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Statistics in the Arab Countries

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Need-Based Program for Area Studies

Middle East within Asia: Law and Economics



This report was published by the office for the "Need-Based Program for Area Studies: Middle East within Asia: Law and Economics", sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. The object of this report, as the title suggests, is to give an overview of the statistical circumstances in the Arab countries today, focusing on providing an introduction to the statistical agencies in the Arab countries. This report is composed of two parts, the first of which is entitled "Statistics in the Arab Countries" while the second is entitled "Statistical Agencies in the Arab Countries" respectively.

The first part is an edited version based on two special lectures presented by two CAPMAS (Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics in Egypt) staffs, Gen. El-Gendy, President of CAPMAS and Mr. Taher Saleh, First Statistician and Demographic Researcher, in a workshop under the theme of "Construction of Longitudinal Network with Middle Eastern Countries: Toward the Mutual Understanding and Development of Joint Researches". The two lectures were titled "Reality of Arab Statistical Agencies" and "Role and Missions of CAPMAS".

This workshop was held on 6 December, 2008 at Hitotsubashi University under the auspices of "Need-Based Program for Area Studies: Middle East within Asia: Law and Economics" and Global COE (Center of Excellency) Program of Hitotsubashi University, "The Research Unit for Statistical and Empirical Analysis in Social Sciences" (Leader: Prof. Kyoji Fukao).

Part two introduces the statistical agencies in the Arab countries other than Egypt, with much of the information provided being based on the information on their websites. The citations provided include the website addresses and the first pages or the short introductory sentences of each website. In countries in which the websites are only provided in Arabic, English translations of the websites are provided in this report.

Acknowledgement

We deeply appreciate the Japan Foundation for giving us the financial support to invite Gen. El-Gendy and Mr. Taher Saleh. Without the support from the Foundation, this report could not be published.

Statistics in the Arab Countries

Part I

Opening Speech

by Prof. Hiroshi Kato, Representative of “Need-Based Program for Area Studies: Middle East within Asia”

It is well known that CAPMAS (Central Agency for Mobilization and Statistics) in Egypt is a huge and leading institution that is concerned with statistics in Arab countries. And this is a special chance to invite the president of CAPMAS and to discuss with him about “Construction of Longitudinal Network with Middle Eastern Countries: Toward the Mutual Understanding and Development of Joint Researches between Japan and Egypt”.

This seminar is sponsored by two projects in relation with the research based on statistical data in Japan, that is, firstly, Global COE (Center of Excellency) Program, “The Research Unit for Statistical and Empirical Analysis in Social Sciences”, and secondly, “Need-Based Program for Area Studies: Middle East within Asia”. Both of them are sponsored by the Japanese government, and incidentally, the offices are both located in Hitotsubashi University. The most important fact for this event is that the Graduate School of Economics, Hitotsubashi University, concluded the protocol for academic exchange and joint research in 2004. Our joint project is now acknowledged in CAPMAS as the Japanese Project. This is why the president of CAPMAS is invited by Hitotsubashi University for this seminar.

I am especially very happy to invite the president of CAPMAS by the name of our Need-Based Program for Area Studies project, entitled “the Middle East within Asia”. This five-year project was launched in 2006. The aim of this project is to develop a mutual understanding between Japan and the Middle East in direct response to current social needs. The project will employ an interdisciplinary and trans-regional approach in direct collaboration with the research institutions and scholars in the Middle East.

In this project, we wish firstly to request to the Japanese people to reconsider the relationship between Japan and the Middle East in the Asian context. As you know, Japan is located on the eastern edge while the Middle East is located on the western edge of Asia. Secondly, we wish to advise the Middle Eastern people to look “east” and consider their future in the Asian context. On the research level, we seek to open up new horizons for area studies of the Middle East in relation with Asia and especially East Asia.

As it is well known, the Middle East – and in most cases – has been discussed as being related to Europe due to the relationship between two regions over history and the big presence of Europe in the Middle East in modern times. However, the economic circumstances in the world have changed and continue to change radically as of the last decades of the 20th century because of the economic emergence of Asian countries, and the Middle East is becoming more and more linked with Asia. In my opinion, the world economy in the 21st century will be led by the linkage between the Middle East, the biggest supplier of the energy resources and Asia, the biggest region of production and consumption. This is why our project is entitled “the Middle East within Asia”.

At any rate, I cannot believe that the president of CAPMAS is sitting here today. This is because, before the 1990s, Egypt was not friendly at least in the field of academism to foreign researchers. In those days, it was very difficult to gain access to empirical data, especially statistical data and to conduct field surveys in Egypt. I am a historian and so I often hoped to test some hypotheses in historical studies against evidences found in contemporary analyses. However, this was impossible due to the challenges facing the academia’s situation as mentioned earlier in regards to Egypt.

Egypt has, however, been gradually changing after the introduction of its open-door policy that was introduced in

the 1980s. And as mentioned above, we were able to conclude the protocol of academic exchange with CAPMAS in 2004. Frankly speaking, I was so surprised by the fact that the joint project could be made possible. Since that time, we have been impressed by the kindness and seriousness projected by the staff of CAPMAS. Therefore, I have hoped in recent years to invite the president of CAPMAS to express our appreciation for his favor to us. Today, our hope came true.

This seminar has two purposes. The first is to deepen the collaboration between our project and CAPMAS. I now feel that we have stepped into the second phase of the collaboration. We are now planning new joint research projects between us. The second is to widen and expand the academic collaboration between Hitotsubashi University and CAPMAS, stepping into the general collaboration between Japan and Egypt in the field of social sciences.

The second is the main purpose for which the seminar is held today. In the workshop, after the special lectures by the president of CAPMAS, Gen. Gendy and a researcher of CAPMAS, Mr. Taher, we will invite some colleagues who organized the research projects, using the statistical data on Egyptian and other Arabic countries' societies and will ask them to briefly introduce their projects and to comment on the academic collaboration between Japan and Egypt, especially CAPMAS.

1. Arab Statistical Agencies

Introduction

- In the beginning of last century, a modest interest in providing statistical information was shown by certain circles in the Arab countries, including Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Egypt and Sudan.
- As the need for statistical information increased to serve the development of the human and material resources and to cope with statistical methods required regionally and internationally, it became a necessity to establish statistical agencies in several Arab countries not only to collect statistical information, but also to analyze data and perform researches.
- After the mechanization of statistical work, the statistical work focus shifted to the quality of information and statistical indicators, especially after the advance of modern electronic information and communications technology in the Arab countries.
- In order to provide for the necessary human capacity for statistical work, training centers were set up in many Arab States. Now, the statistical work is performed according to the latest international rules & laws in data collocation and dissemination

Laws Governing Statistics in Arab countries

- All States have enacted laws and regulations for statistical purposes and where called (the law of statistics or the law for statistics and census).
- The vast majority of such laws requires and provides for the confidentiality of individual's data.
- Statistical Agencies in Arab countries are linked to the Ministry of Planning (Egypt) or the Ministry of National Economy, or to the Cabinet.
- Statistical Agencies are responsible for collecting, publishing and disseminating of the official statistics. Statistical Agencies supervise information technology work and they establish training centers to enhance the capabilities of the statistical units in the state.
- Statistical Agencies provide for technical supervision of the statistical units in ministries and institutions, and approve the statistics they issue.

<Applying Statistical Laws in Arab Countries>

NO	State	Law no	Year	Law Name	Amendment
1	Jordan	24	1950	General Statistic Law	Law # 24 /1966 Order # 106 /1966
2	United Arab Emirates	9	1974	Censuses & Statistic Law	
3	Bahrain	7	1977	Censuses & Statistic Law	Decree #11/1977 Decree #5/1983 Decree #9/1984 Decree #38/2002 Decree #9/2003 Decree #4/2004
4	Saudi Arabia	212	1979	Statistics System	
5	Sudan		1970	Statistic Law	Law # 24 /2003
6	Syria	25	1960	Statistics Law	Law # 24 /1966
7	Iraq	21	1972	Statistics Law	Law # 97 /1983
8	Palestine	21	1947	General Statistics Law	Law #24 /1950 Decree # 995 /1994 Law #5 /2000
9	Qatar	12	1980	Statistics Law	P.M Decree #9 / 1982 Prince Decree #25 / 2007
10	Kuwait	23	1963	General Statistics Law	Law # 63 /1976 Law #1299 /1995
11	Lebanon	1793	1979	Central Statistics Dept.	
12	Libya	16	1962	National information & documentation System	
13	Egypt	35	1960	Censuses & Statistics Law	
14	Morocco	1529	1942	Statistics Law	
15	Yemen	28	1995	Statistics Law	

Structure of Arab Statistical Agencies

- The organizational structure of the agencies/statistical offices in Arab countries consists of departments in the provinces, centers or regions. (27 branches in Egyptian governorates)
- The structure includes other departments concerned with statistical work and enhancement staff capacity building, such as information technology, and statistical training centers. (two centers in Egypt)
- Organizational structures of the statistical agencies in the Arab countries differ from one country to the other depending on the nature of the official statistical plans. For example in Egypt, the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics. (CAPMAS) comprises a number of sectors, central departments , regional offices, advisory committees and other departments.
- Most statistical agencies in the Arab countries have a separate sector for information technology. (as in the case of Egypt)
- Most statistical Agencies in Arab Stat using training facilities of international and regional training center .

Information Technology Sector Tasks in Arab Countries

Independent departments of information technology are available in 97% of statistics agencies in Arab states, with 57 % of them have an excellent level of computer and programmers, while the rest have good and satisfactory levels.

