

IT SECTOR

Activities relating to Information Technology are categorized into two types of sector and super-sector. E-government, E-business and E-health are some super-sector activities in IT domain. The most major organizations which are active in the field of IT consist of the Supreme Council of Information Technology and Ministry of Communication and Information Technology. Achievement of the each of the aforementioned application requires the expansion of proper communication substructures. Providing these substructures is the responsibility of Ministry of Communication and Information Technology.

Also some affairs are common to all of these applications. Among them, the compilation of regulations, planning, providing major resources, and common software and hardware substructures can be mentioned. Dealing with common affairs is also included in responsibilities of Ministry of Communication and IT. Affairs relating to providing substructures of CIF are mostly carried out by non-governmental sectors. According to the regulations of the responsibilities and authorities of Ministry of ICT, in the IT sector two organizations are actively working which consist of Supreme Council of IT and Ministry of ICT.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF IT

This council has responsibilities of major policies and compilation of national guidelines in IT domain, compilation of long-term plans for extension of fundamental and applicable research and also expansion of application of IT in the country.



MINISTRY OF ICT

This ministry has activities in major fields of communication, mail, IT and judicial affairs. The Supreme Council of ICT has the responsibility of master leadership, and the duties of the Ministry of ICT consist of strategy planning and scheduling, and non public sector will have the responsibility of execution.

THE SITUATION OF SECTOR DEPENDING ON THE DUODENAL CONTENTS OF 4TH DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The situation of IT sector according to the duodenal contents of the 4th economic, social and cultural development plan is as follows:

Rapid, continuous and stable economical growth

- Simultaneous expansion of the sector with the economic development
- Establishment of strong social and economical networks with the communication and information interchange
- Introduction of new jobs with better qualities
- Increasing profitability and improvement of industries and jobs and consequently national and international economical development
- Investment in IT because of attractive rate of capital return in this area

Knowledge-based Development

- Simple and fast information transmission
- Easy access to information by creating general and special databases



Active interaction with the global economy

- Increasing the level of cooperation among different countries in the field of IT
- Easy and cost-effective exchange of productions specially in the software field

Creating a competitive Economy

- The possibility of supplying the various and extended services
- Creation of huge international companies
- Simplified entrance to worldwide markets

Improving human security and social equality

- Easiness and speeding up the communication of human societies
- Capability in dealing with social challenges
- Decreasing the deprivation
- Development of prosperous and just rehabilitation
- Decrease of unemployment rate
- Quantitative and qualitative expansion of training in deprived regions
- Facilitating the crisis management and decision-making by providing quick and accurate information
- Large decrease of wastage of human and material resources in the event of natural disasters
- Expansion of communication in environment by the disabled, like old people, maims, and the mentally ill individuals.

National security

- Expansion of informing in positive aspects like information an events
- Basic evolution of national security of all governments



Improving of health and quality of life

- Presenting medical information and services to public by using of electronic health systems.

Protecting environment

- Evolution in protecting the environment by usage of communication equipment and access possibility to data banks
- Facilitating of spreading of environment protection culture and consequently decreasing of environment ruining

Cultural Development

- Easy correction of culture by usage of IT
- Making cultural evolution by easiness of social communication and information exchange
- Easy and cheap transfer of contents in different societies
- Releasing from time and place constraints in many fields
- Applying the new methods of training
- Remote access to education resources
- Incensement of cooperation among people and groups relating to training
- Decrease of educational expenses

Increasing the effectiveness of interior affairs administration

- Increase of productivity of organizations by means of improving the process
- Introduction of electronic government and expansion of mechanization in public organizations as a result of IT application
- Improvement of quality and quantity of public services



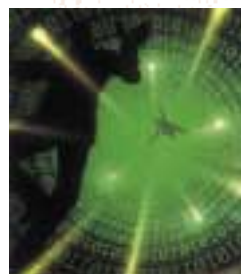
- Speeding up the decision-making in order to gather information of organizations
- Easy commercial interaction and economic prosperity
- Spreading of E-commerce as a result of IT usage
- Incensement of clarity of commercial cost reduction as a result of IT usage
- Simplicity of learning and its cheapness as a result of E-learning
- Reduction of national charges
- Immediate offering of cheap, good, and informative services
- Escalation of public association
- Facilitating of information management at national level
- Reduction of organizations charges

Judicial Development

- Providing the file management system and well-based systems as a result of IT usage
- Time saving for judgements as a result of file management systems
- Facilitation in judgement and increscent of its accuracies
- Decrease of unnecessary judicial resources

Land Promotion

- Reduction of social, cultural, geographical and economic gaps among regions of the country
- Dominating of many spread services in metropolises at social levels, towns, regions and even remote areas



Possibilities, abilities, and limitations

Possibilities, abilities, and limitations to IT sector in the country are:

Internal Possibilities and Abilities

- Improvement of qualitative and quantitative conditions of IT graduates rather that other fields
- Proposition of requisite laws of IT to legal resources
- Potential ability of researching and studying in IT sector
- Performing or commencing of general plan of IT in most public organizations
- Utilizing IT sector for attracting investments
- 25 percent increase of investment in IT

External Possibilities and Abilities

- Increase of number of companies, public and private, for IT learning
- High demand of society for utilization of IT, specially for E-learning
- Existence of a good market in Central Asia and other neighbouring countries
- Existence of commendations and attractions of foreign investment in IRAN
- Having a positive attitude for improvement of IT in managers and majority of society
- Country's young population with creativity in this gamut age

