



**Original Article**

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# Legal-Economic Requirements for the Realization of a Resistance Economy in the Development Plans

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**ABSTRACT:** In the Constitution, planning is so important that the other three branches must also participate in it and the executive branch. In addition, the people also participate in this work through the councils. By the forty-third and forty-fourth principles of the Constitution, the country's economic system is based on general, orderly, and correct planning. Therefore, planning systems in Iran are essential for the economic system. Governments have always tried to come up with comprehensive plans. The realization of a resilient economy in the context of development programs requires attention to the requirements that many of these requirements can prevent many of the harms in development programs. The rule of law and the stability of the program's rules have a direct impact on the integration and coordination of the various executive departments to achieve the goals of the development program and the resulting obligations. Also, increasing the efficiency of monitoring the implementation of the program law can eliminate the lack of operational and executive plans for the implementation of the development plan and further eliminate government and politicization from implementing the dimensions of the development plan.

**KEYWORDS:** Resistance Economy, Development Plans, Iranian Constitution.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

In the Constitution, planning is so important that the other three branches must also participate in it and the executive branch. In addition, the people also participate in this work through the councils. By the forty-third and forty-fourth principles of the Constitution, the country's economic system is based on general, orderly, and correct planning. Therefore, planning systems in Iran are essential for the economic system. Governments have always tried to come up with comprehensive plans.

Although the country's laws and the functioning of the governing forces have addressed planning and codifying its laws, it remains to be seen whether these programs have been successful or effective. The program law has been in force in the country since 1973. The program law is a comprehensive law for five years and in line with economic and social development goals and social development to determine government funding, the private sector, and construction costs.

Examining some performance evaluation reports of programs, it can be seen that most programs have deviated from the goals for which they were intended and have not met expectations (Poost ForoushTehrani and Vermeziar, 2010: 32). However, according to paragraph (3) of Article (1) of the Planning and Budget Law of the country, what is still legally the standard of action is the planning law.

The issue of the inability to achieve the goals of the general economic policies of the country is one of the cases that show the ineffectiveness of program laws in the country.

In the meantime, the general policies of the resistance economy include the most important goals. To achieve that, requirements are needed in development planning. These requirements must be reflected in the rules of the program. Now it should be noted that the country's economic planning apparatus, considering the current situation and the communication of the general policies of the resistance economy, intends to solve various problems and difficulties in various parts of the country based on what scientific and legal principles and rules?

Unfortunately, even though development planning in the country has a relatively long history, Iran has been one of the pioneers in developing development plans. Still, unfortunately, the goals of the resistance economy and the country's general economic policies have not been achieved in practice and, as a result, inactivity and unfavorable economic growth. Meanwhile, the country is observed; countries with a history of planning even less than two decades are now decades ahead of Iran in terms of growth and development standards (Bahramian, 2015: 120).

The current unsettled situation, which is the result of not paying attention to the goals and dimensions of the general policies of the resistance economy, as well as the requirements for its realization, should not continue, and this situation should change, and a new planning model should be implemented in the country. Otherwise, the Seventh Development Plan will not be able to achieve the policies of the resistance economy and the country's economic goals.

Therefore, it is necessary to provide a proper pathology of the status of development plans. Based on scientific findings, requirements for realizing a resilient economy in development



plans should be provided. These requirements have legal-economic dimensions because they are emphasized in the country's policy documents and legal laws, such as the system's general policies; thus, they should be considered a kind of legal-economic requirement. Some of these requirements have more legal aspects, and some have more economic dimensions, but in general, they can be considered legal-economic requirements.

For example, the stability of program rules is a legal-economic obligation; Because it relates to economic development programs that have economic goals and expectations, and these expectations must be met through this requirement; As a result, it is economical and, on the other hand, it is related to the field of law due to the role it plays in the legal system and legal doctrine.

