EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE TO CONSOLIDATE POLITICAL TRANSITION AND PROMOTE ECONOMIC PROSPERITY IN TUNISIA
... Rarely the OECD had the opportunity but also the responsibility to contribute to such a strategic and transverse process as the one initiated by Tunisia in 2011...

Mr. Angel Gurria, Secretary General of the OECD during his visit to Tunisia on March 10, 2015, for the opening of the OECD days in Tunisia
...The work ahead of us is immense, but we are considering our job, our role with courage and lucidity...

Mr. Beji Caid Essebsi, President of the Republic of Tunisia, during his State visit to France on April 7, 2015
The OECD is a unique forum where the governments of 35 democracies work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalisation.

The OECD is also at the forefront of efforts to understand and to help governments respond to new developments and concerns, such as corporate governance, the information economy and the challenges of an ageing population.

The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to co-ordinate domestic and international policies.
The MENA-OECD Governance Programme is a strategic partnership between MENA and countries to share knowledge and expertise, with a view to disseminating standards and principles of good governance and promoting trust and inclusive growth.

The Programme supports the implementation of the G7 Deauville Partnership (Governance Pillar). It provides a sustainable structure for regional policy dialogue as well as for country specific projects.

By drawing on its network of peer experts and policymakers, the MENA-OECD Governance Programme brings together high-level practitioners from MENA and OECD countries. Through constantly exchanging good practices, providing capacity building seminars and implementation support, the MENA-OECD Governance Programme fosters dialogue among policy makers, civil society, independent institutions and parliament and helps foster a more inclusive social and economic development in the region. Its work is organised along five key areas including open and inclusive government, efficient machinery of government, gender equality, local government and rule of law and addresses youth inclusion as a cross-cutting theme.
The «Effective Governance to Consolidate Political Transition and Promote Economic Prosperity in Tunisia» project funded by the German Transformation Partnership with Tunisia, aims at supporting the democratic transition in the country.

It enhances the efforts of Tunisia in building more inclusive institutions and restoring trust in Government action for inclusive growth in line with the objectives of the Compact on Economic Governance of the Deauville Partnership.
Adopted at the Senior officials meeting of the Deauville Partnership, held at the OECD headquarters on May 6, 2015, the “Compact on Economic Governance” of the Deauville Partnership provides a framework for key policy objectives to promote good governance and a sound business climate, to be undertaken by Arab Countries in Transition (ACTs) and supported by the G7, Deauville Partner countries, the OECD and the IFIs, as well as relevant coordination platforms.

(From left to right) Mr. Dieter HALLER Director General for Economic Affairs and Sustainable Development, H.E Mr. Stephan STEINLEIN, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ángel GURREA, Secretary-General of the OECD and Mr. Yassine BRAHIM, Minister of Development, Investment and International Cooperation of the Republic of Tunisia in the opening of the Deauville Conference on economic governance, held at OECD’s headquarters in Paris on May 6, 2015
The OECD supports Tunisia in strengthening inclusive governance with a view to increasing transparency and accountability, restoring citizens’ trust in Government action and promoting a more inclusive economic development.

This project, supported by the German Transformation Partnership with Tunisia, aims at consolidating the political transition towards democracy and promoting economic prosperity. It reflects the priorities of the German presidency of the G7 Deauville Partnership and feeds into the Compact on Economic Governance as approved on 6 May 2015 in Paris.
Both in the area of public finance management as in the area of local governance, the OECD is conducting a strategic assessment of previous reform efforts and sharing recommendations through a series of capacity building activities.
1. Reinforcing inclusive growth and transparency through fiscal institutions and tax system reforms.


3. Peer review.

4. Reforming the nomenclature of public accounts for a performance based budget.

5. Peer exchange about the reform of the organic budget law in Tunisia and Morocco.

6. Participation at the senior budget officials meeting on performance and results and at an advisory session on budget performance.

7. Participation at the 8th annual meeting of the mena-oecd senior budget officials - session on performance budgeting reform in Tunisia.

8. Presentation and discussion of the proposed organic budget law with representatives of Tunisian civil society.

9. Presentation and discussion of the draft budget organic law with members of the peoples representatives assembly.

10. Workshops on macroeconomic framework, driving performance and change management within the pbb reform.

11. Roundtable on procedures for the development of the global mtef.

12. Roundtable on the design of a mtef for an efficient multi-year budgeting.

13. Public finance management at the local level in Tunisia.
1. Managing decentralisation and promoting regional development.

