

**The National Strategy for Development of Statistics
(NSDS, 2017–2021)**

**with a Focus on the Transformation of the National
Statistical System.**

Table of contents

Introduction	2
The National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS, 2017–2021) with a Focus on the Transformation of the National	5
Definitions and Concepts	5
Macro Strategies	8
Revision of Laws, Regulations and Organisational Structures of the National Statistical System	10
Production of Statistics and Establishment of the Register-Based Statistics System	11
National Accounts and Macro Indices	13
Information Technology	14
Statistics for Research and Training	15
Monitoring and Management of the Quality of Statistics	16
Promotion and Development of Public Trust in Statistics and Expanding National and International Statistical Cooperation.....	17
Funding	18
Others	18

Introduction

Planners and decision-makers in the I.R. Iran took a new look at the national statistical system in the year 1383¹ while organizing the Fourth National Development Plan. This new approach has led to the direct inclusion of a statistical system in the text of national development plans. According to this approach, Article 56 of the Fourth National Development Plan, which was approved for statistical systems, and in line with the implementation of this Article, Development of the First National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) (2005–2009) was put on the agenda of the government. After its approval by the High Council of Statistics and the operation of the executive decrees of the NSDS, many useful activities were done for organizing the National Statistical System and the irreplaceable role of high-quality statistics in the preparation and evaluation of the National Development Plan became more evident to the extent that with the efforts of all those involved in the national statistical system., especially the attempts of the Statistical Centre of Iran, the valuable movement of the past continued and the stance of the national statistical system in the plan was stabilized and strengthened more than before in such a way that the calculation of many macro-economic, social and cultural indicators of the country, including the evaluation indicators of the Fifth Development Plan , was entrusted to it, and the Statistical Centre of Iran has been considered the leading authority for preparing, announcing and disseminating official statistics in the National Statistical System

The Second National Strategy for Development of Statistics (2011–2015) was prepared after the notification of the 20-Year National Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in line with the implementation of paragraph B of Article 54 of the Fifth Five-Year National Development Plan. This strategy provides the necessary basis for improving the position of the National Statistical System at the

Farvardin (21 March-20 April)

Mehr (23 September-22 October)

Ordibehesht (21 April-21 May)

Aban (23 October-21 November)

Khordad (22 May-21 June)

Azar (22 November-21 December)

Tir (22 June-22 July)

Dey (22 December-20 January)

Mordad (23 July-22 August)

Bahman (21 January-19 February)

Shahrivar (23 August-22 September)

Esfand (20 February-20 March)

2. It is the Iranian year which usually begins on the day of 21 March of Gregorian calendar. To find the corresponding year of Gregorian calendar, add 621 or 622 (depending on the time of the year) to a solar Hijri year. For example, the corresponding year of the year 1383 in Gregorian calendar is (21 March 2004-20 March 2005).¹

national and international levels. It was expected that the full and comprehensive implementation of this strategy would remove obstacles and provide country planners and decision-makers with the necessary high-quality statistics for the preparation and assessment of development programmes. Although some achievements were achieved, many of the First and Second National Strategy for Development of Statistics objectives were not fulfilled due to structural and organisational difficulties, funding shortages, and lack of cooperation among the concerned stakeholders.

Nonetheless, outstanding actions have been taken in this regard in the last decade, which is admirable and proud compared to the past. Still, they are not proportionate compared to the pioneer countries and the national needs, the most important of which are as follows:

- Ratification of the SCI's National Leading Authority for Official Statistics in the Fifth and Sixth National Development Plans and its inclusion in the Permanent Decrees of the National Development Plan by the Parliament
- Conducting the first National mixed Internet and Tablet-based Census in the year 1395(2016) with 48 percent participation by households for the first time (standing in the first rank in the world ranking) and significantly employing IT-based methods to collect, process, and disseminate the statistical data and information.
- Issuance of Directives by the First Vice President and Vice President and Head of Plan and Budget Organization on making government agencies obliged to provide the SCI with their statistical microdata in the year 1396 (2017), and other supplementary directives issued by all line ministries in this regard in 2018,
- Creating belief and determination in management and expert levels on the modernization of the National Statistical System (NSS) in the important divisions of the organs in the NSS and significant enhancement of cooperation with the SCI,
- Increasing the quality, speed, integrity and accuracy of national official statistics, especially economic statistics, and enhancing their reliability and accountability and the provision of interpretive analysis on released statistics aiming at increasing statistical literacy, awareness and culture

Despite the many outstanding activities and progress achieved due to the infrastructure provided, the speed of modernization of the National Statistical System is not very desired. To modernize the National Statistical System in all aspects and in all governance organs, and NGOs, formulating, guaranteeing, legal administrative capacity building, and implementing the plan and providing facilities and tools.

