COVID-19 pandemic to disrupt many aspects of developmental work. These issues put the citizenship at the forefront of the debate.

However, the analytical tools available to address this intersection remain limited, given that the complexity of the subject necessitates approaches that extend beyond conventional methodologies. Accordingly, the report aimed to generate both quantitative and qualitative data through a combination of in-depth meetings, focus group discussions, and public opinion surveys. This approach was designed to complement official statistical sources with new data streams, thereby enhancing the capacity to develop human development indicators. The qualitative outputs generated through participatory activities were systematically presented and analyzed using qualitative methodologies. These insights formed a foundational component of the report, particularly in shaping key sections grounded in a series of critical questions: What do citizens prioritize: rights, duties, or a balance of both? How can the concept of citizenship be leveraged to establish an equitable relationship between rights and responsibilities? Is it possible to formulate a new social contract in place of the former one, which was largely characterized by submission to authority in exchange for protection and state-defined provisions? What would such a contract look like, and how can it be effectively communicated and embraced by societal actors? Have the comparisons with alternative models proposed by thinkers and specialists proven challenging? The report reviewed several models, objectively acknowledging the merit of their proposals while noting the practical limitations that hinder their implementation, such as the model presented by Shantayanan Devarajan, which is based on a scenario involving the direct conversion of oil revenues into cash transfers.

Other chapters of the 2025 National Human Development Report, on the other hand, were developed based on the analysis of a range of quantifiable evidence and data-driven indicators. A key enabler for this analytical approach was the availability of recent data, which supported the generation of diverse evidence-based indicators. Among the most significant sources were the Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey (IHSES 2023–2024) and the Ministry of Health's Annual Statistical Report for 2023, along with other credible and reliable statistical sources.

Human Development Indicies

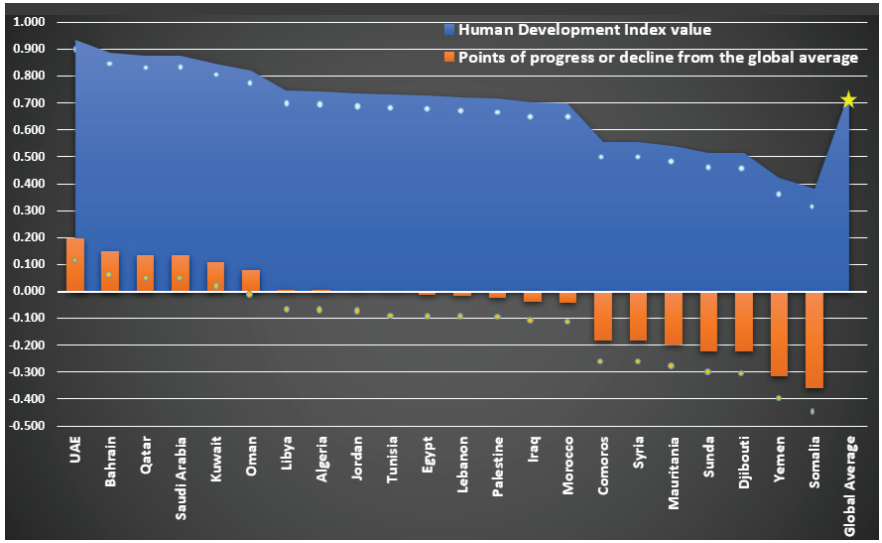
The report presented statistical tables related to human development indicators, providing both presentation and in-depth analysis. The report uses the latest national data to calculate the various indices (except for the PPP per capita indicator, which was sourced from the Human Development Index for Iraq in the 2023-2024 global report). This was necessary to go down to the subnational level, and also in order to present the latest statistical data. The use of the latest statistical data at the governorate level helped in calculating the human development indices at the governorate level for "local development purposes" and at the national level, which differ slightly from the value of the index published in the Globel Human Development Report, and in the classification of Iraq's level as well.



The values of indices in this report may vary from the HDI values presented in the global HDR which use international data. The analysis yielded significant findings, most notably the improvement in Iraq's National Human Development Index (HDI), which increased from 0.623 in 2008 to 0.712 in 2024, based on calculations derived from the most recent national statistical data. This marks the first time that Iraq's HDI has reached the threshold of countries classified as having high human development, even if it remains at the lower end of that range.