2. The system of territorial statistics for the formulation and implementation of local and regional development policies.

3. Discussion with the civil society on the decentralization reform and related bills: a better local governance for an inclusive regional development in Tunisia.

4. Study visit to the federal republic of Germany.
COMPONENT A

IMPROVING PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
In a context of macro-economic constraints and rapid institutional evolution as part of the political transition process, Tunisia has embarked on an ambitious reform journey to improve fiscal governance and implement principles of good governance in public financial management.

In 2013, the OECD presented the study “Strengthening Fiscal Transparency for Better Public Governance in Tunisia” which provides an assessment of the entire budget cycle and tailored recommendations to increase transparency, efficiency and accountability in the budgeting process.

The unique approach of combining policy assessments, peer learning and interactive capacity building support delivered concrete results: In 2013, Tunisia published the Executive Budget Proposal and its first Citizen Budget - a step which allowed the country to join the Open Government Partnership in January 2014.
OBJECTIVES

1. Moving towards a fully operational system of performance-based budgeting.

2. Sharing international good practices for effective multi-year budgeting.

3. Contributing to the efforts of streamlining public finance control at the local level.
OUTPUTS

To foster regular exchange at national and subnational levels, as well as regional dialogue, the OECD draws on:

- Its network of experts, policymakers and international peers.
- Its working groups, networks and committees.

To identify operational recommendations and support their implementation, the OECD organizes:

- A series of capacity building activities with the different reform actors: government, parliament, civil society and academics.
- Consultative sessions with OECD experts.

Generalize and operationalize performance-based budgeting

Improve multi-year budgeting

Streamline public finance control at the local level
SESSION ABOUT “REINFORCING INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND TRANSPARENCY THROUGH FISCAL INSTITUTIONS AND TAX SYSTEM REFORMS”

TUNIS, MARCH 10, 2015

With the participation of the OECD Secretary General, the Tunisian Minister of Vocational Training and Employment and the Secretary of State to the Minister of Finance, around 150 participants attended the launch of the OECD’s reports on Tunisia: «A reform program for competitiveness and inclusive growth 2014» and « Invest in youth : Tunisia » on 10 March 2015 in Tunis.

The high-level seminar was the first in a series of OECD activities (OECD Days in Tunisia) to support Tunisia in the transition process.

The break-out session “Strengthening transparency and inclusive growth through reforms of fiscal institutions and a more efficient tax system”, gathered the Chair of the Finance Commission in the Tunisian Parliament as well as stakeholders from the government and civil society. The discussants highlighted the critical role of the budget reform and its relevant institutions as well as the fiscal system to promote transparency, integrity, efficiency and inclusive growth.

The German Ambassador to Tunisia underlined the strategic importance for his country to support Tunisia in sustaining the reform path towards open, transparent, accountable and participatory governance.
Mr Mongi RAHOUI, Chair of the Finance Commission of the Parliament speaking at the budget and tax reforms session with the participation of (from left to right) Mr. Safouen BEN AISSA, Economic counsellor, Ministry of Finance, Mr Andreas REINICKE, the German Ambassador in Tunisia, Mrs. Jocelyn PIERRE, Project coordinator, OECD; and Mrs. Ons Ben ABDELKARIM, SG of AI Bawsala Association, Tunisia
Together with the Tunisian Minister of Finance, the Secretary of State for Finance and the Deputy Director of the Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate of the OECD, around 80 high-level public officials gathered on 11 May 2015 in Tunis.

The «Towards a new governance of public finance in Tunisia» seminar was successful in exchanging good practices to effectively link the national budget to the social and economic plan. Reinforcing the link between the budget and the plan was seen as a critical step towards more effective and inclusive policy outcomes.

In light of the new Constitution, stipulating a stronger role of local authorities in driving the social and economic development of their region, the participants raised the need to upgrade capacities for a more effective management and control of local public finances.
The budget reform could represent a way to meet the citizens’ high expectations by establishing a more transparent and effective governance, increasing policy visibility and giving a real sense to democracy, in spite of the many structural and cyclical obstacles that complicate its implementation.

H.E. Slim CHAKER
Minister of Finance
With peers from France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Belgium, the OECD organised a peer review mission to take stock of the progress made in moving towards a fully operational framework for performance-based budgeting, a medium-term expenditure framework and effective control and audit frameworks at local level.

