



General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 December 2022

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Fifty-second session

27 February–31 March 2023

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Tunisia

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the languages of submission only.



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-first session from 7 to 18 November 2022. The review of Tunisia was held at the 3rd meeting, on 8 November 2022. The delegation of Tunisia was headed by the Head of Government, Najla Bouden Romdhane. At its 10th meeting, held on 11 November 2022, the Working Group adopted the report on Tunisia.
2. On 12 January 2022, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Tunisia: China, Mauritania and United States of America.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Tunisia:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay was transmitted to Tunisia through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The Head of Government, leading the delegation, drew attention to the commitment of Tunisia to constructive cooperation with all the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, particularly the universal periodic review.
6. In the context of the health, social and economic crises, the country's democratic transition had been hindered by worsening political tensions, which had weakened State institutions and compromised citizens' rights, especially the rights to health and to life. That had prompted the President, on 25 July 2021, to activate article 80 of the Constitution, suspending and then dissolving the parliament, and to organize a direct referendum on a new Constitution, which had been held on 25 July 2022, pending the legislative elections on 17 December 2022.
7. The most prominent measures taken at the institutional level included the adoption of Organic Act No. 51 of 2018 on the Authority for Human Rights, which was in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), and Organic Act No. 60 of 2019 regulating the Authority for Sustainable Development and the Rights of Future Generations. In December 2019, a committee had been created to oversee the harmonization of national human rights legislation with international standards. The new Constitution provided for the creation of the Supreme Council for Education.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/41/TUN/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/41/TUN/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/41/TUN/3](#).

8. In October 2019, Tunisia had become the first non-member of the Council of Europe to accede to the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. It had also applied to accede to the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention). In 2018, it had ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol). In July 2017, it had adopted Organic Act No. 58 of 2017 on the eradication of violence against women, thus reaffirming its commitment to the review process. Article 51 of the new Constitution reiterated the principle of gender equality.

9. Tunisia had been the first country in the region to adopt a law on combating racial discrimination – Organic Act No. 50 of 2018 – that contained a definition of racial discrimination that was in line with international treaties.

10. Despite the considerable inflow of migrants in an irregular situation and the situation of economic hardship in the country, Tunisia sought to protect and assist all migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees on its territory.

11. Freedom of expression and the right to peaceful assembly were the bedrocks of the national human rights system. Proof of the former lay in the large number of media outlets open to political opponents. Nevertheless, freedom of expression could not be used as a pretext to incite hatred or to spread fake news, as that would undermine democracy. Except for isolated cases of irregularities, the right to peaceful assembly was guaranteed. It was possible that torture might have occurred in isolated cases. Tunisia reaffirmed its rejection of torture as a policy and welcomed the visit of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

12. The Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity had visited Tunisia in June 2021 and had widely consulted with both government entities and civil society organizations. In his report,⁴ he had acknowledged the efforts Tunisia was making, despite the cultural and social context.

13. Tunisia wanted to achieve a sustainable democracy in which the rule of law was guaranteed and where there was a fair and independent judiciary. The forthcoming creation of the Constitutional Court should further guarantee the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

14. A human rights-based approach should be the foundation of national policies to tackle issues such as terrorism and extremism, the climate crisis, economic inequalities, corruption, sustainable development, the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the repercussions of the conflict in Ukraine.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

15. During the interactive dialogue, 112 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

16. South Sudan commended Tunisia for the efforts made from 2017 to 2021 to implement the Constitution.

17. Spain welcomed the measures introduced by Tunisia to improve the protection of human rights between 2017 and 2021.

18. Sri Lanka welcomed the constitutional, legislative and institutional measures taken by Tunisia for the protection and promotion of human rights.

19. The State of Palestine noted the measures Tunisia had taken to defend human rights, including to guarantee individual rights and freedoms and equality among all citizens.

⁴ [A/HRC/50/27/Add.1](#).

20. The Sudan praised the efforts made by Tunisia to strengthen human rights and the measures and initiatives listed in its national report, such as those taken in 2020 on sustainable development.
21. While noting the progress made concerning human rights, Sweden expressed concern regarding military tribunals, the human rights of LGBTQI persons and violence against women.
22. Switzerland made recommendations.
23. Togo noted the progress Tunisia had made since the previous universal periodic review, including the ratification of international and regional instruments, such as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Maputo Protocol.
24. Turkmenistan commended Tunisia on its strong commitment to promoting human rights, enforcing its international obligations and adopting the national health policy 2030.
25. Uganda congratulated Tunisia on the referendum it had held, which had resulted in a Constitution dedicated to the core rights and freedoms.
26. Ukraine commended Tunisia on its overall progress achieved in the protection and promotion of human rights, including its cooperation with OHCHR and the special procedures of the Human Rights Council.
27. The United Arab Emirates appreciated the participatory approach used in the preparation of the national report, involving national and independent bodies and cooperation with international bodies.
28. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland urged Tunisia to ensure accountability and transparency in investigating the excessive use of force by State agents.
29. The United Republic of Tanzania commended the achievements of Tunisia in realizing its development agenda, despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.
30. The United States of America expressed support for the Tunisian people and called upon Tunisia to hold free, fair and inclusive parliamentary elections, protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, and bring dissenting voices into the reform processes.
31. Uruguay welcomed the promulgation of new laws in response to the recommendations made during the third cycle of the universal periodic review.
32. Uzbekistan commended the Government's undertakings to implement comprehensive reforms and a new Constitution to ensure human rights and fundamental freedoms.
33. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated the harmonization of the law on the rights of persons with disabilities with international standards.
34. Viet Nam congratulated Tunisia for the development of a national low-emissions development strategy to move towards carbon neutrality by 2050.
35. Yemen appreciated the achievements Tunisia had made in the field of human rights, including its ratification of international and regional human rights instruments.
36. Zambia commended Tunisia on the enforcement of its domestic legislation and its enactment of new laws in response to recommendations made during the previous review cycle.
37. Algeria appreciated the reform path taken by Tunisia, which had led to the adoption by referendum of a new Constitution.
38. Angola encouraged Tunisia to spare no effort in preserving its human rights achievements, especially regarding women's rights and their empowerment.
39. Argentina commended the establishment of the National Authority for the Prevention of Torture.