1. **However, Iraq's HDI still lags behind the global average, which currently stands at 0.734, compared to Iraq's 0.712.**
2. **Iraq's National Human Development Index (HDI) surpasses the estimated average for Arab countries by 8 points (0.712 compared to 0.704), positioning Iraq near the median among Arab states in terms of HDI value.**
3. **The six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Oman, are classified within the very high human development category, each recording HDI values exceeding 0.800. Both Libya and Algeria also register HDI values above Iraq's, though the differences are relatively marginal. This indicates that all Arab oil-producing countries currently report HDI levels higher than Iraq's. The data suggests that these countries have, over past decades, made more sustained and effective investments in human development, whereas Iraq's progress has been hindered by a series of conflicts, economic sanctions, and the impact of terrorism occupying parts of its territory. Nonetheless, it is important to note that ten Arab countries still fall within the low human development category.**

Nevertheless, there are ten Arab countries whose HDI levels fall into the low human development category

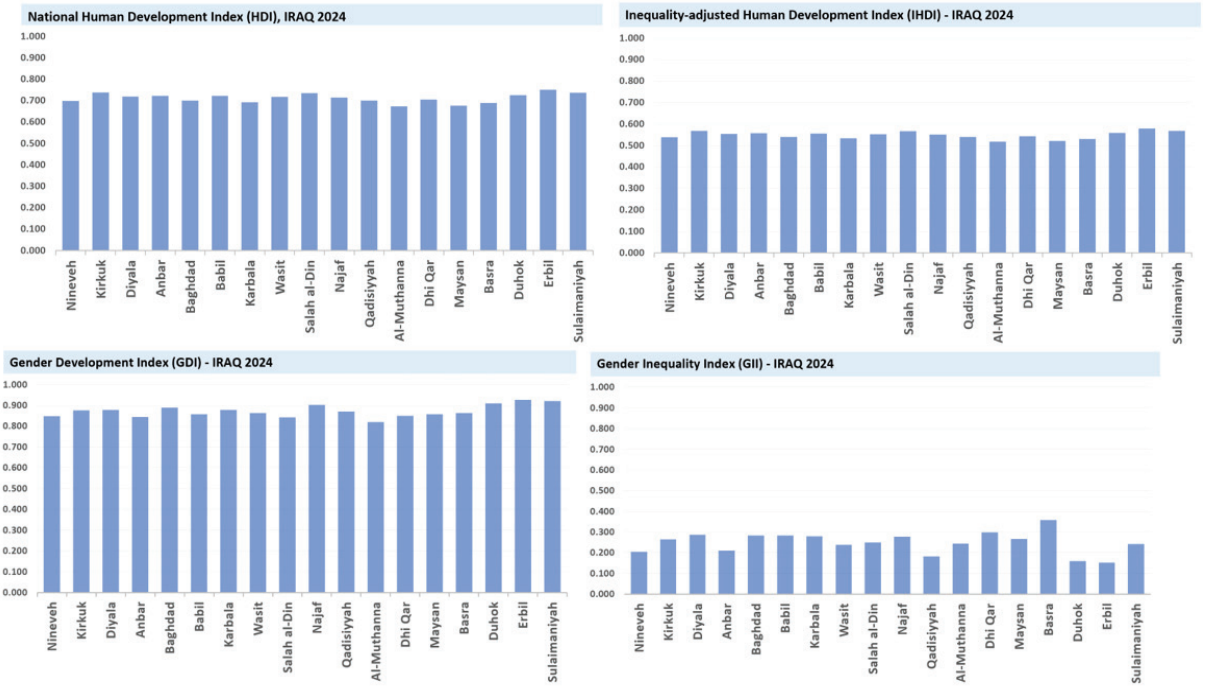


National Human Development Index (NHDI) – Iraq 2024

Governorate	Value of the Human Development Index	Life expectancy	Mean years of schooling	Expected years of schooling	Gross national income per capita	Health Index	Mean years of schooling index	Expected average years of schooling index	Education Index	Income Index
	HDI	Years	Years	Years	ppp					
Nineveh	0.699	76.7	7.9	10.8	0.872	0.523	0.602	0.563	969	0.694
Kirkuk	0.738	76.4	8.9	12.6	0.868	0.595	0.701	0.648	475	0.714
Diyala	0.719	75.5	9.1	12.4	0.854	0.605	0.688	0.647	367	0.672
Anbar	0.723	77.4	9.6	12.0	0.883	0.639	0.664	0.652	359	0.657
Baghdad	0.700	72.2	9.1	11.5	0.803	0.605	0.641	0.623	2007	0.687
Babil	0.722	74.5	9.7	12.5	0.838	0.644	0.694	0.669	458	0.670
Karbala	0.693	70.6	9.0	12.8	0.778	0.598	0.711	0.654	240	0.652
Wasit	0.718	74.4	9.4	11.6	0.837	0.626	0.646	0.636	362	0.696
Salah al-Din	0.736	77.0	9.1	12.7	0.877	0.607	0.706	0.656	412	0.693
Najaf	0.715	72.8	9.7	12.5	0.812	0.649	0.692	0.671	330	0.672
Qadisiyyah	0.700	75.1	8.7	12.5	0.848	0.577	0.693	0.635	231	0.638
Al-Muthanna	0.673	76.9	8.6	10.1	0.875	0.572	0.563	0.568	125	0.615
Dhi Qar	0.706	74.5	9.2	12.5	0.838	0.616	0.694	0.655	382	0.641
Maysan	0.676	76.8	8.1	9.9	0.874	0.541	0.548	0.545	216	0.650
Basra	0.689	72.5	8.8	12.1	0.808	0.587	0.671	0.629	542	0.644
Kurdistan Region	0.740	72.7	9.8	12.7	0.810	0.655	0.703	0.679	641	0.737
Duhok	0.726	72.9	9.0	12.8	0.814	0.602	0.713	0.657	384	0.714
Erbil	0.751	73.5	10.4	12.4	0.823	0.691	0.689	0.690	680	0.746
Sulaimaniyah	0.737	71.8	9.8	12.7	0.797	0.653	0.707	0.680	759	0.740
Iraq	0.712	74.1	9.1	12.0	0.832	0.608	0.667	0.637	9939.0	0.681