< Level of Technology In Arab State >

NO	State	Level
1	Jordon	5
2	United Arab Emirates	1
3	Bahrain	5
4	Saudi Arabia	5
5	Sudan	5
6	Syria	3
7	Iraq	3
8	Palestine	5
9	Qatar	5
10	Kuwait	5
11	Lebanon	-
12	Libya	3
13	Egypt	4
14	Morocco	4
15	Yemen	5

- Information Technology Tasks in Arab Countries
- Establishing and managing database
- Designing systems for computerized statistical work.
- Providing data and statistical indicators to the state for planning purpose.
- Issuing the I D card (smart card) for elections.
- Providing consulting and technical services
- Training of governmental employees on information technology.

Ranking of Heads of the Statistical Agency Levels

Ranking level of the Heads of Statistical Agency differs from one country to another. For example in Egypt the head of CAPMAS Rank is Minister. However, in most of Arab statistical agencies, the rank is a general director.

< Level of the Heads of Statistical Agencies >

NO	State	Head Title	Subordination
1	Jordan	General Director	Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation
2	United Arab Emirates	Assistant Under Secretary	Ministry of Economy / Planning Sector
3	Bahrain	Under Secretary	Cabinet
4	Saudi Arabia	General Director	Ministry of Economy & Planning
5	Sudan	General Director	Cabinet
6	Syria	General Director	Cabinet
7	Iraq	President	Ministry of Planning & Developing Cooperation
8	Palestine	President	Cabinet
9	Qatar	president	Crown Prince
10	Kuwait	Assistant Under Secretary	Ministry of Planning
11	Lebanon	General Director	Cabinet
12	Libya	General Director	General Information Authority
13	Egypt	president	Ministry of Economic Development
14	Morocco	General Director	High Commission For Planning
15	Yemen	Minister	Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation

Application of Fundamental Principles in Arab Countries

NO	Principle	Total Application	Major Application	Partly Application	No Application
1	Consistency, impartiality and equal access to official statistics.	44	45	9	1
2	Commitment to professional and ethical standards.	59	37	4	1
3	Commitment to transparency and accuracy	43	50	6	1
4	Facilitating of the proper interpretation of statistics.	37	37	19	7
5	Cost considerations, the timing and quality.	49	42	8	1
6	Commitment to the confidentiality of individual data	80	19	0	1
7	Public declaration of laws governing the statistical systems	77	17	4	3
8	Coordination among producers of data to achieve consistency in the statistical system	31	44	19	6
9	Commitment to international standards on the use of concepts and definitions.	45	50	5	1
10	Multilateral cooperators national and international	Can Not Be Measured			

Independence of Statistical Work

- Due to the importance of statistical work, statistical agencies are linked to the main execution bodies in the Arab countries such as cabinets, Ministries of Planning or similar ministries. Such a position enables them to effectively and rapidly supply decision-makers with needed data.
- 87% of the statistical agencies / departments in the Arab countries apply the centralized system in the statistical work.
- The statistical plan supervised and executed by the technical department in each agency (statistical sector) in collaboration with the statistical departments in governments, provinces and territories.
- The statistical division in the ministries and institutions which not linked to the central statistical agency, they (in most Arab countries), are subject to the instructions and regulations of the

central statistical agencies, where it is a major source of administrative statistical data.

- The statistical agencies in the Arab countries implement different statistical surveys such as the unemployment survey, hotels and tourism, consumption and expenditure survey etc. according to developed programs by statistical agencies with different proportions in addition to the census.

2. Role and Missions of CAPMAS in Egypt

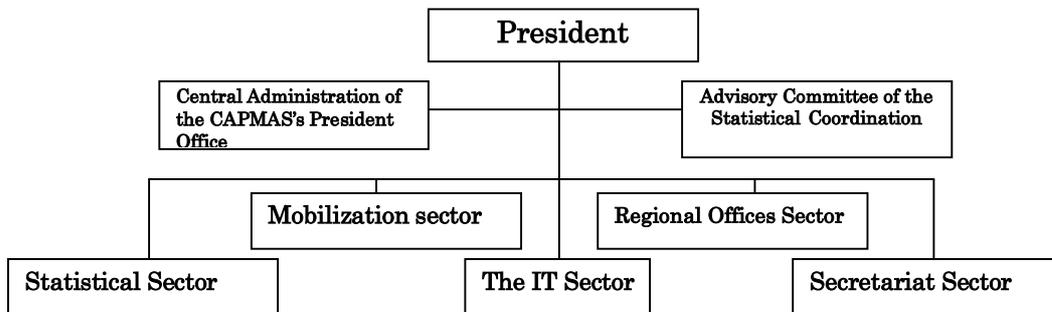
Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS)

<http://www.capmas.gov.eg/>

Historical Background

- The very first Egyptian census in modern time was carried out in 1882 by a special task force.
- In 1911, the Statistical Authority was established under the Ministry of Treasury, it had 800 employees.
- In 1957, the Statistical Authority was renamed as Statistical & Census Authority under the Presidency of the republic, and was supplemented by regional offices.
- In 1964 a Presidential Decree gave the name “The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics” CAPMAS. Statistics joint to mobilization because the nature of this time that can be explained by the more conflicts between Egypt and Israel.

Organizational Structure and Sector’s Functions



A. Central administration of President Office

- Coordinates the cooperation with the regional, international organizations and other statistical agencies.
- Prepares and implements local and international conferences
- Organizes the work of the Advisory Committee for statistical planning and coordination.
- Receiving requests for data and fulfills them.

B - Statistical Advisory Committee

- Consists of members from various ministries of the State and Statistics experts, appointed by the head of CAPMAS.
- Is considered as a legal body for managing and coordinating inter-ministerial statistical work.
- Conducts statistical studies and Censuses and coordinates programs to avoid duplication.
- Provides advice to the head of the CAPMAS in all the statistical subjects .

C- Statistical Sector

- Plans for statistical studies, censuses, researches and periodic surveys.
- Predicts population variables.
- Organizes programs and training courses

D- Mobilization Sector

- Compiles data on capabilities of the civilian sector to comply with requirements of the armed force.
- Develops plans for mobilizing human and material resources.

E - IT Sector

- Designs integrated information systems, and statistical and geographic data base including data processing.
- Sets up data compilation systems including linking of statistical databases.
- Plans and implements technical support for the maintenance of equipment, sites , and networks.

F - Regional Offices Sector

- Implements field work for censuses according to plans.
- Collects statistical data from various sources, public or private at the governorates level.

G - Secretariat sector

- Sets up organizational, functional, and manpower policies .
- repairs and monitors CAPMAS budget.

Techniques Used For Data Collection

A. Field Researches

Conducting field researches using sampling or censuses considering that targets households or enterprises.

B. Administrative Records

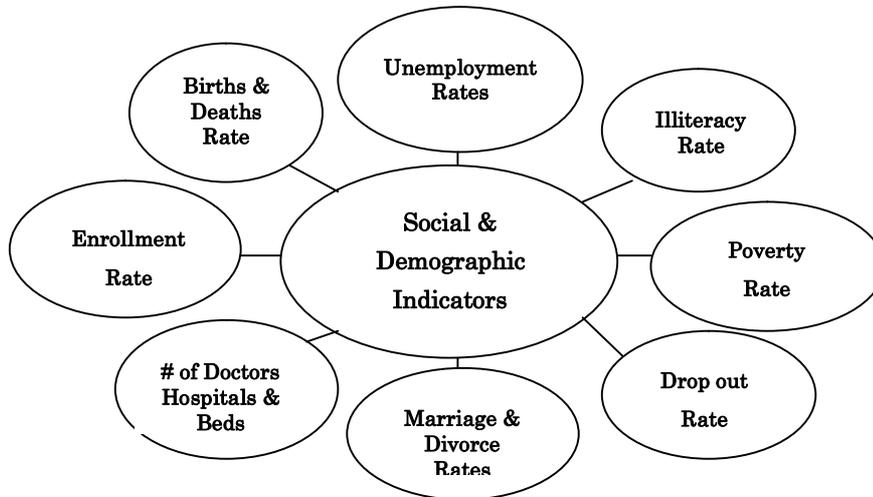
Some of CAPMAS statistical publications depend on administrative records provided by ministries, institutions and other governmental organizations.

Most Significant Statistics and Indicators Issued by CAPMAS.

A. Social and Demographic Statistics

- Population Statistics
- Labor Statistics
- Births and Deaths Statistics
- Educational Statistics
- Health statistics
- Marriage and Divorce Statistics
- Transportation and Communications Statistics
- Family Budget and Consumption level Statistics

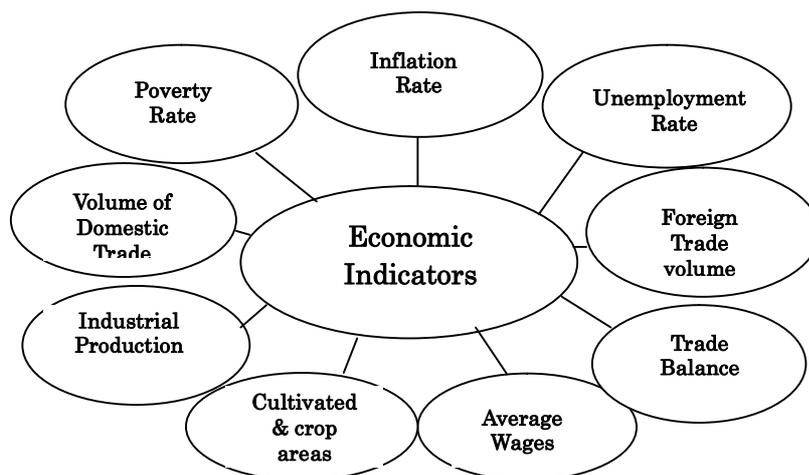
B. Social and Demographic Indicators



C. Economic Statistics

- Population Censuses
- Economic Censuses
- Price and Indices Statistics
- Labor Statistics
- Economic and Financial Statistics
- Industrial Statistics
- Agricultural Statistics
- Internal and External Trade Statistics
- Family Budget and Consumption level Statistics.

