

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Public Administration Country Profile

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)

Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

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IRAN

[Click here](#) for detailed map



Source: [The World Factbook](#) - [Iran](#)

Government type

Theocratic republic

Independence

1 April 1979 (Islamic Republic of Iran proclaimed)

Constitution

Ratified 24 October 1979 and amended to 28 July 1989
([in brief](#))

Legal system

The Constitution codifies Islamic principles of government

Administrative divisions

28 provinces (ostan)

Source: [The World Factbook](#) - [Iran](#)

In January 1979 the Shah was forced to leave Iran, and Ayatollah Khomeini arrived in Tehran on 1 February 1979. On 1 April 1979 Iran was declared an Islamic republic. Supreme authority was vested in the Wali Faqih, a religious leader, initially Khomeini, appointed by the Shi'ite clergy.

From September 1980 and until a ceasefire came into effect in August 1988 Iran was involved in a long conflict of attrition with Iraq.

Ayatollah Khomeini died on 3 June 1989, and was replaced as Wali Faqih spiritual leader by President Ali Khamenei. Rafsanjani easily won the presidential election in July 1989. At the same time, voters in a referendum supported proposed amendments to the Constitution; the most important of which was the abolition of the post of Prime Minister, and a consequent increase in power for the President.

In conformity with the Constitution, President Rafsanjani stood down in 1997 after his second consecutive term. In August 1997, President Seyed Mohammad Khatami was inaugurated with a subsequent re-election in June 2001.

In recent years President Mohammad Khatami's reformist agenda has met opposition from Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khamenei and more conservative forces.

Source: [Immigration and Nationality Directorate \(UK\)](#) - [Iran: Country Report \(April 2004\)](#)

1. General Information

1.1 People	Iran	Pakistan	Turkey	1
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	68,920	153,578	71,325	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	33,995	74,950	35,396	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	34,925	78,628	35,929	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	103	105	102	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	1.24	2.44	1.42	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	32	41	30	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	6	6	9	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	6	6	8	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2001	65	33	66	
Rural population (%), 2001	35	67	34	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	2.44	3.54	1.94	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	-0.65	2.02	0.07	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000	11.3 ⁱ	..	9.5 ⁱⁱ	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000	10.5 ⁱ	..	8.5 ⁱⁱ	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000	12.0 ⁱ	..	10.4 ⁱⁱ	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 1998	31.1 ⁱ	72.1	23.5 ⁱⁱⁱ	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 1998	17 ⁱ	42.6	6.6 ⁱⁱⁱ	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2000	..	7.8 ^{iv}	7.3 ^v	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2001	11 ⁱ	16 ^{vi}	26	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2001	75 ⁱ	83 ^{vi}	72	2

Notes: ⁱ 1996; ⁱⁱ 1994; ⁱⁱⁱ 1990; ^{iv} Ages 10 years and over, July of preceding year to June of current year; ^v 1999, Ages 12 years and over, Month of October; ^{vi} 1999-2000, Excluding armed forces

1.2 Economy	Iran	Pakistan	Turkey	2
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	107,522	60,521	182,848	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	1,641	418	2,626	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	415,442	291,806	429,977	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	6,339	2,014	6,176	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2004	10.9	22.7	12.0	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2004	41.0	23.6	27.1	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2004	48.1	53.7	60.9	
Miscellaneous				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	17.1	7.8	9.9	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	48.9	73.4	66.9	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	13.6	8.9	13.2	

Notes:

¹ [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

^a [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^b [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^c [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^{d1} [UNESCO](#); ^{d2} [UNESCO](#); ^{e1} [ILO](#); ^{e2} [ILO/OECD](#)

² [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

^a [Quick Reference Tables](#); ^b [Data Profile Tables](#); ^c [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	Iran	Pakistan	Turkey	
Public expenditures				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	3.7	3.1	1.2 ⁱⁱ	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	4.0	2.7	2.2 ⁱⁱⁱ	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	1.5	1.1	2.2	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	1.7	0.7 ⁱ	3.3	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	2.7	5.8	3.5	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	3.8	4.5	4.9	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	0.5	4.8	4.9	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	3.3	4.6	10.6	