In analyzing the components of Iraq's National HDI, the report identified improvements across all dimensions. Life expectancy at birth increased to 74 years , reflecting a notable reduction in mortality rates, particularly among children under the age of five. Educational indicators also improved, with the average years of schooling reaching 8.2 years and expected years of schooling rising to 12.0 years , supported by a decline in dropout rates at the basic education level. Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP), was estimated at $9,092 ; an increase largely attributed to rising oil prices, Iraq's primary source of national income. This overall improvement was reflected across most governorates, though the degree of progress varied. A notable finding in the governorate comparison is the significant lag in human development levels in Al-Muthanna and Maysan, which recorded the lowest HDI rankings among all governorates. Furthermore, while national-level improvements are evident, disparities persist across the HDI dimensions. When adjusted for inequality, the HDI reveals a loss of approximately 23%.

The Four Main Human Development Indices for Governorates

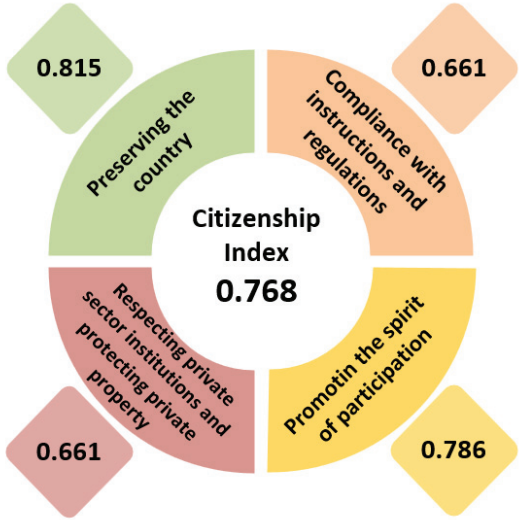


The Gender Development Index, which reflects progress made in advancing women's outcomes across dimensions of human development, was estimated at 0.882. Despite this, the human development level for women remains approximately 12% lower than that of men and falls short of the global average of 0.951. The gap in female achievements varies across the three core dimensions of the index. In the health dimension, the shortfall for females compared to males is estimated at 12.5%, while in education and income, the disparities rise to 28% and 23% respectively. It is evident that education is the most influential factor contributing to the decline in women's empowerment, followed by income. This gender disparity is further reflected in the Gender Inequality Index (GII), which was estimated at 0.409; a relatively high when compared to the global average.

The report also conducted an in-depth analysis of the interrelationships between various national indicators at the governorate level, examining how improvements in specific dimensions can positively influence overall human development outcomes. One notable example is the strong positive correlation identified between life expectancy at birth and the Human Development Index, with the correlation coefficient estimated at 0.75.

Pillars of Citizenship and the Social Contract

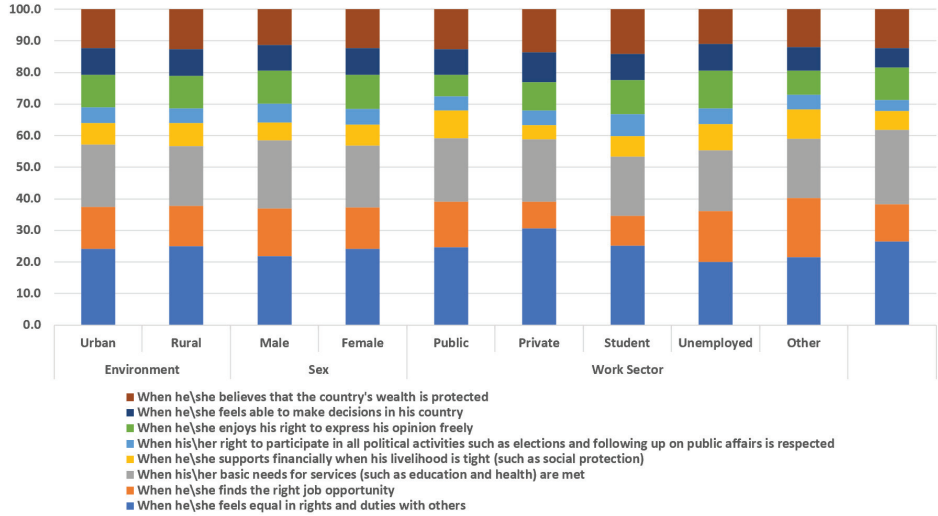
The results of the opinion poll conducted as part of the report's preparation, which aimed to develop appropriate quantitative measures for assessing citizenship and perceptions of the social contract from the standpoint of various social groups, identified four key dimensions that reflect citizens' perspectives on the meaning of citizenship: adherence to rules and regulations, respect for private sector institutions and protection of private property, safeguarding the nation, and fostering a spirit of participation. The analysis further revealed a relative balance in the perceived importance of each dimension, with all four contributing roughly 25% to the overall weight, and no significant variation observed across different demographic and socioeconomic groups, whether by geographic location (urban vs. rural), gender (male vs. female), educational attainment (from primary education to advanced degrees), employment sector, or age group (youth to elderly). This indicates a notable level of societal consensus and awareness regarding the value of these citizenship dimensions.