D. Economic Indicators



Periodicity of the Most Important Statistical Activities

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| • Consumer Price Index | (Monthly) |
| • Producer Price Index | (Monthly) |
| • Manufacturing Industries Price Indices | (Monthly) |
| • Foreign Trade | (Monthly) |

- Tourism (Monthly)
- Labor Force Survey (Quarterly)
- Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (2 Years)
- Economic Census (5 Years)
- Population Housing and Enterprises Census (10 Years)
- Other Statistics (Annually)

Data Dissemination

CAPMAS's Web Site: www.capmas.gov.eg

- Misr Intranet network : Local database information enables all participants to access to data 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- National Information Center (NIC) : Providing all data produced by CAPMAS in soft and hard copies to the users.
- Geographic Information Systems Center (GIS): Establishes digital basis for maps at the provincial level, and provides Geographical Information Systems and technical support services to users.
- CAPMAS's Library.

Other Services Provided by CAPMAS

A. Training Centers

- National Center for Statistical Training: Carries out training courses in the field of statistics
- Information Technology Training Center : Provides training on information technology programs.

B. Studies & Researchs Centers

- Population Studies and Research Center: Perform studies and researches in the areas of population especially Gender, population and development, and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- General Mobilization for Studies and Research Center: Conducts studies and research related to Public Mobilization plan.

C. Other Services Centers

- Microfilm and Documentation Center: Microfilm archiving and providing consulting service in this area.
- Data Entry Centers: Providing data entry services to all clients.



Part II

Statistical Agencies in Arab Countries

1. Algeria : NATIONAL OFFICE OF STATISTICS (NOS)

<http://www.ons.dz/> (Arabic and English and French)

The National Office of Statistics was created in the day after the independence in 1964, known as the National Commission of Population Census (N.C.P.C) for the sake of realizing the first population census of the independent Algeria in 1966. In 1971, it changes designation and becomes the National Commission of Censuses and Statistical Survey (N.C.C.S.S). Considerable achievements have been realized during this period as: the second population census in 1977; Demographic survey in 1972-73 mapping survey in 1972-1975 that should be used as a basic, to realize the census and household consumption survey in 1979-1980.

In other respects, a reorganization of the statistical structure has given birth to the present National Office of Statistics by way of the legislative decree N° 82-484 (18/12/1982) completed and modified by the decree N° 85-311 (17/12/1985). Therefore, the National Office of Statistics is in charge of the organization and coordination of statistical works. Important surveys have been realized, among the latter, we quote the population census of 1987, household annual surveys form 1982 to 1992, enterprises annual surveys, etc.... At last, the decree No. 95-159 has given rise to a new reorganization of the National Office of Statistics.

The national system of statistical information has been reorganized by the legislative decree N° 94-01 (15/01/1994) that defines general principles and fixes the organized frame as well as rights and liabilities of moral and physical persons in the fields of production, keeping, using and diffusing statistical information. So, all quantitative or qualitative information permitting to know cultural, social and economic events by numeric processes is considered as statistical information.

According to the principle of the liberty of information, all moral or physical person has the faculty of producing, processing and diffusing statistical information. However, all statistical information is not public only if it has been elaborated by state's services or that will have benefited from the statistical registration.

In accordance with the terms of the legislative decree mentioned above: The statistical registration is the recognition of the state of the public interest character of surveys, studies and statistical works.

Such as, the information is accessible to every claimant. Without prejudice to juridical and administrative proceeding, its retention may lead to an appeal.

In other respects, as part of the statistical secret, the legislative decree stipulates that all individual information included in the questionnaires with statistical registration relating to family and individual's life may be and object of communication from the depository service or publication, only in application to the law on national records. The individual's information cannot be in any case used for purposes of tax inspection, repressive economy, juridical surveys, breach of individual's private life, and restrictive trade.

2. Bahrain : Central Infomatics Organisation (CIO)

<http://www.cio.gov.bh/en/> (Arabic and English)

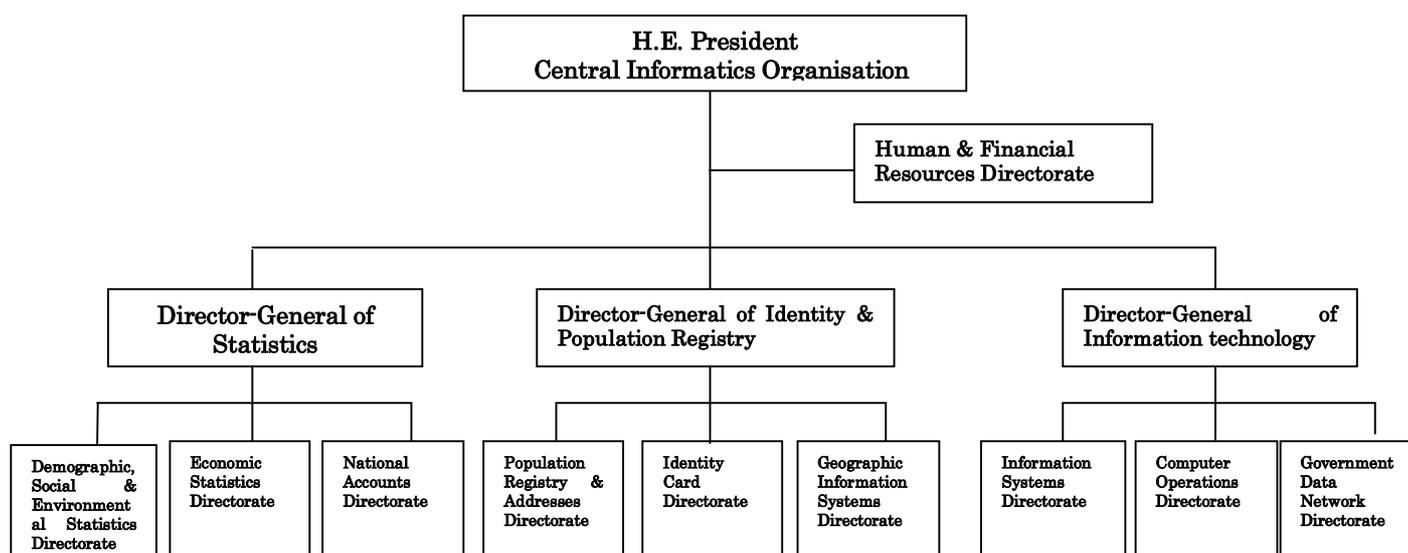
The CIO was established first in October 1967 under the supervision of Ministry of Finance and National Economy. Its name was "Statistics Office" and its objective was to provide necessary information about the Kingdom. From the date of independence, the Government took in its consideration the improvement and development of the Statistics Office to provide information and data which serves the process of development.

Then, CIO's Office was developed and became a Directorate in the Ministry of Finance and National Economy, by Decree No. (8), 1976 regarding establishing Directorate of Statistics. After that, Decree No. (7), 1977 was issued

regarding statistics and censuses to organize and the process of Statistics and censuses (see appendix No.1 for details of the Decree). In the same year, Decree No. (11), 1977 was issued regarding transferring the Directorate of Statistics from Ministry of Finance and National Economy to be reporting to the Prime Minister's Office. (see appendix No. 2 for details of the Decree). In the year 1983 Decree No. (5) was issued regarding renaming of the Directorate of Statistics and it became a separate and independent governmental unit. Based on that, its name was changed to "Central Statistics Organisation" (see appendix No. 3 for details the Decree).

A year later, Decree No. (9) Was issued regarding establishing the Central Population Recording and Organising its activities. This decree included establishing a permanent committee for central population recording system. The committee was to be Headed by the Minister of Cabinet Affairs and the members were: the head of the Central Statistics Organisation, a representative from Ministry of Health, a representative from Ministry of Interior, a representative from Ministry of Legal Affairs, a representative from Ministry of Health and a representative from Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs all representatives to be directors and above (see appendix No. 4 for details the Decree). And because of the increasing activities and responsibilities of the Central Statistics Organisation and the need for specialization, a number of decrees were issued regarding establishing Directorates in the Central Statistics Organisation, first of all, Order No. (16), 1988 was issued from the Prime Minister regarding establishing Directorates in the Central Statistics Organisation which were: Directorate of Computer Services, Directorate of Statistics and Directorate of Population Registry Centre. (see appendix No. 5 for details of the Decree).

Then, Decree No. (38), 2002 was issued regarding renaming the Central Statistics Organisation as" Central Informatics Organisation". See appendix No. (6) for details of the Decree. After that, Decree No. (9), 2003 was issued regarding reorganising the Central Informatics Organisation to be the present structure.