Notes: ⁱ 1999; ⁱⁱ Data do not include expenditure on tertiary education; ⁱⁱⁱ Data may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier years as a result of methodological changes

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Iran 1991-1995	Iran 1996-2000	Middle East and North Africa average ⁴ 1996-2000	Non-Gulf States average ⁴ 1996-2000	Middle income group average ⁴ 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁵	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.65	0.65	0.59
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.65	0.65	0.59
Education employees	(,000)	..	638.2			
	(% pop.)	..	1.05	0.96	0.97	1.20
Health employees	(,000)	..	189.4			
	(% pop.)	..	0.32	0.20	0.21	0.70
Police	(,000)	..	40.0			
	(% pop.)	..	0.06	0.37	0.26	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	..	540.0			
	(% pop.)	..	0.87	0.91	0.86	0.46
SOE Employees	(,000)	..	778.0			
	(% pop.)	..	1.26	2.67	1.04	3.61
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	6.26	6.26	6.05
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	..	..	
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	..	..	
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	..	..	
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	..	..	
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		..	..	

Source: [World Bank](#) - [Public Sector Employment and Wages](#)

³ UNDP - [Human Development Report 2002](#)

^a Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

^b As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

⁴ Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

⁵ Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

2. Legal Structure

Iran's Constitution was adopted in 1979, and was amended in 1989 to provide for the abolition of the post of Prime Minister and consequent increase in power of the Presidency. It states that the form of government of Iran is that of an Islamic Republic and that the spirituality and ethics of Islam are to be the basis for political, social and economic relations.

Source: [Immigration and Nationality Directorate \(UK\) - Iran: Country Report \(April 2004\)](#)

2.1 Legislative Branch

Unicameral Islamic Consultative Assembly or Majles-e-Shura-ye-Eslami (290 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms).⁶

women in parliament: 9 out of 290 seats: (3%).⁷

The Islamic Consultative Assembly is constituted by the representatives of the people elected directly and by secret ballot among the candidates approved to run by the Council of Guardians. The 1989 Constitution initially provided for 270 members of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, allowing an increase of 20 members every ten years. Five seats in the Assembly is reserved for religious minorities. The term of membership in the Islamic Consultative Assembly is four years.

The Islamic Consultative Assembly can establish laws on all matters provided they are compatible with the laws of Islam and with the Constitution as viewed by the Guardian Council. All legislation passed by the Islamic Consultative Assembly must be sent to the Guardian Council which has ten days to review the proposed legislation.

Government bills are presented to the Islamic Consultative Assembly after receiving the approval of the Council of Ministers. Members' bills may be introduced in the Islamic Consultative Assembly if sponsored by at least fifteen members.

The Islamic Consultative Assembly has the right to investigate and examine all the affairs of the country. In addition, international treaties, protocols, contracts, and agreements must be approved by the Assembly.

Whenever at least one-fourth of the total members of the Islamic Consultative Assembly pose a question to the President, or any one member of the Assembly poses a question to a Minister on a subject relating to their duties, the President or the Minister is obliged to attend the Assembly and answer the question.

Any one-third of the members of the Islamic Consultative Assembly have the right to interpellate the President. After hearing the statements of the opposing and favoring members and the reply of the President, two-thirds of the members of the Assembly can declare a vote of no confidence in which case the Leader will dismiss the President.

