



Republic of Tunisia

Ministry of Economy and Planning

Guidance document

Tunisia 2035

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presentation

With high incomes and opening broader horizons for Tunisian women ^{And} ^{Mh} Tunisia to be among the advanced countries Seeking
potential and men, and in this context, Tunisia's Vision 2035 represents an essential step in the comprehensive development process and a map of the
and potential energies that works to achieve Tunisian aspirations to... ^y Get more benefit from the booster A path aimed at a better
tomorrow.

Political level In light of the difficult circumstances that Tunisia is experiencing special This vision And my most important thing comes
Economic and social issues, specifically the negative repercussions caused by the Corona pandemic and the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, and devising appropriate
solutions to deal with them, which require reconsidering the development approach to keep pace with these developments.
With it, this will enable the country to recover, withstand, and move to higher levels of growth and achieve comprehensive development.
The preparation of this strategic document, in addition to forward-looking studies and sectoral strategies, was based on the 2030 Sustainable Development
Goals, which Tunisia ratified and pledged to move forward in achieving and achieving its comprehensive goals and objectives, and the African Agenda 2063, in
confirmation of Tunisia's connection to its African depth.

This document, which falls within an exceptional and delicate circumstance in Tunisia's history, represents the first stage of managing the economic and social
transformation during the coming period:

- **First:** The document defines the new vision for Tunisia 2035 and sets development goals and strategies for the period.

Coming.

The development plan has nationally defined goals • **Second:** The new vision is translated into development plans. And he draws
Sectorally and regionally, within the framework of the new vision, it also defines a set of policies and programs that allow achieving the goals set in
all fields and sets the roles, responsibilities and indicators necessary to follow up on its implementation. Ministries, establishments and local
authorities rely on the plan to implement their annual programs.

A frame of reference On this basis, this document represents **a basis for dialogue** between the living and active forces in the country

For the development plan for the period (2023-2025) . The document also proposes a new approach to development based on restructuring the national
economy, in addition to further establishing good governance and combating corruption, and aims to raise Tunisia to the ranks of upper middle-income
countries and achieve sustainable and comprehensive growth.

change is the global company The

The On transformation exit Name it too long In recent years, the world has witnessed an unprecedented strategic and development context

Geopolitical, economic, social and technological issues, the spread of which was contributed to by economic openness and financial and commercial interconnectedness between countries. The importance of joint international action to adopt the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals in the direction of strengthening policies on crucial development issues has also been confirmed during the last decade.

Global development and the promotion of comprehensive development and the African Agenda 2063. Consensus was achieved regarding the establishment of an international adjustment system to address climate change, in addition to the continuation of multilateral negotiations on deepening the liberalization of international trade exchanges.

Thanks to the performance In general, recent years have witnessed mixed developments, as it was possible to achieve an improvement in the growth rate with It is good for emerging countries, especially China and India, but with the growing trade dispute with the United States, especially China, the recording of a public debt crisis in some European Union countries, and Brexit. At the same time, as the phenomenon of immigration grew, the development differences between industrialized countries and countries on the path to development changed

net compliance change continued for many countries. And climate change due to lack of... The organization continued and the negative effects of the total

The Covid-16 health pandemic: The importance of joint international action, especially in light of the differences in capabilities between many States, especially control of modern technologies.

because of The global situation, especially the fluctuations in the global geostrategic situation I wanted what came This development In light of the Russian-Ukrainian war, it is expected that the same divergent dynamics will continue for the next decade, as international consensus is expected to be supported on some fundamental issues, while there are major differences and conflicting strategies regarding some other paths.

In this context, it is expected that the significant impact of climate change will continue in the coming years, and awareness of its negative repercussions on societies and economies has increased, especially in areas that are highly affected by water shortages, desertification, rising sea levels, and the deterioration of water systems.

Rainfall is scarce

D Peace and security on Climate change is one of the most prominent risks and challenges facing Environmental in general. So the environmental and social levels The importance of the recorded and potential impacts at the global level in relation to the economic and significant impact of the exacerbation of natural disasters on food and water insecurity and the phenomenon of displacement and migration.

In this context, it is also expected that global interest will increase in ways to implement pledges announced to reduce gas emissions through development policies and programmes, and the use of technologies and scientific research results to develop multiple modes of production and adapt them to environmental requirements. Efforts will focus in particular on advancement

The components of the green economy as an effective tool for sustainable development that will enable countries to achieve efficient exploitation of their resources and protect them from current and future crises (financial, food, environmental crises...).

International and national efforts will focus on boosting the production of renewable energies and developing their uses as a future option and supporting energy efficiency in exchange for gradually abandoning traditional energies, which contribute the largest share to a major obstacle to integrated development, which will become water.

Efforts will also be intensified to confront scarcity Carbon emissions in many countries, In addition to the increase in conflicts between... especially its negative impact on small farmers and family groups

States regarding water. This is to push the rest of the countries towards reducing the number In the same context, many industrialized countries have adopted strict environmental standards

And the preservation of natural resources, which may constitute an obstacle to traditional exports to developing countries, which will be subject to more pressure than ever before to secure the requirements of the green economy and the circular economy.

Yea in general. D Security B problems facing the face of gaseous waste As an alternative solution to reduce the

system is witnessing important changes for global value chains due to the great difficulties resulting from the disruption of global supply chains On that On the other hand, the global production drag during the Corona crisis or the Russian war.

With China as the main source of parts and components for a number of global the relationship with other countries Currently, or the tension from time to time in industries. These situations raised the problem of economic security, especially for some basic products such as medicines, food, energy, and industrial chips, which prompted many major companies to reconsider the structure and formula of value chain management with the aim of reducing the risks of disruption to the production cycle.

be a trend towards relying on manufacturers within the regional geographical scope, with the aim of ensuring regularity and flexibility of supply through In this regard, it is expected that there will diversifying the base of value chains internally or in neighboring countries. These challenges are presented More pressure on developing countries to reposition themselves within value chains and acquire technologies

Modern and strengthening self-production capabilities, especially with regard to basic commodities.

The acceleration of the pace of technological development is considered one of the most important features of future transformations, given that possessing the first measure of competitiveness, wealth counting to be creation, and attracting capital for the countries concerned. Prepare Technology is good

Economic and social development, especially through development What is essential to support developmentModern technology is a boosterTechnological possession of to intensify competition between countries and harness their potential promising activities, innovation, support of productivity, and improvement of the quality of products and services is therefore expected to support companies with technological capabilities, especially emerging companies, scientific research centers, and attract researchers.

The issue of controlling technologies and creating environments conducive to the acquisition of knowledge raises many fundamental issues for developing equal opportunities in exploiting modern countries related to stimulating scientific research and development, technology transfer, brain drain, and achieving knowledge and technologies by supporting investment in human capital and readiness.

Technology to keep pace with the new world and encourage emerging enterprises...

The international economic system is still based on the pivotal role of the regional economic blocs that have been formed, where the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum is expected, in particular, to play its role.

The largest international economic bloc has a greater role in directing international economic options, as well as the dynamism of many other blocs, especially the trade agreement between African countries, the European Union, or the blocs.

Smaller economies have an effective role in enhancing regional cooperation and exchanges.

At the political level, the Russian-Ukrainian war highlighted the continuing dangers of armed conflicts, which supports the trend based on supporting democratic climates as a guarantor of stability and global peace. The formula of this ongoing conflict in Europe imposed a new reality and continued the geopolitical conflict

Ak

Western countries' dealings with major powers on the one hand, and adopting a new mechanism to confront this war by adopting economic sanctions and resorting to it extensively in the future.

As a new deterrent system longs

Diagnosing development reality and strategic stakes

The national economy is going through an unprecedented crisis in the contemporary history of the country, not only in terms of the depth of its economic and social impacts, but also in its long time frame and the multiplicity of its dimensions and roots. The current crisis is the result of the accumulation of many structural factors due to the delay in implementing the necessary reforms to address obstacles, develop the development process, and improve economic performance in particular. In general, it is associated with poor results recorded during

The last decade has been characterized by a state of political instability, severe social and security pressures, and the accompanying useless options, as well as the frequency of inappropriate circumstantial developments, especially the severity of the repercussions of the Covid-19 health crisis and the Russian-

Ukrainian war.