In the implementation of Article 10 of the Law on Permanent Provisions of the National Development Plan, the third National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) 2017-2021 was prepared, compiled, and subsequently approved by the High Council of Statistics, with an approach focused on institutionalizing the transformation in the National Statistical System by the Statistical Centre of Iran in cooperation with government agencies..

In the first step, the functions of the National Statistical System during the years of implementing the Second National Strategy for Development of Statistics (2011–2015) were analyzed and assessed, including its strengths, weaknesses, and challenges. Subsequently, the specialized workgroups (expert workgroups) formed in collaboration with government agencies determined the vision and mission of the statistical system, as well as the macro goals and strategies of the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) (2017–2021). To realize these strategies, the National Strategy for Development of Statistics was prepared and presented in collaboration with government agencies in the areas of revising the laws, regulations, and organizational structure of the statistical system; producing statistics and establishing a register-based system, national accounts, and macro indices; information technologies; research and education in statistics; monitoring and managing the quality of statistics; promoting public trust in statistics; and developing national and international statistics.

The National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS, 2017–2021) with a Focus on the Transformation of the National Statistical System.

The High Council of Statistics approved this NSDS following Article 10 of the Permanent Decree of National Development Plans in its 58th session dated 1397/08/27.

Article 1 – Definitions and Concepts

To have the same understanding of the terminologies used in the National Strategy for Development of Statistics, the definitions of some used keywords are as follows:

Statistical system:

It refers to the National Statistical System in this programme.

National Strategy for Development of Statistics

It refers to the National Strategy for Development of Statistics.

The National Statistical System in Iran:

It is a system in which all government agencies are its members. The Statistical Centre of Iran is the statistical focal point, and the High Council of Statistics is responsible for directing this system. This system is responsible for the production, dissemination, and promotion of official statistics, fully considering the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and national rules and laws.

Official Statistics

The official statistics refer to the statistics that government agencies produce and disseminate for national decision-making. The list of official statistics in Iran should include topics of these types of statistics.

The List of Iran Official Statistics

This refers to a list that includes topics and profiles of Iran's official statistics prepared and revised by the Statistical Centre of Iran. The High Council of Statistics must approve this list.

The Statistical Focal Point in the Iranian National Statistical System

This refers to a professional and impartial government agency that produces, disseminates and documents the national official statistics. This focal point must integrate, organize, and build capacity in the Iranian National Statistical System. Only those national official statistics approved by this focal point can be published.

Government agency:

Based on Article 5 of the Civil Services Management Law, all ministries, government institutions, NGOs, public corporations, and agencies specified in the law—including the National Iranian Oil Company, the Industrial Development and Renovation Organization of Iran, the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran, banks, and state-run insurance companies—are considered government agencies (Source: Article 5 of the National Services Law).

Data:

A fact, the result of which can usually be represented quantitatively (as a figure).

Microdata:

Microdata refers to data that pertains to individual statistical units.

Enumeration

This refers to a systematic activity for collecting information on the characteristics of the target population at a specific time. This activity can be conducted using three main methods: census, sample survey, and register-based survey.

Statistical frame

This refers to the list, map, or any information related to the entirety of the statistical population used to access the units within that population.

Target population (statistical population)

This refers to the population studied in an enumeration and is considered for collecting at least one of its specifications.

Statistical unit

Every member of the target population is called a statistical unit.

Register

This refers to a comprehensive list of a target population's statistical units. Every statistical unit should have a unique code, and this list should be updated.

Statistical Register

This refers to a register typically obtained from processing administrative records. Occasionally, this type of register is created as the first step in producing statistics.

Administrative register

This refers to a register in the internal information system that is formed according to the administrative duties and objectives of the organisation.

Register-based statistic

This refers to statistics derived from statistical register data.

Respondents

These refer to the natural or legal people who provide data on the statistical unit in enumerations.

