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National report submitted in accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21*

Tunisia

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



Introduction

1. Eager to cooperate constructively with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, Tunisia hereby submits its national report in accordance with its obligations under the universal periodic review mechanism.

2. The present report, which covers the period from 2017 to July 2022, was drafted by the national reporting and follow-up mechanism; i.e., the National Commission for the Coordination, Preparation and Submission of Reports and Follow-up to Recommendations on Human Rights.¹ It includes the most significant legislative and institutional measures taken by the Tunisian State in response to recommendations emerging from the previous universal periodic review and from United Nations human rights mechanisms.

3. Beginning on 25 July 2021, Tunisia entered into a comprehensive process of reform, and a calendar of political phases was established, including national online consultations, a referendum on the country's new Constitution and, lastly, legislative elections to be held on 17 December 2022.

4. The referendum on the new Constitution took place on 25 July 2022. The Constitution includes an entire chapter, 34 articles long, on rights and freedoms.

5. Tunisia is eager to ensure that the discussion of the present report should be an occasion for constructive and transparent dialogue that will contribute to the strengthening of the national human rights system.

Methodology for the preparation of the report

6. The National Commission took a participatory approach to the drafting of the report, in accordance with reporting guidelines. Several activities were organized thanks to support from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Danish Institute for Human Rights and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). These activities included two training courses for members of the National Commission² and dialogue, interaction and consultation with independent national bodies,³ as well as consultations with civil society organizations at the regional and national levels and with groups of children and young people.⁴ These initiatives resulted in a set of recommendations (annex 1).

I. Legal, institutional and strategic framework for the protection and promotion of human rights

A. Ratification of international and regional instruments and interaction with human rights mechanisms (125.1, 125.2, 125.3, 125.4, 125.5, 125.8, 125.9 and 125.10)

7. Since 2017, Tunisia has ratified the following instruments:

- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure;⁵
- Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa;⁶
- Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse;⁷
- Council of Europe Convention No. 108 for the Protection of Individuals with Regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data and its Additional Protocol No. 181 Regarding Supervisory Authorities and Transborder Data Flows.⁸

8. In July 2018, Tunisia made the declaration under article 34 (6) of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on

Human and Peoples' Rights accepting the competency of the Court to receive complaints submitted by individuals and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

9. Special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council have undertaken eight visits to Tunisia under the open invitation that has been extended to them since 2017.

10. Tunisia has been careful to submit its national reports to all treaty bodies. Since 2017, it has submitted its periodic report under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its combined report under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In March 2020, its national report under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was discussed and, in May 2021, its combined report under the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

11. In addition to this, since 2017 Tunisia has submitted five candidatures for membership in various United Nations treaty bodies.

B. Legislative framework and harmonization of laws (125.6, 125.7, 125.13, 125.14, 125.16, 125.19, 125.22, 125.23, 125.24, 125.25, 125.26, 125.27 and 125.28)

12. Tunisian domestic legislation has been reinforced with the enactment of new laws in response to recommendations that emerged from the universal periodic review of 2017, on such matters as combating violence against women, racial discrimination and the regulation of domestic work. Other laws have led to the creation of the Authority for Human Rights and the Authority for Sustainable Development and the Rights of Future Generations. A list of the most important legal texts enacted since 2017 is to be found in annex 2.

13. A committee has been created to oversee the harmonization of legal texts with the Constitution and with international standards and treaties.⁹ The committee seeks to identify legal texts that have a bearing on human rights and that require harmonization, then it makes proposals in that regard.

14. Two committees have been created as part of the Ministry of Justice to review the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure and bring them into line with human rights standards. The committees are currently in the process of completing their work.

15. According to the law under which it was created, the Authority for Human Rights can propose legislation that, in its view, is consistent with international norms.

C. Institutional framework

1. Judiciary (125.16, 125.96 and 125.98)

16. Organic Act No. 34 of 2016, as amended by Organic Act No. 19 of 2017,¹⁰ concerns the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, which began its activities in April 2017. The Supreme Council – which has a budget allocated following independent discussion before parliament – oversees the annual work of the courts and the progress of justice, and it considers disciplinary cases.

17. The Council has also set up specialized committees to develop its own rules of procedure, to draft a statute for the judiciary and to draw up a judges' code of conduct.

18. The Court of Audit was set up under Organic Act No. 41 of 2019.¹¹

19. The Supreme Council of the Judiciary was restructured under Decree No. 11 of 2022¹² regarding the establishment of the Interim Supreme Council of the Judiciary, and under Presidential Order No. 217 of 2022¹³ regarding the appointment of members of interim judicial councils.

20. Decree No. 35 of 2022, dated 1 June 2022, was issued to finalize Decree No. 11 of 2022, dated 12 February 2022 regarding the establishment of the Interim Supreme Council of the Judiciary. Moreover, the new Constitution includes a chapter on the functioning of the courts of different kinds.

2. Constitutional Court (125.11, 125.17, 125.18, 125.21, 125.27 and 125.29)

21. Parliament has not managed to elect all members of the Constitutional Court. Under article 21 of Presidential Order No. 117 of 2021,¹⁴ the temporary body to monitor the constitutionality of draft legislation was abolished.

22. Chapter V of the new Constitution is dedicated to the Constitutional Court, its jurisdiction and its composition.

3. Constitutional bodies (125.18, 125.20, 125.27, 125.29 and 125.98)

23. Chapter VII of the new Constitution replaces chapter VI of the 2014 Constitution, concerning constitutional bodies, with a single chapter relating to the jurisdiction and composition of the Supreme Independent Authority for Elections (article 134 in chapter VII).

24. Organic Act No. 47 of 2018 on the shared characteristics of independent constitutional bodies¹⁵ includes rules relating to the organization and running of those bodies and the preparation, implementation and control of their budgets.

25. Under Organic Act No. 15 of 2019, the discussion of the budgets of independent constitutional bodies is a special undertaking that is to be regulated by specific procedures.

(a) *Supreme Independent Authority for Elections (125.85)*

26. The Authority has overseen several elections since 2017: the legislative and presidential elections of 2019 and the municipal elections of 2018, as well as other electoral processes.

27. Decree No. 22 of 2022¹⁶ was issued to revise certain provisions of Organic Act No. 23 of 2012.¹⁷ Presidential Decree No. 459 of 2022¹⁸ concerns the appointment of board members of the Supreme Independent Authority for Elections.

28. Presidential Decree No. 506 of 2022¹⁹ called on voters to participate in the referendum of 25 July 2022 on the draft of the new Constitution for the Republic of Tunisia. Decree No. 34 of 2022²⁰ was issued to amend and finalize Organic Act No. 16 of 2014, dated 26 May 2014, concerning elections and referendums. For its part, Presidential Order No. 578 of 2022²¹ concerned the publication of the draft of the new Constitution, which was the subject of the 25 July referendum.

29. The Supreme Independent Authority for Elections duly oversaw the running of the referendum on the new Constitution, both inside and outside national territory.

30. According to a decree concerning the preliminary results of the referendum, issued by the Authority on 26 July 2022, the turnout was 2,830,094 of a total number of 9,278,541 registered voters. Of them, 2,607,884 (94.6 per cent) voted “yes” while 148,723 (5.4 per cent) voted “no”.

(b) *Authority for Audiovisual Communication*

31. A draft organic act is being prepared to revise Decree No. 116 of 2011 which concerns the creation of an authority to take the place of the Supreme Independent Authority for Audiovisual Communication. The draft is still being discussed by stakeholders.

32. In the meantime, Government Order No. 733 of 2019²² was issued to approve the statutes regulating the staff of the Authority.

(c) *Authority for Sustainable Development and the Rights of Future Generations (125.50)*

33. Organic Act No. 60 of 2019²³ regulating the Authority has been issued but the procedures for establishing the Authority have not yet been completed.

(d) *Authority for Human Rights (125.35 and 125.36)*

34. Organic Act No. 51 of 2018²⁴ regulating the Authority has been issued and the procedures for establishing the Authority have been launched. Candidacies for board members of the Authority were opened and a list of candidates was published in the Official

Gazette on 22 February 2019. A plenary sitting of parliament to elect the members was scheduled for 8 and 9 July 2021, but it was postponed due to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the Authority has not yet been established.

35. The High Committee for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, which was established in June 2008 and has a “B” status, continues to perform its functions.

36. In order to avoid operational overlap, the Authority for Human Rights, under article 14 of the Act establishing it, is to coordinate with the National Authority for the Prevention of Torture and with other human rights bodies and to share and exchange information relating to complaints received.

4. Independent public bodies

(a) National Authority for the Prevention of Torture (125.31, 125.74, 125.76 and 125.77)

37. The National Authority, which began its effective operations in July 2016, has a broad-ranging mandate and is independent in the performance of its functions. It receives annual allocations from the public budget.

38. Government Order No. 562 of 2017²⁵ regulates the privileges granted to the head, deputy head and members of the National Authority.

39. Half of the membership of the Authority has been renewed and the new members were sworn in in the presence of the Prime Minister in March 2022.

40. The National Authority undertook joint visits to a number of detention centres with a delegation from the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, on the occasion of the latter’s visit to Tunisia from 27 March to 2 April 2022.

(b) Authority on Access to Information

41. The Authority began its work following the election and appointment of members under Government Order No. 918 of 2017.²⁶ Government Order No. 1359 of 2017 regulates the privileges granted to the head, deputy head and members of the Authority.²⁷

(c) National Authority for Combating Trafficking in Persons

42. The Authority was established and its head and members were appointed under Government Order No. 197 of 2017,²⁸ while its regulations and operating methods are addressed under Government Order No. 653 of 2019.²⁹ Nonetheless, the Authority still faces difficulties in finding human resources and in the allocation of financial resources, which come from the budget of the Ministry of Justice.