What distinguishes this analysis is the construction of three statistical indices: the Citizenship Index, the Traditional Social Contract Index, and the New Social Contract Index; each derived from the opinion poll data collected for this report. These indices were built upon a conceptual framework that envisions a transition from the traditional model of the social contract towards a new model.

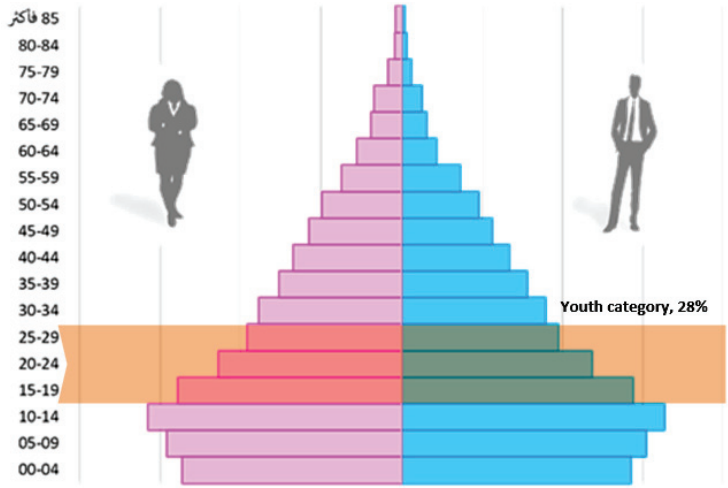
In this context, the concept of citizenship was analyzed from the perspective of Iraq's successive political transformations over the past century, beginning with the establishment of the Iraqi state following World War I. The results of the statistical analysis from the citizens' opinion poll revealed that fostering a sense of national belonging and respect for public property remains a prominent feature in the lives of Iraqis, with 82% affirming these values. The report identified several key challenges to building a comprehensive framework for citizenship. These include the resource curse and external interference, weak rule of law and limited access to justice, human security concerns, corruption as an impediment to justice, societal awareness gaps, and spatial disparities in development. In light of these challenges, advancing toward a unified and inclusive model of citizenship requires investing in new avenues for nurturing citizenship values in childhood and youth, including the integration of digital technologies in response to technical advancements, and strengthening the developmental roles of Iraqi women.

Main options that make Iraqi citizens feel a sense of belonging to their country



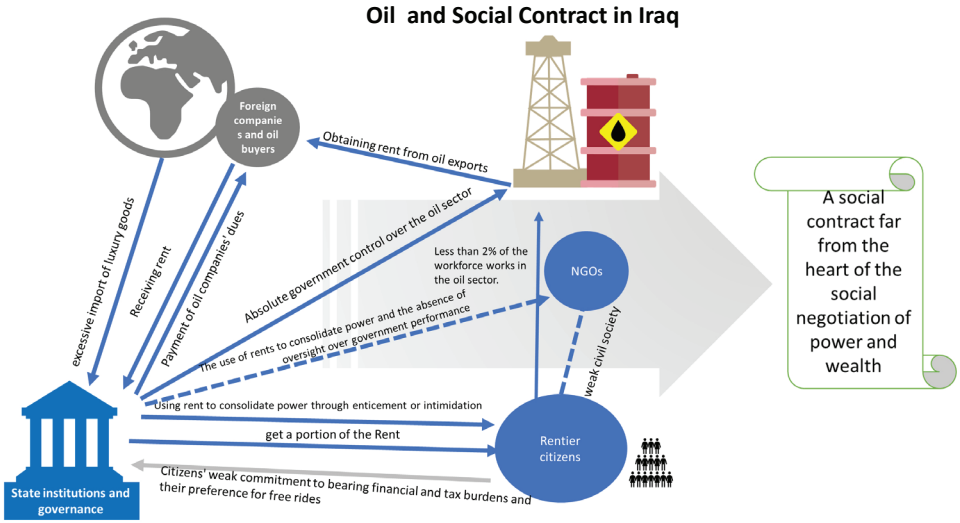
The report also explored the political legacy and transformations of the social contract, emphasizing that citizenship, in its core dimensions, forms the foundation of this contract. It traced the historical trajectory of citizenship and the social contract, with particular focus on the post-2003 era following the American invasion of Iraq, which led to state fragility and significant difficulties in rebuilding a cohesive social contract, especially during the period of occupation by terrorist organizations, an episode that exposed the deep crisis in the existing social contract. The report presented several comparisons between the traditional concept of the social contract and the emerging (hypothetical) new model, highlighting the diversity of interpretations surrounding the notion of citizenship. Some view citizenship as the equal enjoyment of rights and duties among citizens within one nation; others see it as the process of cultivating responsible citizens. Still others interpret citizenship from a social perspective, as the individual's right to enjoy a minimum level of security and economic welfare, to participate fully in the benefits of the society's social heritage, and to adopt a civilized way of life in accordance with societal norms. Another perspective defines citizenship as a legal bond between the individual and the state, entailing a set of rights and obligations. There is broad agreement that citizenship encompasses a set of universal values representing every individual's right to a safe and dignified life, justice and equality, and full access to social rights, regardless of gender, religion, or sect, as well as the right to express opinions and elect representatives within the political authority of their country.