Statistical confidentiality

This refers to the protection of data related to each statistical unit, whether collected directly or indirectly from administrative sources for statistical purposes or statistical information from unauthorized exposure, as defined by relevant laws and regulations.

Article 2 – Vision And Mission of the National Statistical System

Vision of the National Statistical System (NSS)

A system that is integrated, accountable, and trusted by the public and professionals, serving as a provider of high-quality official statistics and a pioneer in Asia.

The Mission of the National Statistical System

The production and dissemination of official statistics required by national and international stakeholders must fully adhere to the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This should be achieved by employing state-of-the-art technologies and modern methodologies, particularly register-based methods.

Article 3– Macro Goals and Strategies of the National Statistical System (NSS)

Macro Goals of NSS

1. Integration of the National Statistical System
2. Enhancing Accountability in the National Statistical System
3. Enhancing Trust in the National Statistical System Among the Public and Professionals
4. Increasing the Quality of Official Statistics Produced in the National Statistical System

Macro Strategies

1. Revising and modifying laws and regulations related to the National Statistical System to integrate, organize, and eliminate any parallel activities in producing and disseminating official statistics. This includes serving as the national statistical focal point, promoting the application of official statistics following the principles established by the Higher Council of Statistics, providing essential statistics and information, enhancing user trust, reducing the burden on respondents, and distributing the production of statistics to prevent duplication in producing statistics.

2. Approving laws and regulations to ensure the transition of administrative microdata flow, as one-way traffic, needed by the Iran Statistical Registers System, known as SIJAD, to the Statistical Centre of Iran.
3. Revising the organizational chart and terms of reference for the components of the National Statistical System. Strengthening and developing the capacities of human resources engaged in statistical activities within government agencies. Attending international events to enhance their efficiency and effectiveness, while maximizing the capabilities of the Higher Council of Statistics and the Statistical Sectoral Committees to modernize the National Statistical System.
4. The integration and centralization in the distribution and allocation of annual financial credits for national statistical surveys and activities are based on the approvals of the Higher Council of Statistics.
5. A gradual decrease in the number of traditional surveys and their replacement with register-based statistics.
6. Providing, developing, and establishing IT infrastructures in line with the modernization of the National Statistical System, focusing on implementing Iran's Statistical Registers System (IRANSTARS).
7. Implementing a quality management system and adhering to statistical standards to meet statistical requirements.
8. Systematizing the dissemination and supply of official statistics at the national and international levels based on the approvals of the Higher Council of Statistics through state-of-the-art technologies and also organizing, preparing, and observing the Publication Calendar of national official statistics.
9. . Organizing and developing the capacities of government agencies and mass media, especially national media (IRIB), to promote statistical literacy and culture, as well as to raise social capital.
10. Increasing the statistical analysis to enhance statistical literacy and build public trust.
11. Organizing and developing capacities in the private sector for conducting statistical activities.
12. Strengthening relationship management with statistical stakeholders.
13. Developing the educational and research capacities of the National Statistical System both quantitatively and qualitatively.

14. Continuously monitoring and evaluating the National Statistical System under the National Statistical Plan (NSDS).

Revision of Laws, Regulations and Organisational Structures of the National Statistical System

Article 4 – To revise laws and regulations related to national statistical systems, to revise the organizational structures and duties of the pillars of national statistical systems, and to enhance and develop the capacities of human resources in the field of official statistics.

- a. - The SCI is obliged to submit the draft bill of the new Act of Statistics to the High Council of Statistics after it has been reviewed by the specialised Commission by the end of December 2018. After approval by the Council, the document shall be sent to the Government by the Plan and Budget Organization (PBO).
- b. The SCI is obliged to prepare guidelines, regulations, standards and executive procedures compatible with the Act of National Statistical System in collaboration with other government agencies and submit them to the High Council of Statistics for affirmation not later than six months after the approval of the Nation’s Statistics Act and then communicate these approved documents to government agencies.
- c. . The SCI is duty-bound to submit suggestions for its administrative and organisational structures to the State Administrative and Recruitment Organization no later than three months after the High Council of Statistics approves NSDS, and the mentioned organisation must communicate them after their approval.
- d. Government agencies are obliged to prepare their administrative and organisational structures compatible with the goals of NSDS in collaboration with the SCI and propose them to the State Administrative and Recruitment Organization at most six months after the approval of NSDS by the High Council of Statistics. The Organisation shall communicate with them after its approval.
- e. Government agencies are obliged to put the empowerment of their statistics and information units, recruitment, maintenance and strengthening of the statisticians as a priority when developing their ‘Comprehensive Document of Human Resources’, and the State Administrative and Recruitment

Organization shall cooperate and make the necessary arrangements in achieving this goal.