The national economy has been at a low level of growth for some time, which has not exceeded the depth of recession that is known

A rate of 1% during the last decade, as this means a decrease in the income of all economic workers and the creation of a negative perception about the future prospects of the economic situation. The period in particular witnessed the disruption of most growth engines

The proportion of investment in the output decreased by about eight points to reach about 16% of the output, in relation to the shrinking share of institutional investments, including foreign investment, due to the deterioration of the elements of the business climate, especially the lack of clarity of vision, the continuation of regulatory obstacles, administrative complexities, corruption, and the difficulty of access to financing by the emitters.

The period witnessed a noticeable increase in the trade deficit as a result of the decline in the share of exports compared to the acceleration of supply

The negative repercussions of the deterioration of the exchange components and the inflation of the energy deficit. The development of the wage pool contributed to strengthening...

Consumer demand despite the recent rise in inflation levels, which in turn has become a source of pressure on individual expenditures.

On purchasing power and thus on volume

The unemployment rate of a structural nature continues to rise, given the significant shortage in job creation and their poor quality, as the

unemployment rate for holders of higher education exceeded 30%, as well as a relative increase in girls' unemployment and unemployment levels in

a number of internal regions.

In the same context, pressures on financial budgets increased, as the period witnessed a significant decline in the national savings rate to the extent

of 8.6% of gross national disposable income, and an increase in the public debt rate to 82.6%.

Estimated for the year 2022. Tax policies also focused primarily on supporting the mobilization of resources for the benefit of the state and did not

respond sufficiently to the requirements of promoting investment and supporting institutions, despite the exceptional measures related to the Covid-19

pandemic. At the same time, business owners continue to complain about the difficulty of accessing financing and its high cost.

The deterioration of most economic indicators is mainly due to the delay in implementing structural reforms and the failure to improve

The business climate and the weak effectiveness of sectoral policies in confronting multiple and interconnected obstacles, especially the concentration

of the economic fabric on weak value-added activities and the weakness of incentives and engagement with investors.

The decline in revenues from vital sectors, such as phosphate, fuel, and tourism, the expansion of the phenomenon of the informal economy and the

rentier economy, differences in dealings between entirely exporting institutions and other institutions, and excessive sectarianism.

Corruption, the poor performance of the port of Rades, and the decline in the quality of infrastructure... thus creating a business climate, which led to

a reduction in the income of economic workers and a weakening of their savings, thus the lack of a

framework. As for the social level, the country has known in recent years an increase in pressures resulting from the weakness of vulnerable groups,

especially social integration due to... The presence of a significant percentage of the unemployed, the expansion of poverty in internal regions, and

the failure of social services to meet the required aspirations, especially in the fields of education, training, health, and social provision, in relation to

the decline in public investment. A significant delay in implementing reforms for the benefit of the eligible, supporting social balances, especially those

related to improving the efficiency of the support system and restricting it to funds. Social security, activating the social safety net and focusing on

constructive social dialogue.

The pressures on natural resources have increased, and in parallel, problems have deepened at the environmental level, especially with regard to the

expansion of the energy deficit due to weak investment in renewable energies, water scarcity, deterioration of ecosystems, coastal erosion, and

erosion as a result of unfavorable climate impacts. As it constitutes

One of the most prominent obstacles that need to be addressed is the antenna effect

Managing waste and resisting negative impacts on the quality

of the environment and on the ability of companies to export to foreign markets in the future.

Despite the severity of the fragilities presented, the national economy still has sources of strength that must be built upon and exploited for the success of the desired structural change process, the most important of which is the stock of human resources.

g. Economy b Innovation and scientific research. It is also characterized by its high efficiency and national interest in the digital transition, the diversification of production activities, the improvement in the rate of integration into value chains, openness to global markets, and its geographical location, in addition to the emergence of a new dynamism during recent years of the entrepreneurship system in light of the progress in a number of important institutional reforms in relation to governance, finance, and companies. Emerging and public-private partnerships.

The adoption of the National Reform Program embodies the launch within this year of an important reform path As was done, which aims to achieve public financial sustainability and improve the performance of the public sector and to approve a number of measures to improve the business climate and sectoral road maps for investment, which were prepared in accordance with Urgent repairs

A reform approach would provide climates conducive to initiative and encourage investment to launch new projects, as it would enable the acceleration of digitization projects, the reduction of licenses for investment and the move toward the blacklist, the review of the creation of new financing lines and funds for small and medium enterprises, and facilitating access to Exchange legislation wa

On industrial and agricultural real estate for investment and encouraging partnership projects....

Adopting the Competitiveness Charter^{Kind} Sectoral strategies, such as the 2035 Sectoral Strategy and investment roadmaps, also highlighted the importance of the capabilities and advantages available to improve competitiveness and develop the attractiveness of renewable energy fields and promising activities, providing an important basis for stimulating the initiative and pushing Tunisia abroad. Private investment and attracting partnerships with strategic investors. The increasing integration of the economy at regional levels, such as the partnership agreement with the European Union and the African Regional Free Trade Area, would open broader horizons for investment and export and countries of the South. employ new trends in the process of transferring foreign investments after the Corona crisis, as well as increasing cooperation flows among

At the environmental level, Tunisia has engaged in the global effort to preserve the environment and confront change. Strategic options for the field of sustainable development and diversification of programs and mechanisms that climate change has included within

It requires more financial support in particular.

The homogeneity of Tunisian society, the dynamism of the cultural scene, and intellectual creativity are among the most prominent differential features

For our country, which can be built upon to achieve social stability and cohesion, support the principles of tolerance and cooperation, and accept the cultural heritage and employ it for the benefit of the development path.

A new development model

Despite a number of recorded gains, the development model that has relied for decades on excessive centralization, over-planning, manipulation, and weak value-added has proven incapable of creating wealth and increasing the ability of the national economy to stimulate investment, drive growth, and create sufficient jobs, especially for those with advanced degrees.

It also produced many structural problems that contributed greatly to perpetuating regional and social disparities.

in all its dimensions, which prevented responding to the aspirations of Tunisian men and women to ensure a decent life based on

Social justice, sustainability, achieving regional balance, social inclusion and fair distribution of wealth.

In this context, the Tunisia Vision 2035 is set forth , which will embody national ambitions and reforms to achieve sustainable development goals, and establish an alternative development model that is based on a new vision for **economic and social structural transformation** and combines the effectiveness and transparency of public policies, rational management of wealth, and good governance.

Governance of institutions and entities is based on:

1 - Good and participatory governance is the basis for construction and progress:

Tunisia had a weak and ineffective governance system based on excessive centralization and top-down planning, which prevented...

Aspirations Six gap with The desired goals are den And Without implementing the approved public options and policies
Tunisian citizens, especially in the internal regions of the country. In this

context, it has become necessary to adopt a new development approach based on a planning governance system

decisions and depends on Strategic in its educational, institutional and legal fields, its foundation is actual centralization

Inclusive And on the participatory Local and regional planning consistent with national development trends, on the one hand, for all elements of society, including professional organizations, civil society, political parties, and experts, on the other hand. as

The strategic planning governance system is based on universal principles such as transparency, responsibility, non-discrimination between entities and groups, and accountability based on an approach to effective and easy-to-follow goals, results, and indicators, such as sustainable development goals.

Evaluation is closely interconnected with

2- Social progress is the basis for achieving comprehensive and sustainable change

Social progress requires establishing the basic principles and pillars for the development of **human capital**, which is the basis

Sustainable national wealth, which passes first through **cognitive and educational transformation**, changing curricula and educational

contents by relying on modern technologies, and raising the quality of education, which remains one of the most important priorities, reviving

the **social ladder** as a basic factor for societal development. ^{usually} A goal to establish a knowledge society and a nation

Social progress also requires reducing disparities between individuals and entities and ensuring inclusion and social justice by adopting new

and transparent mechanisms that guarantee fair and equitable distribution of growth revenues and raising the quality of public facilities such

as education, health, transportation and other services, in addition to adopting an integrated social protection system that includes vulnerable

groups to achieve the universal goal . **For the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals** "so that no one is left behind"

Regional balance represents one of the most prominent components of horizontal integration, reducing regional disparity, and the new

framework for promoting solid development that depends on the differential advantages of the regions, is based on valuing the resources and

energies inherent in them, and takes into account the optimal use of the national territory, which ensures territorial integration and the efficient

distribution of population and activities.