5. Other institutional frameworks for the protection of human rights (125.37 and 125.42)

43. The new Constitution reinforces the institutional system for the protection of human rights. Chapter III of the Constitution, which concerns legislative functions, envisages the creation of the National Assembly for Regions and Districts while chapter VI envisions the establishment of local and regional bodies. Chapter VIII includes provision for the creation of the Supreme Council for Education.

44. Alongside the constitutional institutions, the National Commission to Combat Racial Discrimination was established under Government Order No. 203 of 2021³⁰ and is in the process of being set up.

45. In addition to this, under Government Order No. 737 of 2017,³¹ a general directorate of human rights was created as part of the Ministry of the Interior. The directorate receives and addresses human rights-related complaints as well as providing advice and counselling. A central inspectorate has also been set up in the Ministry.

46. The Fida Foundation was established pursuant to Decree No. 20 of 2021.³² It concerns itself with military personnel, members of the internal security forces and customs officials who are victims of terrorist attacks, informs them of the rights of martyrs and wounded of

the revolution and takes action to ensure they obtain those rights and receive health and social care.

D. Strategic and operational frameworks for the protection and promotion of human rights

1. National human rights strategy (125–32 and 125.37)

47. Since the end of 2020, Tunisia has been developing the benchmarks for its national human rights strategy. Most significantly, the benchmarks include recommendations made by human rights mechanisms.

48. With the support of its partners, the National Commission for the Coordination, Preparation and Submission of Reports is developing action plans to follow up on the implementation of recommendations made by human rights mechanisms.

2. Capacity-building and human rights training (125.33, 125.38, 125.39, 125.61, 125.62 and 125.125)

49. Human rights training is a fixed part of training programmes for judges including military judges, as well as in police and security academies. The training is provided as part of leadership courses and the teaching hours have been doubled. In the year 2020/21, some 2,200 officials and members of the National Guard received human rights training, either basic or continuous.

50. Training modules are tailored to all participants including social workers and professionals who have daily dealings with many of the target groups. Special training programmes deal with specific subjects such as the Act to combat violence against women or racial discrimination.

51. Teaching manuals for the military are being continuously updated to bring them into line with the challenges the armed forces have to face and the new duties in which they are involved. In addition, a code of conduct for the defence sector is being prepared which will, as a matter of course, include rules and principles relating to respect for human rights and international humanitarian law.

52. In partnership with OHCHR, issues related to human rights education have been introduced into religious institutions and foundations.

53. Three hundred childhood monitors and 5,000 early childhood education specialists have benefited from training programmes in their areas of specialization.

54. In implementation of the multisectoral early childhood development strategy, 5,000 teaching kits containing materials relating to children's rights have been distributed and 5,000 officials have received training in their use.

55. The present report includes numerous references to training activities carried out for the benefit of many different stakeholders.

56. As concerns human rights education, educational programmes are being reviewed in the light of human rights principles and of the objectives of the fourth Sustainable Development Goal.

57. The concept of comprehensive health education has been included in educational programmes. Child-friendly schools have been established as a way of integrating human rights principles into key areas of school life. To this end, a teaching manual and an interactive online platform have been rolled out to support human rights education, promote freedom of expression and fight against hate speech in the school environment.

58. In the same context, a national citizenship education strategy is in the process of being rolled out in cooperation with the Arab Institute for Human Rights and implemented in partnership with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), OHCHR, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

II. Protection and promotion of civil and political rights

A. Combating torture (125.68, 125.69, 125.70, 125.71, 125.72, 125.73, 125.74, 125.75 and 125.79)

59. Tunisia is currently in the process of reviewing its Criminal Code in accordance with international standards, including article 101 bis concerning torture.

60. The National Authority for the Prevention of Torture has entered into a cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Justice under which the National Authority is to be involved in all questions relating to conditions of detention and the rights of detainees. Working memorandums have been concluded to regulate visits by the Authority to prisons and correctional centres and to facilitate the tasks of its members. The Authority organized 49 prison visits in 2021, as compared to 23 in 2018. During the course of 2021, a total of 222 such visits were conducted by national and international bodies (annex 3).

61. Thanks to a memorandum of understanding signed in 2018 with the Tunisian Human Rights League, visits have been organized to places of detention run by the Ministry of the Interior.

62. As concerns independent investigations into allegations of torture or ill-treatment inside prison, the Public Authority for Prisons and Reform undertakes to examine all complaints and allegations of ill-treatment that it receives or that are referred by a supervisory authority or by human rights and anti-torture groups.

63. As of the end of the judicial year 2020/21, a total of 296 allegations of torture had been investigated.

64. For their part, the oversight and inspection structures of the Ministry of the Interior seek to counteract torture and human rights violations, also in the context of terrorist cases, by conducting unannounced and regular visits to security units to determine the units' level of compliance with the law when dealing with suspects. The oversight and inspection structures also undertake investigations and administrative inquiries into the complaints and petitions they receive. If the allegations are proven, criminal and administrative proceedings are launched against the officials concerned.

65. As part of capacity-building efforts, the following training has taken place:

- Anti-torture training for 33 judges, in 2017;
- Training on anti-terrorism and safeguards for suspects for 126 judges, in 2017;
- The Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment has been incorporated into the human rights curriculum for all categories of trainees at the National School for Prisons and Reform; a total of 1,494 persons participated in such training in 2020;
- A number of judges and forensic doctors have received training in the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Istanbul Protocol).

66. Following the publication and presentation in June 2018 of a guide to medico-legal evidence in cases involving allegations of torture and ill-treatment, eight training courses on the use of the guide were held across the country in 2019, attended by around 50 doctors.

67. The National Authority for the Prevention of Torture has organized several workshops for officials responsible for conditions of detainees and for staff at places of deprivation of liberty.

68. Acting on recommendations made by the Committee against Torture following the discussion of the national report in 2016, the National Commission for the Coordination,

Preparation and Submission of Reports has developed an action plan for the implementation of those recommendations, which it is in the process of following up.

B. Safeguarding human rights while countering terrorism (125.52, 125.53, 125.58, 125.78 and 125.79)

69. The obligation to investigate terrorist offences is enshrined in Organic Act No. 26 of 2015 concerning the combating of terrorism and the repression of money laundering. Persons detained in the context of such offences enjoy the same safeguards as other accused persons and suspects, except as regards time limits on detention. They can communicate with a lawyer, inform their families and receive a medical examination, and they have the right to complain in the event of any violation. As of June 2022, 797 persons, including 38 women, had been implicated in terrorist crimes and placed in prison, as compared with 1,310 persons, including 52 women, in 2017.

70. The State is working to equip places of detention with surveillance cameras.

71. The system of internal inspection and oversight of the internal security forces has been reviewed, and the authority to rule on serious human rights violations has been transferred to a centralized independent inspection structure, which is the central inspectorate inside the Ministry of the Interior. Moreover, a set of internal rules has been established for receiving complaints then following up on them administratively and/or judicially.

C. Counter-terrorism measures (125.51, 125.54, 125.55, 125.56 and 125.57)

72. The National Counter-Terrorism Committee continues to oversee the implementation of the national strategy to combat violent extremism and terrorism, in line with the United Nations strategic vision and the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism. The national strategy is currently being evaluated and reviewed in a participatory manner.

73. With a view to implementing the strategy, the Committee organizes programmes, enters into partnerships and runs training courses, including a programme on multilateral approaches to preventing extremism in children and young people, which is aimed at judges, social workers, psychologists and child protection delegates. In addition, imams and religious leaders are given training on alternative forms of discourse.

74. Supported by its partners, the National Counter-Terrorism Committee is cooperating with the Ministry of Justice to create a national mechanism for early detection and intervention in cases at risk of extremism.

75. As part of efforts to combat terrorism and extremism, the Tunis Charter for Coexistence was promulgated following a series of seminars organized for that purpose. In addition, a national programme is being implemented in the principal mosques which includes lessons under the supervision of specialists, a guide for imams and a charter for preachers. A committee has been formed to develop ideas for lessons and dialogue inside prisons.

76. A campaign was organized in 2017 and 2018, which involved the creation of an online portal to disseminate Islamic values and short educational films enjoining tolerance and non-violence, especially for young people. The campaign also focused on Friday sermons as a way of discouraging extremism and terrorism.

77. A partnership agreement was concluded with OHCHR in 2019 regarding religious affairs and human rights education. In March 2020, the Centre for Research and Study into Dialogue between Civilizations and Comparative Religion published an academic journal on humanitarian and social approaches to the phenomenon of terrorism.

78. In addition to this, projects are being run for 430 families in 16 governorates while 19 mobile children's clubs have been set up since 2017, including 4 in border regions. Furthermore, 11 web radio stations have been established to disseminate a culture of dialogue

and peaceful coexistence among the young, and 11 children's camps were held in inland areas in 2022.

79. As part of the special programme for the development of border areas, local development projects have been carried out to improve living conditions in 8 governorates comprising 20 border districts. Key achievements during the period from 2016 to 2018 included the refurbishment of 216 homes and the creation and consolidation of job openings for 2,144 beneficiaries.

80. A documentary and a number of short educational films have been produced as part of the platform for alternative forms of discourse to spread a culture of human rights and to counteract hate speech, which is being run in partnership with civil society.

81. Efforts made as part of this comprehensive approach to combating terrorism and violent extremism have yielded positive results.