3. Iraq: Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology(COSIT)

<http://cosit.gov.iq/english/index.php> (Arabic and English)

In the Thirties of last century the statistics office was a department in the Ministry of Economy and Transport, after it was divided into two ministries, in 1939 this branch was joined to the ministry of Economy and named (The main office for Statistics). In 1956, this department was merged with statistical offices and sections of some government departments and enterprises therefore it was named (Central office of Statistics). In 1959 Authority of Implementation Law was issued and according to that, Ministry of Planning had been established and the Central office of Statistics was joined with Ministry of Planning then raised to general directorate in 1/7/1959. In 1968 Ministry of Planning system was issued, that Central Statistical Organization (CSO) was established according to it and headed by consultant degree.

In 2004 the systematical and technical structure of the ministry were reconsidered which became Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation to conform actually to the nature of its activities and tasks.

The central statistical organization (CSO) has been renamed to the Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT) after establishing of a general directorate that named (Information Technology Directorate).

COSIT specialized in statistical processes concerning with population census, sampling census and all statistical operations such as agricultural, industrial, economic, social, financial and monetary, cultural and other that related to formal and semi formal, public and private institutions, companies in general and Individuals, In addition to citizens status and their activities that serve planning , national development and scientific research.

The Central organization for statistics and Information Technology regards as a technical specialist authority in all various statistics operations in Iraq. COSIT has a moral personality which carries out its works according to internal system and undertakes the following tasks:-

1. Implementation of general population and housing censuses.
2. Implementation of statistical operations which are related with various fields and surveys in sample, In addition to all operations and statistical procedures such as agricultural, industrial ... etc.
3. Collect, unify, prepare, analysis and summarize the statistical operations results totally or partially.
4. Preparing and updating database related to doing elections, referendums and the preparation of voter lists whenever needed.
5. Publishing and printing the statistical pamphlets and reports, in addition to establish of training courses, symposiums and statistical conferences.
6. Participation in international cooperation in the statistical fields and exchange the experiences with the Arabic and International scientific institutions and organizations which operate in statistical field.
7. Technical supervision on some statistical operations which are carried out by directorates in the other ministries and official authorities.
8. Establishing of integrated data banks.
9. Preparing of researches and studies which lead to develop the statistical work.
10. The Participation in training and enhancing the statistical capabilities in other official institutions.
11. Activation of statistical work through implements the censuses and statistical surveys which is carried out by Arabic and Regional organizations.
12. Supplying the geographical information system (GIS) service for all beneficiaries from COSIT directorates and the sector departments in the ministry.
13. Administrate the networks centrally and make back up for all systems to protect them from damage.
14. Participation in design the planning policies for Information Technology sector in coordinate with other ministries and authorities.
15. Provide central maintenance for all users of computers, networks and other related instruments.
16. Installation, supporting and supplying software, hardware and other equipments to the directorates of ministry, according to what is available and the tasks which entrusted to it and the provision of internet services to employees of the ministry and its management.

4. Jordan : Department of Statistics (DoS)

http://www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home_a/main/index.htm (Arabic and English)

The Department of Statistics (DoS) was established in late 1949 and assumed its activities in accordance with the Statistics Law No. 24 for the year 1950 which identified its responsibilities and duties. DoS began its field and office work with a humble number of employees. During that period, basic statistical data covering the socio – economic aspects in the Kingdom had been produced. One of the most remarkable statistical activities conducted by DoS was the first Housing Units Census in 1952, then the National Accounts Estimates in addition to the Statistical Yearbook.

While in the Sixties, DoS conducted the first Population and Housing Units Census in 1961, in addition to the first Multi - Purpose Household Survey. It also issued many publications for the first time such as the Agricultural Statistics and the External Trade Bulletins. It also carried out the Household Expenditure Survey and constructed the Consumer Price Indices. The collected data were used to formulate the seven years socio – economic development program in Jordan (1964 – 1971).

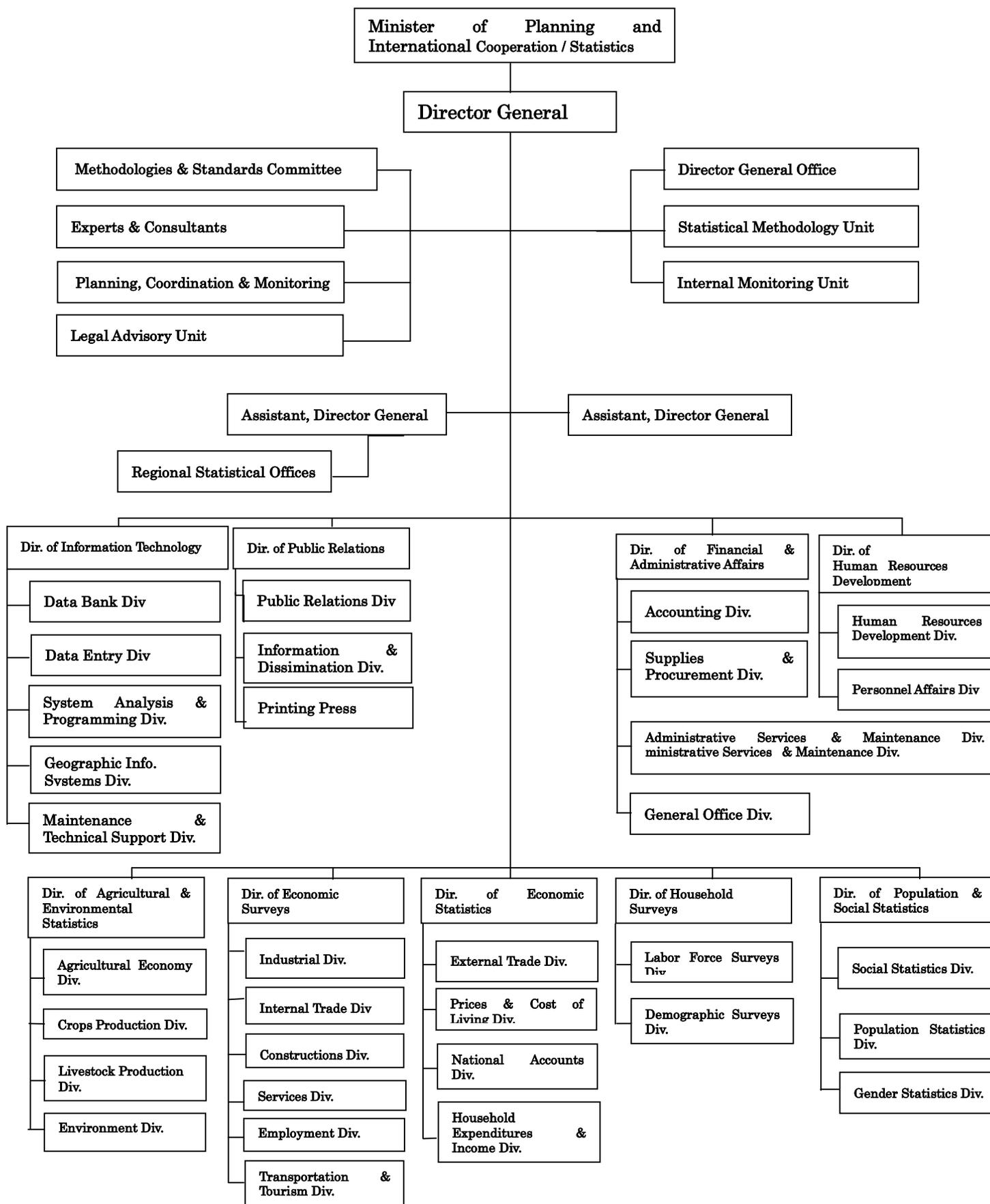
In the Seventies, DoS focused its efforts on carrying out agricultural, industrial, labour force, population and housing units censuses in addition to sample surveys which covered household, demographic, social and economic aspects. DoS also implemented the National Fertility Survey for the first time.

The decade of the Eighties witnessed the comprehensive coverage policy of the economic phenomena by conducting various Agricultural Surveys, the Disabled Survey, the Internal Migration and Returnees Survey. This decade was characterized by improving various economic statistics in accordance with the rules, standards and recommendations issued by the UN and other international organizations. New surveys were also added to DoS activities such as the Constructions, Services and Commercial Establishments Survey.

The last decade of the previous century witnessed a big leap in information technology to facilitate the process of extracting the statistical data and employing it in policy making, decision taking and carrying out specialized studies in various fields. The said period witnessed also extensive efforts in forging links of cooperation and coordination with all national institutions which collect and use statistical data for saving time, efforts, and money, DoS also assigned special importance on the process of statistical analysis since it believes in the futility of mere abstract figures.

During the first years of this millennium, DoS has focused its efforts on enhancement of statistical capacity including the infra-structure and human resources .It assigned special importance on enhancing statistical awareness among the public which is positively reflected on the quality of statistical products. It also worked on strengthening contacts with data users through employing all available means of communications for maintaining links of trust with them.





5. Kuwait: Ministry of Planning (MOP)

<http://www.mop.gov.kw/> (Arabic)

The State of Kuwait has shown interest in scientific planning as it considers such an approach to planning ideal in order to achieve economic and social development. Upon its independence in the early 1960s, the State of Kuwait established the Planning Council to plan and manage socio-economic policies.

On September 6th, 1976 it was decreed that the Ministry of Planning replace the Planning Council and assuming all its responsibilities. On February 7th, 1979, another decree came to announce the establishment of the Ministry of Planning, with the first article stating that the Ministry of Planning is responsible in directing the national economic policies in accordance to an approach that agrees with the resources of the state and its culture.