Source: [Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran](#)

Fact box:

elections: Last held 20 February 2004 with a runoff held 7 May 2004 (next to be held February 2008)
election results: seats by party – conservatives 196, reformers 48, independents 39, seats reserved for religious minorities 5, and 2 seats unaccounted for

⁶ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook - Iran](#)

⁷ [Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments](#)

2.2 Executive Branch

cabinet: Council of Ministers selected by the president with legislative approval; the Supreme Leader has some control over appointments to the more sensitive ministries

elections: Leader of the Islamic Revolution appointed for life by the Assembly of Experts; president elected by popular vote for a four-year term; election last held 8 June 2001 (next to be held June 2005)

The highest authority in the Islamic Republic is the Leader who exercises the combined supreme political and religious power. The Constitution stipulates that the Leader is to be chosen by the Assembly of Experts, composed of representatives of the people, on the basis of leadership qualifications and the high esteem in which the Leader is held by Iran's Muslim population. The Leader appoints the highest judicial authorities, who must be religious jurists; and is commander in chief of the armed forces.⁸

After the office of Leadership, the President is the highest official in the country. The functions of the executive, except in the matters that are directly placed under the jurisdiction of the Leadership by the Constitution, are to be exercised by the President and the Ministers. The President is elected for a four-year term by the direct vote of the people. His re-election for a successive term is permissible only once.

The President is obliged to sign legislation approved by the Assembly or the result of a referendum, after the legal procedures have been completed and it has been communicated to him. After signing, he must forward it to the responsible authorities for implementation.

Ministers will be appointed by the President and will be presented to the Assembly for a vote of confidence. The President is the head of the Council of Ministers.

Source: [Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran](#)

Fact box:

chief of state: Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Hoseini-KHAMENEI (since 4 June 1989)

head of government: President (Ali) Mohammad KHATAMI-Ardakani (since 3 August 1997); First Vice President Dr. Mohammad Reza AREF-Yazdi (since 26 August 2001)

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Supreme Court.

The Constitution provides for an independent judiciary.

In order to fulfill the responsibilities of the judiciary, the Leader appoints a man as head of the judiciary for a period of five years who is the highest judicial authority. The Head of Judiciary is responsible for, inter alia, employment of judges, their dismissal, appointment, transfer, assignment to particular duties, promotions, and carrying out similar administrative duties.

The Minister of Justice owes responsibility in all matters concerning the relationship between the judiciary on the one hand and the executive and legislative branches on the other hand. He is elected from among the individuals proposed to the President by the head of the judiciary branch.

The Constitution provides for a Supreme Court, Military Courts, and a Court of Administrative Justice. Formation of additional courts and their jurisdiction are determined by law.

⁸ With additions from [U.S. Department of State \(Background Notes\) - Iran](#)

The Supreme Court supervises the implementation of the laws by the courts, ensuring uniformity of judicial procedure, and fulfilling any other responsibilities assigned to it by law, on the basis of regulations to be established by the head of the judicial branch. The military court investigates crimes committed in connection with military or security duties by members of the army, police, and the Revolutionary Guards.

Source: [Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran](#)

In general, the two most active are the traditional courts, which adjudicate civil and criminal offenses, and the Islamic Revolutionary Courts. The latter try offenses viewed as potentially threatening to the Islamic Republic, including threats to internal or external security, narcotics and economic crimes, and official corruption. A special clerical court examines alleged transgressions within the clerical establishment. The clerical courts are overseen directly by the Leader. A press court hears complaints against publishers, editors, and writers in the media. The Supreme Court has limited review authority.

Source: [U.S. Department of State \(Background Notes\) - Iran](#) (edited)

A 12 member Council of Guardians was established in 1980 that supervises elections and ensures that legislation is in accordance with the Constitution and Islamic precepts.⁹ Of the 12 members, six religious men are appointed by the Leader, and six jurists are elected by the Islamic Consultative Assembly from among the Muslim jurists nominated by the Head of the Judicial Power. The Council of Guardians, in turn, certifies the competence of candidates for Assembly of Experts for Leadership, the Presidency and the Islamic Consultative Assembly and Local Councils. Members of the Guardian Council are elected to serve for a period of six years.