The team of OECD peers and experts met with different ministries and institutions with a key role in implementing the reform. In meetings with the Ministry of Finance, the working groups in charge of implementing the reform as well as public institutions with different levels of progress achieved, the team gained a thorough understanding of the progress made and the bottlenecks that impede rapid implementation in some cases.

The team also consulted with the Ministry of Development and International Co-operation, the Ministry of Interior, the Court of Audit and the different control institutions as well as representatives from the local level and civil society.

The data and information gathered will feed into three OECD reviews, which will provide tailor-made recommendations to the Tunisian government.
Participants at the High-Level Seminar on “Strengthening public financial management in Tunisia” and at the peer review mission
In line with the country’s efforts to move towards greater transparency and accountability, Tunisia has undertaken reforms to increase the reliability of budget information and establish a robust public accounting system, by creating a programmatic budget nomenclature along programmes and sub-programmes. However, to consolidate the implementation of performance-based budgeting systems, a new public accounting plan will be necessary to replace the cash basis of accounting by the double-entry bookkeeping system.

The seminar provided an opportunity to present the new classification of public expenditures as adopted in Tunisia in order to discuss possible modifications. With the presentation of the experiences of Luxembourg and France and OECD recommendations, the seminar managed to successfully facilitate the sharing of good practices and lessons learned.

The seminar also discussed the nomenclature of activities and the next steps towards the implementation of performance depositories and other critical tools for an effective system of performance-based management.
The recommendation of international peers present at the seminar, which takes into account the difficulties of establishing an information system to meet the accounting requirements of double-entry bookkeeping, had a positive echo among the members of the working group in charge of drafting the organic budget law and will certainly be taken into account.

Mr. Adnene Gallas
Head of the PBB Unit
Ministry of Finance

Mrs. Daniele LAJOURMARD, General Inspector of Finance, IGF, France during the seminar on budgetary and accounting nomenclature
Morocco and Tunisia have embarked on an ambitious reform process to modernise public financial management for more than a decade. In 2015, these efforts have led to the formulation of the Organic Budget Law in Tunisia and the Finance Law in Morocco.

With representatives from the Ministry of Finance in Tunisia, the Ministry of Economy and Finance in Morocco, the General Treasury and IT experts for public accounting, two advisory sessions were held on 10 November 2015 in Rabat. The peer learning exercise was perceived by both sides as a unique opportunity to discuss the operational aspects of the reform and exchange on effective strategies to overcome common challenges.

The participants discussed the elaboration of the legislative framework, the operational aspects of the public accounting framework and the IT infrastructure to support the new system.

In-depth discussions focused on the:

- Budget presentation system.
- Communication of the reform across the public administration, parliament and civil society.
- Responsibilities assignment for reforming the public accounting nomenclature, accounting standards and information system.
- IT system for public accounting.

Both sides agreed to keep each other updated on the reform progress and exchange regularly in fora for regional dialogue such as through the MENA-OECD Senior Budget Officials Network.
The Tunisian delegation during the visit to the Ministry of Finance of Morocco
PARTICIPATION AT THE SENIOR BUDGET OFFICIALS MEETING ON PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS AND AT AN ADVISORY SESSION ON BUDGET PERFORMANCE

PARIS, NOVEMBER 26-27, 2015

A Tunisian delegation participated at the 11th meeting of the SBO network on Performance and Results on 26-27 November 2015 in Paris.

Back to back with the meeting, the Tunisian delegation with representatives from the performance-based budgeting units at the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Equipment, Housing and Territorial Planning and the General Committee of the Administration of State Budget participated at an Advisory Session.

The session with peers from the Ministry of Finance and Public Accounts in France and the Treasury Board of Canada and OECD experts provided an opportunity to discuss the importance of performance indicators in budget management.

Under the title “Performance: Identification and use of performance indicators in budget management”, the presentations of the French and Canadian experience and the mutual knowledge exchange were welcomed by both sides as an important contribution to the future reform efforts in Tunisia.
The Tunisian delegation at the 11th meeting of the Senior Budget Officials network on performance and results
The 8th annual meeting of the MENA-OECD SBO brought together 40 delegates from 14 countries to exchange information on budgetary practices and current and envisaged reforms in several countries in the region.

In different sessions, the participants discussed the impact of lower commodity prices on public spending and long-term fiscal sustainability, effective strategies to integrate strategic plans into medium-term fiscal frameworks and the annual budget process, performance budgeting reforms as well as the use of market-based mechanisms for public service provision.