Given the need to present these legal-economic requirements in the forthcoming article, the question will be answered: what are the legal-economic requirements for realizing a resistant economy in development plans? In this article, using a descriptive-analytical method, an attempt is made to answer the mentioned question by referring to the legal-economic doctrine and the general policies of the country's resistance economy and other general economic policies. In this regard, requirements such as "rule of law and stability of program laws," "coherence of development programs with upstream documents," "purposeful relationship between program and budget," "preparing the implementation of program law," and "paying attention to rights" "Intergenerational in public revenues."

In addition to the need to provide legal-economic requirements for realizing a resilient economy in the country's development plans, it is necessary to make a proper pathology of the current state of development plans so that the required requirements can be provided concerning these problems. They can also be used to improve the status of development programs in achieving the general policy objectives of the resistance economy; In addition to the need to provide legal-economic requirements for the realization of a resilient economy in the country's development plans, it is necessary to perform a proper pathology of the current state of development plans, so that the required requirements can be properly presented concerning these problems To improve the status of development plans to achieve the overall policy objectives of the resistance economy.

In this article, the discussion of the existence of injuries is a hypothesis, and basically, the article does not seek to prove and explain them but will be briefly stated as an important and necessary introduction before stating the main issues. In this regard, the following can be mentioned:

#### **1. The lack of firm belief of the implementers in the role of the development program:**

What is clear is that the development plan, despite legal guarantees and legal validity, has unfortunately not been implemented and has fallen far short of its intended goals due to a change in the system of management, a change in the attitude of the government, and a change in economic and social conditions (Increase in export revenues, economic sanctions, oil prices, etc.) and the lack of firm belief of the presenters in it,



## **2. Failure to determine appropriate scales to achieve the goals:**

On the other hand, goal setting is the first and most important step in setting up a development plan. Although all programs are designed in some way in the language of programmers claiming to maximize social welfare, the basic social welfare measures must be defined and articulated in as little language as possible.

Unfortunately, some of the issues raised do not have accurate and specific indicators and scales (Bahramian, 2015: 121).

## **3. Do not change the attitude in the program according to the goals and vision document:**

In other words, to develop a plan, it is necessary to pay attention to the attitude of the plan (demands, priorities, agents, and justifications) and to make development plans (critical points of the plan, measurement criteria, method of guiding agents, schedule and program links). It is effective in achieving goals. By examining the evolution of development plans, it can be seen that the country's planning system needs a fundamental change and change of attitude towards it to make development goals more achievable and to be able to move according to the developed plan.

Therefore, it seems that the current approach to the country planning system does not meet the development needs of the country and the goals of the vision document, and due to new changes in budgeting and planning in successful countries, development programs with localization of those patterns, in accordance Islamic and Iranian culture and the model of progress and justice should be prepared and created.

At this stage, according to the necessity of the constitutional ideas and the long-term perspective of our country, according to the Islamic-Iranian model, while creating a proper attitude and approach to the capacities in the constitution and general policies of the resistance economy, which is needed at this stage more than ever. Inefficient templates must be overcome by changing the attitudes of planners and decision-makers.

## **4. Taste and contingency in managing affairs:**

On the other hand, in the study of the history of previous governments, it can be seen that at the time of writing development plans in the country, the management and planning system of the country according to their requirements to formulate and announce other important plans in the country's economic system. No results have been achieved, nor have development plans achieved their goals. Therefore, changing governments should not change policies. The laws and strategies of the country should always be followed and continued by governments (Bahramian, 2015: 122).

## **5. Non-compliance with priorities by the executors in practice:**

Unfortunately, in practice, the path of executive and development programs seems to deviate from the goals of legislators and policymakers, and this interferes with the spirit of the constitution, the rights, social and economic justice, and the well-being of the people. Perhaps



this is one of the important missing links in our country's economy, which ignores the law in practice, first in the executive branch itself and in the name of expediency.

The existence of a structural adjustment plan in Mr. Hashemi's government, the economic reorganization plan in Mr. Khatami's government, and the economic transformation plan in Mr. Ahmadinejad's government indicate the existence of this shortcoming.