D. State of emergency (125.52 and 125.92)

82. Order No. 50 of 1978 regarding the declaration and extension of states of emergency has been implemented over several periods. A legislative initiative was launched to amend the Order, bringing it into line with international standards and striking a balance between the need to safeguard public security and the need to protect human rights. The initiative, having been duly examined by ministerial councils, was referred to parliament in 2018.

E. Reform of the security sector (125.33 and 125.39)

83. A community police programme has been developed with support from UNDP. A pilot version of the programme is being rolled out in the field, in a number of different cities, prior to extending it nationwide.

84. The programme covers a number of areas, notably the development of the legal and institutional framework (a code of conduct, a new draft policy for oversight and inspection, etc.); improvement of infrastructure, equipment and the logistical framework by creating a number of model centres for security forces and the National Guard; opening four training and simulation centres; and creating spaces for citizens at the central headquarters of the Ministry of Interior and the General Directorate of the National Guard. A geomatic system for the analysis of crimes has been developed alongside a system for dealing with complaints and conducting inspections. Training has been increased and partnership and communication with citizens have been boosted.

F. Death penalty (125.64, 125.65, 125.66 and 125.67)

85. Although death sentences have been handed down, Tunisia has not carried out the death penalty since 17 November 1991. Tunisia was also one of the States that agreed to a moratorium on the death penalty as enjoined in resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, most recently in 2020. The issue of the death penalty continues to be a matter of controversy and differing views within Tunisian society.

86. It should be noted that prisoners sentenced to death enjoy the same rights as other prisoners including the right to visits and the right to receive a "hamper" once a month.

G. Justice system (125.97 and 125.98)

87. The Ministry of Justice is seeking to develop the court system to provide high-quality services that satisfy citizens' desire for independent, transparent and effective justice. To that end, the Ministry has developed a strategic plan for the period 2016–2020,³³ which is consistent with indicator 16.3 of Sustainable Development Goal 16. The plan covers five principal areas: guaranteeing the values and principles of an independent judiciary and building trust in the judiciary and in judicial institutions; respect for the law; raising the

ethical standards of the court and prison system; improving the quality of justice and facilitating access to justice for litigants; and strengthening communication and partnership mechanisms.

88. With a view to improving the quality of justice, fast-track units have been set up in the Office of the Public Prosecution to deal with criminal cases at all courts of first instance. These units oversee the activities of the judicial police in cases where the accused person is at liberty, and they follow up when the accused person is referred for trial so as ensure the presence of the accused in court and thus avoid sentences in absentia and lengthy proceedings.

89. For the occasion of the plenary meeting of the Office of the Public Prosecution, held on 31 March 2022, work began on a guidance document for criminal policy in a participatory process that includes the various members of the judicial family and the competent administrative authorities.

90. Several programmes financed by the European Union are being implemented, including the Support for Partnership, Reforms and Inclusive Growth (SPRING) programme, which supports structural and staffing reform of the judiciary; the Judicial Reforms Support Programme; the Council of Europe programme run by the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ), which seeks to develop and enhance the capacities of the Court of Cassation and five other pilot courts; and the programme on “Strengthening Democratic Reform in the Southern Neighbourhood”.

91. Specialized judicial authorities have been created, including a counter-terrorism authority and an economic and financial authority.

92. A review of Act No. 52 of 2002 on legal aid has begun with a view to upholding and facilitating the right of access to justice. The system of administrative justice has also been strengthened and a joint circular³⁴ has been issued which addresses the length of the procedures involved in granting legal aid and emphasises the need for such aid to be made available to women and children who are victims of violence. In order to facilitate access to court-related information and services, judicial guidance offices have been opened in courts of first instance and a handbook for judicial counsellors has been distributed. An online legal database has been set up that provides numerous services, while an online system for submitting cases to the courts has been developed and is coming into operation.

93. As part of efforts to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the conduct of trials, and particularly on persons in detention, a system for conducting trials remotely was set up. Thirteen courts of appeal, 20 courts of first instance and 10 prison units have been fitted with special equipment for that purpose.

H. Reducing prison overcrowding (125.100, 125.101, 125.102 and 125.103)

94. As part of the review of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, and in accordance with draft criminal policy, consideration is being given to reducing instances of pretrial detention by endorsing precautionary measures, expanding the powers of judges for the enforcement of sentences and giving such judges authority to modify sentences. The Prisons Act is also being reviewed.

95. Decree No. 29 of 2020³⁵ on the electronic surveillance system has been issued and has begun to be implemented.

96. The penalty of community service has begun to be applied thanks to the establishment of special offices affiliated to 14 different courts, in compliance with the provisions of article 336 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

97. Under Narcotics Act No. 39 of 2017,³⁶ judges have greater powers of discretion to determine penalties in cases involving first-time users.

98. Work is ongoing to develop infrastructure and to build and expand certain prison units in accordance with international standards, specifically with a view to ensuring more space for each prisoner. In fact, by the end of 2022, the space allocated to each inmate is expected

to reach 3.42 square metres. In addition to this – while taking due account of their social and health situation and the level of risk they present – convicted prisoners are redistributed across prisons on a daily basis in order to reduce overcrowding, particularly in prisons holding remand detainees.

99. A number of preventive measures were taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including temporarily suspending direct visits while continuing with ordinary visits behind screens, reducing the number of visits for child offenders to one per week and allocating isolation wings in seven prisons to take in new inmates from different regions. In doing so, due account was taken of the type of detention, overcrowding, the geographical location of courts and the specific characteristics of each prison.

I. Combating human trafficking (125.80, 125.81 and 125.82)

100. The National Authority for Combating Trafficking in Persons has used a participatory approach to formulate its national strategy for 2018–2023, in line with indicators 16.2 and 16.4 of Sustainable Development Goal 16 and indicator 5.2 of Sustainable Development Goal 5.

101. In this context, several vocational training activities were organized in which more than 425 persons took part, including ordinary judges and military judges, members of the internal security forces, social workers and child protection delegates. Several awareness-raising campaigns have also been held, both nationally and locally.

102. Beginning in 2020, the National Authority has been running remote training courses, with 41 persons taking part in the first course.

103. Within a framework of strategic partnership with the public and private sectors, civil society and the international community, the Authority has been seeking to develop a national monitoring mechanism to refer and guide victims of human trafficking. The mechanism enables victims to be identified, supported and protected then directed towards appropriate services.

104. As for the provision of social assistance and shelter to victims, it should be noted that 79 victims of all ages were taken in by social welfare centres during the course of 2020.

J. Promoting public liberties (125.84)

1. Freedom of association and protection of human rights defenders (125.92, 125.93 and 125.94)

105. With the involvement of civil society groups, the Government is working on a revision of Decree No. 88 of 2011. The purpose of the revision is to:

- Create an online platform for the submission of applications from civil society associations with a view to streamlining procedures for establishing such associations and promoting financial transparency;
- Review the public funding of associations;
- Create a legal system for international NGOs;
- Develop a legal system for institutions serving the public interest.

106. The draft is still being discussed by the Government and stakeholders.

107. With regard to measures taken to put an end to acts of harassment against human rights defenders, Decree No. 188 stipulates: “Public authorities are prohibited from directly or indirectly obstructing or impeding the activity of associations”. The Decree goes on to say that the State is to take all necessary measures to ensure the protection by the competent authorities of all persons against violence, threats, retaliation, de facto or de jure adverse discrimination, pressure or any other arbitrary action as a consequence of their legitimate exercise of the rights referred to in the Decree.

2. Freedom of expression and of press and publication (125.86, 125.87, 125.88, 125.89, 125.90 and 125.91)

108. Working in participation with all stakeholders, the Government has submitted a legislative initiative that is consistent with international standards with a view to amending Decree No. 115 of 2011 and Decree No. 116 of 2011, which concern the freedom of audiovisual communication and the regulations of the Authority for Audiovisual Communication.

3. Protection of personal data (125.95)

109. The Technical Agency for Telecommunications, which was brought into being pursuant to Order No. 4506 of 2013,³⁷ has set up a committee to monitor the proper use of national telecommunications control systems, with a view to protecting personal data and public freedoms. As a guarantee to that end, the deputy head of the committee is a judge and one of its members is a representative of the National Authority for Personal Data Protection

4. Freedom to demonstrate (125.63)

110. Public areas and legally organized demonstrations and protests are protected as a matter of course. If an event ceases to be peaceful, the authorities may have gradual recourse to use of legitimate force.

111. Any official or security officer who commits a grave professional error while carrying out riot control duties is liable to face administrative and judicial proceedings. Complaints regarding violations committed by law enforcement personnel are subject to investigation by the oversight structures of the Ministry of the Interior, in line with principles of transparency and impartiality. If a violation is found to have taken place, the necessary disciplinary measures are taken.

III. Equality and non-discrimination

A. Combating racial discrimination (125.40, 125.41, 125.42, 125.43, 125.46 and 125.47)

112. Organic Act No. 50 of 2018 on combating racial discrimination is consistent with the relevant international standards. It recognizes racial discrimination as a separate offence that can, in some cases, be accompanied by aggravating circumstances. Victims of racial discrimination are also entitled to psychosocial counselling, legal protection and fair and adequate judicial redress. Several court rulings have been handed down on the basis of this Act since its entry into force.

113. The National Commission to Combat Racial Discrimination was established under Government Order No. 203 of 2021 and is in the process of being set up.

B. Rights of persons with disabilities (125.45, 125.176, 125.177 and 125.178)

114. Tunisia is in the process of reviewing Act No. 83 of 2005 to bring it into line with international standards and consolidate the rights of persons with disabilities.

