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COUNCIL

Council

TUNISIA'S PROPOSED ADHERENCE TO THE OECD DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES AND PARTICIPATION IN RELATED WORK OF THE INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

(Note by the Secretary-General)

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Introduction

1. This document presents the recommendation adopted by the Investment Committee in enlarged session on 21 March 2012 regarding Tunisia's adherence to the Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises [DAF/INV(2012)2].

2. In response to the Tunisian authorities' request on 16 July 2010, the Council invited Tunisia on 3 November 2010 to adhere to the Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises and to participate in related work of the Investment Committee subject to a full examination of its investment policy [C(2010)146 and C/M(2010)20, Item 237]. This examination was conducted by the Investment Committee in enlarged session (including non-OECD adherents to the Declaration) on 21 March 2012 with the participation of a delegation from Tunisia, headed by the Minister for Investment and International Co-operation. The examination was supported by background document DAF/INV/WP(2012)1, prepared by the Secretariat in close co-operation with the Tunisian authorities. The Secretariat undertook missions to Tunis in December 2011 and January 2012 and met with representatives from several Ministries and government agencies, business, trade unions, and civil society organisations. Representatives from adhering countries participated in the second mission (France, Japan, Turkey and the United Kingdom).

3. The revolution of 14 January 2011 has opened a new page in Tunisia's history and has put the country on a course of political and economic reform. Tunisia is today confronted with difficulties linked to the transition period, such as growth decline, deterioration of the employment situation, loss of competitiveness and a drop of national and foreign investment flows. Despite a relatively stable macroeconomic situation, the political unrest and uncertainty about future reforms has had a significant impact on foreign investment. In 2011, foreign investments (FDI and portfolio) dropped by almost 30%. Tunisia has made important efforts to retain existing investors and attract new ones. About 300 new projects – creation and extension – were carried out in 2011 despite the tensions linked to the revolution. The provisional government in place following the parliamentary elections in October 2011 has an ambitious political roadmap which should lead to the drafting of a new Constitution and the organisation of new elections within 18 months, as well as the adoption of important economic reforms.

4. Improving the investment climate is a central part of these reforms. Despite serious shortcomings under the past regime, during the last six years (2005-2010), FDI reached an average of USD 1 860 million per year. In 2010, the number of foreign-controlled enterprises amounted to over 3 100, employing about 325 000 workers. This attests to the potential for Tunisia to become a destination of choice for foreign investors in support of job creation and development.

The OECD National Treatment instrument

5. The Investment Incentives Code of 1993 provides for freedom of investment and non-discriminatory treatment. It establishes a dualist regime, with different rules applying to enterprises entirely focussed on exports (offshore regime) and enterprises oriented towards the local market. The so called "totally exporting" enterprises are not subject to approval procedures and benefit from numerous incentives. For a number of services sectors, other enterprises are required to obtain the approval of the Investment Commission when foreign participation in their capital exceeds 50%. In certain areas, such as telecommunications, air transport, agricultural land and the fisheries, restrictions on foreign ownership are not uncommon in countries adhering to the Declaration. They are unusual in other areas such as public works and wholesale and retail trade, as is the trans-sectoral ceiling on foreign equity participation in established enterprises. Overall, Tunisia's scoring under the OECD's FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index is rather high and above the average for adhering countries. Annex I lists all existing exceptions to national treatment in the meaning of the National Treatment instrument of the Declaration.

6. Nationality requirements for management personnel also apply in a number of sectors, such as financial services. Public monopolies exist in sectors such as energy, water supply and sanitation, tobacco, alcohols and post. While these measures apply to all investors, they particularly affect conditions for foreign investment and are notified in Annex II pursuant to the transparency provisions of the National Treatment instrument.

7. The Committee welcomes the Tunisian authorities' renewed commitments to the national treatment and most-favoured-nation principles with respect to investment. It recommends to the authorities to ensure that the new investment code currently under preparation reflect these commitments. The Committee also encourages Tunisia to consider removing restrictions to foreign investment in sectors which are usually open in other countries and where non-discriminatory alternative measures exist to address legitimate public policy objectives.