Social progress cannot be achieved except with the effective contribution of various groups and individuals, especially **women and youth**

In formulating various strategies and public policies and in managing public affairs.

3- Structural economic transformation is a prerequisite for take-off

The new development approach aims to build a competitive, diversified economy that is capable of positioning itself on the global level

Regional and international, adapting and adjusting to crises and shocks by creating a **structural transformation** that enables integration into

global value chains by focusing on industries with high added value and high content.

High technology, moving from **handling to co-production** , adopting digital transformation, energy transformation, scientific research and

innovation as basic pillars for supporting competitiveness and diversifying markets, as well as opening new horizons.

Important investment and export.

The new approach also aims to reposition **the agricultural sector** and protect it from various forms of risks, such as climate change, the risks of global markets for agricultural materials and production inputs, and the development of agricultural systems to become a tributary of regional development, economic and social immunity, and a guarantor of food security.

To support national sovereignty

Structural economic transformation also requires moving towards **service sectors** with high added value, especially export-oriented, such as financial, consulting, information and health services, and qualifying them to keep pace with the radical transformations and embodying the **tourism transformation** to make it a more profitable sector and able to adapt to international and national changes.

This approach requires creating a stimulating climate for investment, combating the rentier economy and the parallel economy, and introducing liberalize private initiative by removing restrictions and ensuring integration. Structural reforms necessary to improve the business climate and to stimulate and between the public sector and the private sector while activating the social and solidarity economy system.

Restructuring public institutions also constitutes a fundamental focus for strengthening economic restructuring and improving the performance of production sectors. In parallel, the success of this approach requires careful preparation and implementation of sectoral policies and their evaluation according to a participatory approach that brings together all concerned parties, in addition to providing and maintaining competent human resources, in addition to establishing active and effective economic diplomacy.

4- Sustaining resources and adapting to climate change to ensure the rights of future generations

In light of the fragility of natural resources, their scarcity, and their inability to renew, and to guarantee the rights of future generations, the new development approach is based on **changing patterns of production and consumption**, optimal utilization of national resources, and supporting their ability to adapt to climate change.

In this particular context, Tunisia is considered among the countries most vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change, especially with regard to water, soil, desertification, and rising sea levels, with the frequency of severe natural phenomena.

Such as floods, high temperatures, and drought. The next stage requires formulating policies and developing plans and programs to support adaptation to climate change and support investment in this field.

The rational management of natural resources and their proper employment are among the most prominent components of the new trend that establishes sustainable and equitable development between groups and generations that does not deplete resources. In this context, the water issue represents one of the greatest challenges facing Tunisia. It must be given the attention it deserves, given the increasing severity of

Demand and scarcity of resources, which requires moving towards new agricultural patterns and developing the blue economy.

Adopting modern technologies in managing water resources and exploiting non-traditional resources such as:

Treated water, salt water and sea water.

Caring for the surroundings and protecting the environment are among the basic factors to support the attractiveness of cities and regions and improve the living conditions of citizens. From this standpoint, the future plan requires focusing on treating and valuing waste, developing the circular economy, promoting renewable sectors and green growth, and setting examples for creating

Environmentally friendly construction, in addition to improving indicators of connection to disinfection and runoff water treatment networks

Within cities.

Defining the roles of different stakeholders

Concretizing the trends requires **tightening the distribution of roles** and areas of intervention among all active parties in the development path, and defining responsibilities between the various economic actors, social parties, and civil society institutions, so that they are harmonious and integrated in serving the public interest.

The strategic role of the state

Achieving fair and sustainable growth, especially in light of the deterioration of various social and economic indicators

During the last decade, which intensified after the Corona pandemic, it requires strengthening **the social role of the state** to reduce the disparities between individuals and entities, support the capabilities of vulnerable groups, and fight poverty and marginalization by establishing a safety network and a basis for integrated social protection, and raising the efficiency of human resources by raising the quality of education and restoring the reputation of the school. Tunisian women to play the role of social elevator in addition to...

Education and training and health

Disseminating and improving the quality of public utility services, such as water, electricity, internet, sanitation, and communal equipment, and

ensuring the right to **adequate housing**.

The stage also requires strengthening **the state's economic role**, providing the appropriate ground for economic empowerment, and ensuring equal opportunities for various segments and social groups by establishing advanced, high-quality infrastructure, developing the necessary high-quality legislation throughout the entire territory of the Republic, and creating a stimulating climate for private initiative that best meets the needs of economic workers. The role of the state remains essential

Establish a responsive financing system

The importance of strengthening areas of partnership between strategic sectors such as energy, mining, electricity, water, and transportation with the public sector and the private sector in accordance with priorities and economic efficiency.

The set goals will not be achieved unless the state plays its natural role in establishing the elements of **good governance, accountability and accountability**, eliminating **corruption**, bribery and misconduct, establishing the rules of **transparency and** moving forward with the implementation of the major reform program, especially with regard to **public institutions and the system**.

The judiciary, the security system, the support system, and the restructuring of the administration

The role of the private sector

Preparing public policies and their good implementation. The private sector represents the state's most important partner in shaping general trends

On this basis, good governance of development requires establishing basic principles, the most important of which is adopting an actual participatory approach with the private sector in preparing economic and social policies at the local level.

Regional and national.

The strategic role of the private sector during the coming period also requires supporting the state's development efforts through investing in knowledge, human capital, sectors and activities with high added value, and engaging effectively in global value chains, allowing for enhancing the competitiveness of the national economy and devoting the elements of sustainable development.

In view of the magnitude of the economic and social challenges facing the next stage, the private sector is called upon more and more to take the initiative and risk in investment and adopt the principles of social responsibility, to build a sound economic and social climate that enables the achievement of the priorities set to increase the ability of the national economy to

Achieving sustainable and comprehensive development.

The social and solidarity economy is a strategic choice

The social and solidarity economy represents **a strategic choice and one of the most important pillars of development** for the coming period.

As a third sector complementary to the public and private sectors, given its role in achieving social justice, fair distribution of wealth, economic and social well-being,

The inclusive development improving the quality of life. As **one of the engines and**

Social mask **And sustainable** thanks to its ability to create wealth and decent jobs, given the values of production

And the solidarity on which it was founded.

On this basis, the most important elements of the success of this sector are the establishment of an integrated and effective legislative system that takes into account the concept of economic decentralization and the establishment of an effective institutional framework that ensures the unification of the various parts of the sector.

The sector and its leadership within a comprehensive and integrated policy, in addition to establishing an effective private financing system and an

advanced information system for follow-up and evaluation.

Strategic axes for development

The first axis

Human capital is the foundation of sustainable development

Since independence, Tunisia, like countries that have succeeded in achieving **social welfare**, has bet on investing in people, intelligence, and human creativity as the basis for sustainable development, especially in the face of the deterioration and scarcity of natural resources.

In the face of the emergence of new challenges linked mainly to the technological and digital gap at the global level and inequality
The social crisis that continues to deepen between the regions and between the various social groups and the emerging health challenges, especially after the Covid- 19 pandemic and the emergence of new professions resulting from rapid technological transformations, in addition to
Under the pressures of demographic transition, Tunisia's Vision 2035 aims to promote social, economic and political inclusion, improve human development indicators and capital investment.

A creative culture that respects difference

The strategic choice in the cultural field requires making culture an essential pillar in building the future and an essential engine **for comprehensive, integrated and sustainable development** with the human being as **its center and goal** , through developing the personal capabilities of individuals, **For innovation, creativity, initiative** , and consolidating **the values** refining their **critical** sense , ~~and~~ making opportunities available to them .
of belonging, integration, and self-confidence in them, as well as through its role in **social and spatial** integration and in building and advancing a balanced society.

This is in addition to increasing the contribution of culture to **creating wealth** by promoting **cultural and creative industries**
As a lever for the new economy based on the ability to **add, excel, innovate**, and make good use of **modern means of information, communication, and digital technologies** in creative fields, as well as through developing **investment in the fields of heritage and cultural tourism** , and achieving the desired qualitative shift in the field of **cultural diplomacy** , enabling us to improve **our country's attractiveness and cultural radiance**.