The report prioritized the concept of civic space, understood as the environment in which individuals, groups, and communities are able to exercise their civil and political rights freely, without fear of reprisal. This theme was given due attention in the analysis. One of the results of the lack of clarity in civil space paths was contributed to the emergence of social movements in 2011 and 2019. These movements highlighted grievances related to poor public services, political corruption, and sectarian power-sharing, reflecting a growing awareness among citizens. The protest movements were marked by broad participation, particularly among youth. This youth demographic, constituting a significant proportion of Iraq's population pyramid, is largely unfamiliar with the ideology of the former totalitarian regime (1968-2003), having been born or raised after its fall. Iraqi youth are distinguished by cultural openness and a strong connection to global ideas of freedom and equality, facilitated by their adept use of the internet and digital platforms.



The issue of oil rent also emerged as a central theme in the analysis of human development. By tracing the trajectory of Iraq's rentier economy over several decades, alongside major political transitions, the report examined related concerns, such as rentier citizenship, its institutional implications, patterns of income distribution, shifts in class structure, and their linkage to human development outcomes. The analysis also addressed Iraqis' evolving understanding of citizenship and their capacity to differentiate between traditional and emerging models of the social contract. Given that oil remains the state's primary resource, Iraq's economy has remained heavily dependent on global oil prices, with little success over the decades in diversifying state revenues or reducing reliance on oil.

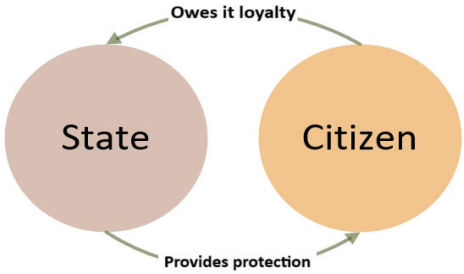
Oil has served as a cornerstone in establishing a social contract in Iraq; essentially a top-down political arrangement that has governed the country for decades, wherein the state commits to the broad distribution of oil revenues in exchange for citizens' political loyalty. Governments that operated during times of oil rent availability adopted policies reinforcing the notion of social welfare based on oil revenues, with the social contract evolving into one that delegates the state's role in managing this rent. Oil has influenced the formulation of the social contract across political, economic, and social dimensions, and has even shaped cultural aspects. Importantly, the presence of oil has distanced the social contract from processes of genuine social negotiation.



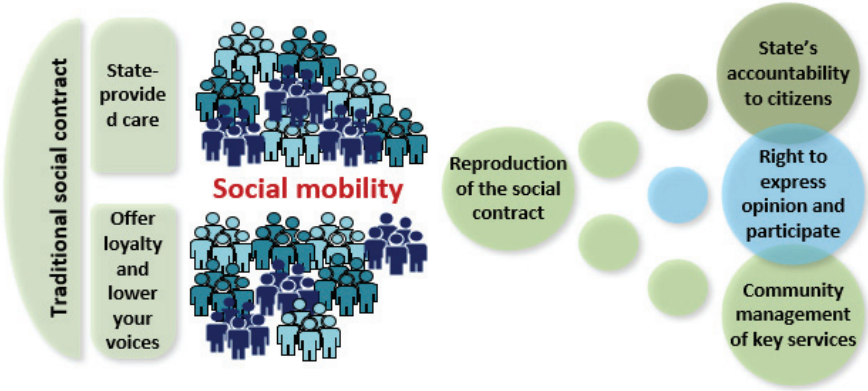
While Iraq's existing social contract has been affected by the pressures of traditional heritage and societal discrimination , the path toward a renewed contract emphasizes values such as freedom of expression, opinion, and political participation. This new approach advocates for open channels of communication between the government and citizens, grounded in seriousness, credibility, and accountability—strengthening the case for adopting a redefined model of governance. Estimates of the New Social Contract Advocacy Index), which comprises two primary dimensions—support this vision. The first is the positive interaction dimension, and the second is the accountability dimension. The results reveal strong support among respondents for this new social contract, with the New

Social Contract Advocacy Index scoring 0.867—significantly higher than the Traditional Social Contract Advocacy Index, which stood at 0.529 and was defined by obedience, non-interference, and willingness to pay without question. Notably, support for the new social contract showed minimal variation between male and female respondents, and between urban and rural populations.