In addition to the above, the following can be added:

- Lack of common understanding at the level of development concepts
- Lack of comprehensive, timely, and available information and statistics
- The socio-political structure of the country
- Legal shortcomings and inconsistencies in planning
- Lack of stakeholder participation and lack of consensus and agreement in development programs
- The intervention of non-expert views in development programs
- Considerations related to the scheduling of the planning process
- Damages caused by irrational precedence and time delay in the program development process
- Budget view of the program in devices and departments
- Seasonal view and lack of continuous planning
- Combining expert planners
- Centralism in planning
- Ambiguity in how upstream documents and medium-term plans relate
- Lack of consensus on the schools and economic paradigms of the program
- The comprehensiveness of programs and lack of proper prioritization of program goals
- The generality and interpretability of some materials and the extreme detail of others
- Lack of clear pattern and correct causal relationship between program components
- The stability of the situation and the lack of attention to possible scenarios in the future
- Lack of executive and operational plans
- An imbalance between cost and benefits of achieving the goal



- Non-compliance with previous development plans
- Ambition in the goals of the program
- Lack of link between annual budget and approved programs
- Government in the program
- Lack of attention to spatial and regional planning
- Interfering with the provisions of development programs with the job descriptions of the devices
- Lack of alignment and integration of sector programs to achieve national goals
- Overcoming quantitative approaches and econometric techniques over policy analysis
- Lack of clear and precise definitions of program terms
- The speed and extent of political-economic developments in the country
- Existence of other programs with higher priorities
- Weak government administrative capacity to implement large-scale programs
- Ambiguities in how to submit reports
- Ineffectiveness of performance reports on the executive process
- Lack of proper understanding of the provisions of the law
- Interference of the time calendar of programs with the political calendar of the country
- Lack of attention to the social contexts necessary for law enforcement
- Not choosing the right performer
- Lack of clear criteria for selecting policy issues
- Lack of logical connection between quantitative tables and program content
- Lack of appropriate policy tools.
- The phenomenon of being ahead of schedule (Poost ForoushTehrani and Vermeziar, 2010: 32-3).

After stating these harms, we can enumerate the legal-economic requirements for the realization of a resistance economy in the Sixth Development Plan and the annual budget:

## 1. the rule of law and stability of program rules

One of the most important features of the law, which is always emphasized in the theory of the rule of law, is the necessity of the stability of laws. The opposite of the stability of laws is the legislator's action to make continuous changes in the legal system, through the enactment of new laws and their frequent amendments, which not only violates the rule of law but also undermines the principle of "legal certainty" (Malmiri et al., 2011: 10).

The principle of legal certainty is one of the most important requirements of a good legal system, according to which laws have a positive function in the field of correct guidance of citizens through the relative stability of laws. According to this principle, if the laws are constantly changed and amended, people will have trouble recognizing which law rules in each particular case, and in addition to the issue of recognition, they are always worried about changing the law and will not be able to decide for the short and long term. (Rose, 2009: 397). On the other hand, in case of frequent changes in the law, people will not have enough time to adapt their behavior to the changes (Deloni, 2011: 334-333). Therefore, one of the important functions of the law is to create a safe and inviolable environment so that citizens can confidently plan for themselves and fulfill their obligations to others (Allan, 1998: 372).

This discussion doubles the legal certainty and the rule of law in the field of economic affairs, especially its sensitivity and importance, and should be applied to the rules and regulatory issues in the field of the economic system; Because legal uncertainty endangers the intellectual security of citizens, there is a constant fear that the law or laws that are the basis of decision-making in their economic affairs will change or will change soon (Barry, 2000: 199).

Therefore, when the game rules are unstable in the market system and are constantly changing, the potential opportunities to create and make a profit are suddenly changed. Human and organizational factors can not use their economic activities to take advantage of profit opportunities (income). Properly organize and implement (Zamanzadeh and Sadegh Al-Hosseini, 2014: 29).

Given this, to achieve a resistance economy in the program law, it is necessary to make the program laws relatively stable and somewhat safe from abrogation, fragmentation, conflict, violation, and renewal. In addition, paragraph 3 of the General Economic Security Policy states that laws, organizational policies, and regulations must be consistent, stable, transparent, and coordinated; Thus, it will create economic security with legal and economic dimensions. However, it can be seen that the legislator has amended the program laws in the country in several cases, which can destroy the principle of legal certainty, especially for the country's economic actors. It can also make the overall economic goals and policies for which the program is based ineffective or ineffective. As a result, resistance economics can be approached by stabilizing the law and reducing its frequent amendments.