A close-knit and sharing family

One of the basic goals of the future vision is to make every member of society **able** to participate effectively in the course of the country's social and economic development without discrimination **and to leave no one behind**. The family is considered the building block

The basic principles for building the individual and developing society. From this standpoint, work will be done to **develop the family's functions, support its participation in economic life and public life**, and enhance family balance, stability and cohesion among all

I want to support it and support the sharing of responsibility for a generation imbued with the values of citizenship and human rights.

Women are equal partners

Achieving sustainable and equitable development requires **raising the status of women to the status of equal partners**

Eliminating all forms of **discrimination against women and girls** through **their active participation** in economic and social life, confronting violence against women, establishing parity in various positions of leadership and decision-making, further **empowering women** economically, especially in **rural areas**, women with **specific needs and vulnerable groups**, and **promoting the use of enabling technology, especially information technology. and communication for women's inclusion** and support in public life. Share it

Children and youth are a powerful force

Youth represent an effective force for change in society, which requires moving towards optimal investment in these energies **to empower them socially and economically** according to a gradual path from childhood by developing the child's abilities to be healthy, balanced and immune from all manifestations of exclusion and extremism and falling into risky behaviors **by adopting the approach of dialogue and consultation**. Encouraging them to exercise **their right to daily participation**

And reducing all forms of violence directed against them, which requires providing appropriate health, recreational and sports services according to a renewed and open scientific and technological perspective, and providing spaces and activities directed in various locations and entities that meet their needs and inclinations.

Sports represent one of the most important pillars of youth integration, so the future plan aims **to make sports activity**

The physical exercise is a daily practice and a citizen's action that helps him integrate socially and achieve a healthy and psychological balance

By encouraging civil sports and developing the teaching of physical education, especially among children and youth, as well as bringing sports services closer to the citizen and providing an infrastructure that meets the required specifications.

Tunisians abroad are participants in development

The changes taking place in the migration phenomenon at the regional and global levels require the establishment of a national policy

Comprehensive and integrated migration within the framework of a comprehensive approach that works to integrate migration into development strategies through legal care, social services and cultural awareness, especially for new generations, to root their national identity.

Strengthening the elements of full citizenship for Tunisians residing abroad and enhancing their participation in the development effort

Especially by working to develop the system of transfers and investments of this segment of Tunisians in the national economy, while ensuring that

talents working abroad are attracted to benefit from their experiences and encourage them to

Effectively supporting the state's efforts.

An integrated and sustainable educational and training system

In the face of rapid technological transformations and developments, it has become necessary to improve the capabilities of human capital

Providing the appropriate environment that enables him to acquire knowledge and absorb modern technological developments in order to move to a

knowledge-based economy. Accordingly, Tunisia is betting on establishing a comprehensive system that rises to international standards in terms of

quality, effectiveness, and fairness.

Tunisia's future vision aims to develop early education, support the principle of equal educational opportunities, tighten the interconnection between the various components of the educational and training system, and raise the quality of education to respond to market requirements.

International standards and the trend towards employing new technologies for learning and directing scientific research towards national priorities and the requirements of economic institutions.

Early education

The cognitive construction of a person begins from upbringing, as studies have confirmed the child's ability to understand, master languages, and

innovate if the appropriate environment is provided for that, and that every dollar spent in pre-school education programs returns in the form of a

subsequent investment of about \$ 17 . On this basis, **the early childhood education system will be developed and the trend will be towards**

universalizing early education and making the preparatory year compulsory to ensure that all children, without discrimination, have opportunities to obtain a good quality of development, care and raising their education.

Their readiness for education by preparing innovative educational curricula that help develop the child's intellectual skills, consolidate his spirit of creation and creativity, provide an motivating environment for this, and increase the rate of children's enrollment in children's institutions, especially in rural areas,

children from low-income families, and vulnerable groups.

Educational opportunities equivalent

Establishing the principle of equal opportunities in education requires removing all social, economic, cultural, geographical and health obstacles that

prevent its establishment. On this basis, Tunisia's Vision 2035 aims to continue consolidating the principle of **compulsory and free education** and to

work to **bring the educational institution closer** to every child and youth.

And the fair and equitable distribution of human, material and pedagogical capabilities to enable the same educational and cognitive achievement for all, while adopting a policy of **positive discrimination for vulnerable regions and groups and eliminating all** apparent forms of **discrimination based on gender, economic and cultural** attainment, in addition to resisting school affordability and **creating second opportunities for learning**. Integration and devoting the principle of lifelong learning. Failure b

Education and training Quality reinforcement props

Upgrading the indicators and outputs of the educational and training system to the level of international standards requires creating

An environment that encourages knowledge acquisition, creativity, and innovation through the provisions of **interconnection and integration between the various components of the educational and training system** by establishing a unified national system for information and guidance, activating the crossings between the various components of the system, **reviewing curricula and scientific methods**, and moving education from indoctrination to developing the ability to analyze, compose, solve problems, self-learning, and **raise the level of knowledge**. The **quality of knowledge content** to keep pace with the needs of the learner, the requirements of the labor market and society, and rapid technological and cognitive developments, **ensuring an educational environment and an advanced educational infrastructure**, while improving the quality of **human resources**, moving towards **employing modern technologies** in teaching and learning, and becoming more open to **foreign languages**.

Outputs consistent with market requirements

The compatibility between education and training and the requirements of the economy and society requires greater **openness of educational and training institutions to their economic and social environment**, identifying the needs of economic institutions for competencies and skills, anticipating **new professions** with high added value, reviewing **specializations** and school and university guidance, in addition to **strengthening technical, technological and engineering education and training, and valuing vocational training** as a path to success. It opens horizons towards diverse and higher training paths, similar to many developed countries in this field.

ocean with Scientific technological interaction and innovation research

The transition to a knowledge-based economy and society inevitably passes through developing scientific research, innovation, creativity and innovation and directing it to respond to the requirements of the economy and society. During the coming period, the focus will be on **directing the research effort towards major national priorities**, increasing the proportion of national spending in research and development, stimulating private investment and supporting partnerships, as well as **strengthening applied development research** linked to the needs of an advanced system to value scientific research and **support Tunisia's regional influence**, anchored by Economic and institutions

Valdoli.

The second axis

The knowledge economy is an engine for innovation and renewal

Digital transformation

digital environment has inspired global technological developments

A It is necessary to develop the national economy and make it keep pace with

technology that supports digital transformation in Tunisia by setting a national policy to develop the technological sectors of

During:

- Establishing a vigilant system for technological absorption.
- Developing emerging institutions in the field of future technologies such as artificial intelligence
- Establishing an attractive framework for foreign investments in digitization activities and modern technologies.
- Sending a national plan to advance human capital in the technological, digital, and engineering fields
- Developing digital infrastructure

What is the guarantee of access to achieving equal opportunities and...

Yes - Promoting national integration with the aim of enshrining the principle of equality

Distance education platforms.

- Achieving financial inclusion to reduce the cash circulation of money (creating the postal bank, concentrating payment institutions, developing mobile payment services).
- Strengthening cybersecurity and consolidating digital trust to secure uses

Based on modern technologies.

Engage and get distracted in the connected digital world

Suitable for stimulating creativity and creating digital content

Improving added value and technological content

Strengthening the position in global value chains and moving in the value chain towards production systems with high added value represents the ideal way to win the

technological transformation bet and build the knowledge economy in a way that allows for improving the competitiveness of the national economy and increasing its

production capacity and operational capacity, in addition to increasing the ability to attract foreign direct investments and projects. Grand. In this area, focus will be on the

following priorities:

Renewal and innovation in the private sector is considered advancement of emerging institutions is one of the most prominent aspects

Economic development that will provide the stimulating ground for driving initiative and promoting innovation and innovation. Increasing the effectiveness of

this system requires working to develop the reality and capabilities of financing directed to emerging institutions through

Creating private financing funds to finance the stages of preparing projects upon launch and allocating lines

Public financing, as well as approving refinancing facilities.

On the difficulties faced by innovators and emitters

Taking into account the specificities of the path of innovation and innovation,

The level of briefing and support. Efforts will intensify during the coming period to develop briefing and support through developing

Modern research center for dedicated excellence Programs for joint development in cooperation with institutions and research centers

For future technologies (artificial intelligence, machine learning, big data...). In addition to providing a framework

This, as well as The basis of contracts with specific programs and objectives Tax is a catalyst for the initiative and renewal of public research centers to advance

research and development in the private sector, especially within the framework of partnerships between universities and institutions.