Internal Limitations

- Low percentage of public organizations possessing general and special integrated automated systems
- Major shortage of services and public information presented by Internet



- Little familiarity of managers and staff of government with IT accomplishments
- Unsuitability of structural management and legal grounds for achievement of electronic government
- Insignificance of amount of economical exchange in electronic environment
- Insignificance of supplying medical services in electronic environment
- Having low share of IT in Gross Domestic Products (GDP)
- Insignificance of supplying educational services in electronic environment
- Shortage of access to databases and information centers
- Shortage of production in electronic environment
- Lack of market investment in IT sector
- Insignificant share of software and technical services in country exports
- Low per capita income in household
- Insignificant share of IT in household expenses
- Serious shortage of interdisciplinary expert human resources
- Shortage of domestic web hosting and emphasis on foreign hosting
- Plurality of decision-maker organizations in field of IT
- Shortage of regulations and rules related to IT

External Limitation

- Low penetration factor of personal computers in the country
- Dependency on foreign resources
- Manpower shortage and tending to development and expansion in software companies
- Imposing different sanctions against IRAN
- Extension of daily increasing computer faults
- Low social literacy on IT

ROLE AND POSITION OF SECTOR IN ACHIEVEMENT OF PERSPECTIVE GOALS

- To achieve the long-term perspective goals of the country for development of national IT to decrease the distance of the country from global advancements
- Digital gaps including gaps among people, families, businesses and geographical regions in different levels regarding the access possibility of their two ITs and their usage
- Therefore decreasing of digital gap will cause to eliminate the society deprivation for access to IT equipment

GLOBAL AIMS AND MASTER STRATEGIES IN ACHIEVEMENT OF LONG-TERM PROSPECT

- Global aims and master extended guidelines in achievement of long-term prospect are as follows:

QUALITATIVE MASTER GOALS

- Possessing of E-government
- Possessing of E-commerce
- Possessing of E-health
- Possessing of E-Banking
- Possessing of electronic IT human resources
- Possessing secured information and communication
- Possessing of substructures of IT



MASTER GUIDELINES OF SECTOR

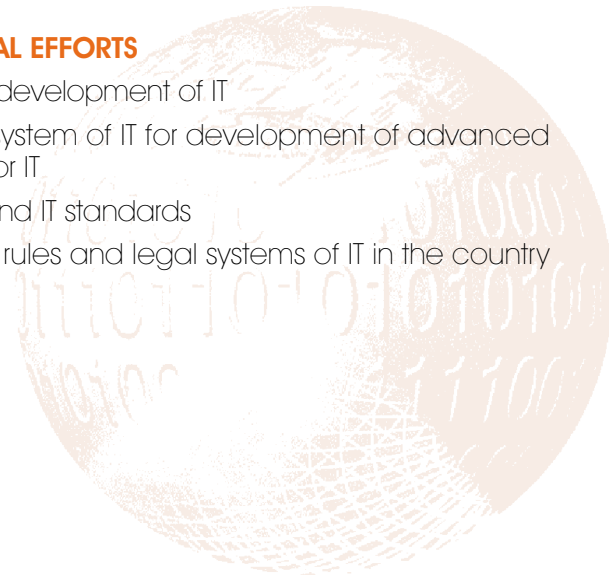
- Decrease of shortage and improvement of access quality to the IT
- Educating and training of extensive human resources
- Updating regulations
- Promotion of integrated automation
- Attracting national and international financial resources
- Attracting satisfaction of customers

EXECUTIVE POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

- Supporting people and families with substructures of IT
- Development of public centers for accessing IT
- Concentration in strategic planning and national supervision and not concentration on executive management and execution
- Increase of professional knowledge of human resources on IT
- Amendment of existing laws and making new laws for adaption with IT needs
- Spreading of general knowledge of IT to public, specially for managers and staff
- Encouragement and supporting of staff for using IT
- Supporting NGOs for developing application of IT
- Expansion of automation for public systems specially in governmental organizations
- Improvement of hardware condition of public organizations, educational and medical centers
- Increase of capacity and promotion of quality of IT training centers
- Creation of Monolithic system of planning and providing human resources of IT
- Development of code systems and IT standards

IMPORTANT AND FUNDAMENTAL EFFORTS

- Providing extensive plan for development of IT
- Providing plan of financial system of IT for development of advanced financial support specially for IT
- Creation of code systems and IT standards
- Compilation of regulations, rules and legal systems of IT in the country



Quantitative goals

Goal	Unit	From	To
Increase in the number of public organizations possessing integrated central mechanism system	%	5	60
Increase in the number of public organizations possessing integrated special mechanism system	%	1	20
Number of active public organizations with electronic exchanges	%	-	5
Percentage of companies websites	%	-	30
Increase of electronic cards versus 100 persons	Per 100	6	25
Connecting medical centers to the internet	Number	-	800
Number of medical centers with internet websites	%	-	30
Increase of number of computers versus each 100 students	Per 100	0.16	2
The Number of accessible computers having high speed access versus each 100 students	Per 100	0.003	1
The Number of computers having high speed access versus 100 university students	Per 100	20	100
Increase of offered electronic courses	%	0	20
Increase of number of electronic secure services versus 1 million persons	-	-	10
Increase of internet capacity of the country	Mbit	800	5000
Increase of number of update personal computers versus 100 persons of country population	Per 100	3	7.4
Increase of penetration coefficient of data users	%	7	30
Increase of number of villages connected to data networks	Number	-	10000
Increase of number of communication and IT office services	Number	800	2500
Increase of high speed ports	Port	50000	100000