115. The State works to promote the effective integration of persons with disabilities, in which regard 700 employment-related projects have been launched throughout the country each year since 2016. In all, 877 persons with disabilities, including 249 women, were integrated into employment in the private sector between 2016 and 2020, and 2 per cent of positions in the public sector have been set aside for persons with disabilities (126 persons).

116. A total of 15,570 persons benefit from the services of 310 specialized education centres, while the 291 associations active in that field are currently finalizing the construction of 8 new centres. An international centre for research into disability has been established.

117. Children with audiovisual, intellectual and physical disabilities have been allocated spaces in 24 inclusive child-oriented media centres. Since 2017, 4,000 children with disabilities have benefited from these services.

118. As concerns integration into schools, the State is working to overcome shortcomings in the operation of inclusive schools.

119. The State has developed a pre-school education programme for children with autism spectrum disorders, which has benefited 500 children over two years.

120. As regards access to justice, several courts have been specially equipped and action has been taken to improve access to justice for persons with visual impairments, including the availability of Braille versions of the Act to combat violence against women.

121. The Supreme Independent Authority for Elections guarantees the availability of ballot papers in Braille and, under certain circumstances and as necessary, it provides facilities to help persons with visual disabilities exercise their right to vote.

122. Disability cards, grants for needy families and free treatment cards for persons with disabilities continue to be provided, and programmes are run to ensure the availability of affordable assistive devices. A project is being implemented to consolidate alternative safeguards for children with disabilities and to increase the grants given to foster families.

123. As for adapting spaces, courses have been run to show architects and engineers how to take account of the needs of persons with disabilities in buildings and urban development projects.

124. The basic regulations governing the military include numerous benefits related to the health, material and social well-being of military personnel, as well as the right of persons with severe disabilities to benefit from health and rehabilitation services at home.

C. Promoting women's rights and combating violence

1. Promoting gender equality (125.44, 125.113, 125.129, 125.130, 125.132, 125.135, 125.136, 125.137, 125.141, 125.155, 125.167, 125.168, 125.169, 125.170, 125.171 and 125.172)

125. The new Constitution recognizes the equality of all citizens of both sexes, and underscores the State's obligation to protect, uphold and promote the acquired rights of women. The State, moreover, is to guarantee equal opportunities for men and women to access positions of responsibility in all areas, and is to strive to achieve gender parity in all elected assemblies.

126. Gender-based budgeting was endorsed in article 18 of the Organic Act on the budget and in the 2018 Local Government Code.

127. Several strategies to promote gender equality have been approved (see paras. 91 to 112 of [CEDAW/C/TUN/7](#)), notably a national plan for the institutionalization of gender in June 2018, which is intended as a response to Sustainable Development Goal 5 and which has been translated into plans that are currently being rolled out across all sectors.

128. The Tunisian gender equality programme, which is being funded by the European Union, has continued to be implemented at the national, regional and local levels. Furthermore, a national plan and sectoral plans have been developed with the support of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).

129. A nationwide project to prevent school dropout, particularly among girls in rural areas, has continued to be implemented as part of a national strategy for the economic and social empowerment of women and girls in rural areas 2017–2020. Development complexes were established in 16 governorates during the first quarter of 2022, and 2 women's centres were set up in Central West Tunisia with 30 female beneficiaries.

130. The strategy also includes several programmes aimed at women in rural areas, who have benefited from a number of measures (see paras.112 and 346–353 of

[CEDAW/C/TUN/7](#)), including raising the allocation for the women’s entrepreneurship programme from 3 million to 10 million Tunisian dinars (D) in 2020 and a fivefold increase in the proportion of loans for women’s agricultural projects, from 6 per cent to 30 per cent.

131. The “Raida” programme was established to support women’s access to the labour market and to advance and promote entrepreneurship among women. The programme envisages a line of credit for women, created in partnership with the National Solidarity Bank. This has helped to launch about 2,300 projects for a total investment of around D 17 million.

132. As part of the programme, funding was made available in 2020 to 217 institutions, including 193 kindergartens, 18 nurseries and 6 children’s leisure and cultural institutions.

133. The new “Raidat” programme was launched on 8 March 2022. It diversifies credit lines to female entrepreneurs who actively support value chains, solidarity, development and innovation with an estimated financial allocation of D 50 million. The aim is to launch some 3,000 projects at the rate of 600 a year.

134. One of the features of the new programme is the elimination of self-financing, the granting of delays of between 3 and 5 years and an increase in the value of loans of between D 10,000 and D 300,000. As of June 2022, around 2,000 project applications had been submitted, 1,600 of them via the online platform created for that purpose.

135. The Constitution and legislation currently in force guarantee equal wages for men and women. Labour inspectors monitor economic enterprises in the private sector to ensure that they are not applying discriminatory practices. If the inspectors discover any violations, they are required to record their findings and submit them to the courts.

136. With regard to participation in public and political life, the first ever female Prime Minister of Tunisia was appointed in October 2021, and women account for 40 per cent of government members. In addition, for the first time, a woman has been appointed to head the General Secretariat of the Government.

137. Despite the fact that the principle of parity between men and women in electoral lists has been established, female representation following the legislative elections of 2019 was below the hoped-for ceiling, with just 53 women out of 217 representatives.

138. As for local-level representation, 3,385 women have been elected to serve on municipal councils, comprising 47.05 per cent of the total. A total of 573 women heading electoral lists were successfully elected in municipal elections, equivalent to 29.55 per cent of all heads of electoral lists. For the first time, a woman has become mayor of Tunis. At the regional level, just one woman is head of a governorate.

139. In 2018, 43.12 per cent of judges were women while, in 2020, they accounted for more than 70 per cent of the intake into the judiciary. Despite these percentages, the involvement of female judges in decision-making roles and in senior positions remains scant.

2. Combating violence against women (125.134, 125.138, 125.139, 125.140, 125.141, 125.142, 125.143, 125.144, 125.145, 125.146, 125.147, 125.148, 125.149, 125.150, 125.151, 125.152, 125.153, 125.154, 125.155, 125.157, 125.158, 125.159, 125.160, 125.161, 125.162, 125.163, 125.164, 125.165 and 125.166)

140. Article 51 of the new Constitution stipulates that the State is to take measures to eliminate violence against women.

141. Organic Act No. 58 of 2017 to combat violence against women contains chapters on prevention, protection, deterrence, services and institutions.

142. The Act abrogates article 227 and article 227 bis of the Criminal Code and rescinds all its procedural consequences such as dropping charges or causing an offender to marry his victim in cases involving consensual sexual intercourse with a minor.

143. Although the Act does not explicitly include the phrase “marital rape”, it does cover “all forms of discrimination and violence against women based on gender discrimination, irrespective of the perpetrator and in whatever field”.

144. In addition to this, the Act contemplates political violence as a form of violence, and gender-based violence has been included in the guide to rules and procedures for election campaigns.

145. The Act envisages the creation of a number of institutions for its implementation, including the National Observatory for Combating Violence against Women, which came into being pursuant to Government Order No. 126 of 2020.³⁸ In addition, areas have been set aside in courts of first instance, presided over by judges from the Office of the Public Prosecution, investigating judges and family court judges specialized in cases of violence. Two central units for offences against women have been set up by the police and the National Guard, while 128 specialized teams have been created, 12.5 per cent of them headed by women.

146. In January 2018, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry for Women, the Ministry Health and the Ministry of Social Affairs signed a joint agreement on a multisectoral pledge towards female victims of violence. Sectoral manuals were produced and 24 regional focal points were established.

147. Partnership with associations has been strengthened with a view to opening shelters and counselling centres for female victims of violence in different governorates. As of 2022, there were 7 shelters and 11 counselling centres as well as spaces set aside for women in regional commissions and in family counselling centres run by the Ministry for Women.

148. These advances have been accompanied at the technical level by training in specific areas. Between 2017 and June 2022, a total of 69,777 women and children victims of violence have benefited from the services these various institutions offer.

149. In the same context, the Minister of Health and the Minister for Women have issued a joint circular stating that initial medical certificates are to be provided free of charge and facilitating procedures for obtaining medical tests and for providing accommodation to female victims of violence.

150. As concerns protection and deterrence, a number of decrees have been issued and protection measures taken, although they decreased during the COVID-19 pandemic as a result of the lockdown. In addition to this, numerous decisions have been taken to grant legal aid and thus facilitate access to justice for female victims of violence.

151. Statistics for 2019 and 2020 on cases involving violence against women and on the number of cases in which rulings was handed down are to be found in annexes 4 and 5.

152. In spite of all the efforts that have been made, violence against women – particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic – increase sevenfold with respect to the same period of the preceding year. In fact, 3,085 calls were received on the 1899 hotline between March and June 2020.

153. As a result of this, the operation of the hotline has been extended and it now runs 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Eighteen persons specialized in interaction with victims of violence have received training, and a system of services for women and girls, including refugees, has been set up with 24 psychiatric crisis units in 24 regions.

154. The 1899 hotline directs victims of violence to the competent institutions, according to the needs of each case. Seventy-four cases have been directed to security institutions, 53 cases to the courts, 46 to health-care institutions and 16 to child protection delegates. It should be noted that each instance of violence may include more than one request.

155. An online platform delivering psychological services for children and families was launched, while the 1809 free hotline was opened to provide psychological accompaniment and guidance for children and families. Moreover, a daily radio programme was broadcast with advice on how handle interactions in the family during lockdown.

156. According to statistics for June 2022, the 1809 hotline received 745 calls and 192 cases were taken in charge (26 per cent) and referred either to child protection delegates or psychologists.