Supporting **research and development** in view of the new challenges and priorities that are primarily based on supporting partnerships that govern the positioning

of institutions in promising sectors. hand international wa Effective with innovation and research centers on all levels

And with high added value (the aviation industry, pharmaceutical industries, mechatronics, and related industries

With renewable energies and pharmaceutical materials...).

Developing economic clusters that will have a pivotal role in economic restructuring and raising the capabilities of

Production, development and renewal, as well as promoting economic integration at the internal and external levels. It is based

Small and medium enterprises, which represent the new strategic base for developing the business base

This crowns

industrial clusters by creating a circle of productive interconnections and joint work at all levels.

Bringing together education, research and development, finance and marketing institutions.

Developing value chains by developing legislation to keep pace with the rapid transformations in global value chains and valuing and exploiting the opportunities

available in promising and highly competitive activities. And it will be so

Inevitably via:

- Setting concessions aimed at further attracting foreign direct investments, especially in technological and high-value-added projects.

- Encouraging and supporting activities with technological and cognitive content.

- Further advancement of scientific research, innovation and
innovation. - Further enhancing the added value of products that have proven highly competitive.

مجلس
البحر

The third axis

A competitive, diversified economy supportive of private initiative

Achieving the required development goals requires establishing a new economic structure to keep pace with winning the stakes of this stage

y
that

Overall transformation at the international and national levels. Future trends come within the framework of finding structural solutions to national constraints, especially

devoting the sustainability of financial balances and achieving high growth rates to reduce

Reducing unemployment rates and promoting social and regional integration.

The new reality also requires restoring confidence among economic operators, partners and funders regarding national goals and proposed paths, and supporting the

state's authority and management.

y

By establishing a consensual and constructive climate

Leadership in managing public affairs and enhancing the independence of national decision-making.

yy Adopting innovative sector policies

Creating a structural transformation of the national economy requires developing sectoral policies to support the economic fabric

In order to be able to compete and face fluctuations and changes:

y **Modernizing industry**, as the industrial sector is considered the main engine for the development of economies, especially creating economic momentum that drives the

growth rate of the rest of the other productive sectors, enabling an increase in innovations.

Work for the formed labor force.

Supporting the industry's contribution to growth requires further strengthening the ability of the industrial fabric to keep pace with integration into the global cycle, transition

to Industry 4.0, and adopt new and renewed trends that mainly include:

- Supporting projects in activities with high technological content.

- Creating competitive advantages for the national economy, allowing it to engage in new technological paths.

- Completely approximating the source system and the general system.

- Developing partnerships (between small enterprises and large companies, between different sectors and activities, and between the public and private sectors)

The most effective way to facilitate the merger of institutions solution

- Moving **from handling to joint production** of products as a

Tunisian value added chains

Development-focused industries

Smart industrial cities or specialized cities

- Creating a generation

of technology and innovation, in addition to developing an attractive and competitive industrial infrastructure and strengthening the poles

Competitiveness.

Embodying these pivotal trends requires strengthening institutional frameworks to stimulate industrial institutions and employers, especially by re-correcting

the information system, increasing its effectiveness, and consolidating quality and conformity with standards.

International Technical.

Repositioning the agricultural sector and modernizing agriculture: The agricultural sector plays a vital role in ensuring security

Food, export support, and manufacturing industries contribute greatly to advancing regional development, providing livelihood resources, and employing

vulnerable groups, especially women and low-income people. However, the sector faces many challenges.

Difficulties prevent its development and limit its ability to attract investment and youth. Tunisia's vision aims

2035 to reposition **the agricultural sector** among national priorities as an essential source of sustainable development

Through:

- Establishing the basic pillars of digital agriculture and supporting agricultural scientific research. - Valuing

the technological and knowledge dimension and increasing the productivity and capabilities of agricultural production systems to secure

Regular production -

protecting and preserving natural resources and increasing the agricultural sector's ability to adapt to changes

climate change and supporting the green economy.

- Supporting strategic products related to food security (such as grains, poultry products, red meat, dairy...) and promoting value chains with high

competitiveness, which supports export and penetration into foreign markets.

- Directing encouragement towards developing renewable and sustainable production systems, helping to adapt to climate change, facilitating the

recruitment of young entrepreneurs, and supporting start-up projects.

- Ensuring a remunerative income for the farmer, providing the necessary funds, and supporting the social and solidarity economy in the agricultural field.

agencies and encouraging private individuals to find solutions to problems. Optimal use of international agricultural lands and real estate
Especially young people, to invest in the agricultural field by reviewing the financing and support system in this field.

• **Valuing the country's real estate and developing its contribution to achieving economic and social development**, as international real estate represents an important wealth whose contribution to development remains limited. The process requires evaluation and improvement

Recruitment Adopting a new approach through:

- Adopting new reforms aimed at developing the legislative and regulatory framework regulating the sector,
- Developing methods for managing the international real estate balance and employing it optimally to contribute to supporting the state's efforts in the field of creating jobs for the benefit of fragile and vulnerable groups and those with advanced degrees.
- Issuing the National Property Magazine
- Accelerating the settlement of outstanding real estate situations in accordance with current legislation, especially the situation of illegally exploited international agricultural real estate and the situation of residential complexes established on state land, thus providing more ownership opportunities, especially for low-income families,

• **Development of services:** The economic fabric is characterized by a significant contribution of the services sector, but the current structure of this sector has remained below the set goals and does not reflect the national effort to support investments, especially in the fields of tourism, entertainment, transportation, and logistics, and the level of expertise, competencies, and human capabilities. The stage requires Next, setting a strategy for developing service activities based on improving efficiency and effectiveness of policies

Public services in the field of services.

These trends call for the adoption of new reforms aimed at:

- Developing the institutional and legislative framework.

And appropriate human capital. - Competency

development - Adopting specific development programs to improve the performance of promising service activities with high added value, such as environmental and cultural tourism and e-commerce.

• **Energy transition** represents the most prominent challenge facing Tunisia due to the continuous decline in the energy independence index, which reached its lowest levels during the year 2020 (43%), which would threaten the sustainability of development in general. Accordingly,

the future plan aims to support and ensure energy security through:

- Adopting renewable energies is a strategic option and a basic pillar for raising the energy independence index by stimulating the private sector to invest in the field, attracting foreign investments, supporting training, and raising the efficiency of the workforce, so that renewable energies occupy 30% of the energy mix in the country .

Within 2030

- Developing existing resources by supporting research, exploration and investment in energy and creating a climate

Sound social responsibility within the framework of corporate social responsibility.

- Diversifying energy sources by supporting electrical interconnection with neighboring countries and European countries to stimulate energy exchange and explore shale gas.

Supporting competitiveness is a strategic choice

On promising sectors with significant potential Improving the competitiveness of the national economy, innovation and high

In the internal market Mo and enhance positioning economic growth. technological content represent one of the basic pillars of increasing

And external, which requires:

- Improving the quality of **infrastructure and logistical services** , which represents one of the most important elements determining the competitiveness of the economic institution and a basic determinant of investment, through developing the network of numbered roads and highways, linking production areas to promotion areas, and modernizing the railway.

Distributing high-flow Internet access and providing electrical energy and drinking water with the required specifications

In addition to increasing the efficiency of port services to reduce logistics costs. - Supporting **the price competitiveness** of national products in a way that supports the ability to export or local consumption, by activating the social contract to devote support to productivity and competitiveness of institutions and greater control over production inputs, especially encouraging sectoral Integrated. integration and establishing production chains.

- **Developing the quality of products and respecting health, environmental and societal standards** by embodying the endoscopy option with international technical and health standards and creating appropriate climates to improve performance and quality in accordance with competitive

controls while strengthening the necessary regulatory frameworks.

Diversifying foreign markets and supporting exports

Developing and revitalizing exports and strengthening Tunisia's position in the regional and global environment are among the most prominent

priorities during the coming period, given the important contribution of exports to growth and creating employment opportunities. It emphasizes the

registered at the level importance of preparing a consistent and proactive strategy in relation to the depth of the developments. This frame

External (new economic blocs, regional and geopolitical developments, protectionist foreign policies) and necessity

Drawing the investment map. usually Making optimal use of the opportunities available in technology

The work will be directed towards expanding the export base through full employment of export capabilities at the level of products and markets,

and activating the positioning in global markets.