Source: [Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran](#)¹⁰

2.4 Local Government

The present administrative structure of Iran is characterized by its strongly centralized system of control. There are 25 ostan or administrative provinces, further divided into 195 governorships, 5001 divisions, 496 cities and 1581 village-districts.

Source: [UNDP \(Iran\) - Iran Facts](#)

The [Constitution](#) provides for the administration of each village, division, city, municipality, and province by a council to be named the Village, Division, City, Municipality, or Provincial Council. Members of each of these councils will be elected by the people of the locality in question.

The Supreme Council of the Provinces has the right within its jurisdiction, to draft bills and to submit them to the Islamic Consultative Assembly, either directly or through the government. These bills must be examined by the Assembly.

Provincial governors, city governors, divisional governors, and other officials appointed by the government must abide by all decisions taken by the councils within their jurisdiction

Source: [Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran](#)

⁹ [Immigration and Nationality Directorate \(UK\) - Iran: Country Report \(April 2004\)](#)

¹⁰ With additions from [U.S. Department of State \(Background Notes\) - Iran](#)

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsperson

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

3.2 NGOs

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

3.3 Civil Society

After the Islamic Revolution of 1979 a number of revolutionary and ad-hoc organizations emerged. These included the Basij volunteers, Revolutionary Courts, Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the Mostazafeen and Janbasan Foundation (oppressed people and war amputees), the Shaheed (Martyr) Foundation and Housing Foundation. They played a special role in mobilizing popular forces. Another post-revolutionary institution of considerable importance is the Council of Imam Jome'h (Friday prayer Leaders of various cities) who are usually representatives of the Velayat-e Faghih in the regions. The mosques and local Committees (the latter have been brought under the Ministry of the Interior) had an important function in local administration and to some extent in the distribution of essential goods. The tendency in the past few years has been to integrate them into mainstream administrative organizations.

Source: [UNDP \(Iran\)](#) - [Iran Facts](#)

Since assuming office in 1997, President Khatami has advocated the need for political and institutional reforms that increase transparency based on strengthening the rule of law, and giving greater involvement of the civil society as a means to ensuring sustained pressure towards accountability of the system. One specific measure taken in the past few years includes granting more freedom to the press.

Iran today has a flourishing press, with different political leanings. Out of a total of 1,222 newspapers and periodicals that received licenses for publication from 1988-98, 565 licenses were issued from 1996 to 1998 alone.

However, there is the continuing struggle between opposing factions with strongly differing views on the direction and speed of reforms.

Source: [World Bank \(Iran\)](#) - [Interim Assistance Strategy \(April 16, 2001\)](#)

4. Civil Service

In 2000, the State Organization for Administration and Employment Affairs merged with the Plan and Budget Organization to form the Management & Programming Organization which is responsible for the functioning of the administrative system.

Source: [Designing a suitable model for Accountability in Iranian Administrative System](#)

4.1 Legal basis

The Civil Servants Employment Law approved was initially approved on 17 December 1922 (22 Azar 1301). The law was subjected to fundamental changes in 1929 (1308), 1945 (1324), and 1958 (1337). Finally on 21 June 1966 (1345) the current Civil Servants Employment Law¹¹ substituted the previous law.

Chapter eight which is related to the retirement and pension regulations has been subjected to several changes since 1966. Several amendments of the law have changed most of the original structure of its articles.

Source: [Civil Servants Pension Organization \(CSPO\) - Retirement History in Iran](#)

4.2 Recruitment

Between 1990 and 2000, despite the implementation of policies to reduce the size of the civil service, the average growth rate of the stock of public servants approximated 1.8 percent. There have been large fluctuations around this trend, partially reflecting discretion in the hiring process.

Source: [World Bank \(Iran\) - The Pension System in Iran: Challenges and Opportunities, vol. I \(9/2003\)](#)

4.3 Promotion

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

4.4 Remuneration

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

4.5 Training

The State Management Training Center (SMTTC) is responsible, inter alia, for a "mechanized personnel system" based on regulation no. 115/14 dated 78/6/7 of "High Council of Administration" and following the circular no. 40625/11 dated 78/7/26 of the "State Organization for Administration & Employment Affairs", and according to agreement no. 1826/62 dated 78/8/26.