157. Great emphasis has been given to training on Organic Act No. 58, which has been offered to all parties concerned including security personnel, judges, medical and

paramedical staff, social workers and psychologists. The training has taken the form of courses as well as of training manuals prepared with the support of partners within the framework of international cooperation. Some of the most significant achievements in this regard are explained in paragraphs 148–156 of [CEDAW/C/TUN/7](#).

158. Another important area of focus has been studies and indicators concerning violence against women. Thirty-eight indicators produced in the years 2019 and 2020 have been utilized by front-line ministries (see paras. 157–158 of [CEDAW/C/TUN/7](#)).

159. A four-year programme to support the social integration of female victims of violence is to be launched with €8 million funding from the European Union.

160. The national strategy to combat violence against women, which continues to be implemented, is being updated in a participatory manner.

D. Protection and promotion of the rights of the child (125.173, 125.174 and 125.175)

161. The protection of children's rights is enshrined in article 52 of the new Constitution, with parents and the State bearing responsibility for children's dignity, health, welfare and education. In addition, the State must provide protection for children, without discrimination and taking account of the best interests of the child, and must care for abandoned children and children of unknown parents.

162. In order to strengthen the legislative system, a joint committee had been set up to draft an amendment to the Children's Code, including a chapter on child victims. This process is still underway.

163. As concerns the monitoring of children's rights, the Authority for Human Rights acts alongside the National Authority for the Prevention of Torture and the National Authority for Combating Trafficking in Persons. In fact, the Act establishing the Authority for Human Rights includes provision for a subcommittee on children's rights. The National Observatory for Children and the National Observatory for Education have been strengthened and, under Government Order No. 334 of 2018,³⁹ an office to promote the child justice system has been created as part of the Ministry of Justice.

164. An integrated public policy for the protection of children has been developed and a legal text has been drafted relating to the Supreme Council for Childhood Development. Work on the two documents has been completed and they are awaiting approval and the issuance of implementing regulations.

165. Progress has also been made in the implementation of the multisectoral early childhood development strategy 2017–2025, in particular as concerns the issue of positive parenting. The strategy has been allocated funding of D 120 million.

166. As concerns the question of a nationality, under national law a child is Tunisian if born to a Tunisian father or a Tunisian mother. However, as this step has not produced the hoped-for effect, work has begun on a legislative initiative to overcome discriminatory provisions that still prevent certain children from obtaining nationality.

167. Tunisia has developed and implemented its national strategy to combat child labour 2015–2020 with support from the International Labour Office and the Department of Labour of the United States of America, and with funding estimated at around \$3 million. Numerous activities have been conducted in the context of the strategy, in which regard see paragraphs 75–77 of [CRC/C/TUN/RQ/4–6](#).

168. The Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs determining the types of employment in which children may not be employed was revised in April 2020, and the list of hazardous occupations and trades was extended.

169. Focal points have been created – 24 inspectors and 24 child protection delegates throughout the country – who monitor and address situations in which children are being economically exploited. In that connection, a pilot system for follow-up and coordination was established in 2018, and committees of regional stakeholders were created. The pilot

project is currently being rolled out more generally thanks to a procedural coordination guide for handling cases of child labour.

170. A number of awareness-raising activities have been organized concerning the perils of child labour and social defence structures. Around 110 children of both sexes aged between 13 and 18 took part in the initiative as well as 113 families.

171. Tunisia gained a rating of “moderate advancement”⁴⁰ in its efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in the 2018 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, produced by the United States Department of Labour.

E. Combating discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (125.48)

172. The purpose of rectal examinations is not to find evidence of homosexuality or to determine an individual’s sexual orientation. The examination is conducted on all victims as being the only way to prove sexual assault through anal penetration.

173. Under article 230 of Criminal Code, such examinations are conducted only with the consent of the person concerned, and there is no presumption that the person has perpetrated an offence. The forensic doctor must respect the will of the individual in question or is liable to disciplinary or criminal proceedings under the Code of Medical Ethics.

174. Tunisia wishes to recall that it voted in favour of the 2019 Human Rights Council resolution on the renewal of the mandate of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. The Independent Expert then visited Tunisia in June 2021, the first visit of its kind in the region.

IV. Promoting economic, social and cultural rights

175. During the course of 2022, Tunisia began preparing its 2023–2025 development plan on the basis of an evaluation of the outcomes of the 2016–2020 development plan. In this regard, it has taken a participatory approach towards strategic planning, within the framework of the Tunisia Strategic Vision 2035.

176. The overall completion rate of the 2016–2020 plan was around 45.8 per cent, of which 50.4 per cent were public investments and 37 per cent were private investments.

177. It should be noted that a final evaluation of the plan has not been carried out because of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which necessitated special measures that continued until 2022.

178. Tunisia submitted its first voluntary national review on the Sustainable Development Goals in 2019 and its second in 2020. The reviews show how the goals have been integrated into the development plan and, in fact, Tunisia took top place in Africa in 2020 for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals with a completion rate of 67.1 per cent.

179. Decree No. 14 of 2022⁴¹ on unlawful speculation has been issued as a way to reduce prices.

180. Presidential Decree No. 317 of 2022⁴² has been enacted with a view to enhancing the business and investment climate. The Decree includes a complete list of economic activities subject to licensing and a list of administrative authorizations necessary to launch projects.

181. At the institutional level, the National Council for Social Dialogue (125.30) was established under Act No. 54 of 2017⁴³ while its makeup and membership are set forth in Government Order No. 676 of 2018.⁴⁴ The Council has yet to hold any meetings.

182. In addition to this, the Supreme Council for Social Development has been established to monitor, coordinate and evaluate State social and economic policies.⁴⁵

A. Right to equitable interregional development (125.49, 125.104, 125.106 and 125.110)

183. Progress has been made in the implementation of the following programmes:

- *The regional development programme*, which receives annual financial allocations that amounted to D 350 million in 2020. Between 2011 and 2020, a total of D 2.515 billion was allocated to the programme, of which 64 per cent went to the 16 least developed governorates, which are home to 50 per cent of the population. The programme has made it possible to build rural roads and thoroughfares, provide families with drinking water and electricity, improve housing and create livelihoods.
- *The integrated development programme*, which has served to create 3,805 individual projects, 8,615 job openings and training for 4,953 persons in agriculture and crafts. The programme has also contributed to the repair of 800 kilometres of roads and the building of 33 primary health-care centres and 21 youth clubs and centres. In all, 81 per cent of projects benefited less-developed regions and 19 per cent coastal areas. The total cost of the first and second stages of the programme, as of September 2020, was D 544 million.

The third phase of the programme was launched in 100 districts in 2018 at a total cost of D 1 billion, with 61 per cent of the projects benefiting districts in the interior of the country.

- *The regional sites programme*, which involves around 1.3 million working days per year with funding that amounted to 7.1091 million between 2016 and 2020. The number of workers involved in the programme fell from 59,122 in December 2015 to 46,491 in December 2020, while grants were increased to ensure the guaranteed minimum wage and enable workers to benefit from the social coverage system, from the beginning of May 2016.
- Municipal and urban development programmes, including:
 - *The urban development and local governance programme*, the first phase of which – during the period 2016–2019 – received allocations of D 1.2 billion. This amount went to fund the municipalities’ annual investment programme and a special programme for the renovation of popular neighbourhoods, which covered 225 neighbourhoods and around 650,000 residents. The second phase of the programme, for the period 2020–2022, is to cost around D 350 million;
 - *The residential neighbourhood renovation programme*, which in its first phase (2012–2021) covered 155 neighbourhoods and around 685,000 residents at an estimated cost of D 610 million. The second phase of the programme is to cover 155 neighbourhoods and around 780,000 residents at an estimated cost of D 665 million. It is due to be completed between 2019 and 2025;
 - *The project for integrated action in less-developed regions*, which has been implemented in 18 districts in 8 governorates in the interior of the country. It involves management of forests and livestock, the creation of value chains, the development of agricultural production systems and training.

184. As concerns the right to water, the first phase of a programme to supply drinking water to rural areas was completed between 2016 and 2019. In all, 284 projects had been completed by 2018, in addition to 17 projects to supply drinking water to rural areas, 38 reconfiguration projects and 10 deep-well drilling projects.

185. As of March 2021 – during the second phase of the same programme, which is running from 2017 to 2023 – 89 projects had been implemented benefiting 76,000 inhabitants, with total investments estimated to be D 190 million. Thanks to this, the coverage of the drinking water supply was in the range of 94.5 per cent, by the end of 2019.

186. Eight hundred and fifty-nine schools were refurbished in the first six months of 2020 as part of the national programme to supply rural educational institutions with drinking water and sanitation.

187. Thanks to the projects being run in this field, by the end of 2020, the supply rate in urban areas had been maintained at 100 per cent while in rural areas it had risen to 95.5 per cent. Although supply rates vary from region to region, this is to be compared with a programmed figure under the plan of 97 per cent. Efforts in this connection are part of efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6.

B. Right to an adequate standard of living and anti-poverty programmes (125.104, 125.106, 125.107, 125.108 and 125.109)

188. As part of a national trend and in response to Sustainable Development Goal 1, the national strategy to combat multidimensional poverty is continuing to be rolled out. The strategy includes a national social security programme, which was brought into being under Organic Act No. 10 of 2019⁴⁶ and is consistent with recommendation 202 of the International Labour Office.

189. The social security programme includes a first subprogramme that involves the dispensation of financial grants and of treatment cards at low prices or free of charge. This benefited 285,000 families during the first half of 2022, and the amount of the grant subsequently increased. The second subprogramme involves funding – estimated at D 11 million in 2021 – for social and economic integration projects for poor families by enabling one family member who is capable of working to access a livelihood.