Developing the export base in the coming period requires devoting optimal use of the product's differential features

Tunisian capital, increasing the volume of exports and diversifying products through: - Correcting

concessions and financing and directing them towards new sectors (food industries, pharmaceutical industry, education and health services,

contracting, studies, and financial services).

- Improving export connections by increasing the technological content of products and improving technology

Global value chains by developing economic clusters for sectors with high export potential.

With the presence of national competencies and the availability of opportunities in the health sectors - stimulating and promoting exports of

services, especially financial services and other studies (media, contracting, studies, financial services, ...). - ensuring consistency

and integration between procedures for promoting investment and promoting exports. -

internationalizing Tunisian companies in particular in African and Arab emerging markets.

- Developing support mechanisms regarding access to finance and securing foreign trade, especially for institutions

Small and medium.

- Modernizing the logistical infrastructure at ports, airports and technological infrastructure.

Establishing integration into global markets. Tunisia is characterized by a strategic geographic location and an important wealth of bilateral,

regional and continental agreements that have remained insufficiently exploited to establish effective integration into markets.

Therefore, the work will specifically focus on:

- Accelerating the completion and revitalization of movement in the border free trade zones, especially in Ben Guerdane, to restore activity

Export border in Libya.

- Activating multi-dimensional economic diplomacy by developing diplomatic representation and exploring new markets, especially for countries

in Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and America, and ensuring the activation of regional and continental trade agreements.

- Clarifying visions, setting an integrated program for positioning in the African market, and ensuring the activation of exchange agreements

The heat.

- Developing agreements in the field of infrastructure connectivity, especially African regional ones as well as space

Economic development of the Silk Road.

Drive private investment

An integrated strategy based primarily on rehabilitating and developing a system that requires the coming period to adopt a comprehensive strategy, effective contribution of the private sector in formulating investment policies, and establishing effective governance based on investment and evaluate it periodically. From this standpoint, the future strategy will be based on:

•Liberating private initiative and facilitating market access:

The next stage requires lifting the restrictions on private initiative, resistance to bureaucracy, and the complexity of administrative procedures to create institutions. In this area, the focus will be on liberalizing the economy by establishing an exclusive list of licenses that must be maintained to engage in economic activities, especially in sectors that are protected and have promising prospects, such as transportation, higher education, education, and agriculture. In addition to lifting the legal obstacles to investment, especially related to ownership, exchange, financing, and employment, in the direction of facilitating the right of ownership for foreigners and reducing the procedures for assignment, currency conversion, and borrowing.

•Improving the business climate:

Improving the business climate during the coming period represents one of the most important components of the national strategy for advancement

By investing through:

• Increasing the productivity of administrative structures and developing the services provided to the investor by accelerating the establishment of

An integrated information system for investment and digitization of services provided to investors,

• Improving infrastructure and logistical efficiency to reduce pressures on the level of shipping, transportation, and support

Competitiveness of institutions in addition to facilitating the adoption of international electronic commerce mechanisms,

• Modernizing the financing system towards diversifying its sources and increasing financial inclusion by enhancing the role of microfinance and alternative financing such as investment funds, crowdfunding, and direct financing, and stimulating institutions to engage in the stock market.

its profitability, • Developing the system of higher education, education, training, and vocational integration by modernizing its methods, increasing

and improving its governance through the effective participation of the private sector and institutions in drawing up training and restructuring

programs to serve their compatibility with the requirements of the labor market.

•Developing institutional governance for investment:

By adopting an integrative and participatory approach aimed at further achieving institutional convergence in the direction of:

- Achieving functional convergence between the various public structures charged with covering investment, unifying all administrative procedures and work methods between them, and digitizing their services directed to the investor,
- Devoting the investor's single address system towards integrating the structures in charge of investment within the Tunisian Investment Authority and dispensing with the sectoral orientation in the field of investment by 2035,
- Developing the institutional apparatus in charge of Tunisia's communication and promotional policy and establishing a communication policy And a unified pays branding promotion targeting foreign companies with a global reputation and decision makers.

•Enhancing integration into value chains:

In this context, the future strategy in the field of investment aims to improve the productivity of sectors and exploit the differential advantages of the regions in order to enhance the integration of the national economy into value chains.

This is via:

- Unifying investment policies and activating the role of the private sector in drawing them up and following them up on a good basis Indicators of scientific effectiveness that can be evaluated periodically,
- Adaptation of sector policies and programs in light of the challenges and provisions brought about by the Covid- 19 pandemic Exploiting the new opportunities available in a number of vital activities, such as the fields related to food security, energy transition, digital transition, research and development, health, technical textiles, and in foreign investments, especially in the context of the trend of a number of major international companies to re-localize some of their investments.

•"Relocation"

- Developing the governance of public-private partnership projects and preparing a list for this purpose in a participatory manner With the private sector, it is updated annually,
- Establishing a national strategy for economic intelligence and modernizing the system of strategic vigilance within the investment management structures, which enables anticipating investment trends in the world and attracting major investors.

The quantitative goals for the coming period are to raise the percentage of total investment to 25% of the gross domestic product within 2035.

An integrated system for financing development

The major strategic directions of the financial sector during the coming period revolve around three basic elements related to facilitating access to finance, enhancing financial stability, and supporting sustainable development.

٧ Facilitating access to financing sources

Facilitating access to finance requires encouraging financial institutions to provide services that are more diversified and responsive to the needs of different economic agents. This trend is to empower various groups, especially the poor

And limited income from access to official sources of financing, as well as improving the quality of services provided, developing available financial products, protecting personal data, and providing digital financial services, which have become an imposed reality dictated by the rapid technological transformations

that the world is experiencing. **The strategic goal for the next decade is to raise the financial inclusion rate to 45% by 2035, compared to 36% in 2015.** This trend requires firstly supporting reforms related to the financial inclusion of individuals and small enterprises at various stages of their growth. The need to integrate the unorganized sector and develop the structure of the economy in the direction of promoting innovative activities with high added value inevitably requires the creation of a new generation of emerging and innovative enterprises, as well as helping existing enterprises to qualify.

Development and growth.

In parallel, work will focus on supporting reforms related to the banking sector, the financial market and the financial market sector

Insurance and financing of small and medium enterprises, as well as the promotion of alternative financing mechanisms such as Islamic finance, investment capital , and participatory financing.

٧ Enhancing financial sector stability

Financial stability is one of the basic conditions for an effective and sustainable financing system. From this point of view, it will intensify

Reforms during the coming period with the aim of devoting the sustainability of public finances to giving the necessary efficiency to

State interventions, as well as the creation of solid financial institutions and markets that have the capacity and capabilities to enable them to play their role in

Risk management. mobilizing savings and directing them towards productive investments, as well as securing payment and payment operations.

In this context, work will move towards adopting the best international practices with regard to financial legislation and the technical and human capabilities of

the sector, in addition to continuing work on purifying the loan portfolio, strengthening governance systems within financial institutions, and modernizing

information systems. Financial stability also requires ensuring mobilization

Long-term financial resources and diversification of financial institutions' financing tools and sources. The unprecedented contraction of national saving during the past decade, due to the decline in the volume of household and public savings, has led to massive resort to external borrowing to finance the increasing needs of public finances, which has led to an exacerbation of...

The level of indebtedness and the increase in the country's net liabilities towards the world.

On this basis, efforts will be intensified during the coming period to **increase the saving percentage of available national income to the level of 20% within the year 2035**. Achieving this goal requires accelerating the pace of growth and improving productivity in a way that enables an increase in family saving as it is the primary source of national saving.

As well as raising the level of institutional savings through reforming the retirement system and restructuring public institutions for the benefit of the insurance sector, as well as improving public savings from

As well as further improving the performance of the financial market

By further rationalizing management expenses and supporting the state's own resources, in addition to including parallel liquidity in

Department of the official financial system and enhancing citizen confidence regarding financial savings through developing financial culture, improving services, and developing financial outcomes.

Establishing a financial system that supports sustainable

development. The financial system is a fundamental pillar of sustainable development in relation to the importance of financial resources in embodying the need to advance the digital and energy transition, promote green ^{And} The country's major strategic options for the next decade

growth, and establish social justice and balance between entities.

This trend requires the development of financial outcomes and tax mechanisms directed at reducing pollution, as well as strengthening the interventions of the financial system in order to finance sectors related to agriculture, renewable energies, energy efficiency projects, the circular economy, infrastructure with the ability to withstand risks, as well as services.