In light of further developments, the structure of the Ministry of Planning has undergone numerous revisions, which includes the Ministerial Decision no. 63 for the year 1997 relating to reshuffling the Ministry into the following five specialized departments:

1. Department of Planning
2. Department of Information Technology
3. Department of Statistics and Census
4. Department of Development Projects
5. Department of Management and Finance

The Ministry specializes in the following:

1. Preparing, arranging, and analyzing statistics, information and reports dealing with all economic and social activities in the State of Kuwait.
2. Suggesting general plans for economic and social development, as well as conducting necessary research and reports for such development.
3. Studying and evaluating development projects suggested by the government and government-related entities, as well as participating in extrapolating the budget for development projects in accordance with the national budget of the State.

The specializations of the Ministry of Planning are as follows:

1. Preparing, arranging, and analyzing statistics, information and reports dealing with all economic and social activities in the State of Kuwait.
2. Suggesting general plans for economic and social development, as well as conducting necessary research and reports for such development.
3. Studying and evaluating development projects suggested by the government and government-related entities, as well as participating in extrapolating the budget for development projects in accordance with the national budget of the State.
4. Suggesting and following up public policies for environmental planning.
5. Conducting the duties of the census bureau in accordance with national laws.
6. Arranging and following up on economic and technical partnerships with other countries and organizations around the world.
7. Establishing public policy relating to the use of computers, managing all computers, keeping track of the computers in use in other ministries, and preparing training courses for the computer systems used in each ministry.
8. Communicating with private advisory services when necessary in case of studying viability of certain projects and studies.
9. Following up the implementation of policies, and cooperating with ministries and governmental entities in order to set individual sub-plans for each of these entities.

6. Lebanon : Central Administration of Statistics (CAS)

http://www.cas.gov.lb/Index_en.asp (Arabic and English and French)

The Department of Statistics CAS was established and assumed its activities in accordance with the Law which was issued on February 22, 1979. Law implemented through the decree no.1793 issued on February 22, 1979 (official journal No.9).

Creation of a public administration called "Central administration of statistics at the presidency of the Council of Ministers.

The president of the Republic:

- By virtue of the constitution, especially its' article 58,
- Whereas the government has referred to the parliament, through the decree no.1078, dated on 18/3/1978, an urgent draft law aiming at the creation of a public administration called " administration of central statistics ".
- Whereas more than 40 days have elapsed since the submission of the foresaid urgent draft law to the parliament, without deciding on it.
- According to the proposal of the prime minister.
- After the approval of the council of ministers on 3/1/1979.

Decrees the following :

Article 1: The urgent draft law, referred to the parliament through the decree N – 1078, dated on 18/3/1978, aiming at the creation of a public administration called "Central Administration of Statistics " shall be enforced, Its text is the following :

1. A public administration called " Central Administration of statistics, is created at the presidency of the council of ministers.
2. The word administration in the law is intended to mean the public administrations, the public institutions, the municipalities and the other moral entities in the public sector.

Article 3 : The Central administration of Statistics assumes the following functions :

1. To assume itself or in cooperation with the involved administrations to set forth all statistics related to the economical and social life of the country.
2. To unify the data bases related to institutions or individuals used in the administrations to extract the statistical data from it, and to supervise technically the statistics that the administrations lay down and to centralize and coordinate it.
3. To set up the internal economical accountings (the national accounts), the balance of payments, and the other annual statement regarding the economical and social activities of the country.
4. To carry out the statistics, investigations, and studies requested by the Council of Development and Reconstruction, and the other economical studies requested by the other administrations.
5. To carry out mandatory statistical surveying , should be considered as mandatory any statistical survey carried out by the central administrations of statistics directly, or through another institution, and published in the official journal.
6. Analysis and publication of the statistics that are laid down.
7. To contribute, with the Civil Service Council, to the preparation and training of the employees working with statistical units related to the administrations.

Article 4:..... (The rest is omitted.)

7. Libya: General Information Authority

<http://www.gia.gov.ly> (Arabic)

Law 4 for 1990 on the national organization for information and documentation states the implementation of a national organization for information and documentation that aims to provide all statistical and documentation services. The GIA was thus established in order to collect and store statistics and information, as well as analyzing them in accordance with the latest techniques. The published data are important to decision makers and

researchers in the fields of planning and development.

The Law of Establishing the GIA. The GIA was established in accordance with decree number 149 for the year 1993, in which the first article announces the establishment of a public agency named the National Agency for Information and Documentation such that it is unique and has its own financial budget, with its headquarters based in Tripoli and that it has the right to establish branches or offices. The General Agency for Information, Documentation and Communications was established in accordance with decision number 7 for 2005, while the General Information Agency replaced the previous agency in accordance with decision 116 for 2006.

Responsibilities of the Agency:

- Carrying out and following up all decisions of national conferences in the fields of information and documentation.
- Collecting and storing statistics, information and documents based on the fundamentals, methods and scientific techniques.
- Creating and managing data bases and their references, and making sure that the information is updated.
- Developing and organizing data bases and information that helps decision-making and research, studies, and planning in the economic, social and scientific fields.
- Creating a national directory for information.
- Organizing the flow of statistics and information between various information centers both inside and outside of Libya.
- Suggesting the schedules and methods of all fieldwork operations and all subsequent publications. The GIA is also responsible for conducting the population census.
- Preparing the human development reports based on certain indicators and the goals of the millennium development plan.
- Documenting revolutionary literature, and compiling and sorting all relevant information and documents.
- Creating an atlas of development of different regions based on economic and social indicators.
- Spreading awareness of the population census in the country and improving the quality of the census.
- Participating in developing information technology management as suitable to the needs of the country.

8. Morocco: Haut-Commissariat au Plan (HCP)

<http://www.hcp.ma/index.aspx> (Arabic and French)

In Morocco, census and other official statistical are conducted by the Direction of Statistics of Haut Commissariat au Plan (High Commission of Plan). It has been conducting various censuses (Population, Housing, Establishment) since the year 1960, 1971, 1982, 1994, labor force survey, household budget survey. Its publication includes social, demographic and economic statistics such as national account, social and demographic indicators, labor and unemployment, human development and poverty, etc.

9. Oman: Ministry of National Economy

<http://www.moneoman.gov.om/index.asp> (Arabic and English)

<http://www.omancensus.net/english/index.asp> (Arabic and English)

MONE is considered as the authorized body, based on the Royal Decree No. 4/1999, to propose the development strategy and future trends for the national economy. Furthermore, preparing the country's development plans and investment programs with their implementation priorities as per the approved development objectives. In addition, MONE is responsible to conduct studies on the regional and international trends and their impact on the national economical policy of the Sultanate while working on strengthening the country's public relations in the economical area between the Sultanate and other countries

Functions of MONE:

1. To formulate proposals for the development strategy and the future directions of the national economy, together with formulating the development objectives, regional and sectoral priorities and submit the same to the Council of Ministers for approval, and requesting the ministries and government units to undertake their implementation.

2. Formulation of the general macro-plans documents, investment programmes, implementation priorities in accordance with approved development directions and objectives, and in line with the review of regional and sectoral plans prepared by various ministries and government units, and submit the same to the Council of Ministers for approval.
3. Propose economic policies and programmes that aim at achieving the development objectives, as well as the necessary procedures for their implementation, then submit the same to the Council of Minister in order to consider their approval, and follow-up their implementation with the concerned authorities.
4. To prepare the macro-plans documents and ensure their soundness articulation, and conformity of their overall and partial components with the macro, micro and regional objectives.
5. To prepare the annual development budget in association with the Ministry of Finance, and in cooperation with the other ministries and government units and submit it for approval by the Council of Ministers.
6. To monitor and evaluate the implementation of the programmes and projects of the development plans, as well as the performance of the economic sectors and activities, in cooperation with the concerned authorities. Submission of periodic reports to the Council of Ministers as well as the specialized boards including the appropriate proposals for performance improvement and resolving the problems faced.
7. Conducting research and studies in order to broaden the production base, diversify national income sources, and achieve human resources development. Promotion of private sector role in the economic and social development so as to achieve sustainable development in coordination with the relevant authorities.
8. Studying and analyzing the global and regional changes and emphasize their impact on the national economic policies and programmes.
9. Development of relations in the economic spheres between the Sultanate and other countries, identification of fields of cooperation with the international and regional economic organizations.
10. Following up, in coordination with the relevant authorities, the economic activities pertaining to the Gulf Cooperation Council.
11. Representing the Sultanate in the conferences and meetings concerning developmental, economic, and statistical issues.
12. Participating in the negotiations concerning international conventions within the Ministry's jurisdiction and following up he implementation of the joint committees' resolutions.
13. (The rest is omitted.)

10. Palestine : Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)

<http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabID=1&lang=ar-jo> (Arabic and English)

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics aims to develop and enhance the Palestinian official statistical system based on legal grounds that organize the process of data collection and utilization for statistical purposes.

Functions of PCBS is following

1. To establish a comprehensive and unified statistical system to serve Palestinian authorities as an instrument of guidance for diagnosing problems and evaluating progress made.
2. To provide truthful and impartial official statistics on demographic, social, economic and environmental states and trends to serve the Palestinian citizenry.
3. To enlighten the public with information provided through the mass media, and cooperate with university and other research organizations.
4. To serve the instrumental needs of businesses and their organizations for statistical information on states and trends.
5. To conduct a population and housing census and agriculture census every ten years or less in accordance with the rules of a special census act issued by the President of the Palestinian National Authority, and to conduct an Establishment census every five years or less.