8. The current investment regime in Tunisia is complex and lacks visibility for investors. Transparent, readily accessible and predictable laws, regulations and procedures are essential to promote a sound investment climate. The Committee encourages the Tunisian authorities to review their prior approval mechanism for foreign investments which do not fall in the category of totally exporting service activities. Good practices in adhering countries include: establishing clear deadlines for making decisions, application of the rule "silence means consent" in approval procedures, and the possibility for investors to appeal negative decisions. The Investment Incentives Code has been amended 64 times since 1993; in addition, restricted sectors or activities are governed by multiple decrees and laws. During the examination process, the Tunisian authorities were encouraged to take advantage of good practices in adhering countries to improve transparency and predictability as documented in Chapter 1 of the *OECD Policy Framework for Investment User's Toolkit*, including active consultation with the business community and other stakeholders prior to changing laws and regulations, and use of Regulatory Impact Analysis tools.

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

9. The Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises are a key instrument of the OECD Declaration. The Tunisian government has indicated its commitment to take the necessary steps, without delay following adherence, to establish and operate its National Contact Point (NCP) for promoting and implementing the Guidelines in accordance with the core criteria of visibility, accessibility, transparency and accountability. The government expects to formalise the establishment of the NCP by decree. Located in the Ministry of Investment and International Co-operation, the NCP would have a tripartite structure (government, business and trade union) with a mechanism for actively engaging other civil society organisations.

10. Once Tunisia's adherence to the Declaration has been approved, the Investment Committee will look forward to the reports by the Tunisian authorities on the establishment and activities of the NCP which are due at Annual Meetings of the NCPs pursuant to the implementing procedures of the Guidelines.

11. The government, together with the business community and civil society, regards it as a priority to enhance the positive contribution of enterprises to economic, social and environmental progress. While Tunisia has subscribed to some multilateral instruments underpinning principles and standards embodied in the Guidelines, improvements in implementation in such areas as anti-corruption, human rights, environment and consumer protection are needed. The Tunisian Centre for Corporate Governance, a private sector organisation, issued in 2009 a Guide on good practices in corporate governance and is planning to launch an update in the coming months. Audit rules and disclosure of financial information has been reinforced, and in May 2011 the Central Bank of Tunisia has issued a circular on good governance in the financial sector. The creation of new trade unions and non-governmental organisations has been authorised, and civil society is being given a stronger role in the development of new policies. The transitional government announced the creation of a national anti-corruption authority, and the provisional

government is now considering draft legislation to continue its mandate, which includes preparing and implementing a national anti-corruption strategy along with pre-trial investigative powers. The Investment Committee welcomes the intention of the Tunisian authorities to engage with the OECD Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions.

Instruments of the Declaration on Conflicting Requirements and International Investment Incentives and Disincentives

12. The Tunisian authorities have also indicated that they adhere to the instrument on Conflicting Requirements, by which adhering countries shall co-operate so as to avoid or minimise the imposition of conflicting requirements on multinational enterprises.

13. They also accept the commitments under the instrument on International Investment Incentives and Disincentives, by which adhering countries recognise the need to give due weight to the interest of other adhering countries affected by laws and practices in this field and endeavour to make measures as transparent as possible. To assist in meeting these commitments, the Investment Committee invites Tunisia to make use of the *Checklist for FDI Incentive Policies* which is based on good practices in adhering countries in this area, including setting up a mechanism to assess incentives through costs-benefits analysis. Indeed, the Investment Incentives Code of 1993, with its strong focus on exports, did not meet expectations in terms of regional development, environmental protection, technology and R&D, or SME development, despite the specific incentives provided in these areas. More generally, the multi-layered incentives system, complex for investors and burdensome for the government, yielded poor results.

Other aspects of Tunisia's policy framework for investment

14. The transitional government's "2012-2016 Economic and Social Programme" (the "*Jasmine Plan*") considers that the business climate under the previous regime suffered from arbitrary practices, corruption, unequal treatment of investors, weak regulatory enforcement, and a non-transparent and slow justice system. The transitional government has taken a number of measures to tackle some of these weaknesses. For example, in addition to the revision of the Investment Incentives Code, it has engaged in a systematic and participatory review of tax and custom procedures, set up anti-corruption and expropriation commissions, and strengthened the capacities in the Ministry of Finance to develop public-private partnerships.