Social issues related to health, education, social security, water and sanitation.

Sustainability also requires advancing the social responsibility of financial institutions and making this dimension a major component

Its strategies. This is in addition to directing financial institutions towards financing social economic institutions

Solidarity and the adoption and application of environmental and social standards in studying and selecting projects offered for financing.

fourth Axis

Green economy and climate change

Tunisia is considered among the countries most vulnerable to the negative effects of **climate change**. Over the past decade, the country has witnessed, at an accelerating pace, severe natural phenomena such as drought, floods, and high temperatures that threaten the **sustainability of natural resources** and increase the fragility of an important part of the population, especially the poor.

In this context, **water resources** are witnessing increasing pressure, as the rate of water stress reached 107.9% in 2019, compared to 79.1% in 2010, as a result of **excessive and indiscriminate exploitation** of the water table, which in some areas exceeded 188%. In parallel, the productivity of water networks witnessed a noticeable decline and reached 68% for a water network. Drinking and approximately 50% for irrigation networks (30% in some areas) due to the lack of maintenance and renewal and mismanagement of water resources. The water issue represents the most prominent challenge facing Tunisia, as the country experiences water scarcity and is considered one of the poorest countries in the Mediterranean basin, with a per capita rate of One is approximately 390 cubic meters per year, compared to 1000 cubic meters as a minimum for water poverty.

As for **the environment and ocean protection**, Tunisia's ranking declined in the "Environmental Performance" index to rank 71 in 2020 compared to 63 in 2016 as a result of the noticeable deficit in managing solid waste, which has contributed greatly to the deterioration of natural resources, especially flood management and combating desertification.

Water, soil and vegetation are threatening their sustainability.

Regarding **energy**, the national production of crude oil declined to 1.5 million tons of oil equivalent (MMT) from the year 2016. This decline is mainly due to the natural contraction of production in most countries. In 2020, compared to 2.2 AD

mn vs 2 ct The main fields led to the cessation of production. Natural gas production also declined, reaching 1.6 mn during the same period. In parallel, **the primary energy deficit** grew to reach 5.1 million tons of oil equivalent

The rate of **energy independence** deteriorated from 60% in 2016 to 43% in 2020. During the year 2020, compared to 3.7 m

On this basis, the future vision of Tunisia 2035 aims to increase the ability of natural resources to adapt to climate change, utilize them well, and ensure their sustainability to achieve equitable and sustainable development while guaranteeing the right of future generations to them, through:

Ensuring water security

The water issue is considered one of the most prominent challenges facing Tunisia, and striving to achieve and ensure water security is one of the most prominent national priorities to achieve sustainable and comprehensive development. Therefore, during the coming period, work will be done on:

- Continue mobilizing surface water resources to reach a mobilization rate of 95% , compared to 92% currently
- Supporting the storage capacity of dams and protecting them from sediments that threaten their sustainability and adopting appropriate technologies that are compatible with the natural surroundings of these dams and monitoring the silting basins •

Networking the dams among themselves to ensure the management of surplus supplies during rainy periods

- Transferring surplus water during peak periods to thirsty regions
- Universal provision of potable water in rural areas, ensuring the constitutional right to water and devising it
 - Specific solutions for thirsty areas
- Strengthening the use of non-conventional water resources and desalinating salt water and sea water using energy
 - Renewable energy to reduce energy dependency
- Support scientific research in the field of water

Increasing the efficiency of water resources and protecting them.

Water represents one of the most important inputs to economic activities, as the agricultural sector accounts for approximately 77% of the water, the industrial sector accounts for approximately 3% , and the tourism and services sector accounts for approximately 1% of the amounts of water consumed.

The economic cost-effectiveness of water use in Tunisia is considered weak compared to some similar countries, as it was estimated at 27 dinars per cubic meter consumed, with a wide variation between the various sectors, as the economic cost-effectiveness in 2019 in the agricultural sector reached 0.7 dinars per cubic meter , 87 dinars per cubic meter in the tourism and services sector , and 608 dinars per meter. cube in the industrial sector.

Accordingly, efforts during the coming period will focus on increasing the efficiency of using water resources

Through:

- Reconsidering the governance of the water sector and building a partnership between the public sector and the private sector in the field of water resources management
- Increasing the capacity of agricultural collectives and social and solidarity economy institutions active in the field
- Increasing the efficiency of irrigation networks and rehabilitating water facilities to reduce the rate of water loss within irrigated areas to reach 30% by 2035 , compared to more than 50% currently .
- Intensify the use of water-saving technologies and link benefits and financial incentives to the adoption of these technologies

- Reconsider agricultural policies and move towards farmers who consume less water

And reuse it in the agricultural and industrial sectors, reaching 50% in • Valuing treated water

Horizon 2035 , compared to 8.3% currently

- Supporting agricultural extension and guidance

Preserving water resources and protecting them from pollution, salinization and depletion also requires intensifying operations to monitor dams and valley streams, criminalizing the random connection of used water to them, and monitoring the level of exploitation.

The subterranean table, in addition to combating the spread of random fossils.

Achieving justice between different uses and beneficiaries is considered one of the most prominent mechanisms for preserving water wealth

And to achieve sustainable development, work will be done during the coming period to establish mechanisms to ensure a fair distribution of water among all economic actors, which will limit the spread of random excavations and the

Irresponsible exploitation of these scarce resources.

Adapting to climate changes.

Natural resources, rural populations and the poor are the most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change

Tunisia Vision 2035 aims to increase the Tunisian country's ability to adapt to climate change and protect its gains. In the field of confronting climate change, there is a need to unite the efforts of the state, the private sector and civil society to:

- Increasing the ability of vulnerable groups, especially the poor and women in rural areas, to adapt to changes

climate change and providing various forms of support

- Increasing the effectiveness of urban planning and developing flood protection plans for all communities

Residential

- Establishing an infrastructure that takes into account climate changes.

Collecting and providing information to all stakeholders about climate changes and ways to adapt to them.

- Developing risk assessment approaches at the national and local levels.

- Develop plans for managing crises resulting from climate change (floods and droughts).

fires, sea level rise, and high temperatures)

- Develop a national strategy to combat desertification, erosion, sand encroachment, and locusts.

Environmental efficiency represents an essential element in maintaining citizen health and the sustainability of natural resources, in addition to providing a suitable and attractive climate for investments. Therefore, Tunisia Vision 2035 aims to raise the environmental efficiency index from 46.7 points in 2020 to 80 points in 2035 , so that Tunisia becomes among the countries with

High environmental efficiency through:

and create • Eliminate **sources** of various types of pollution by distributing disinfection services in residential neighborhoods

Appropriate solutions for disinfecting rural areas and communities, rehabilitating disinfection stations, and raising the quality of treated water to protect the natural environment from pollution, in addition to focusing on disinfecting industrial areas and intensifying control over water quality to reach a treatment rate for distributed water of 90% by 2030, compared to 73 % currently .

Air pollution resulting mainly from industrial activity and transportation represents one of the most important challenges facing Tunisia, especially in some regions such as Gafsa, Gabes and Sfax. On this basis, focus will be on the environmental rehabilitation of industrial units, establishing a new pole for chemical industries outside urban areas, and transferring the site of the Allied factory in Kasserine, in addition to supporting... The trend is to use electric cars and provide the necessary infrastructure for this.

• Adopting **clean energies** as a strategic option by developing electricity production from renewable energies such as solar, wind, and biomass to reach 30% of the energy mix by 2035 , compared to 3 % currently to support energy independence, in addition to supporting energy saving programs and reducing energy poverty.

• Rational management of **solid waste** , which represented the most prominent sources of pollution and contributed greatly to the decline in Tunisia's environmental efficiency index, through treating and valuing domestic and industrial waste and

construction waste and supporting the **circular economy** .

• **Sustainable consumption and production** , which requires reducing the ecological footprint by changing methods Production and rationalization of consumption to reduce the waste of natural resources, waste and waste. A vision by the end of 2035 that Tunisia 2035 aims to reduce food waste by 50% contributes to achieving food security and reducing the rates of hunger and food dependency.

Fifth axis

Social justice is the basis of social cohesion

A decent and sustainable standard of living and income

Tunisia's Vision 2035 aims to ensure a decent life for every individual and family and to increase their ability to withstand crises, thus eliminating extreme poverty, reducing disparities, and reducing unemployment rates, especially among people.