6. To participate in the international cooperation and exchange of official statistics in accordance with international standards which guarantee Palestinian membership in international organizations.
7. To compile essential statistics published on Palestine and the Palestinians by any country or international organization and analyze such statistics.
8. To establish statistical training centers in order to prepare qualified personnel to carry out the statistical activities conducted by governmental or non-governmental departments or agencies.
9. To create and maintain a library of Palestinian and international statistics and an archive of Palestinian censuses and surveys covering the areas listed.
10. To participate effectively in building the different administrative records and central registers to meet the administrative and statistical needs of the Palestinian society.
11. To publish statistical yearbook annually.
12. To update Voting Register based on the Population Register regularly and every three months, and to provide voter listings when needed.

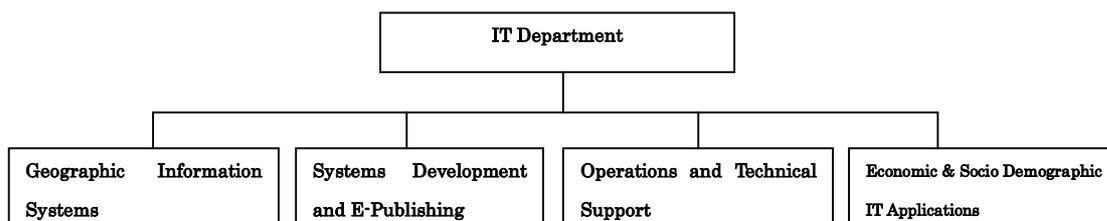
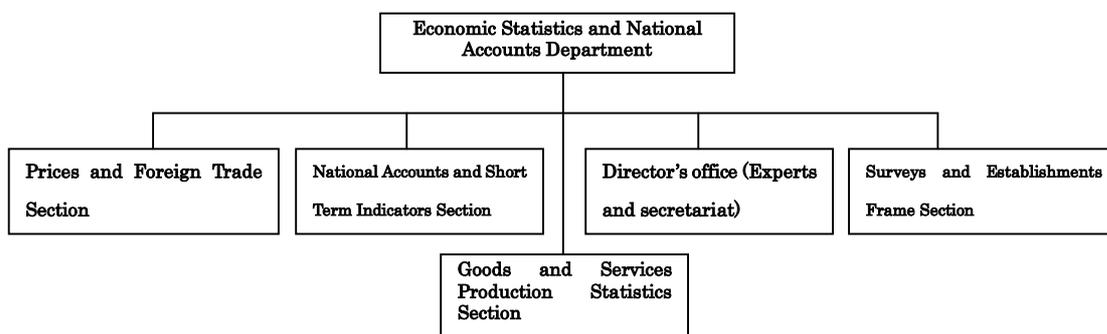
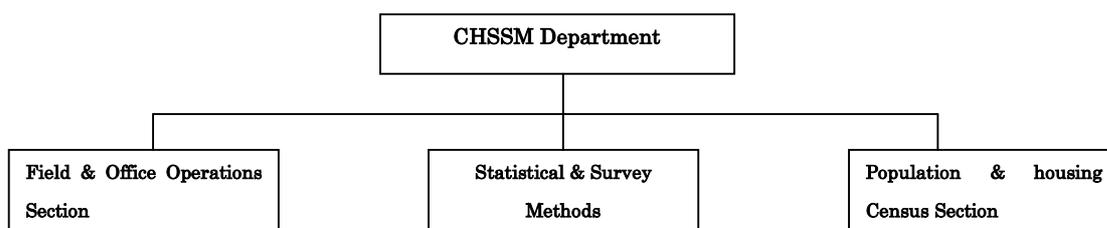
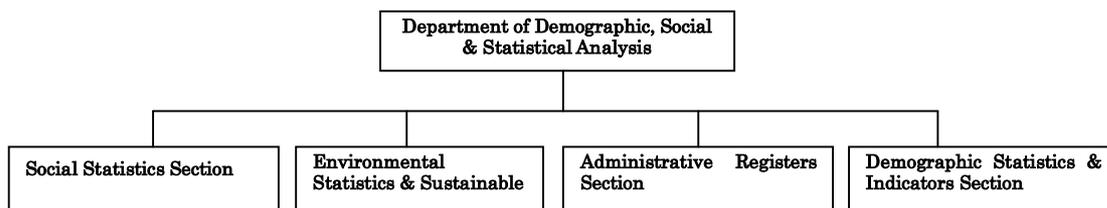
11. Qatar : Statistics Authority(SA)

<http://www.qsa.gov.qa/Ar/index.htm> (Arabic and English)

There are five departments within the Statistics Authority and their organizational charts are as follows:

1. Demographic, Social and Statistical Analysis Department: one of the technical departments forming the statistics Authority. Its functions are repressed in producing indicators and analysis related to social, demographic and environment statistics.
2. Censuses, Household Surveys, and Statistical Methods Department: specializes in the design and implementation of statistical methods, standards, and procedures for the conduct of population, housing, and establishment censuses, and household surveys. In addition, it provides central project coordination/project management for these censuses and surveys. The technical staff in this department consists principally of statisticians such as mathematical statisticians, data collection specialists, and other census/survey methods specialists. The Department works cooperatively with other departments to achieve QSA goals.
3. Economic Statistics and National Accounts Department: carries out its duties according to action plan and timetable within QSA Strategy. The most important duties are:
 - Developing quarterly and annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in current and fixed prices according to System of national Accounts 1993 (SNA93) and Economic Activity
 - Developing quarterly and annual Consumer Prices Index Number (CPI) by commodity
 - Developing quarterly and annual Consumer Prices Index Number (CPI) by commodity
 - Developing quarterly and annual Producer Prices Index Number (PPI) by produced commodities
 - Developing quarterly and annual Imports, Exports and Re-Exports Statistics according to Harmonized System (HS)
 - Conducting Annual Economic Survey for agriculture, quarrying and mining, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, construction, social and personal services
 - Developing short term indicators
 - Fulfilling local, regional and International needs for statistics
4. Information Technology Department: is aiming to adopt the latest technology services in SA's daily business where the quality and accuracy of the output are the main concerns and the main objectives in the department's vision.
5. Administration & Finance Department: is concerned with the provision of financial and administrative support as well as facilitating the task of the Authority and the organizational units to ensure the accomplishment of the various programs. In addition, it provides the Authority with the needed labor force, training, equipment, supplies and the administrative services necessary for performance. It also assumes the preparation and management of the annual budget, the conservation of a general accountability system, the preparation of financial reports, the

management of salaries as well as other financial processes.



12. Saudi Arabia : Central Department of Statistics & Information (CDS)

<http://www.cdsi.gov.sa/showsection.aspx?lid=25&id=12> (Arabic and English)

Statistical activity in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has officially begun with the issuance of the Imports & Exports Statistics System according to the Royal Decree No. (326) dated 3/2/1349H. This task was assigned to the Customs Department then later transferred to the Ministry of Finance & National Economy.

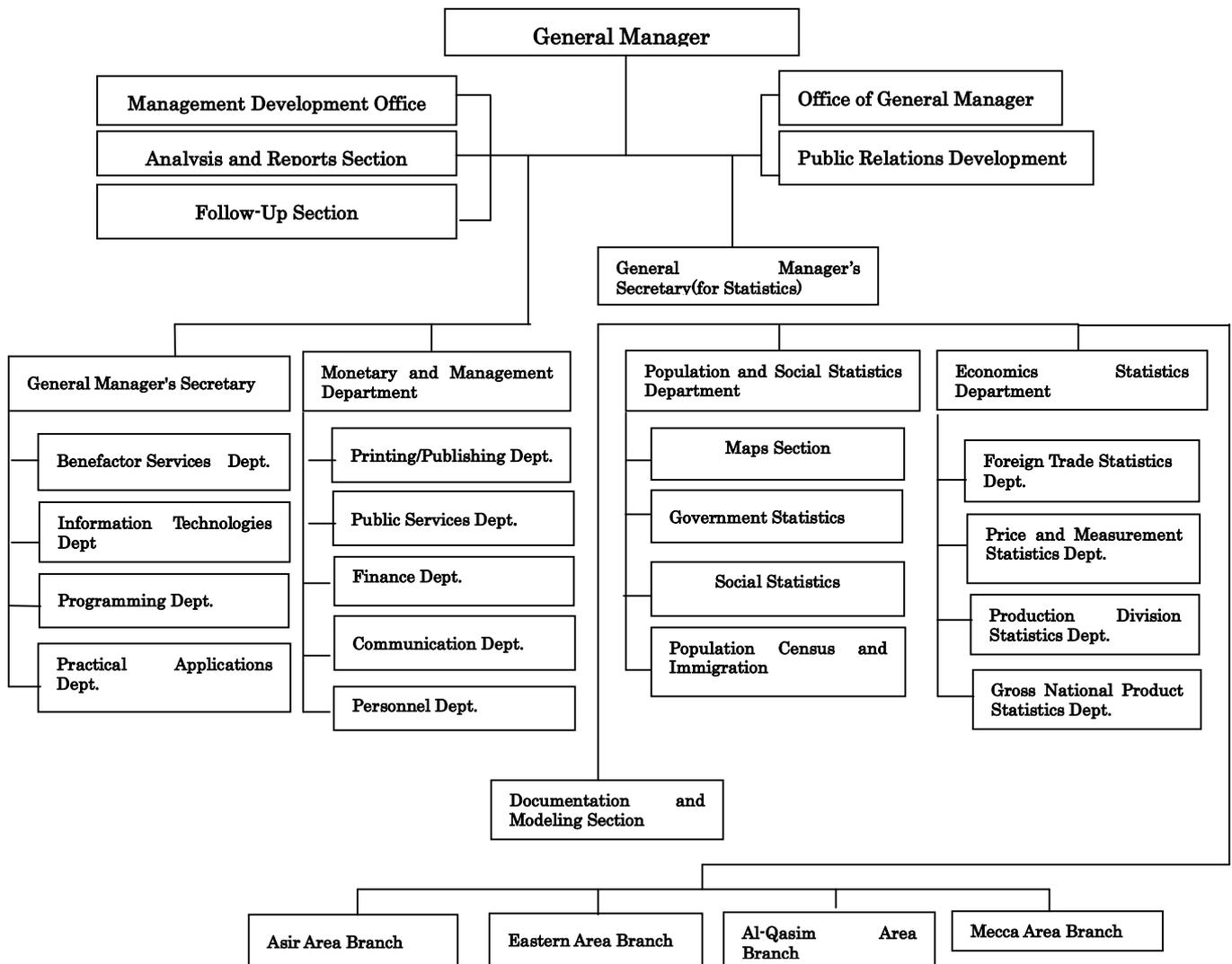
The Central Department of Statistics (CDS) was established in accordance with the Kingdom's General Statistics System introduced by the Royal Decree No. (23) dated 7/12/1379H.; whereby CDS was subordinated at that time to the Ministry of Finance & National Economy, instead of the Statistics Section of the Ministry's General Directorate for Economic Affairs, which is considered CDS's nucleus. According to the Ministerial Decree No. 7/2870 dated