Some examples of these corrections that have been made to the rules of various programs can be described below:

- Law amending Article (117) of the Law on the Third Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran, subject to Article (36) of the Law on the



Fourth Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran, approved in 2004.

- Amendment of Article (16) of the Executive Regulations of Paragraph "c" of Article (104) of the Law on the Third Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran, subject to Article (71) of the Fourth Development Plan Law, Subject of approval letter No. 28479 / T33394 H dated 01/08/2005.
- Amendment of Article (5) of the Executive Regulations of Paragraphs "F" and "Y" of Article (145) of the Law on the Fourth Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- Resolution regarding the amendment of the proposed bill to amend the single article of the Law Amending Article (1) of the Law of the Fourth Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of the Islamic Republic for the Rehabilitation of Schools without Strength - Approved in 2006.
- Law Amending Article (2) of the Law Amending Articles from the Law of the Third Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran and how to establish and collect tolls and other funds from producers of goods, service providers, and imported goods - approved in 2002.
- The Law on Amendment of Articles of the Law of the Third Plan for Economic, Social, and Cultural Development of the Islamic Republic of Iran and How to Establish and Receive Tolls and Other Funds from Manufacturers of Goods, Providers of Services, and Imported Goods, approved as amended on 2003-01-12 (Obsolete 2008-05-06).
- Executive Regulations of the Law Amending Paragraph (b) of Article (44) of the Law on the Fifth Five-Year Development Plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- The plan to amend Article 100 of the Sixth Development Plan Law.
- Bill amending Article 14 of the Law on the Sixth Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

## **2. Increase the efficiency of monitoring the implementation of the program law**

Under Note 3 of Article 39 of the Sixth Development Plan Law, the Planning and Budget Organization has been obliged to submit continuous reports to the Court of Audit and the Islamic Consultative Assembly once every six months on implementing the law.

Article 22 of the same law obliges the Minister of Economic and Finance to submit a report to the government at the end of September and March of each year on implementing the provisions of this article. Paragraph B of Article 5 also states: "To improve the productivity index, the



government must submit an action plan and report to the Islamic Council every year to measure the efficiency and productivity of executive bodies and operational units.

All these cases show that implementing the objectives of the general economic policies in the country through the program laws requires the submission of continuous reports by the responsible bodies and continuous monitoring of its implementation. Although these reports and monitoring are reflected in the program law, and this monitoring should be done at other levels and more efficiently, but it seems that at this level, no desirable action has been taken so far (Poost ForoushTehrani and Vermeziar , 2010: 32-1).

As a result, this can be achieved by increasing the efficiency of monitoring program rules and their implementation and providing the necessary implementation guarantee to monitor them. This supervision is a legal-economic mechanism; Because regardless of the legal aspects of supervision and the guarantee of its implementation, supervision is considered one of the government's economic plans or the plans of the government in the economy. The change of the role of the government from direct ownership and management of the enterprise to policy-making and guidance and supervision is emphasized in the general policies of Article 44 of the Constitution, which shows a special attitude towards the monitoring mechanism as a method in the field of macroeconomic management.

One of the suggestions that can be considered in this regard is to pay attention to activating the parliament in its oversight function and reviewing the reports of the development plan. Since development plans are usually formulated to implement general economic policies and vision document, and since the parliament by Articles 2 and 7 of the regulations to monitor the proper implementation of general policies of the system must implement the policy. The system's general oversight board is also responsible for overseeing this performance; Therefore, the oversight of the Expediency Council on the general performance of the parliament regarding the oversight of the executive branch, especially the oversight of the implementation of development plans, can be used.

### **3. Integration of development plans with upstream documents**

The development plan must be prepared and implemented following the constitution, the vision document, the Islamic-Iranian model of progress, the general policies of the system, and the missions and duties of the government.