A session was devoted to the Performance-Based Budgeting reform in Tunisia. The OECD Secretariat and a peer from Luxembourg presented the results of the peer review conducted with OECD peers and officials in May 2015 as well as major recommendations to move ahead with the reform.

The Tunisian delegation presented the major achievements as well as the draft organic budget law and the next steps to move on in the process of budget reform.

The presentations were welcomed by the participants as an excellent illustration of the ongoing reform efforts in Tunisia and a beneficial learning experience.
There is no perfect budget model that would fit for every country. Each country must choose its proper procedures. However, the OECD recommendations provided in the review of budget management systems, such as for Luxembourg and Tunisia, represent an excellent starting point for discussions that can lead to concrete reforms.

**Mr. Raymond Bausch**  
*General Inspector of Finance, General Inspection of Finances, Luxembourg.*
With the participation of the Tunisian Minister of Finance, H.E. Slim Chaker, the OECD organized on February 12, 2016 in Tunis, a seminar to present the PPB reform to representatives of Tunisian civil society. This seminar aims at informing the civil society about the objectives of the PBB reform, the progress made in its implementation and the remaining challenges, so as to raise awareness and develop a civic culture in terms of monitoring public spending.

Chaired by the President of the General Committee for the Administration of the State Budget, the discussion focused on the major innovations introduced by the draft organic budget law for all stakeholders: government, parliament and citizens in general. A session was devoted to the presentation of the draft organic budget law analysis by a representative of the Tunisian civil society, and a comparative analysis with the Organic Law of 1 August 2001 on Finance Laws in France.
...The new law will enable Tunisia to have a budget that is organised, prepared, managed and implemented according to best international practices. We will move towards a better use of public money and give a greater role to the parliament in the control of public management processes. We intend to move towards better management of public service, greater transparency and accountability...

H.E. Slim CHAKER
Minister of Finance
With the participation of the Chair of the Finance Commission at the People’s Representatives Assembly, the OECD organised on March 11, 2016 in Tunis, a seminar to present the PPB reform to the members of the Assembly.

The objective of the seminar is to present the main aspects of the draft with a focus on the new changes brought by the draft law to the budgetary powers of the Parliament’s in terms of discussing the various finance laws and monitoring the use of public resources.

The presentation of some OECD countries experiences in this field has enriched the debate, which focused in particular on the major innovations introduced by the draft budget organic law for all stakeholders: the administration, the Parliament and the citizens in general.

This seminar provided an opportunity to discuss the impact that the performance based budgeting reform, once enacted by the adoption of the budget organic law, on strengthening the transparency of budget management and on facilitating the monitoring of public policies by the Parliament.
The PBB is an essential reform to build a transparent management model and simplify access to information. As members of the People’s Representatives Assembly, it is important for us in the Finance Committee, not only to monitor and audit but also to assess according to objective performance indicators to improve public policy in all sectors and in all areas.

Mrs. Olfa Soukri
MP, Rapporteur of the Finance Committee at the People’s Representatives Assembly
A series of workshops were held at the Caserta Training Centre from 3 to 5 May 2016 for 17 senior officials from the Ministry of Finance and the different PBB units at various departments involved in the budget reform in Tunisia.

These workshops focused on performance management, macroeconomic framework and change management within the performance based budgeting. In addition, the proposed activities gave the representatives of different ministries an opportunity to share their experiences with the introduction of the budget reform in their respective departments and allowed them to discover and practice the «design thinking», a method to conduct innovative projects. Experts from Canada, Sweden, Italy and France presented their respective countries experiences and the challenges they faced when implementing the performance based budgeting, introducing management control and performance management methods, as well as designing and using multi-year budgeting tools.
EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE TO CONSOLIDATE POLITICAL TRANSITION AND PROMOTE ECONOMIC PROSPERITY IN TUNISIA

Tunisian participants at the Caserta workshops from 3 to 5 May 2016, Royal Palace, Caserta
The Medium Term Expenditure Framework can be a very useful tool to bridge the frequent gap between development policies and their budgetary translation. To support Tunisia’s efforts in the implementation of an effective multi-year budgeting, a round table was held on May 17, 2016 in Tunis.