In 1996, according to the strategies of the State Organization for Administration and Employment Affairs and the State Management Training Center, the Management Information and Communication Promotion Center ([MICPC](#)) was set up in order to coordinate computer affairs, and electronic and communication by creating databases in State Management Training Center. The main goals of this center are to assist in upgrading the knowledge of managers, experts, collegians, academics and

¹¹ Some places referred to as the State Civil Service Act.

researchers, and to connect to various information sites all around the world by Elixir Online Services

Source: [Management Information and Communication Promotion Center \(MICPC\)](#)

4.6 Discipline

Law concerning administrative offences and disciplinary procedures in the public sector

Official Gazette, 1993-12-22, No. 14215, pp. 1-4

The law establishes primary and revisionary disciplinary councils in each ministry and province. It sets out conditions for elections and for becoming council members, and right of appeal to revisionary councils. Administrative offences include non-Islamic behaviour; absenteeism; corruption; drug consumption; spying for foreign states; and membership of ex-Savak or illegal groups and parties (such as freemasonry). Also included as offences are illegal sit ins, demonstrations, strikes, and using group pressure to attain an illegal goal. Disciplinary sanctions include written warnings, wage reductions, suspensions, geographical transfers, dismissal, and prohibition of any further public sector employment.

Source: [International Labour Organization \(NATLEX\)](#) - [Iran: Public and Civil Servants](#)

4.7 Pension

To qualify for a pension, the individual needs to be 60 years old with no minimum number of years of contribution, or 50 years old with at least 25 years of service; if male, or no minimum age with 20 years of contribution if female. Males with 30 years of contribution do not have a minimum retirement age.

The pension is computed on the basis of a 3.3% accrual rate. The replacement rate is applied to the average salary during the last two years. The salaries used in the calculations, however, represent only 75% of the total compensation. There is a maximum replacement rate of 100%.

There is a minimum pension, which is adjusted yearly by Parliament, and set equal to the minimum wage (Rhials 600,000 (USD 80) per month in 2001; and Rhials 850,000 per month in 2003).

Source: [World Bank \(Iran\)](#) - [The Pension System in Iran: Challenges and Opportunities, vol. I \(9/2003\)](#)

4.8 Gender

Article 43 of the Constitution undertakes to provide employment opportunities for all and states that full employment is a fundamental aim of the revolution. The post-revolutionary Constitution, Labour Laws and the State Employment Laws make no distinction between men and women.

However, these guarantees are undermined by a series of formal and legal impediments in the employment laws as in informal bias amongst male employers preventing women from participating fully in many important sectors such as the judiciary. There are also informal and semi-formal bans, often clearly stated in internal Public Sector memos, which bar the entry of women into the majority of the civil service posts.

Married women pay higher taxes on their incomes than do married men; and women pay higher child insurance premiums than do men. Men get larger bonuses, because it is assumed that they are the head of household, and they are entitled to cheap goods from the civil service cooperatives; their share increases with the number of

their children, which is not the case for women who neither receive a share for themselves.

Source: [Blackwell Synergy](#) - Afshar, Haleh (1997), Women and Work in Iran, Political Studies 45 (4), 755-767

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
		2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
Rank	Country						
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
78	Iran	3.0	4	1.0	1.5 - 3.6	4	1.9 - 3.5
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

Surveys Used: Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Standard Deviation: Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

High-Low Range: Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

Number Institutions: Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

90 percent confidence range: Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

By-laws of fighting money laundry (2002), the establishment of the Society of Iranian Official Auditors (2002) and the promotion of civil organizations (Publications, People Councils and Cooperative) have recently been put in place.