Traditional Concept of Citizenship



The report further defined positive citizenship as the individual's commitment to love of country and people, and pride in national identity and belonging. It emphasizes the citizen's role as an active, constructive participant in both state and society. This redefinition necessitates a renegotiation of the social contract, moving away from traditional paradigms toward one with clearly articulated foundations for transformative change. Key to this transition is the readiness of societal elites to engage in negotiating the terms of the new contract, along with a renewed emphasis on the state's responsibility to deliver public goods in an effective and sustainable manner under this new framework.



Citizenship and Social Contract Indices – Iraq 2024

Classification		Citizenship Index	Social Contract Advocacy Index	New Contract Advocacy Index
Total		0.768	0.529	0.867
Environment	**Urban**	0.776	0.518	0.869
	Rural	0.742	0.559	0.861
Gender	**Males**	0.760	0.524	0.867
	Females	0.817	0.559	0.869
Educational attainment	**Below Primary**	0.727	0.612	0.742
	Primary	0.807	0.657	0.809
	Intermediate	0.771	0.554	0.830
	Secondary	0.740	0.513	0.843
	Diploma	0.784	0.535	0.870
	Bachelor's	0.757	0.460	0.882
	Master's or Doctorate or equivalent	0.842	0.665	0.916
	Other	0.711	0.482	0.741
Labor Sector	**Government**	0.833	0.611	0.919
	Private	0.802	0.471	0.900
	Student	0.747	0.504	0.842
	Unemployed	0.688	0.494	0.824
	Other	0.730	0.489	0.840
Age categories (years)	**Under 25 years**	0.759	0.498	0.845
	25-34	0.746	0.436	0.860
	35-44	0.723	0.583	0.849
	45-54	0.845	0.671	0.902
	55 years and older	0.792	0.517	0.921

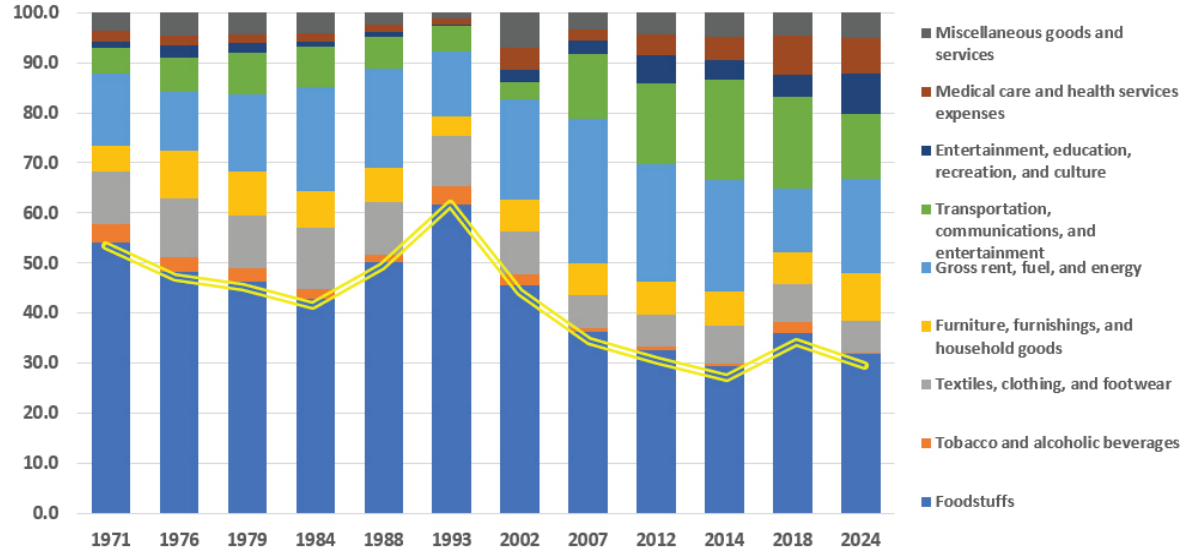
The final chapter of the report aimed to outline its forward-looking vision through identified pathways for change and to propose the foundations of a new social contract. This renewal—aligned with the perspective of the Arab Human Development Report 2022—is considered critical for rebuilding trust, ensuring more equitable access to opportunities, and strengthening the relationship between the citizen and the state. A people-centered social contract must be grounded in dignity, participation, and accountability in order to empower communities amid uncertainty and to support sustained human development. This principle was not overlooked by the framers of the Iraqi constitution, who included key provisions related to human development and the structure of the social contract. Another pillar of this renewal lies in the promotion of peaceful coexistence, which has endured severe disruptions due to terrorist violence and the occupation of large parts of Iraqi territory. Nonetheless, fundamental components continue to fuel the call for a new social contract. These include:

1. **The existence of a constitution founded on the principles of national unity.**
2. **The historical legacy of the Iraqi people and their continued commitment to improving communal life.**
3. **Heightened political and societal awareness within the framework of democratic transformation.**
4. **Improvements in living conditions and expanded access to communication technologies and global knowledge.**
5. **A national resolve to recover from past setbacks caused by the erosion of rights and responsibilities within the framework of active citizenship.**
6. **Societal resilience in confronting waves of division and conflict, often rooted in religious, ethnic, or sectarian tensions.**

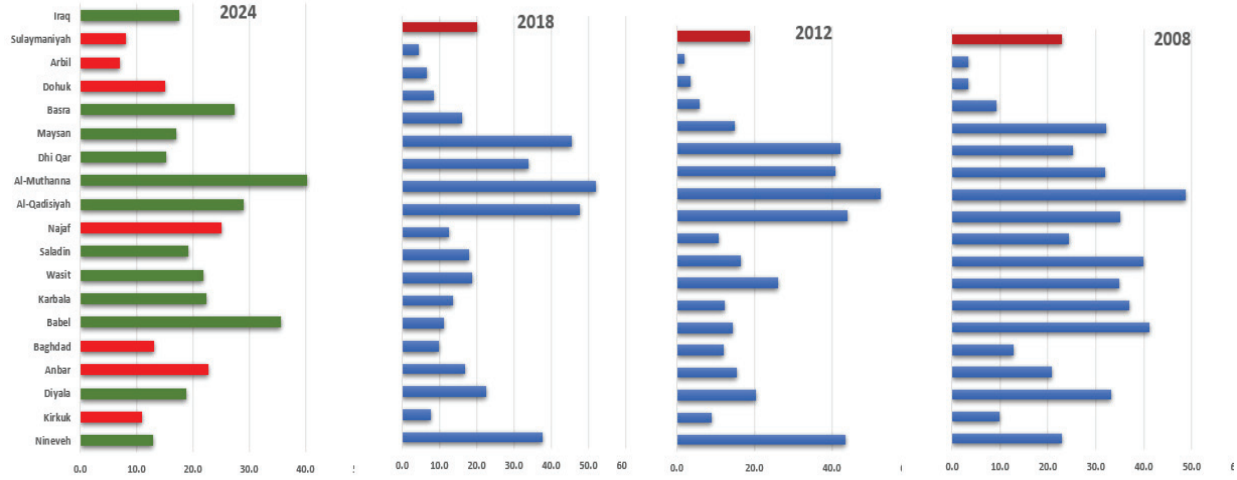
In discussing change enablers, the report emphasized the constitution's role in enshrining both traditional and evolving elements of the social contract, including explicit guarantees of the rights to participation, freedom of expression, and peaceful protest; cornerstones of the proposed new social contract. The section on enablers also highlighted the importance of social cohesion as a foundation for ensuring a dignified life for all Iraqis. Elsewhere in the final chapter, the report examined the broader transformations taking place in the lives of Iraqis, focusing on key developments such as:

1. **The improvement in living conditions, evidenced by the declining relative share of food expenditure, now estimated at 31.7%, compared to significantly higher rates during the 1980s and 1990s.**
2. **A reduction in the national poverty rate from 20.5% in 2018 to 17.5% in 2024, accompanied by moderate income inequality across governorates, as reflected in a Gini coefficient of 30.6%—a relatively low level compared to both Arab and global standards.**

Household Expenditure Patterns on Goods and Services (1971–2024)