With the presence of representatives of the different departments of the Ministry of Finance involved in the preparation of the MTEF, the roundtable has identified key processes in the design of this important document, the main actors involved and the potential timetable that would allow an optimal preparation and use of this tool.
The framing of budgetary activities through a global MTEF is not fully mastered yet. Additional efforts are required, first to put it at the same level as the other budget reform components, and then to bring it closer to the international standards and best practices.

Mr. Ali Saadi
Former Director General of the PBB Unit at Ministry of Finance of Tunisia and international expert in public finance
Organised in the framework of the «Effective governance to consolidate political transition and promote economic prosperity in Tunisia» project that supports the Tunisian government efforts in developing the MTEF, the roundtable brought together thirty participants representing different ministries and departments involved in the development of the global MTEF.

The roundtable enabled the representatives of the General Committee for the Administration of the State Budget, the Resources and Balances Department, the Debt Management Department and the Central PBB Unit of the Ministry of Finance as well as the Planning Department of the Ministry of Development, Investment, and International Cooperation to exchange on the findings of the OECD diagnosis report on the current status of MTEF preparation in Tunisia and to discuss the main recommendations on improving the process.

The roundtable provided also an opportunity to present and validate the MTEF procedure fiches that identify the different actors involved in the process, set out their respective tasks and propose a timetable and an information exchange model that is essential for the design of the global MTEF.
Participants at the round table on multiyear budgeting
TUNIS, 16 SEPTEMBER 2016

With the participation of the Director General of Public Accounting and Recovery at the Ministry of Finance, the OECD organised on September 16, 2016 in Tunis, a seminar entitled ‘Improving public finance management at the local level in Tunisia.

The seminar gathered representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Local Affairs and Environment, the Court of Audit, the public expenditure control committee, local communities’ administrators, as well as academics and representatives of civil society.

The event focused on financial decentralization and the impacts it shall have on the various controls on local government expenditure at the financial, the administrative and the judicial levels.

The seminar also showcased the French and Canadian experiences in the management and control of public finances at the local level. The presentation of two different experiences of a unitary and a federal state allowed participants to explore potential evolution avenues for public finance management and control at the local level.

The event ended by presenting the key findings and the main recommendations of the OECD report on «The control of public finance at the local level for a better local governance in Tunisia», which examines the current state of the control carried on local finance, and offers some suggestions for improvement in line with the ongoing decentralization process.
Panellists at the seminar on public finance management at the local level in Tunisia
COMPONENT B

STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNANCE
PROMOTING REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
The new 2014 Constitution states that the Tunisian government should engage into a decentralisation process throughout the national territory (Article 14) and provides a redefinition of competencies with an increased autonomy assigned to local authorities (Art. 131-142).

With local authorities assuming a driving role in the social and economic development of their region, a new distribution of roles and competencies between the central government and local communities and between different local authorities will become necessary.

Moreover, for local authorities to be able to exercise their new competencies, considerable capacity challenges need to be tackled and overcome.

The OECD supports Tunisia in the decentralization process, with particular focus on improving across levels of government frameworks, strengthening coordination between sectors and levels of government, and addressing regional disparities.
OBJECTIVES

1. Analyse multi-level governance frameworks and coordination between different sectors and levels of government.

2. Share international best practices in addressing regional disparities and promoting citizen participation.

3. Contribute to the current debate on decentralization and regional development.
Disseminate the principles of good governance at local level

Promote citizen participation at local level

Support decentralization reform for an inclusive subnational development

Share international best practices and standards in the priority areas of local governance

A network of experts, policymakers, and international peers

The OECD working groups, networks and committees

Engage a regular dialogue on public policy, with policymakers from the central and local level, civil society and academic

A series of capacity building activities and dialogue seminars to disseminate best practices fostering regional development and promoting good governance at the local level

A policy paper on priority areas for reform will be prepared
Tunisia is at a crucial crossroad in the implementation of its decentralisation agenda. The seminar « Quelle réforme de la gouvernance publique pour un développement local et régional meilleur? » held on 15-16 June 2015 in Tunis, was opened by the Secretary of State for Local Communities and the Secretary of State for Development, Investment and International Cooperation.

The seminar was the first to bring together both institutions with an immediate stake in the decentralisation process and thus effective in promoting a whole-of-government approach to strengthening local governance, promoting horizontal and vertical dialogue and improving institutional capacities at local level.

With over 120 participants from the central and local levels and representatives from civil society, peers from the Netherlands, Canada, Portugal, Spain and Sweden provided valuable insights and lessons learned from similar reform processes in OECD countries.