Source: [Designing a suitable model for Accountability in Iranian Administrative System](#)

5.2 Ethics

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

6. e-Government

e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

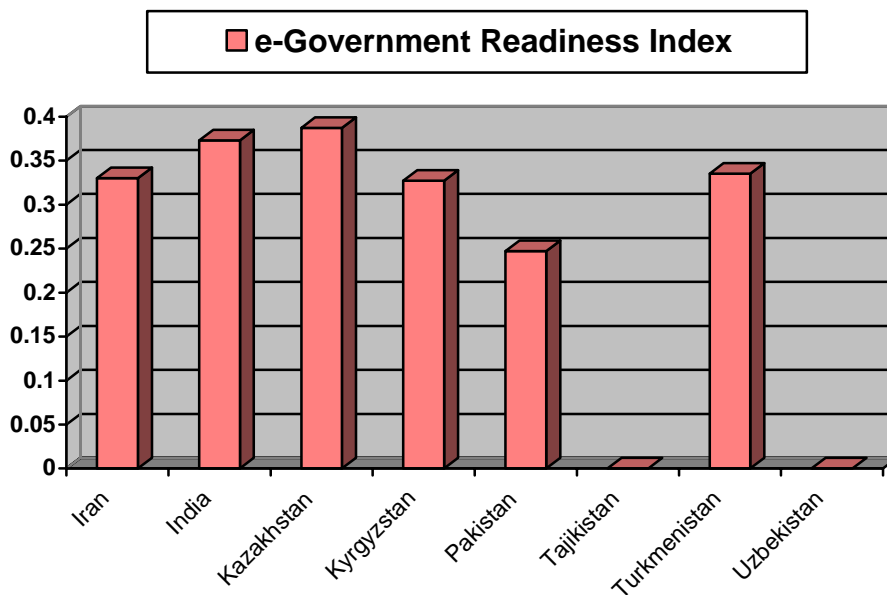
Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

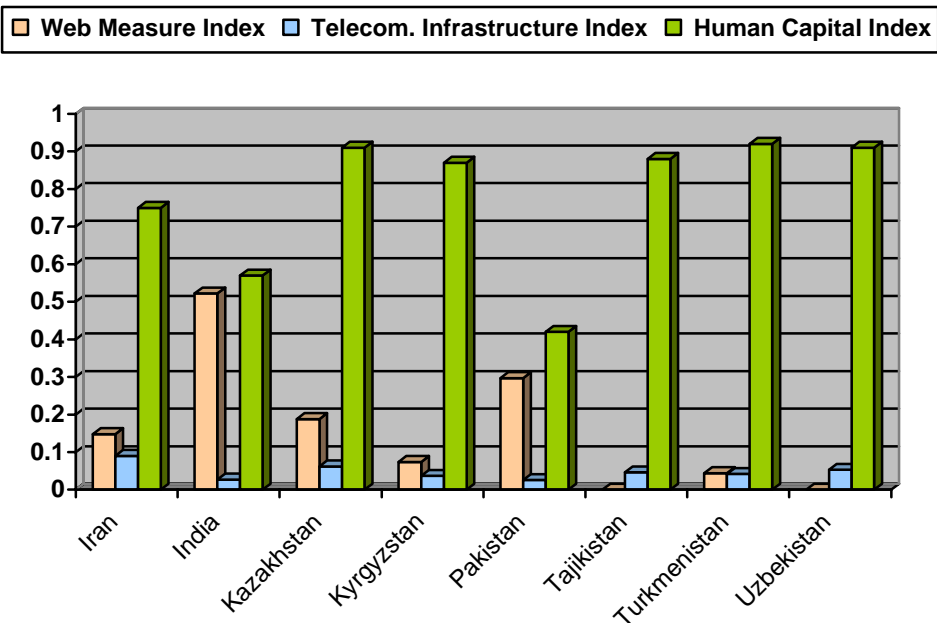
Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

Human Capital Index:

A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

e-Participation Index:

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.