Holders of advanced degrees and women, by creating decent and sustainable jobs for all women and men, including youth and those with special needs.

These goals will be achieved through **increased investment**

Especially in areas with high added value, high operational capacity, **and private initiative drive**

Encouraging the creation of institutions and consolidating **the culture of private initiative** among young people and women, in addition to **developing the social and solidarity economy**, consolidating its foundations as an active and operating sector, **equitably distributing national wealth, supporting vulnerable groups, controlling prices, and directing support to those who deserve it.**

Decent housing for vulnerable groups

In the same context, **adequate housing** is considered a right and a goal of sustainable development due to its direct relationship to human dignity and well-being. On this basis, Tunisia's Vision 2035 seeks to provide more **ownership opportunities**, especially for low-income families, in **an enabling and supportive environment in which all basic facilities and services** are available. This goal requires moving towards developing **smart and sustainable cities** that respond to the evolving needs of citizens **and their rights**

Future generations, taking into account groups with specific needs and gender, and taking into account cultural specificities.

Comprehensive social protection that dedicates inclusion and guarantees the principle of equal opportunities

The future plan in the field of social protection aims to enhance conditions **of social and economic stability and peace** through, in particular, consolidating social dialogue and supporting the state's corrective role in the wealth redistribution process, within the framework of an integrated and comprehensive approach that guarantees equal opportunities between different groups and entities without exclusion or marginalization. On this basis, it will be Working to establish **a national platform for social protection**

As a basic rule for preventing poverty in all its dimensions, it enshrines the individual's right to a minimum income and decent work

Sustainable social services and developing **a comprehensive and integrated multidimensional social inclusion policy**

It specializes in the areas of education, health, employment and living conditions by consolidating self-initiative and strengthening economic empowerment mechanisms.

In support of the values of solidarity between different generations and enhancing social cohesion, work will be done to **review the system** for establishing an insurance **System** of financing and approximating and improving the services provided **Social security** with the aim of diversifying the loss of jobs for economic reasons, in addition to expanding the scope of social coverage to include all professional groups, improving the actual coverage of the subject groups, and developing a national plan to combat **social evasion** .

And polarization of the parallel sector.

Efforts will also focus on providing more **attention to vulnerable groups and those with special needs** by ensuring the actual economic and social inclusion **of people with disabilities** and evaluating **the specialized education system**.

Reviewing the defense and social integration system that includes vulnerable groups, such as children without family support, threatened childhood, and exhausted people out of school, with the aim of improving the programs and raising them to the level of Efficiency and desired cost-effectiveness to ensure effective treatment of various social phenomena, especially emerging ones.

Comprehensive health coverage enshrines the principle of the right to health for all

In an effort to further support the health system, confront the challenges it faces, and respond to the citizens' expectations and aspirations, and in the face of the circumstantial and urgent needs and requirements resulting from the Corona pandemic, Tunisia's Vision 2035 in the health field aims to establish **the principle of the right to health** and fulfill the commitment to dedicate the principle of universal health coverage.

We provide a health care system that is safe and responsive to individual requirements and is of high quality
provide a health are the main focus of the health care system
Family and neighborhood The desired goal is to
package of basic health services for all the population while establishing a unified basic system for all as one of the basic elements of the national social protection floor and strengthening the reference role of the public health sector in the health system, which requires integrating health into all national policies and enhancing the role of the citizen to be

Of the risk factors
It is sufficient to formulate national reduction strategies
Active, partner, and involved in the fate and
behaviors that lead to diseases.

Sixth axis

Creating inclusive territorial integrity and equitable regional development

Winning the employment stake and ensuring fair and comprehensive development is to reduce regional disparity and take into account specificities

The needs of all parties require laying the foundations and basic pillars so that all parties can carry out their pivotal role in the development field and support the state's efforts to advance economic mobility and achieve integration.

And the interconnection between different regions.

The next stage also requires laying the foundations for local and regional governance by completing the construction of the political and institutional system for decentralization and decentralization and empowering local groups with all the necessary means to play their full role in the development field.

decentralized promoting its framework of

The next stage requires continuing to support the decentralization path as it is an unavoidable national option that would make local groups an effective partner in implementing state policies in the field of regional development and pushing investment in the regions, through:

- Completing **the construction of the political and institutional system for decentralization** through the establishment of elected regional councils and regional councils that will be determined according to studies prepared for this purpose. •

Supporting local groups with human resources, including technical and administrative staff, **and increasing the coaching rate**

In line with the effectiveness of public interventions and assuming new powers within the framework of consolidating the decentralized path.

- **Gradually increasing the financial resources of local groups** to help ensure their independence

Finance and ensuring that it exercises its new powers with the required efficiency by reviewing the collection journal

Local government and increasing the proportion of credits transferred from ministerial structures for the benefit of local groups.

- **Beginning the transfer of powers to municipalities and regions as local groups** through a path that adopts the identification of sectoral priorities and progression to ensure balance and efficiency in public interventions and improve services.

Paid to citizens

- Establishing **a regional and local statistical system** consistent with national statistics to provide statistical information for all sectors and administrative units in a way that helps improve their up-to-date information on a regular basis covering

Audited and...

Selecting and developing regional and local development programs and projects.

- Controlling the development relationship between the central authority and regional and local authorities through **contracts, programs and goals**

Ensures efficiency in the implementation of public projects and programmes, accountability and accountability.

Highly competitive, ~~attractiveness~~ capable for investment

Achieving balanced and integrated development among the regions is one of the basic goals that will be achieved

During the next phase, by supporting the entities' ability to attract investments through a fair distribution of investments

Public affairs in accordance with transparent, scientific and objective standards that enable the optimal exploitation of the regions' wealth and contribute to

Improving the competitiveness of entities through:

- **Strengthening the developmental role of the state**, especially in the less fortunate regions, by raising the rate of completion of public projects

and activating the principle of positive discrimination based on a greater contribution of the public sector in investing in regions with weak development indicators through specific development programs such as the Integrated Development Programme, the Popular Neighborhoods

Improvement Programme, and the Regional Development Programme. .

- **Promoting partnership between the public and private sectors**, where work will be done to stimulate and advance the private sector

To support the state's efforts in implementing public projects and providing public facilities, especially in

The state's financial resources remain limited.

- **Determine development priorities in accordance with the principle of free management** in order to diversify the economic base through

Evaluating the regional and sectoral strategic studies available to the regions.

- Connecting entities to the high-flow Internet network to achieve **digital migration** to ensure equality

Reducing the digital gap between entities.

Opportunities and

- Preparing a **regional map of the economic systems** for each region or region and diversifying the economic base in the regions according to the

capabilities and natural resources available in them, which must be exploited to increase their competitiveness. Creating modern "life centers"

in state centers and supporting the territorial marketing policy.

- **Modernizing the infrastructure of transport and logistics services** according to a coordinated development example and facilitating the

connection of inland areas with the urban centers of major cities and ports by expanding the network of motorways, highways and the railway

network.

- Improving **collective equipment**, especially in the fields of health, education, administrative services, and supporting youth, sports, and cultural

activities.

- Giving **the social and solidarity economy** a greater status as a third sector in creating jobs and reducing

Of the differences between regions and social groups, combating poverty and illiteracy, and supporting vulnerable groups.

to climate changes

Adapting heritage The ability to have integrated rural and urban areas with natural and

Achieving the principle of integration and solidarity between various entities, optimal utilization of natural resources and landscapes, and

increasing their ability to adapt to climate change requires reconsidering the policies adopted to ensure a fair distribution of economic

activities and structured public equipment throughout the national territory through developing a new strategy for territorial preparation and

development that takes into account ecological **balances** . Demographic and economic development requirements, taking into account

mainly:

- Developing **the land border strip** to make it capable of attracting national and foreign investments and valuing Maghreb ties in the field so that the border strip plays its natural role in developing intra-trade and in economic integration with neighboring countries, in addition to its strategic dimension/depth in supporting national security .

Comprehensive

- Creating **new urban poles that will be a driver of development** to relieve pressure on cities and bring them closer together

Services from citizens

- Develop **a new city policy** to combat chaotic construction and the spread of slums and improve the quality of buildings

Life within cities to be attractive for investment.