- f. Government agencies are obliged to set a special allowance for statistical occupations at a maximum of 25 percent of paragraph B of Article 68 of the Civil Service Management Act and other relevant laws. They should also carry out the implementation process based on the recommendation of the Sectoral Statistics Committees of the agency.
- g. The Statistical Centre of Iran (SCI) is obliged to prepare the plan for 'organizing and developing the use of private sector capacities in carrying out statistical activities' in cooperation with the Statistical Research and Training Centre (SRTC) and government agencies not later than one year after the approval of the NSDS and submit it to the High Council of Statistics.

Production of Statistics and Establishment of the Register-Based Statistics System

Article 5 – The concerned bodies must undertake the following activities to establish the Comprehensive System of Iran Statistical Registers (IRANSTARS) and fulfil the requirements of the national statistical database:

- a) The government agencies are obliged to submit their micro-data to the SCI and have other necessary cooperation with the SCI to launch and connect the four basic registers including Population, Activity, Business and Properties and Real Estate per the requirements of the Statistical Centre of Iran in line with the implementation of the paragraph of Article 67 of the 6th Five-Year Development Plan Law.
- b) The National Cartographic Centre is obligated to prepare and update at least 50 percent of the cities' parcel maps until the end of the Plan.
- c) The Islamic Republic of Iran Post Company is obliged to implement at least 50 percent of the remaining process of installing postal code plates and connecting the postal code to the parcel maps until the end of the Plan.
- d) The Ministry of the Interior (Iran's municipalities and village administrators) must complete the process of organizing the nameless passageways, producing the information layer for neighbourhoods' boundaries, and

installing the blue plates of buildings (urban and rural). The budget required for installing plates by municipalities and rural management organizations must be projected and assigned in the Development Plan Credits.

- e) Government agencies are obliged to take the necessary measures to create systems, accessible networks, and required services, and to use the spatial data infrastructure (SDI) for establishing and utilizing the SDI and the spatial data exchange needed for the development plan and the NSDS. This responsibility falls under the National Cartographic Centre, and it should be fulfilled within one year after the approval of the NSDS.
- f) The required funding for government agencies to implement the provisions of this article shall be financed in the annual budget law, based on the proposal of the High Council of Statistics and the approval of the Plan and Budget Organization."
- g) The Statistical Centre of Iran is obliged to follow up on the approval stages of the "Decree of Allocating the National Identity Code for Permits and Businesses of the Country" suggested by the High Council of Statistics, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, and the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology within 6 months after the approval of the Plan to establish and allot a unique code to the businesses in the country to establish the Iran Comprehensive System of Statistical Registers to integrate all required national statistical information per Article 6 of the Law for Improving the Business Environment and the Law of Amendment of the Articles 1, 6 and 7 of the Law on the Implementation of the Overall Policies of the Principle 44 of the Constitution.
- h) In implementing the provisions of this Article, the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology is obligated to facilitate secure data transmission in accordance with the requirements of the SCI on the National Information Network by the end of the first half of 2019."
- i) The SCI is obligated to prepare 'the Plan for Updating the National Surveys Frame' no later than one year after the approval of the NSDS and submit it to the High Council of Statistics for approval.

Note 1: All government agencies are duty-bound to submit their data, microdata, and identity information of their establishments to the Statistical Centre of Iran.

National Accounts and Macro Indices

Article 6 – To ensure comparability and aggregability of statistical data and to create integration in the production, development, and enhancement of the quality of official statistics:

- a) The Statistical Centre of Iran, in collaboration with government agencies, is obligated to prepare the 'List of Iran Official Statistics' and the 'Quality Regulation of Iran Official Statistics' and communicate them to government agencies no later than one year after the approval of the NSDS by the High Council. The SCI shall review and evaluate the production process of all national official statistics, and, if confirmed, the SCI shall grant the 'Quality Certificate of Iran Official Statistics' to each of them. The periodic quality auditing of Iran Official Statistics will be carried out based on the 'Quality Regulation of Iran Official Statistics.'
- b) Government agencies, institutions, corporations, and governmental and nongovernmental organizations are obligated to provide the government organization responsible for producing official statistics, as mentioned in Paragraph A, with the statistics and information required for the compilation of national and regional accounts, price indices, indicators of development programs and macro policies, statistical yearbooks, and other statistical periodical publications within the specified time intervals.
- c) The SCI, in cooperation with government agencies, is obligated to provide the statistical indices required for producing and monitoring the country's development programs and macro policies and to disseminate these indices in the form of needs assessments and statistical indices profiles.
- d) Government agencies are obligated to compile satellite accounts relevant to their field using their available funding resources, with the guidance and supervision of the Statistical Centre of Iran.
- e) The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology is obligated to provide the necessary infrastructure for access to data, microdata, and statistical information required by the government agencies responsible for

producing official statistics, based on the paragraph, using state-of-the-art methods and technologies..

- f) The Statistical Centre of Iran is obligated to facilitate the integration of the national statistical yearbook and the yearbooks of government agencies and provinces, in collaboration with those agencies, during the years of the NSDS

Note 1: The Statistical Centre of Iran is obligated to provide the necessary standards for the preparation and dissemination of the statistical yearbooks of government agencies and to communicate these standards to the agencies after approval by the High Council of Statistics

Note 2: Government agencies are obligated to adhere to the standards communicated by the Statistical Centre of Iran in the preparation of their statistical yearbooks.

Note 3: The Statistical Centre of Iran is obligated to develop an integrated system for the statistical yearbook by the end of the Plan.

Information Technology

Article 7 - To provide, develop and establish the technology infrastructures in line with the modernization of the statistical system:

- a) Government agencies are obligated to present their statistical activities and surveys, emphasizing the creation and development of information systems that address current and administrative tasks. They should prioritize the provision of microdata necessary for the Comprehensive System of Iran Statistical Registers (IRANSTARS) and include this in their exchange agreements. Additionally, they must submit a progress report on these activities to the Secretariat of the High Council of Statistics every six months, in accordance with the acquisition of non-financial expenditure assets and the miscellaneous lines of their allocated annual budget.
- b) The Statistical Centre of Iran and other government agencies are obligated to continuously promote, develop, and maintain the hardware infrastructure, data centers, communication and security infrastructures, and software systems related to their statistical activities. This must be done in accordance with the standards communicated by the relevant authorities during the implementation of the NSDS, in order to ensure information confidentiality and the maintenance of vital related infrastructure.

- c) The SCI is obligated to digitalize its available information resources within the first three years of the NSDS and make them accessible to users at different levels while observing the relevant laws and regulations. To enhance interaction with producers of official statistics based on the National Information Network, the SCI may sign MOUs with government agencies.
- d) The SCI is obligated to provide its services during the years of the NSDS and in accordance with the implementation of Article 67 of the Sixth National Development Plan, which focuses on developing e-government services through a single window, such as the National Portal of Statistics. This initiative aims to enhance e-government, including the Statistical Database and mobile government services, and to embark on their development and maintenance
- e) Government agencies are obligated to undertake the development and maintenance of their services during the years of the NSDS, in accordance with the implementation of Article 67 of the Law for the Sixth Development Plan, which focuses on digitalizing government services to enhance e-government

Statistics for Research and Training

Article 8: To integrate the planning and policy-making systems of training and research capacities

and activities within the statistical system, as well as meet the analytical and research needs

of decision-makers and stakeholders, as well as develop applied analysis.

- a) Government agencies shall allocate a portion of their research funding and one percent of their expenditure assets, as stated in paragraph B of Article 64 of the Sixth National Development Plan Law, to the research activities of their statistical system. They are also duty-bound to submit their report to the Secretariat of the High Council.

B) To direct and lead the activities, and also training and research plans in the field of official statistics, the "Steering Council of Training and Research of the Statistical System," headed by the Statistical Centre of Iran and comprising representatives from the organizations that are members of the High Council of Statistics, the Iranian Statistical Society, and other government agencies (as recognized by the SCI), shall be established

Note- The Secretariat of the Training and Research Council of the National Statistical System is located at the Statistical Research and Training Centre

C) The SCI is duty-bound to prepare the draft executive instruction for the Steering Council of ‘Training and Research of the National Statistical System within three months after the communication of the NSDS and submit it to the High Council for approval.