22/9/1392H. CDS was subordinated to the Ministry's Assistant Undersecretary for Budget & Organisation and became a public agency with an independent budget. Then according to the Ministerial Decree No. 95/5304 dated 25/9/1395H. CDS was subordinated to the Ministry's Undersecretary for Economic Affairs, and later CDS was elevated and subordinated to the Minister of Finance & National Economy according to the Ministerial Decree No. 17/3961 dated 23/8/1400H.. The mandate of CDS was spelled out in the Kingdom's General Statistics System, where CDS is considered the sole official source for statistics in the Kingdom and is assigned to undertake all statistical operations needed in all fields of development. CDS is responsible for providing government departments, public and private agencies, and individuals with information & official statistics.

According to the Cabinet's decree No. (55) dated 19/3/1416H. the subordination of CDS was transferred from the Ministry of Finance & National Economy to the Ministry of Planning. In addition, several Cabinet and royal decrees, emphasizing the importance of CDS's role in availing information and statistics to governmental and private organizations, researchers, and regional as well as international bodies, were issued, the last of which was the Cabinet's decree No (284) dated 24/11/1426H. endorsing the recommendations of the ministerial committee for administrative organization. The recommendations, embodied in the minutes of the thirty-second meeting of the ministerial committee, contained critical technical assignments as well as important administrative procedures, the most important of which were : availing all requirements needed for establishment of data bases in all fields to be connected to an electronic network, with the aim of establishing a data bank; rapid formulation of plans and programs needed for data collection; and changing the title of CDS to the Central Department of Statistics & Information (CDSI).

The most salient statistical operations undertaken by CDSI throughout its lifetime were the Kingdom's population censuses, which were organized in accordance with the royal decree No (m/13) dated 23/4/1391H., and were carried out in 1394H., 1413H., and 1425H.. In addition. CDSI carried out establishments censuses in 1387H., 1391H., 1396H., 1401H., 1414H, and in 1424H.. Moreover, CDSI carries out different statistical surveys in the areas of population, social, and economic statistics. Furthermore, CDSI prepares statistical studies continuously and periodically (monthly, quarterly, biannually, annually).

What has been mentioned so far might emphasize the fact that CDSI's role is not confined to mere collection of statistical data & information , but rather goes beyond that to cover strengthening and developing statistical work in other governmental agencies through coordination with statistics' sections in such agencies with respect to the preparation of different official statistics and providing CDSI with them.



13. Syria: Central Bureau of Statistics(CBS)

<http://www.cbssyr.org> (Arabic and English)

The CBS is directly followed up to the Prime Minister. The authorities of the CBS are delegated by The deputy Prime Minister. The CBS is authorized to compose permanent or temporary committees as per enforced rules and regulations.

The Central Bureau of Statistics has an administration council headed by the Vice Prime Minister for economic affairs. The mentioned council was established by the Decision of the Prime Minister no 1561 dated 3/4/2005.

The administration council:

- Chief of the state planning commission
- The director of the Central Bureau of Statistics
- The deputy of the minister of trade and economic
- The deputy of the minister of finance
- The deputy of the minister of the local administration
- The deputy of the state planning commission chief
- The deputy Director of the Central Bureau of statistics

Also chief of the industry chamber in Damascus and Rural Damascus and chief of the Syrian Trade Chambers Union should participate in the administration council meetings.

The organizational structure of the Bureau consists of:

First : Directories of the central administration:

Second : Directorates of statistics in the provinces:

Third: Statistical Institutes Both of provinces (Damascus ,Lattakia) and statistical training countries in provinces (Damascus, Lattakia, Dier-Ezzor, Aleppo)

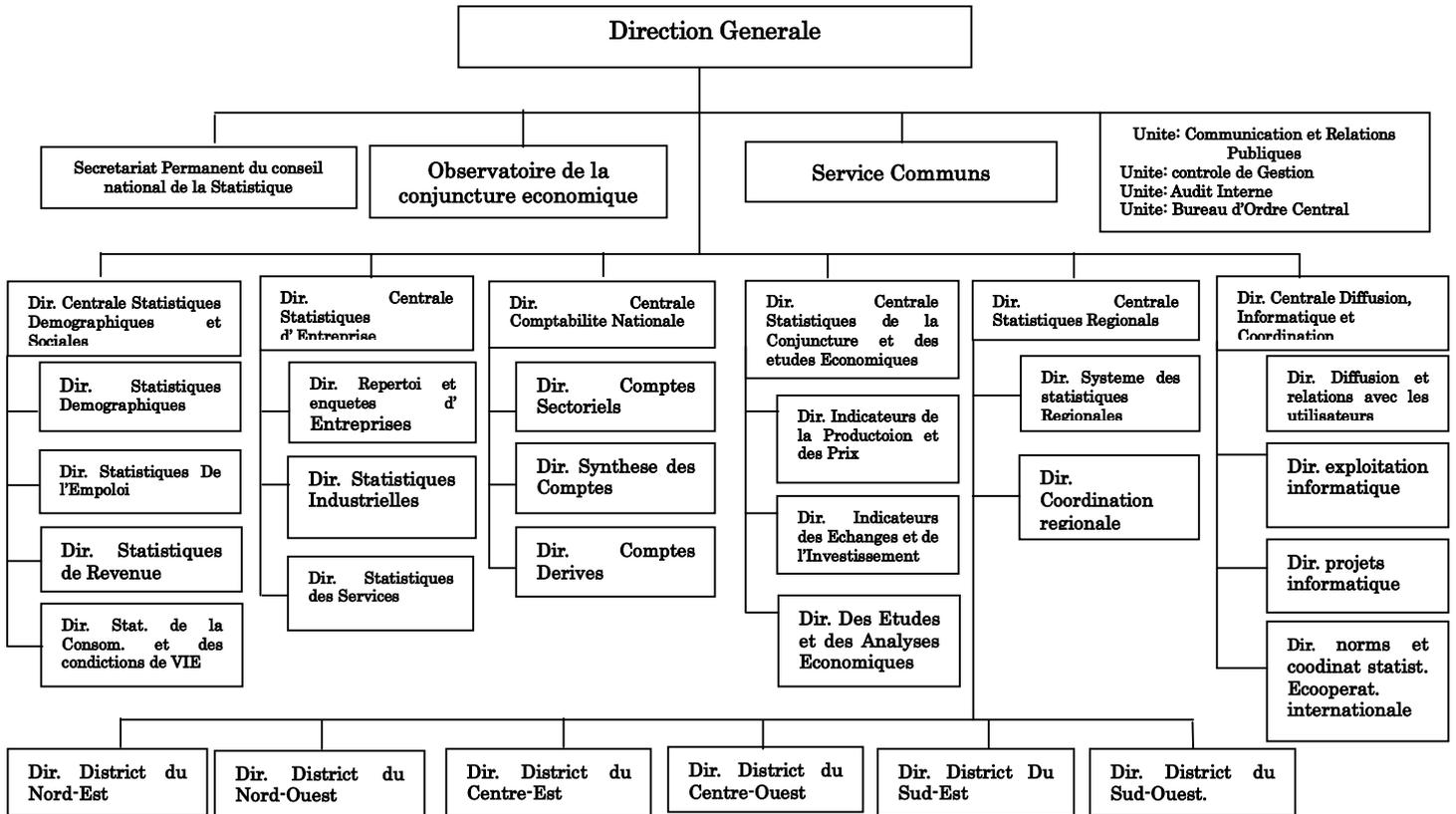
14. Tunisia : National Statistics Institute (NSI)

<http://www.ins.nat.tn/> (Arabic and French)

L'Institut National de la Statistique (INS) a été créé en 1969, c'est un établissement public à caractère non administratif. Il est placé sous la tutelle du Ministère du Développement et de la Coopération Internationale. Il constitue en outre l'organisme central du système national de la statistique. Selon son statut l'INS est administré par un Conseil d'Entreprise présidé par le Directeur Général de l'INS.