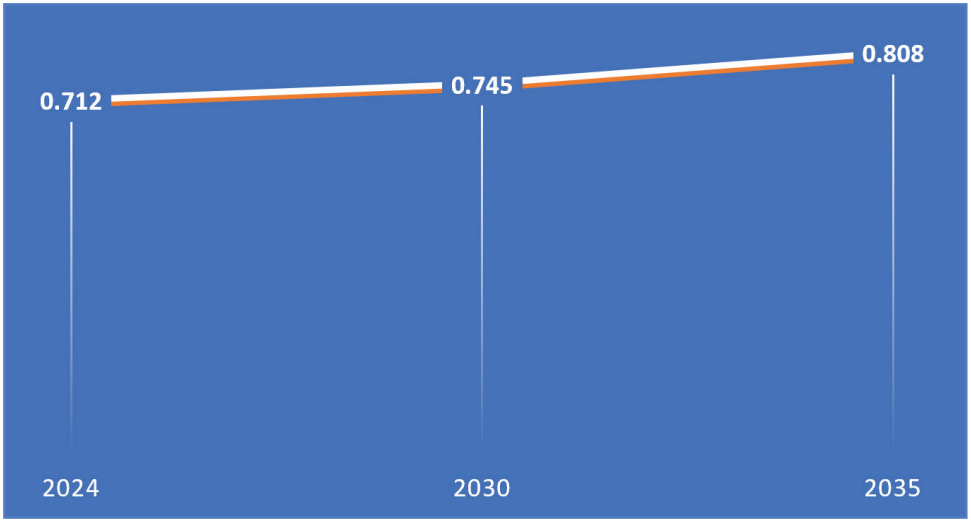


Governorate Poverty Rate Comparisons (2008, 2012, 2018, 2024)



The final chapter concluded with projections indicating that Iraq could ascend to the category of very high human development countries by 2035, provided that strategic development plans are implemented to achieve sustained growth across all three dimensions of human development. The aforementioned chapter included the most important findings and recommendations of the report, the most important of which was the need to support an integrated approach to social policies by adopting innovative development strategies aimed at alleviating poverty and strengthening strong partnerships with the private sector, particularly in education, healthcare, employment, and the creation of decent job opportunities; enhancing moral and political consensus by engaging various segments of society with governments in formulating policies and setting goals; and adopting effective tools to implement a new social contract.

Expectation of National Human Development Index for 2030,2035



Toward a New Social Contract in Iraq: Rooting Values of Citizenship, Partnership, and Accountability

In a country like Iraq, which has experienced major transformations—political, economic, social, and environmental—over the course of the events outlined in this report, there had been hope that these shifts would eventually lead the nation to safety and stability. However, two decades have passed without the emergence of a clear vision for the present or a secure future for upcoming generations. Stability remained elusive. Yet, as signs of progress begin to appear—particularly in indicators of stabilization and a safer outlook—it is ultimately the people of Iraq who must play a central role in solidifying this path and investing in its prospects.

This will only be possible if individuals reconcile with themselves, with one another, and with the pillars of the state they themselves elect—not through weak will or distorted directives, but by forging ahead with resolve and unity toward a contract that structures their civil life. A contract in which the people, despite hardship and upheaval, root themselves in principles they voluntarily respect and actively uphold and defend. Debate continues over which comes first in shaping such a contract: citizens' rights or their duties toward the state. Should Iraq follow the traditional path where citizens yield to authority in exchange for state-provided security and services? Or is it time for a shift—a new turning point—toward a framework that dissolves the separation between rights and responsibilities? In this envisioned contract, the two are intertwined. When it is time to claim rights, citizens do not hesitate to fulfill their obligations, and when national interests call for duty, they do not withhold action while waiting for rights to be fulfilled. With this spirit, a new social contract can be drafted. The 2024 National Human Development Report proposes such a contract as the concluding note of its nine chapters. Within the framework of the 2005 Constitution of the Republic of Iraq and in accordance with laws and positive social values, Iraqis commit to the following principles of this social contract:

- Loyalty to Iraq first, to its constitutional institutions, and respect for social values and norms that foster a spirit of citizenship and peaceful coexistence.
- Guaranteeing citizens' fundamental rights, particularly access to quality education and healthcare, as well as the provision of basic needs and equitable distribution.
- Caring for poor and marginalized groups and enforcing laws that protect their rights.
- Adhering to national standards of transparency and accountability, ensuring justice and integrity, and applying legal penalties to individuals and institutions involved in corruption.
- Supporting all forms of national dialogue, and empowering civil society organizations and forums.
- Safeguarding freedom of expression and opinion, and upholding the right to vote and to participate in civic and political life based on sound democratic principles.
- Guaranteeing security and stability for all citizens, and the right to live peacefully without discrimination, based on equality in rights and duties.
- Equitably and fairly distributing national wealth to ensure a decent life for all citizens.
- Providing decent, accessible employment opportunities for all, guided by rigorous technical and scientific standards; enhancing private sector performance while guaranteeing workers' rights and benefits in parity with the public sector.
- Establishing reliable communication channels between the government and citizens, grounded in seriousness, credibility, and accountability.
- Complying with public laws and regulations, including the payment of service fees and taxes—while ensuring that such systems are sensitive to the conditions of the poor and marginalized, and are implemented in a progressive manner.

- Commitment to defending the homeland, safeguarding its property and resources, protecting its environment, and treating this as a non-negotiable national duty. Citizens are also expected to support security efforts by cooperating and reporting suspicious activities or crimes.
- Recognizing participation in social and cultural life as a vital expression of citizenship and social engagement.
- Promoting respect for cultural, religious, and ethnic diversity, treating it as a national heritage to be passed down through generations, and spreading a spirit of tolerance, cooperation, and consensus on core national issues.