D) Comprehensive Programs for Research and Professional Education of Official Statistics that are approved by the Steering Council of Education and Research of the National Statistical System are indispensable for all government agencies.

E) Following the goals and missions of the statistical system, the Statistical Research and Training Centre (SRTC) must follow up on the approval, communication, and implementation of the recommendations made for reforming its organizational structure after the Board of Trustees of the Statistical Research and Training Centre approves them, until six months after the communication of the NSDS

F) The Statistical Research and Training Centre is duty-bound to establish a system for disseminating information about the results and documents of official statistics research projects. Government agencies are obligated to submit the project documents to be uploaded into the system within one month after the completion of the official statistics research project.

G) The Statistical Research and Training Centre is obliged, according to the funding request made by government agencies, to take action on predicting official statistics based on socio-economic macro-indices (such as inflation, economic growth, unemployment rate, household consumption expenditure, and population) in collaboration with government agencies and scientific and research centres when necessary.

Monitoring and Management of the Quality of Statistics

Article 9 - To implement the quality management system and observe statistical standards and supervision, continuous monitoring and evaluation of the national statistical system should be carried out in line with the implementation of the NSD as follows.

A)The Statistical Centre of Iran is obligated to prepare the general framework for the quality management of official statistics in the National Statistical System (National Quality Assurance Framework) no later than three months after the

approval of the NSDS and must communicate it to government agencies that produce official statistics in the National Statistical System.

B) Government agencies are obligated to establish a quality management system for official statistics within their own organizations, in collaboration with and under the supervision of the Statistical Centre of Iran, based on the framework communicated by the Statistical Centre of Iran during the NSDS.

C) The Statistical Centre of Iran is obligated to regularly monitor and evaluate the performance of government agencies in implementing the quality management system for official statistics of the relevant organization, using organized and specific executive methods communicated to them.

D) To monitor and evaluate the progress of the NSDS action plans, the Secretariat of the High Council of Statistics is assigned to develop and implement a system for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the NSDS action plans no later than six months after its approval, and to submit the annual performance report of the government agencies and sectoral statistics committees to the High Council of Statistics.

Promotion and Development of Public Trust in Statistics and Expanding National and International Statistical Cooperation.

Article 10 - To organize and develop the utilization of the capacities of government agencies and mass media, particularly the capabilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB), to promote statistical literacy, awareness, and culture, as well as to enhance social capital.

A) Government agencies are obligated to utilize various methods of information dissemination to provide comprehensive and effective communication regarding their official statistics, along with explanatory analyses, to promote statistical literacy, awareness, and public trust.

B) The Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) is obligated to utilize its existing resources and collaborate with the Statistical Centre of Iran to produce engaging, motivating, and streamlined programs aimed at promoting statistical literacy and awareness among the Iranian public, enhancing public trust, and fostering social capital. IRIB must report its activities to the Secretariat of the High Council of Statistics every six months..

C) The Sectoral Statistical Committees, particularly those in the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance, the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Cooperatives, Labor and Social Welfare, as well as the Islamic Propagation Organization and other government agencies, must provide their action plans within their areas of expertise for promoting statistical literacy and awareness, enhancing public trust, and fostering social capital in coordination and cooperation with the Statistical Centre of Iran. They are obligated to report their activities every six months to the Secretariat of the High Council of Statistics.

Funding

Article 11. To have integrity and focus on the distribution and allocation of annual funding for statistical activities and surveys across the country

The Plan and Budget Organization is tasked with supporting and amending the funding for the miscellaneous row to organize the administrative registers in government agencies, with a classification number of 550000-51 and an amount of 300 billion Rials for expenditure credits and 500 billion Rials for acquisition credits in the National Budget Law of 2019. It is also necessary to adjust the funding for the subsequent years of the NSDS at the 2019 constant price. The funding for this row is allocated based on the suggestion of the Secretary of the High Council of Statistics and the approval of the Plan and Budget Organization. The Plan and Budget Organization allocates funding to government agencies based on reports from the Secretary of the High Council of Statistics.

Others

Article 12. The annexed documents of this NSDS are considered "supporting documents for the preparation of the NSDS," and government agencies must prioritize them in their annual programs and send progress reports of their surveys and activities to the Secretary of the High Council of Statistics every six months.