190. Guaranteed minimum wages have been increased. The guaranteed minimum agricultural wage has become D 16.5 per day while, in the case of other professions, for persons under the 40-hour system, it is D 365 per month and for those under the 48-hour system, D 429 per month.

191. The emergency social care mechanism continues to operate, and has intervened to provide various services in 1,034 cases, including 103 during the first half of 2021, 72 involving males and 31 involving females. Ad hoc assistance continues to be provided on for religious festivals and when school resumes following the holidays.

192. Work to finalize the national social protection floors is ongoing, underpinned by four basic guarantees: access to comprehensive health care, minimum income security, availability of and access to public services, and adequate housing.

193. The first-home programme was developed as a way of promoting the right to housing. It helps middle-income families purchase a house by giving them access to loans on favourable terms. As of 15 September 2021, sums for self-financing had been disbursed to 1,787 beneficiaries.

194. Despite all the efforts made, the multidimensional poverty rate rose to 20.5 per cent in 2022, particularly as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

195. With a view to reducing the impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable groups, social assistance was disbursed to some 1.1 million low-income families for a total estimated value of D 287 million. At the same time, 460,000 wage earners and self-employed workers were provided with financial assistance estimated at D 92 million, while 1,272 Tunisians living abroad were provided with an estimated D 400,000. Foreigners in Tunisia have also received food and financial assistance.

196. Persons drawing a pension were given a supplementary top-up. This was in addition to a number of other social measures including ad hoc financial assistance to 1,173,000 families in 2020 and to 869,000 families in 2021 for an estimated total amount of D 520.5 million. Moreover, repayments on loans were postponed from the beginning of March to the end of September 2020.

C. Social coverage

197. In this area, the following steps have been taken:

- Government Order No. 379 of 2019⁴⁷ regarding the social security system for certain agricultural and non-agricultural workers;
- Government Order No. 19 of 2020⁴⁸ regarding measures and procedures to encourage non-fixed-income earners to participate in the fiscal and social security systems, and deadlines for making contributions to the National Social Security Fund;
- A 2018 framework agreement to establish the “Protect me” system under which women working in the agricultural sector are able to benefit from social coverage.

D. Right to work (125.107, 125.108, 125.111, 125.112 and 125.113)

198. Tunisia has ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129) and the relevant legislation will presently be drafted. It has also ratified the ILO Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187).⁴⁹

199. The following legislation has been enacted: Act No. 30 of 2020 concerning the social economy and solidarity, Decree No. 33 of 2020 concerning the entrepreneurial system, Decree No. 15 of 2022⁵⁰ concerning grass-roots business enterprises and Presidential Order No. 498 of 2022⁵¹ ratifying the model statutes for grass-roots business enterprises and for regional grass-roots business enterprises. In 2017, work began to develop a new national employment strategy on the basis of an evaluation of previous strategies. The new strategy, which was approved in July 2019, seeks to respond to Sustainable Development Goal 8 using a participatory approach involving the three parties concerned (the Government, the employing organization and the workers’ organization) and has been integrated into the 2023–2025 development plan.

200. The purpose of the new national strategy is to develop public employment policies; establish an institutional framework based on dialogue, consultation and consensus; and identify mechanisms to improve operations, with a focus on governance mechanisms to stimulate the labour market and to reduce disparities between regions. It also seeks to simplify legislative and administrative procedures with a view to creating a climate favourable to national and international investment.

201. With support from a number of international partners several pilot programmes have been rolled out as part of the implementation of the national entrepreneurial strategy. The most important of these are:

- The “New generation of innovators” programme, which enables microenterprises to obtain public tenders and is intended to encourage entrepreneurial initiative in young persons. In the period 2016–2020, 198 microenterprises were set up, 21 environmental projects were launched and funding was provided to 23 enterprises for the maintenance of educational institutions.
- The “Employment development in rural areas” project, which is being rolled out in four governorates and which, in its first phase during 2019, led to the creation of 40 microenterprises with 200 job openings and estimated investments of D 700,000.
- The “Entrepreneurs” youth economic integration project, which benefits young people between the ages of 18 and 35 from needy or low-income families, young offenders and former inmates, mothers who have no family support, persons with disabilities and workers in the informal sector in seven governorates, as well as young people who have been unemployed for more than three years.
- One hundred and fifty persons have benefited from this project. In addition, a safe space for these young people has been created under the name “Ibn” (Son).
- The “Decent work for young persons and women” project, which was launched in four governorates in 2018 with funding of \$3 million and with support from the International Labour Office and from Norway. Under the project, 1,879 young people of both sexes have benefited from training courses in life skills and entrepreneurship, while 79 young men and women were able to create their own projects in several

sectors with financing of D 600,000, thereby creating 160 job openings. Support has also been given to four mutual societies.

202. More than 786,000 persons benefited from employment stimulus programmes during the period 2016–2021. This was thanks to several mechanisms such as the professional-life preparation contract, the professional-life integration contract, the civil service contract and the “My opportunity” programme. In the period 2017–2022, 64,341 persons benefited from the “Contrat dignité” programme.

203. As part of a participatory strategy to encourage transition to formal employment, stakeholders have agreed to include a clause in the social contract concerning gradual transition from the informal sector to the formal sector, also with a focus on vocational training in this area.

204. Several training courses took place between 2018 and 2019 which were attended by 148 consultants on employment and self-employment as well as by local associations and workers in the informal sector.

205. The unemployment rate fell to 16.1 per cent in the first quarter of 2022, compared to 18.4 per cent during the third quarter of 2021. The rate stands at 20.9 per cent for women in 2022, compared to 24.1 per cent in 2021, while among young people it is 38.5 per cent in 2022, compared to 42.4 per cent in 2021.

206. Several measures were taken to meet the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. One of these was an exceptional monthly grant to workers in the tourism and handicraft industries for a maximum period of 6 months in 2021, while measures were also taken to support young entrepreneurs in the form of grants to help them preserve jobs. A programme was run involving the disbursement of loans on favourable terms to heads of microenterprises, with a maximum ceiling of D 5,000. A sum of D 100 million was allocated to guarantee loans given to institutions that suffered harm as a consequence of the pandemic while D 500 million, in the form of financing and assisted loans, was injected into the tourism sector. Loan repayments were deferred for companies and professionals in the tourism sector while credits for certain projects and international cooperation programmes in 2021 were diverted into financial assistance for microenterprises and grants for businesspersons.

207. Credits of D 50 million were allocated to support persons who had sought assistance via the batinda.gov.tn website and an exceptional grant of D 1,200 was handed out on an ad hoc basis to each of a group of 2,735 businesspersons.

208. Credits in the form of interest-free ready money have been distributed to support businesspersons and children’s associations affected by the pandemic. The money is repayable over 24 months, including a six-month grace period.

209. As a way of protecting domestic workers, especially those affected by lockdown, they have been offered interest-free loans of up to D 1,000 repayable over 24 months, including a two-month grace period.

E. Right to health (125.114, 125.115, 125.116, 125.117, 125.118, 125.119, 125.120 and 125.121)

210. The national health policy 2030 was approved in April 2021, and a charter for the reform of the national health system has been signed. Their purpose is to guarantee the right to health and social coverage for all citizens and to promote interregional justice.

211. Work has now begun on a plan of action to implement the national health policy within the framework of the 2023–2025 development plan. The policy rests on four main themes: reform of front-line health services, the health insurance system, the hospital sector and an institutional review of the health-care system.

212. The Government is in the process of adopting the reform plan, under which investment in the public health sector is to be redistributed and special measures are to be accorded to priority governorates. Those governorates will receive a significant proportion of the total investment in infrastructure so as to ensure that people are able to access health care via the

three streams of the health-care system, in the west and south of the country. The estimated budget for 2022 is D 4.151075 billion.

213. With the support of numerous regional and local partners, efforts have been made to intensify education in sexual and reproductive health for young people and adolescents of both sexes. The young person's own views are heard and they are provided with medical services and taught about risky forms of behaviour, unwanted pregnancies, unprotected sexual relations, recurrent abortions, sexual exploitation and deviancy, smoking, alcoholism and drug use. These interactions take place in spaces for young people and adolescents staffed by multidisciplinary medical and paramedical personnel. A total of 112,804 persons benefited from these services in 2020, compared to 158,218 in 2019.

214. The reproductive and sexual health strategy for adolescents and young people continues to take shape thanks to such initiatives as the creation of 21 "youth-friendly" spaces where medical, psychological, educational and counselling services are available. As part of efforts to prevent and treat drug abuse, three areas have been created where adolescents and young people can receive psychological care. In addition, an app has been developed to raise awareness and sensitize users about sexual and reproductive health and to facilitate their access to further information on the subject. A reproductive health unit offering information, guidance and counselling in preparation for family life has been opened for students in university dormitories and some secondary schools.

215. A 7.4 per cent increase in awareness-raising efforts had been programmed for 2020, in order to reach out to 170,000 adolescents and young people. However, statistics indicate that only 66.4 per cent of the desired outcome was achieved and that the total number of beneficiaries was some 28.7 per cent lower than expected.

216. It had been expected that sexual and reproductive health clinics for adolescents and young people would offer their services in 55,000 cases in 2020, an 11.9 per cent increase with respect to 2019. However, statistics show that those services in fact decreased by 30.5 per cent.

217. As concerns medical services in the field of reproductive health, 573,573 cases were recorded in 2020, compared to 852,971 in 2019, a decrease of 32.8 per cent. Family planning services were delivered in 283,226 cases in 2020, compared to 368,580 cases in 2019.