15. Tunisia has signed 53 bilateral investment protection treaties (BITs) which provide for access to international arbitration, of which 33 have entered into force. The launch of negotiations of a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area with the European Union, including an investment protection pillar, was announced. More generally, during the examination process, the Tunisian authorities were encouraged to review the country's investment treaty practice to improve investor security while meeting the country's development objectives. This also involves strengthening regional investment integration and harmonising regional frameworks through the review and revitalisation of regional instruments (such as the Agadir agreement, investment-related instruments of the Arab Maghreb Union and the League of Arab States – including the Arab Investment Court).

16. Policies to facilitate and encourage the development of backward linkages and spillover effects from FDI to the local economy can play a role in enhancing SME development and creating jobs. During the examination process, the Tunisian authorities were informed that good practices in adhering countries are found in Chapter 2 of the *OECD Policy Framework for Investment User's Toolkit* and include, for example: capacity-building for local suppliers provided by the government or the private sector; a cluster-based approach to investment attraction, and the publication of a user-friendly business directory to facilitate business matching between domestic and foreign-controlled enterprises.

17. Improved reporting and statistics on foreign investment is also important. Statistics on FDI flows need to be improved and aligned with international standards, such as the OECD Benchmark definition of FDI, to enhance the FDI data collection system, the coverage and calculation of the data and its timely dissemination. During the examination process, the Tunisian statistical bodies were encouraged to reinforce co-operation and to work jointly with the Working Group on International Investment Statistics (WGIIIS), a subsidiary body of the Investment Committee. Tunisia was invited to use the OECD's evaluation tool, the Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment (SIMSDI), to identify weaknesses and make the necessary improvements.

18. Tunisia does not have a green growth strategy in place, but the new government is committed to engage the country on a more sustainable economic development path. A sustainable development strategy for 2012-2016 is currently under public consultation, and a study on the green economy is about to be launched, which could help identify measures in support of green investment in the country. In light of its increasing dependency on imported fossil fuels, Tunisia has been a leader in the region in promoting energy efficiency since the early 1990s and, more recently, the development of renewable energies. The government is putting in place measures to facilitate private sector participation in the renewable energy sector and in other sectors of importance to achieve its sustainable development objectives, e.g., in the area of waste management. Tunisia has agreed to report on measures taken to improve the investment framework in support of a green economy, and share its experience in this area.

Proposed action by Council

19. On the basis of these considerations, and taking into account Tunisia's commitments to reform and continuing improvements to its investment climate, the Investment Committee has concluded that Tunisia is both willing and able to adhere to the various instruments of the Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises and its related Decisions and Recommendations. Tunisia's adherence would provide support for the principles laid down in the Declaration, help the government to move ahead with its investment climate reforms, and strengthen the case for open and transparent investment regimes in the region and international and regional investment integration.

20. Once Tunisia's adherence to the OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises has been approved, the Investment Committee will be in a position to provide assistance to Tunisia in building the country's capacity to meet its commitments and obligations under the Declaration and related Decisions. This would include:

- regular reporting on and monitoring progress in improving its regime for FDI pursuant to the OECD National Treatment instrument;
- coaching for operating an effective National Contact Point for the implementation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; and
- experience-sharing sessions on ways of opening currently restricted specific activities to FDI while meeting legitimate public policy objectives.

21. The Investment Committee recommends that Tunisia be invited to adhere, with the same rights and responsibilities as OECD countries and other adherents to the aforementioned OECD instruments, and to participate in the Investment Committee's Working Party and enlarged sessions of the Investment Committee relating to the Declaration in accordance with the conditions laid out in paragraphs 9 and 10 of Council document [C\(2001\)106/REV1](#). In the event of adherence, the Investment Committee also recommends that Tunisia report on the progress made in addressing the recommendations made in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the present report one year after adherence.