Missions Principales :

- Assurer en coordination avec les autres structures statistiques publiques la collecte, le traitement, l'analyse et la diffusion de l'information statistique.
- Mener des recensements, des enquêtes démographiques, sociales et économiques.
- Elaborer les comptes de la nation selon ses différentes dimensions (nationale, trimestrielle)
- Elaborer les indicateurs de conjoncture économique et assurer le suivi et l'analyse de la conjoncture.
- Organiser la documentation statistique nationale en rassemblant les données produites par les structures du système national de la statistique
- Assurer la coordination technique des activités statistiques publiques.
- Assurer le secrétariat permanent du conseil national statistique.
- Organiser la coopération internationale dans le domaine statistique.



15. UAE: Ministry of Economy

<http://www.economy.ae/English/Pages/default.aspx> (Arabic and English)

The Ministry of Economy carries out the preparation of the project of the General Development plan of the state, identifies its stages and annual divisions and all matters associated to that such as projects, legislations and proposals. All in view of the general strategic plan of the state and the studies it makes besides the preprograms and information presented by the various ministries.

Develop new legislation in the economic field. Legislate and update economic laws and initiate awareness among various sectors of society. Enhance judicial capabilities to ensure monitoring and enforcement of state laws and obligations in relation to agreements, in coordination with the competent authorities. Achieve continued development at the ministry to ensure higher level of efficiency and effectiveness.

Promote national economy to world-class competitiveness. Bolster competitiveness in various economic sectors and create an environment that encourages local investment and attracts foreign investment. Develop economic relations and build the capabilities of the country's economic policy and enhance its negotiating capabilities. Develop the national statistical system to build databases that would contribute to effective policies and decision-making.

Partnership with local authorities and private sector. Work to eliminate illegal commercial practices and protect consumer rights in coordination with the competent bodies. Strengthen relations with local economic departments and the private sector to achieve better coordination and integration in policies, legislation and economic development programs.

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The departments of the ministry aim to perform their tasks as per the laws, the regulations, and the legislations, which are implemented in the United Arab Emirates to achieving the goals set in defined strategy. Below is a list of the some of the Ministry's departments: Consumer Protection, Companies, Trade Registration, Agencies, Control, Organizations, Planning, Economic Studies, Central Statistics, Intellectual Properties.

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The Central Statistics Department is involved in various aspects of social statistics such as

- Collecting statistics, analyzing and publishing them in regards to different social and educational issues such as population numbers, labor force and education from kindergarten to graduate studies.
- Collecting and publishing statistics on health, poverty, and social care.
- Collecting statistics on life expectancy.
- Performing population censuses to provide changes in population, society, economics in all regions of the country including villages and non-urban areas.
- Performing demographic surveys by sample to show family income and expenditures, and these demographic surveys are then analyzed.
- Creating data bases for various social aspects that are collected from national and international sources.

16. Dubai: Dubai Statistics Center(DSC)

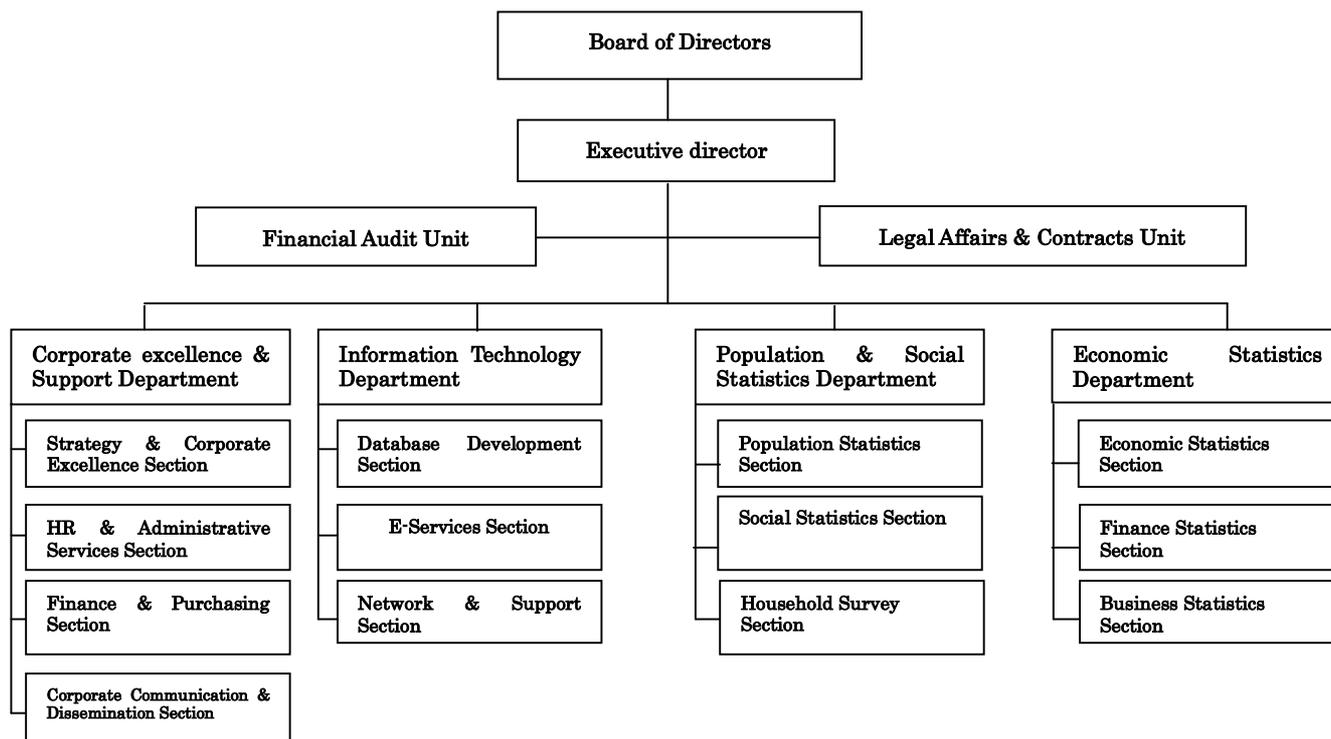
<http://www.dsc.gov.ae/DSC/Pages/Home.aspx> (Arabic and English)

The DSC strives to provide the best electronic services in the provision of databases and statistics on the emirate of Dubai. These sources of data and statistics are the basis of planning and decision making by the government leadership and business community. Our statistical information and databases also support academic activity and scientific research, and all those who are interested in statistical information in the emirate of Dubai.

Through the DSC website, they present demographic, social, and economic statistics produced by censuses and field surveys conducted by DSC, in addition to data supplied to us from other sources on a regular basis. All their operations in the compilation of statistical databases and construction of indicators are carried out according to the highest international standards.

The DSC recognizes that achieving excellence in statistical work in one of the fastest growing cities in the world is not easy. The DSC also realizes that rapid growth at the sectoral level poses huge challenges. But They also know

that the emirate of Dubai, under the leadership of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Dubai, is only satisfied when Dubai is No.1. Whatever many cities have not succeeded in achieving, Dubai has succeeded. This is reflected in the vision and strategic direction of the DSC, and their primary objective is to support the Dubai Strategic Plan (2015), perhaps one of the most ambitious plans ever.



17. Yemen : Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)

<http://www.cso-yemen.org/index.php?lng=arabic&> (Arabic and English)

The CSO is the only government institution responsible for collecting, processing, disseminating and publishing data and information statistical. It gives the official status for the statistical figures in the Republic. It is responsible for implementing the statistic processes and collecting data of various types and levels, and it implements many of (general censuses and statistical surveys). It has a several publications censuses and surveys, and it publishes the yearbook statistical annually, and it includes the least statistics and indicators. The most important goal of CSO is creating a unified and comprehensive statistical system for the Republic of Yemen which keeps pace with the developments in the different aspects of life and unification of the criteria, conceptions, definitions, and terms and developing the statistical system as a tool of planning and development in every field.

The CSO, abiding by the constitution and the government's policies aims at accomplishing the following.

1. The preparation of statistical procedures used to collect statistical information on a regular basis to cover all activities of the society.
2. The preparation of projects and plans for sample surveys and censuses, collaborating with other government institutions and through CSO staff and/or through the hiring staff from outside the CSO partially or completely.
3. The participation in devising statistical procedures that will be used to monitor the implementation of the development plans, partially and/or totally and the preparation of implementation reports.
4. Creating statistical standards, terminology and procedures with the objective of developing the statistical systems as a tool of planning and development, similar to those of the Arab and internationally community

5. Creating rules and technical instructions that will facilitate the government's and other financial sectors, build up of financial units and capacities, using the most modern means
 6. Collecting data and information on different resources, and using that information for all development needs, after preparation and analysis and creating different indicators
 7. field and office collection of data and other information
 8. (The rest is omitted.)
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8. Conducting surveys on different financial and social happenings in the R. of Y.
 9. Creating a unified statistical system that facilitates and government development needs and senses the changing and ever improving technologies
 10. Following up of development in statistics world wide and updating procedures and means especially those related to the construction of national Accounts and other financial balances. Further technical improvements in the area of financial analysis.
 11. Participating in field and office research in demographic, financial and social areas.
 12. Implementing the Act in an effort to develop the statistical system both quantitatively and qualitatively.
 13. Approving statistical information produced by others after checking for its reliability and permitting its dissemination.
 14. Building a consensus among CSO's and governments employees about the vital importance of statistics for development planning.
 15. Devising statistical systems and programs for training of the CSO staff at CSO head quarters and branch offices and government's staff and collaborating with concerned parties.
 16. Creating and strengthening relations with institutions domestic, Arab, and foreign specialized in statistics for the purpose of benefiting from their experience in this field... The CSO is the official representative of the R of Y domestically and internationally
 17. Any other tasks stated by law.



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