218. In response to Sustainable Development Goal 3, Tunisia has made the "improvement of maternal and child health" one of its priorities thanks to its national programme for maternal and infant health, which aims to reduce maternal and infant mortality and disease. According to the latest prenatal health-care statistics, services were delivered in 359,192 cases in 2020, compared to 470,378 cases in 2019, as well as 58,609 prenatal services in 2020 and 82,458 in 2019.

219. The results of a 2018 multiple indicator cluster survey indicated that:

- At the national level, 84.1 per cent of women between the ages of 15 and 49 – 88.5 per cent in urban areas and 76.6 per cent in rural areas – conducted at least four medical visits in the final phase of their pregnancy;
- In all, 26.4 per cent of women had a postpartum screening in the first week after giving birth, while 58.6 per cent of women had no postpartum screening.

220. Although an increase in maternal mortality has been recorded – 44.8 cases per 100,000 births as of 2019 – Tunisia nonetheless holds a leading place in terms of the coverage of its health services and its maternal and newborn health care. A total of 99 per cent of women have at least one scan during pregnancy and 85 per cent have at least four scans. Moreover, 99 per cent of women give birth in health institutions.

221. In all, 96.1 per cent of newborns are tested on the day of birth. The national infant mortality rate is 9 per 1,000 live births, with 14 infant deaths and 17.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in children under the age of 5.

222. In this context, the national strategy for the advancement of maternal and newborn health 2020–2024 has been updated at an estimated cost of D 32 million, in cooperation with UNFPA, the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF and the Joint United Nations

Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). The strategy covers five areas: facilitating the ongoing availability of health services to all groups and in all regions; improving service quality; enhancing governance, the proper use of resources and accountability; involving the community and civil society in promoting maternal and newborn health; and consolidating follow-up and evaluation systems.

223. In 2020 and 2021, 24 pregnancy-related training courses were held for 562 medical and paramedical personnel working in the field of education and awareness-raising.

224. As regards exemption from criminal proceedings for drug users in need of medical assistance, work is underway on a multi-approach legislative initiative that seeks to strike a balance between protecting human rights and defending society from the scourge of drugs.

225. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the information centre of the Ministry of Health coordinated with other stakeholders to develop apps and dashboards to monitor the spread of the virus. Also, a central database was set up to follow up on the epidemiological aspects of the pandemic and a computer system was created for that purpose.

226. A system for managing appointments for COVID-19 tests was set up as well as a system for managing the medicines and medical supplies used in the programme to combat COVID-19.

227. In order to tackle the developing pandemic, public health structures were supplied with intensive care beds and with oxygen tents. Increased demands for oxygen were met thanks to efforts made in partnership with companies that produce medical oxygen. The national vaccination campaign was launched in March 2021, initially targeting health-care personnel and citizens over the age of 70, as well as those over 60 suffering from chronic illnesses. This phase was followed by open days for intensive vaccination that benefited nearly 2 million people. This brought the total number of persons who have received at least one dose of vaccine to 7,430,000 of whom 3,420,000 have completed the full course. The Tunisian armed forces also participated in national efforts to vaccinate citizens and residents by organizing convoys in inland regions.

228. To date, at total of 7,877,767 persons have registered for vaccination while fully vaccinated persons number 6,378,482.

F. Right to education (125.122, 125.123, 125.124, 125.125, 125.126, 125.127 and 125.128)

229. Tunisia is committed to Sustainable Development Goal 4, which is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. A total of D 1,849 million was invested in the education sector during the period 2016–2022, while ongoing investments after 2022 are estimated at around D 1861 million. Tunisia has joined the programme of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) which is funded with a \$40 million donation provided by GPE and the European Union.

230. Both quantitative and qualitative educational indicators have improved. In the school year 2020/21, 99.6 per cent of children aged 6 were being schooled, as were 99.2 per cent of children aged 6–11 and 95.5 per cent of children aged 6–16. For children aged between 12 and 18, 82.3 per cent were in school (87.8 per cent for girls and 76.9 per cent for boys).

231. In 2021, around 10,000 children from needy families were benefiting from preschool education, thanks to funding of D 5.5 million. That figure is expected to reach 15,000 by the end of 2022.

232. Twenty-five public kindergartens are scheduled to open their doors in the school year 2022/23.

233. The 2016–2020 plan for education has served to consolidate equality of opportunity thanks to the gradual introduction of a preparatory year for children aged 5–6. A reference guide has been produced on how to set up school preparatory sections and three pilot centres for preschool education have been programmed. In addition, a frame of reference for teachers' professional competencies has been defined and a guide on the continuous training

of preschool teachers has been drafted. The guide has also been published in Braille with a view to creating preschool departments in schools for the blind. At the same time, textbooks for primary school students who are blind have been revised.

234. As part of the implementation of the plan, a number of special objectives have been set in order to safeguard the rights of children with disabilities. These include the provision of an inclusive learning environment for persons in special education (persons with disabilities or learning difficulties, as well as highly gifted persons). Some specific goals have been identified, such as ensuring suitable infrastructure, introducing individual teaching formats, meeting material and pedagogical requirements and training teaching staff and human resources to deal with persons with disabilities.

235. Legislation has been enacted to promote the integration into educational institutions of fragile students and students with learning difficulties and to ensure that they receive the necessary psychological, health and pedagogical accompaniment. The social security programme has helped to ensure that such students are able to access health, education and training services and has favoured their economic and social integration.

236. With a view to raising the quality of education and reinforcing students' progress, efforts have been made to improve the skills of teaching staff and to review and update curricula and programmes at all educational levels.

237. Efforts have also focused on improving school life and creating a positive school environment. This has taken place thanks to the school services department, which provides a range of services such as accommodation, living assistance, transportation, etc. At the same time, efforts are being made to reinforce the network of pedagogical camps and promote the ways in which the camps can be used. A pedagogical council for teachers has been set up and the Mahmoud Messadi National School Cultural Centre has been opened, while offices have been established where adolescents can go for counselling and protection against at-risk forms of behaviour. The infrastructure of educational institutions is being maintained and upgraded, with about 28 per cent of the budget allocations for that programme being disbursed in the period 2016–2022. Multidisciplinary areas have been established inside educational institutions, libraires have been founded and improvements made to canteens and dormitories.

238. With a view to ensuring optimal use of communications and information technology in education, efforts are being made to set up computer labs in primary and secondary schools, and to extend the “digital schools” project which, in its first phase, included 52 primary schools. Educational institutions are being connected to the Internet and cloud computing services are being made available in order to improve access to infrastructure.

239. In order to tackle the issue of school dropout, a “school of second opportunity” has been established with support from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and UNICEF, with a view to then rolling out the initiative more generally. A four-dimensional pilot programme to address school dropout has continued to be implemented in five centres; support classes are being given to students with educational, psychological or social difficulties and school social work units have intensified their activities.

240. An integrated project to prevent school dropout, particularly among girls in rural areas, has been implemented since 2015. As of 2019, multidisciplinary areas for students to use between lessons had been opened in 8 governorates while, in a further 15 governorates in the interior of the country, livelihoods were being provided for mothers of children at risk of dropping out of school.

241. In partnership with the “Almadanya” association, funds have been allocated for low-cost school transport in rural areas. The number of students benefiting from the initiative rose from 416 in 2015/16 to 8,134 in 2017/18.

242. Despite the efforts made, the overall school dropout rate remains high, standing at 5 per cent across the different levels of education – 1.2 per cent for middle school and 9.9 per cent for secondary school – according to statistics for the school year 2020/21.

243. Due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, more than 2.3 million students interrupted their schooling, between March and April 2020, and more than 7,000 State-run

and private schools were closed. The academic year was then terminated for all levels of schooling.

244. The school timetable and the examination calendar were reviewed and adapted to the requirements of the health situation, bearing in mind the interests of students and of teaching staff (the grouping system). This programme was then relaxed in line with changes in the epidemiological situation.

245. Remote teaching was used during the period of lockdown thanks to the launch of a special educational television channel. For its part, the National Centre for Technology in Education set up its own virtual school.

G. The economic, social and cultural rights of the Amazigh (125.79)

246. The system of rights in Tunisia rests on the principle of equality among all persons. The Amazigh, who constitute an important part of the social fabric, enjoy their rights in all areas, without discrimination, exclusion or marginalization.

247. Educational and cultural institutions work to promote Amazigh cultural heritage in all areas. School is founded upon the notion of consolidating a sense of belonging and of pride in all aspects of the country's history and civilization.

248. Beginning in 2024, Amazigh culture is to be included as an optional supplement to the official programme of study, with cultural activities provided by clubs.

Challenges and initiatives

249. Tunisia is facing economic and social difficulties that are being exacerbated by the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic and the global situation. A comprehensive programme of political and economic reform has been in place since 25 July 2021.

250. Under the new draft Constitution, the State institutions of the legislature, the executive and the judiciary are to be re-established at the national and regional levels.

251. A programme of major reforms was announced on 3 June 2022. The programme was formulated using a participatory approach that involved various societal stakeholders as well as more than 400 experts from different fields.

252. The programme is based on the Tunisia Strategic Vision 2035, which includes the 2023–2025 development plan.

253. The programme has the following themes:

- Liberalizing business initiative and establishing rules of competition;
- Promoting resilience in the financial sector;
- Improving performance and efficiency in the public sector;
- Promoting digitalization;
- Developing human capital;
- Supporting social integration;
- Sustainable development.