e-information:

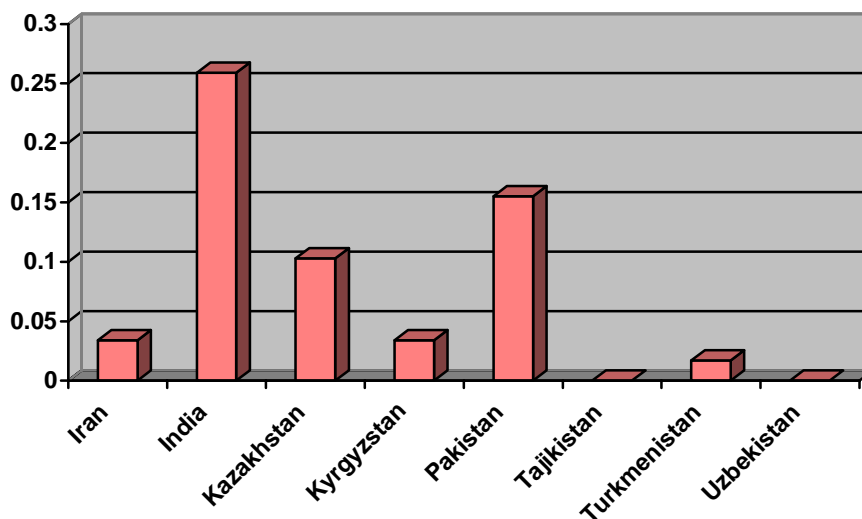
The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.

e-decision making:

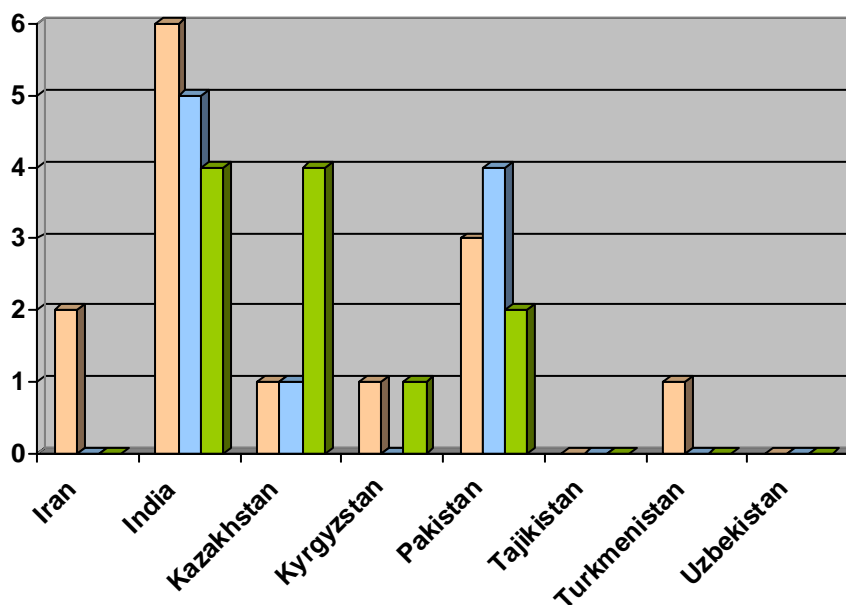
The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

e-consultation:

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.

e-Participation Index

Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

e-information e-decision making e-consultation

Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

6.3 ICT

[Click here](#) for ASTINFO Country Report on Information, Communication, Technology and Knowledge Management in Iran.

7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
Presidency	http://www.president.ir/
Government bodies	http://www.president.ir/eng/government/
Majlis	http://www.majlis.ir/
Iran Judiciary Public Relation	http://www.irjpr.com/
Statistical Centre	http://www.sci.iranet.net/

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
International Labour Organization (ILO)	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	http://www.undp.org.ir/
UNPAN	http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp
World Bank (WB)	http://www.worldbank.org/ir