22. In the light of the preceding, the Secretary-General invites the Council to adopt the following conclusions:

THE COUNCIL

- a) noted document C(2012)79;
- b) agreed to invite Tunisia:
 - i) to adhere, with the same rights and responsibilities thereunder as OECD Member countries and other adherents, to:
 - the Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises [C(76)99(Final) as last amended on 25 May 2011 [C/MIN(2011)11/FINAL];
 - the related Recommendations of the Council C(86)55(Final), C(87)76(Final), C(88)31(Final) and C(89)76(Final); and
 - the related procedural Decisions of the Council C(84)92, C(91)73 and C(91)147/FINAL, as amended and C/MIN(2011)11/FINAL subject to the notification of exceptions to the National Treatment instrument no more extensive than those set in Annex I to C(2012)79;
 - ii) to participate in the work related to the Declaration in accordance with the conditions laid out in paragraph 9 and 10 of C(2001)106/REV1; and to report on the progress made in addressing the recommendations made in paragraphs 7 and 8 of document C(2012)79 one year after adherence;
- c) adopted the draft Decision set out in Annex I to C(2012)79, amending Annex A to the Third Revised Decision of the Council on National Treatment, with effect from the date of Tunisia's adherence to the OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises and related Decisions and Recommendations.

ANNEX I

**DRAFT DECISION OF THE COUNCIL
AMENDING ANNEX A TO THE THIRD REVISED DECISION OF THE COUNCIL ON
NATIONAL TREATMENT UPON TUNISIA'S ADHERENCE TO THE OECD DECLARATION
AND RELATED DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL
INVESTMENT AND MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES**

THE COUNCIL,

Having regard to the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development of 14th December 1960 and, in particular, to Articles 2 c), 2 d), 3, 5 a), 5 b) and 12 thereof;

Having regard to the Declaration by Governments of OECD Member countries on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises [C(76)99/Final] as last amended on 25th May 2011 [C/MIN(2011)11/FINAL] hereinafter called "the Declaration";

Having regard to the Third Revised Decision of the Council on National Treatment [C(91)147/FINAL], and the related Recommendations [C(86)55(Final), C(87)76(Final), C(88)41(Final), C(88)131(Final) and C(89)76(Final)];

Having regard to the Decision of the Council on the Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises [C/MIN(2011)11/FINAL];

Having regard to the Decision of the Council on Conflicting Requirements being imposed on Multinational Enterprises [C(91)73];

Having regard to the Second Revised Decision of the Council on International Investment Incentives and Disincentives [C(84)92];

Having regard to the Resolution of the Council on the Terms of Reference of the Investment Committee [C(2008)169 and C/M(2008)20, Item 286, ii];

Having regard to the invitation by Member countries to Tunisia to adhere to the Declaration and to participate in related work of the Investment Committee [C(2010)146 and C/M(2010)2, Item 237];

Noting that all references to Member countries in the Declaration and the related Decisions and Recommendations of the Council are now deemed to include Tunisia;

DECIDES:

Annex A to the Third Revised Decision of the Council on National Treatment, as of the date of Tunisia's acceptance of the invitation of the Organisation to adhere, is modified to incorporate the following entry by Tunisia:

TUNISIA'S EXCEPTIONS TO NATIONAL TREATMENT

A. Exceptions at national level

I. *Investment by established foreign-controlled enterprises*

Trans-sectoral: The acquisition of equity granting voting rights or of social participation in companies established in Tunisia is subject to approval by the Investment Commission (*Commission supérieure d'investissement*) when it is effected by a foreign legal person established in Tunisia and when the share of foreign participation in the capital of the company is equal or above 50%.

Source: Decree n° 77-608 of 27 July 1977 establishing the conditions for the application of Law n° 76-18 of 21 January 1976, merging and codifying legislation on foreign exchange and commerce governing the relations between Tunisia and foreign countries, modified by Decrees n° 95-1128 of 8 June 1995 and n° 97-1738 of 3 September 1997, article 21 bis.

Services: Activities in the following services, unless they are wholly for export, are subject to approval by the Investment Commission when foreign participation in the enterprises concerned exceeds 50% of their capital:

- i) *Transport:* ground transport (road transport of merchandise, collective road transport of passengers, rail transport); air transport; maritime transport; transport by pipeline.
- ii) *Communications:* electronic and telecommunications installations; mail distribution; video-text services; radio and television broadcasting services.
- iii) *Tourism:* tourism travel agencies.
- iv) Education, teaching and vocational training.
- v) *Cultural production and industries:* restoration and development of archaeological and historic monuments; creation of museums and libraries; social and cultural film projection; music and dance; photography; video recording, recording and development of films; cultural centres; cultural fairs.
- vi) *Entertainment and activities for youth and children:* day nurseries and kindergartens; recreation centres for families and children; youth and child facilities; residential and camping centres; sports training centres; sports medicine centres; physical education centres; organisation of sporting and youth events.
- vii) *Public works:* design, implementation and monitoring of industrial and civil engineering works, buildings and infrastructure; prospecting and drilling other than for oil.
- viii) *Real estate promotion:* housing projects; buildings for economic activities.
- ix) *Computer services:* databases and telematics services.
- x) *Other services:* technological audit and expertise; topographic services; electrification of buildings; construction works (laying of tiles and mosaics, installation of windows and frames, false ceilings, plastering and installation of plaster works, roof sealing); construction companies; security guard services; translation and linguistic services; publishing and advertising; organisation of congresses, seminars, fairs and exhibitions.

Source: Decree n°94-492 of 28 February 1994 establishing lists of activities in the sectors stipulated by articles 1, 2, 3 and 27 of the Investment Incentives Code, as amended by subsequent decrees.

Agricultural lands: Ownership of agricultural lands by foreigners is not authorised, but foreigners may hold such lands under long-term, renewable leases. Foreign participation in companies operating agricultural lands through leasing may be as high as 66%.

Source: Investment Incentives Code of 27 December 1993 as amended by Law n°2010-85 of 17 December 2010 constituting the budget law for 2011 (article 3); Decree of 4 June 1957 on real estate transactions as amended by Decree Law n°77-4 of 21 September 1977; Law n°69-56 of 22 September 1969 as amended by Law n° 97-33 of 26 May 1997.

Maritime fisheries and aquaculture: fishing may be conducted in Tunisian waters by fishing units of Tunisian nationality and by foreign fishing units authorised for purposes of research, apprenticeship or extension services. Legal persons are deemed to be of Tunisian nationality and eligible for authorisation if they meet the following conditions: (i) they are constituted in accordance with Tunisian law; (ii) their corporate headquarters is in Tunisia; (iii) more than one third of their capital is held by natural or legal persons of Tunisian nationality and consists of registered shares; (iv) their board of directors, governance or oversight body comprises representatives of Tunisian individuals or legal persons in proportion to their shareholding interest in the company; and (v) their activity is limited to fishing in the northern zone and on the high seas. For “fixed fisheries”, defined as bodies of water belonging to the public domain on which facilities and equipment are established to permit exploitation for fishing purposes, an authorisation may be granted to legal persons whose capital is held entirely by individuals of Tunisian nationality.

Source: Law n°94-13 of 31 January 1994 on fisheries, as amended and supplemented by Law n°94-34 of 26 May 1997, Law n°99-74 of 26 July 1999 and Law n°2010-21 of 26 April 2010.

Non-scheduled (charter) air transport of freight and of passengers: participation in such companies by foreign individuals or legal persons is limited to 49% of the capital.

Sources: Law n° 59-76 of 19 June 1959, on Air Navigation; Executive Order of the Minister of Transport of 4 May 1996 containing general requirements (*cahier des charges*) for the granting of authorisation to operate air freight services.

Commercial activities, including wholesale and retail trade, and construction: natural and legal persons who do not have Tunisian nationality may not conduct a commercial activity, directly or indirectly, unless they meet the following conditions: (i) they are constituted in accordance with Tunisian law and have their corporate headquarters in Tunisia; and (ii) their capital is represented to the extent of at least 50% by registered shares held by Tunisian individuals or legal persons.

Source: Decree Law n° 61-14 of 30 August 1961 governing commercial activities, as amended by Law n° 85-84 of 11 August 1985; Decree Law n° 2009-69 of 12 August 2009 on wholesale trade; Decree n°2009-2617 14 September 2009 regulating civilian building construction.

Architecture firms: at least two thirds of an architecture firm's capital must be held by architects. To work as an architect, a person must be of Tunisian nationality and must hold an architecture diploma delivered by the Technological Institute of Architecture.

Source: Law n°74-46 of 22 May 1974 on organisation of the architecture profession in Tunisia.

Stock exchange intermediaries: legal persons must be of Tunisian nationality, i.e. 50% of the capital must be held by Tunisians.

Source: Decree Law n°99-2478 of 1 November 1999 on the status of stock exchange intermediaries.