Article 7 of the Regulations for Supervising the Implementation of the General Policies of the System emphasizes that the program law must comply with the general policies of the system, which consequently includes the vision document and the Iranian Islamic model of progress in a first way.

As a result, the indicators set out in the general policies of the resistance economy are achieved when development plans are in full compliance with the upstream documents; This means that it is not enough just that the development plan does not contradict the goals set out in the general policies of the system, but it is necessary that the same priorities and general indicators set out in the general policies of the resistance economy and other general policies in the development plan Should also be given serious consideration.



#### **4. Purposeful relationship between program and budget**

There is usually a difference of opinion between the executive and the legislature in examining the legal aspects of the program and budget. Budget laws usually have more enforcement requirements, while program laws have strong political requirements. Therefore, program commitments usually become executive requirements in the budget.

Of course, this also has a disadvantage, and that is that sometimes it violates the requirements of the principle of the annual budget (Shabirinejad, *Bitā*: 469). In other words, by fulfilling the commitments (provisions of the program), the future resources of the country are directed towards specific expenditures, and the wider these commitments, the smaller the decision-making range for the budget or program in the future (Shobeirinejad, *Bitā*: 271).

According to this, the program pursues obligations and, as a result, shows itself in specific expenditures in the budget. However, the resources required to meet these commitments and, consequently, the resulting costs are not always foreseen in the program for the government, and the government is simply obliged to fulfill the commitments and spend them. As a result, governments are forced to make selective choices and set aside some provisions of the program, leading to public distrust (non-implementation of the program) and reducing the validity of parliamentary resolutions.

For example, the Fourth and Fifth Development Plans have many enacted provisions that have budgetary implications. However, the funding sources for these enactments are not included in the plan, so it appears that development enactment provisions have budgetary implications. It should be seen so as not to have problems in targeting and occurring unwanted illegalities, injustice, public distrust, creating grounds for corruption in the executive organs of the country, etc. (Bahramian, 2015: 126).

Given the above, two suggestions for achieving a purposeful relationship between the program and the budget seem:

1. Planners (executive branch) and legislators (Islamic Consultative Assembly) should consider the amount of quantitative and qualitative progress of the development plan in a completely expert manner in the government's annual plan.

Also, every year, before starting to review the annual budget, the report of the actions of the government and relevant institutions to implement the development plan in the desired period and according to the objectives of the vision document and in particular the general policies of the resistance economy should be received and reviewed. Relevant deficiencies in the annual plan and budget should be addressed.

- 2-There must be a match between the development plan and the annual budget in terms of credit, operations, and time; This means that commitments in the programs must be evaluated in terms of budget validation and financial forecasts and revised according to the financial burdens created in them.



On the other hand, in terms of operation and timing, program commitments should be designed in such a way that they can be implemented in a multi-year schedule.

### **5. Provide arrangements for the implementation of the program law**

The Development Plan Law, like any other plan, needs to be prepared to achieve its goals and the general policies of the resistance economy, and until these preconditions are met, the implementation of the program law and the achievement of its goals, including the resistance economy, will be delayed.

Some of the most important executive provisions of the program law can include the following:

- Provide executive provisions of the law, including the development of executive regulations for the development program, which is the responsibility of the executive branch;
- If other laws need to be enacted to strengthen the program law, this should be done, but care should be taken not to undermine the issue of inflation, which undermines the principle of legal certainty mentioned earlier. As a result, it is not always necessary to legislate;
- Sometimes the program law does not require the enactment of a backup law, but rather a stronger legal enforcement guarantee;
- The use of efficient and modern methods by the government to identify and possible gaps in the implementation of the program law can also be one of these preconditions;
- Culture should be created, and the necessary training should be given to the executives and government officials to implement the development plan. People in the apparatus should also be reminded that the development plan is not a description of new tasks for the country's executive apparatus but a general approach to better performance of tasks;
- Creating public participation and trust is another prerequisite for law enforcement. When it comes to the resistance economy, it requires a common effort in the country as a whole, the most important of which is a public trust, and the government must rely on this trust. Part of this public confidence comes from being properly informed about development plans, and it requires public effort and national determination. Therefore, the goals of resistance economics in development programs are achieved when there is public trust and confidence between the people and the government, and there is a spiritual, spiritual, and empathetic relationship between officials and people (Bahramian, 2015: 133).