The seminar featured a panel discussion on the role of the Open Government Partnership as a driver for change at local level and raised awareness of the OECD’s role as a standard setter and a source of inspiration for Tunisia going forward.
Mr. Hedi MAJDOUB, Secretary of State for Local Communities, Ministry of Interior, opening the seminar on decentralisation and regional development; with (from right to left) Mr. Adel BEN YAKHLEF, Director of CFAD; Mrs. Lamia ZRIBI, Secretary of State for Development; Mr. Joaquim OLIVEIRA MARTINS, Head of Division, OECD; Mrs. Amira TLILI, Project leader, OECD
In the context of the decentralisation reform and the elaboration of the 2016-2020 National Social and Economic Plan, policymakers have emphasised the need to better identify the opportunities and challenges of different regions.

The seminar held on 19-20 November 2015 in Tunis, discussed the need to modernise and upgrade the system of territorial statistics for an evidence-based formulation and implementation of local and regional development policies in support of inclusive growth across the territory.

Around 60 producers and users of regional statistics from the Ministry of Development, Investment and International Cooperation and other central and regional administrations, the Institute of National Statistics, as well as civil society and public institutions in charge of statistics discussed the data and information that should inform regional development policies as well as the appropriate organisational structure to ensure that citizens’ priorities are taken into account.

OECD experts presented the reports: “How’s life in your region” and “Regions at a Glance 2013”. The GIZ reported on their ongoing collaboration with the Tunisian government which aims at modernising the system of indicators to measure regional development. Peers from the National Institutes of Statistics in OECD countries shared international good practices and experiences.

In light of the preparation of regional strategic plans to operationalise the 2016-2020 National Development Plan, a modernisation of the system of territorial statistics was seen by all participants as a top priority to support this process.
Discussion with international peers at the opening of the seminar
The OECD supports Tunisia in the decentralization process initiated in 2014 and which envisages a redefinition of powers with an increasing autonomy assigned to local authorities.

In this context, a high-level seminar was organised with representatives of the Tunisian civil society on April 28, 2016 in Tunis.

Through the presentation of the draft laws on local governance and municipal elections, and the sharing of OECD best practices, the seminar provided an opportunity for the administration in charge of the design and implementation of the reform and the civil society to exchange on the latest developments in terms of functioning of local authorities and implementing public policies.

The discussion focused on the new institutional framework for Tunisian municipalities, the draft laws on local governance and municipal elections and finally citizen participation in local politics and the mobilization of local active forces as a tool to strengthen democracy and to improve local governance.
H.E Mr. Youssef CHAHED, Minister for Local Affairs, opening the seminar on decentralization and reform and the related bills
STUDY VISIT TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

BERLIN, MAY 24-26, 2016

The OECD supports Tunisia and Morocco in the reform of their respective local governance processes by supporting the development of skills and capacity of local communities and by focussing on the coordination between different levels of government and between the various sectors of activities involved.

In this context, the OECD organised a study visit to the federal and local authorities in Germany from 24 to 26 May 2016, for a Tunisian and a Moroccan delegation composed of senior executives from the Ministry of Local Affairs, the Ministry of Development, Regional development departments and representatives of local authorities.

The meetings proposed to the Federal Chancellery, the Ministry of Interior, the Federal Council, Parliament and local authorities and their representative associations (German Townships Association - Deutscher Landkreistag and the Association of Towns and Municipalities) allowed the members of the delegation to exchange with their counterparts on the relationship between different levels of government and the capacity of local authorities in administrative and financial management, public service delivery and implementation of inclusive public policies.

More specifically, these exchanges have highlighted the role of government institutions in the “Landers” and how these actors coordinate in terms of local governance. Regarding the role of local associations, the issue of cooperation with similar entities abroad was also discussed.
EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE TO CONSOLIDATE POLITICAL TRANSITION AND PROMOTE ECONOMIC PROSPERITY IN TUNISIA

Members of the Tunisian and Moroccan delegations at the German Bundesrat
PUBLICATIONS

Consilier la transparence budgétaire pour une meilleure gouvernance publique en Tunisie

Gouvernance publique et développement territorial

Examen de l’OCDE sur la gouvernance publique
Gouvernement Ouvert en Tunisie

Recommandation du Conseil sur l’Investissement public efficace entre niveaux de gouvernement

Examen de l’OCDE sur le gouvernance publique

Transparence budgétaire : Les meilleures pratiques de l’OCDE

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