254. The development plan is based on the outcome of the work of 60 sectoral and regional committees, grouped under themes that seek to translate the main directives the State intends to follow in the coming period, namely:

- Global and regional transformations;
- Overarching equilibriums;
- Major reforms;
- Private investment and improvement of the business environment;

- Sectoral policies;
- Human capital development and social inclusion;
- Regional development;
- Funding the economy.

255. In 2021, as per the guidelines of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, Tunisia completed the process of updating its nationally determined contributions. This led to a raised expectation of reducing carbon intensity by 45 per cent by 2030, to be achieved by lowering greenhouse gas emissions and promoting adaptation to climate change. In addition, a national strategy for low-emission development has been developed with a view to moving towards carbon neutrality by 2050.

256. More than at any time in the past, overcoming difficulties and achieving positive progress in the various objectives that have been set requires genuine partnership with all States at the bilateral, regional and international levels in order to strengthen technological capabilities, support capacity-building mechanisms, fund investment and enhance private-sector participation.

Notes

- 1 المحدثه بمقتضى الأمر الحكومي عدد 1593 لسنة 2015 مؤرخ في 30 أكتوبر 2015 يتعلق بإحداث لجنة وطنية للتنسيق وإعداد وتقديم التقارير ومتابعة التوصيات في مجال حقوق الإنسان.
- 2 دورة أولى بتاريخ 27 أفريل 2020 وثانية يومي 17 و 18 ماي 2022.
- 3 نشاط بتاريخ 12 مارس 2022.
- 4 استشارات جهوية بمدينة طبرقة (الشمال الغربي) يومي 10 و 11 جوان 2022 واستشارات وطنية بتونس العاصمة يوم 17 جوان 2022.
- 5 أمر رئاسي عدد 62 لسنة 2018 مؤرخ في 6 جوان 2018 يتعلق بالمصادقة على انضمام الجمهورية التونسية إلى البروتوكول الاختياري الثالث الملحق باتفاقية حقوق الطفل المتعلق بإجراء تقديم البلاغات.
- 6 أمر رئاسي عدد 61 لسنة 2018 مؤرخ في 6 جوان 2018 يتعلق بالمصادقة على انضمام الجمهورية التونسية إلى بروتوكول الميثاق الإفريقي لحقوق الإنسان والشعوب بشأن حقوق المرأة في أفريقيا.
- 7 انون أساسي عدد 2 لسنة 2018 مؤرخ في 15 جانفي 2018 يتعلق بالموافقة على انضمام الجمهورية التونسية إلى اتفاقية مجلس أوروبا بشأن حماية الأطفال من الاستغلال والاعتداء الجنسي (لانزاروتي).
- 8 أمر رئاسي عدد 75 لسنة 2017 مؤرخ في 30 ماي 2017 يتعلق بالمصادقة على انضمام الجمهورية التونسية إلى الاتفاقية رقم 108 لمجلس أوروبا المتعلقة بحماية الأشخاص تجاه المعالجة الآلية للمعطيات ذات الطابع الشخصي، وبروتوكولها الإضافي رقم 181 الخاص بسلطات المراقبة وانسياب وتدفق المعطيات عبر الحدود.
- 9 أمر حكومي عدد 1196 لسنة 2019 مؤرخ في 24 ديسمبر 2019 يتعلق بإحداث لجنة وطنية لملاءمة النصوص القانونية ذات العلاقة بحقوق الإنسان مع أحكام الدستور ومع الاتفاقيات الدولية المصادق عليها، وضبط مشمولاتها وتركيبها وطرق سير عملها.
- 10 قانون أساسي عدد 19 لسنة 2017 مؤرخ في 18 أفريل 2017 يتعلق بتنقيح وإتمام القانون الأساسي عدد 34 لسنة 2016 المؤرخ في 28 أفريل 2016 المتعلق بالمجلس الأعلى للقضاء.
- 11 القانون الأساسي عدد 41 لسنة 2019 المؤرخ في 30 أفريل 2019 يتعلق بمحكمة المحاسبات.
- 12 المؤرخ في 12 فيفري 2022.
- 13 أمر رئاسي عدد 217 لسنة 2022 مؤرخ في 7 مارس 2022 يتعلق بتسمية أعضاء بالمجالس المؤقتة للقضاء.
- 14 أمر رئاسي عدد 117 لسنة 2021 مؤرخ في 22 سبتمبر 2021 يتعلق بتدابير استثنائية.
- 15 قانون أساسي عدد 47 لسنة 2018 مؤرخ في 7 أوت 2018 يتعلق بالأحكام المشتركة بين الهيئات الدستورية المستقلة (1).
- 16 مرسوم عدد 22 لسنة 2022 مؤرخ في 21 أفريل 2022 يتعلق بتنقيح بعض أحكام القانون الأساسي عدد 23 لسنة 2012 المؤرخ في 20 ديسمبر 2012 المتعلق بالهيئة العليا المستقلة للانتخابات وإتمامها.
- 17 القانون الأساسي عدد 23 لسنة 2012 المؤرخ في 20 ديسمبر 2012 المتعلق بالهيئة العليا المستقلة للانتخابات.
- 18 أمر رئاسي عدد 459 لسنة 2022 مؤرخ في 9 ماي 2022 يتعلق بتسمية أعضاء مجلس الهيئة العليا المستقلة للانتخابات.
- 19 أمر رئاسي عدد 506 لسنة 2022 مؤرخ في 25 ماي 2022 يتعلق بدعوة الناخبين إلى الاستفتاء في مشروع دستور جديد للجمهورية التونسية يوم الاثنين 25 جويلية 2022.
- 20 مؤرخ في 1 جوان 2022.
- 21 مؤرخ في 30 جوان 2022.
- 22 المؤرخ في 15 أوت 2019.
- 23 قانون أساسي عدد 60 لسنة 2019 مؤرخ في 9 جويلية 2019 يتعلق بهيئة التنمية المستدامة وحقوق الأجيال القادمة (1).
- 24 قانون أساسي عدد 51 لسنة 2018 مؤرخ في 29 أكتوبر 2018 يتعلق بهيئة حقوق الإنسان. (1)
- 25 أمر حكومي عدد 562 لسنة 2017 مؤرخ في 28 أفريل 2017 يتعلق بضبط منح وامتيازات رئيس الهيئة الوطنية للوقاية من التعذيب وأعضائها.

- 26 أمر حكومي عدد 918 لسنة 2017 مؤرخ في 17 أوت 2017 يتعلق بتسمية أعضاء هيئة النفاذ إلى المعلومة
- 27 أمر حكومي عدد 1359 لسنة 2017 مؤرخ في 13 ديسمبر 2017 يتعلق بضبط منح وامتيازات رئيس هيئة النفاذ إلى المعلومة ونائيه وأعضائها.
- 28 أمر حكومي عدد 197 لسنة 2017 مؤرخ في 9 فيفري 2017 يتعلق بتسمية رئيس وأعضاء الهيئة الوطنية لمكافحة الاتجار بالأشخاص.
- 29 أمر حكومي عدد 653 لسنة 2019 مؤرخ في 29 جويلية 2019 يتعلق بضبط تنظيم الهيئة الوطنية لمكافحة الاتجار بالأشخاص وطرق سيرها.
- 30 أمر حكومي عدد 203 لسنة 2021 مؤرخ في 7 أبريل 2021 يتعلق بكيفية إحداث اللجنة الوطنية لمناهضة التمييز العنصري وضبط مشمولاتها وتنظيمها، وطرق تسييرها، وإجراءات عملها، وتركيبتها.
- 31 المؤرخ في 9 جوان 2017.
- 32 مؤرخ في 09 افريل 2022.
- 33 تم التمديد فيه بسنة بالنظر لانتشار جائحة كورونا.
- 34 المنشور عدد 183 المؤرخ في 2021/03/08.
- 35 المؤرخ في 10 جوان 2020.
- 36 قانون عدد 39 لسنة 2017 مؤرخ في 8 ماي 2017 يتعلق بتنقيح القانون عدد 52 لسنة 1992 المؤرخ في 18 ماي 1992 المتعلق بالمخدرات.
- 37 المؤرخ في 6 نوفمبر 2013.
- 38 مؤرخ في 25 فيفري 2020.
- 39 مؤرخ في 16 افريل 2018.
- 40 <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/tunisia>
- 41 مؤرخ في 20 مارس 2022.
- 42 مؤرخ في 8 أبريل 2022 يتعلق بتنقيح وإتمام الأمر الحكومي عدد 417 لسنة 2018 المؤرخ في 11 ماي 2018.
- 43 قانون عدد 54 لسنة 2017 مؤرخ في 24 جويلية 2017 يتعلق بإحداث المجلس الوطني للحوار الاجتماعي وضبط مشمولاته وكيفية تسييره.
- 44 أمر حكومي عدد 676 لسنة 2018 مؤرخ في 7 أوت 2018 يتعلق بضبط عدد أعضاء المجلس الوطني للحوار الاجتماعي.
- 45 بمقتضى الأمر الرئاسي عدد 441 لسنة 2022 مؤرخ في 25 أبريل 2022.
- 46 المؤرخ في 30 جانفي 2019.
- 47 المؤرخ في 22 أبريل 2019 المتعلق بتنقيح وإتمام الأمر عدد 916 لسنة 2002 المؤرخ في 22 أبريل 2002 المتعلق بنظام الضمان الاجتماعي.
- 48 المؤرخ في 9 جانفي 2020.
- 49 بمقتضى القانون الأساسي عدد 22 لسنة 2021 المؤرخ في 11 ماي 2021.
- 50 المؤرخ في 20 مارس 2022.
- 51 المؤرخ في 19 ماي 2022.