### **6. Pay attention to intergenerational rights in public revenues**

According to the constitution and the current practice in the country, oil and gas revenues cannot be deposited outside the state treasury. This intergenerational source of income can not be allocated to a part of the economy or a region of the country or specific matters, and inevitably all areas must benefit from it. The realization of this necessarily requires the consideration of the requirements of liberation from dependence, optimal maintenance. It is for the next generations and the use of its revenues to strengthen production, industry, and



employment and according to the short-term, medium-term, and long-term priorities and comprehensive plans in the development plan.

Iran's economy has been living on oil revenues for about seven decades. However, during these years, there has always been the mentality that oil revenue is an intergenerational source and should be devoted to development and production development and capacity building for employment now and in the future. This was required to plan and prepare a development plan, but governments and parliaments have always found reasons to allocate a portion of oil foreign exchange earnings to current expenditures over the past seven decades.

Observing the annual budget of the whole country for many years, oil has always been the main and basic share of public revenues. However, in the last one or two years, in 2019 and 2020, some other public revenues instead of oil have been considered due to the embargo on Iranian oil. In addition to the need to pay attention to the intergenerational rights of natural resources, especially oil and gas, it should be noted that oil can not be a reliable source of income for the country because international conditions change its world price.

As a result, the prerequisite for the cognitive method of realizing a resistant economy is to break this monopoly. In many countries, more than 80 percent of government revenue comes from the people. Taxes play an important role in macroeconomics. Instead of relying on taxes, Iran's economy is based on oil revenues, making it difficult to run the country. The political and unjust drop in oil prices at this stage and the oil sanctions in recent years, while a good experience for the country, is a good opportunity to move towards welfare and social justice, relying on the general policies of the resistance economy and concerning national capital. This move will also bring economic progress and independence.

On the other hand, economically, instead of selling crude oil, it is possible to easily export the final product to the world market by converting oil into various petrochemical products, gasoline, and other energies, while creating added value and meeting domestic needs this field. Preventing the sale of crude oil has been one of the demands of the Supreme Leader from the country's economic officials: "We are wasting this oil; Of course, this is not the work of today and yesterday; For decades, the country's economy and development have been built on this method, and it cannot be changed overnight. The production of wealth through finite resources, such as oil, is self-deception.

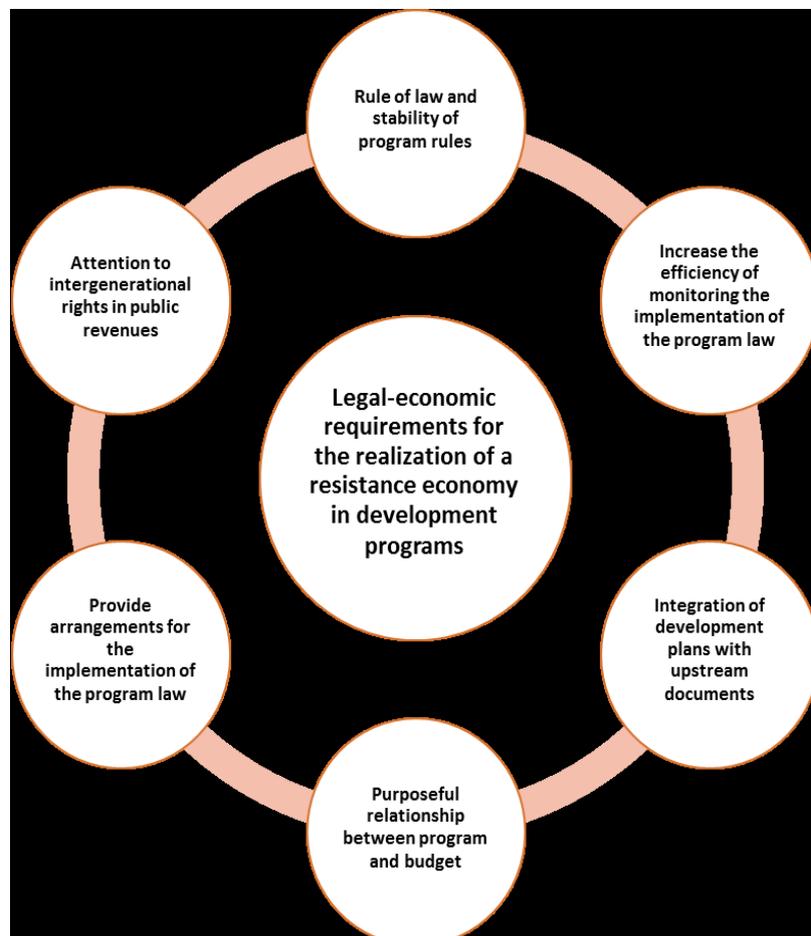
"Selling raw materials is a trait that is the legacy of many years before the revolution, and unfortunately, the country is caught in it, and efforts must be made to save the Iranian nation from this trap." Economically, the issue of oil dependence jeopardizes not only intergenerational rights, but also the economic rights of the people; Because, as can be seen, oil revenues and government dependence on these revenues affect production and economic growth; As it leaves negative effects on production and economic growth rate over time and creates government (rent) sovereignty.