II. Official aids and subsidies

None

III. Tax obligations

None

IV. Government purchasing

None

V. Access to local finance

None

B. Exceptions by territorial subdivisions

None

ANNEX II

MEASURES REPORTED FOR TRANSPARENCY BY TUNISIA

A. Measures reported for transparency at the level of national government***I. Measures based on public order and essential security considerations****a) Investments by established enterprises under foreign control*

None

II. Other measures reported for transparency*a) Corporate organisation*

Credit institutions: The CEO of a credit institution must be of Tunisian nationality. When the bylaws provide for separation of the functions of the board chairman and president, or those of the chairs of the management board and the oversight body, one of these functions must be performed by a person of Tunisian nationality.

Source: Law n° 2001-65 of 10 July 2001 on credit institutions.

Maritime fisheries and aquaculture: fishing units of Tunisian nationality must have their Board of Directors or their governance or oversight body comprised of representatives of Tunisian legal or natural persons proportionate to their shareholding interest in the company.

Source: Law n° 94-13 of 31 January 1994 on fisheries, as amended by Law n°94-34 of 26 May 1997, Law n° 99-74 of 26 July 1999 and Law n°2010-21 of 26 April 2010.

Periodic press: the director of the periodical and the editor-in-chief must be of Tunisian nationality.

Source: Decree Law n° 2011-115 of 2 November 2011, article 79.

Commercial activities, including wholesale and retail trade, and construction: natural or legal persons of Tunisian nationality must constitute the majority of members of the Board of Directors or the governance or oversight body. The president and the board chairman must be individuals of Tunisian nationality.

Source: Decree Law n° 61-14 of 30 August 1961 governing certain commercial activities, as amended by Law n° 85-84 of 11 August 1985.

Tax advisory services: foreign firms may provide tax advisory services (*conseil fiscal*) on the same basis as Tunisian nationals, provided that Tunisian professionals enjoy the same opportunities, de jure and de facto, in their home countries.

Source: Decree Law n° 61-14 of 30 August 1961 on the licensing of tax consultants, article 5.

Engineering services: the managing partner of an engineering firm must be an engineer. Tunisian nationality is one of the conditions for exercising the engineering profession in Tunisia.

Source: Decree Law n° 82-12 of 21 October 1982 establishing the *Ordre des ingénieurs*.

Corporations of bailiffs: bailiffs (*huissiers de justice*) working in a professional corporation must have had Tunisian nationality for at least five years.

Source: Law n° 95-29 of 13 March 1995 on organisation of the profession of bailiffs.

Law firms: lawyers constituting a law firm must have had Tunisian nationality for at least five years.

Source: Law n° 89-87 of 7 September 1989 on organisation of the law profession and Law n° 98-65 of 20 July 1998 on professional law firms.

Road transport: the provision of services by foreign individuals or legal persons from, to or within Tunisian territory, as well as their commercial presence, is limited to nationals of countries with which Tunisia has concluded or will conclude an international agreement, or in the context of a partnership agreement.

B. Measures reported for transparency at the level of territorial subdivisions

None

C. Activities covered by public, private, mixed monopolies or concessions

At the level of national government

I. Public monopolies

- *Entreprise tunisienne des activités pétrolières* (ETAP) (petroleum imports and exports);
- *Société tunisienne des industries du raffinage* (STIR) (petroleum refining) ;
- *Société tunisienne de l'électricité et du gaz* (STEG) (electricity and gas);
- *Société nationale des chemins de fer tunisiens* (SNCFT) (railways)
- *Société nationale de distribution et d'exploitation des eaux* (water service);
- *Office national des postes* (National Post Office): for the handling of mailings of a weight not exceeding 1 kg and for the issuance of postage stamps;
- *Régie nationale du tabac et des allumettes* (tobacco products and matches);
- *Régie nationale des alcools* (alcoholic beverages);

- *Office du commerce tunisien* (Tunisian Trade Board): monopoly over the import of basic foodstuffs with fluctuating prices, including sugar, tea and coffee;
- *Office des céréales* (Cereals Board): monopoly over imports of hard wheat, soft wheat and barley, as well as exclusive rights on the local market to purchase hard and soft wheat.

II. Private monopolies

None

III. Concessions

None