In these circumstances, the direction of entrepreneurial activities from production in the productive sector to rent-seeking activities from unproductive economic sectors, which reduces the rate of economic growth; So, whatever:

- The government ignores the real functioning of the economy based on labor and capital and domestic production and the use of actual and potential domestic capacities. At the same time, it does not express concern about the mere use of oil resources
- There are also growing expectations from different social strata of the rent-based government.
- On the other hand, the government's efforts to meet these demands reduce the government's authority and lead to an uncontrolled expansion of government spending.

Under these conditions, the tendency to save and invest decreases, and competitiveness suffers. Although in the short run, oil revenues and the resulting currency and the import of capital goods and intermediaries have a positive effect on production and economic growth, in practice, it weakens domestic production and affects economic growth (Bahramian, 2015: 131); As a result, the rights of the present generation and the economic rights of the general public are overshadowed.

Therefore, non-dependence on oil and the adoption of a national economic policy, the key to which today is the resistance economy, can easily change the lives and well-being of individuals in society. While the strategies of a resilient economy in the oil and gas dimension can strengthen domestic production and industry, it should also be borne in mind that part of these revenues should be saved as savings with the optimal use of resources, and this is a requirement of intergenerational justice. In addition to enjoying this natural gift, he should also respect future generations' rights because this wealth belongs to all generations.





## **CONCLUSION**

Given the above, the realization of a resilient economy in the context of development programs requires attention to the requirements that many of these requirements can prevent many of the harms in development programs. The rule of law and the stability of the program's rules have a direct impact on the integration and coordination of the various executive departments to achieve the goals of the development program and the resulting obligations. Also, increasing the efficiency of monitoring the implementation of the program law can eliminate the lack of operational and executive plans for the implementation of the development plan and further eliminate government and politicization from implementing the dimensions of the development plan.

The coherence of development plans with upstream documents also solves many damage and ambiguity in how upstream documents and medium-term plans relate. In addition, a purposeful relationship between the program and the budget is necessary to solve the problem of lack of a link between the annual budget and development programs, and to some extent, the problem of lack of policy tools appropriate to the goals.

Regarding the fifth requirement, which is to prepare the ground for the implementation of the law, the program removes important problems to some extent, such as lack of proper understanding of the provisions of the law, lack of attention to the social context necessary to implement the law and lack of proper choice of executor. Public revenues will also alleviate some of the important dilemmas of ignoring long-term goals and the inconsistency of the program with previous development plans and pay more attention to public rights about long-term ideals and goals.

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## **ETHICAL CONSIDERATION**

Authenticity of the texts, honesty and fidelity has been observed.

## **AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

Planning and writing of the manuscript was done by the author.

## **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

Author/s confirmed no conflict of interest.

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