40. Armenia welcomed the cooperation of Tunisia with United Nations human rights mechanisms and called upon it to continue its efforts to promote the effective integration of persons with disabilities, particularly by establishing more inclusive schools.
41. Australia was concerned by the deterioration of the human rights situation in Tunisia since the suspension of the parliament in July 2021.
42. Austria was concerned about criminal cases being brought against bloggers and activists, journalists being prosecuted before military courts and the lack of progress in adopting an asylum law.
43. Azerbaijan commended Tunisia on the establishment of the National Commission to Combat Racial Discrimination and on the measures it had taken to ensure the right to health and social coverage.
44. Bahrain welcomed the measures taken, including the referendum on the new Constitution and the legislative elections to be held in December 2022.
45. Bangladesh highlighted the programmes Tunisia had organized to combat extremism among young people and the legislative amendments it had made to address gender-based violence.
46. Belarus acknowledged the measures Tunisia had taken to cooperate with United Nations human rights mechanisms and improve the national legal and institutional framework for the protection of human rights.
47. Belgium was concerned about reforms that posed a challenge to civil and political rights and about discrimination against women and against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
48. Benin welcomed the ratification of several international human rights instruments and the submission of reports to human rights treaty bodies.
49. Botswana appreciated the fact that Tunisia had supported its recommendation from the previous review cycle to resolve the divergencies in the interpretation of the legal text on the Supreme Judicial Council and to ensure that it was in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
50. Brazil commended Tunisia on the adoption of the law on combating violence against women and encouraged it to promote religious freedom and combat intolerance of religious minorities.
51. Brunei Darussalam acknowledged the achievements Tunisia had made in areas such as education and health, despite the COVID-19 pandemic.
52. Bulgaria noted the strengthening of human rights legislation and encouraged Tunisia to bolster the legal framework on the right to freedom of expression.
53. Burkina Faso welcomed the progress Tunisia had made in implementing the recommendations it had accepted at the previous review, including prioritizing maternal and child health and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.
54. Burundi noted the significant progress Tunisia had made in protecting human rights and commended its development of a teaching manual on human rights education in schools.
55. Cabo Verde encouraged Tunisia to pursue its strategies aimed at promoting equality between women and men in all sectors and in political life.
56. Cameroon congratulated Tunisia on the quality of its national report.
57. Canada praised the adoption of the Organic Acts on combating violence against women and on racial discrimination.
58. Tunisia reiterated that article 55 of the Constitution stipulated that the judicial authorities defended individual freedoms and human rights. A resolution of the Ministry of Justice had provided for the establishment of a high-level advisory committee to discuss judicial matters and take measures to uphold individuals' rights and freedoms, notably access

to justice, in places of detention. The 2022–2025 national plan ensured access to justice for all citizens without discrimination and in cooperation with international organizations.

59. The dignity of all citizens was protected under the Constitution, which prohibited torture in accordance with international standards. The ratification of international treaties and their incorporation into domestic law had contributed to strengthening access to justice and improving detention conditions. Training for judicial staff on the prevention of torture, notably on the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Istanbul Protocol), had increased.

60. The new Constitution enshrined the right to life. In accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, only the most serious crimes warranted the death penalty. Capital punishment was implemented in very few cases. In most cases, the death penalty was commuted to a life sentence.

61. The decriminalization of adultery was a matter of cultural and religious identity. Only very rarely were persons punished for adultery.

62. Freedom of expression was guaranteed under the new Constitution and could be restricted only for the protection of national security, public order or public health, in accordance with article 19 of the Covenant.

63. According to article 55 of the Constitution, no restrictions could be placed on the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution except as provided by law and in order to meet the requirements of a democratic system and to safeguard the rights of others or to meet the requirements of public order, national security or public health.

64. The Ministry of the Interior had adopted reforms and made significant progress in promoting and protecting human rights. Training had been designed on harmonizing national legislation with international instruments, based on good practice in democratic countries and in partnership with international organizations. Also based on partnerships with several United Nations entities, plans were in place to improve training for law enforcement agents and to sustain neutrality. A code of conduct had been introduced for law enforcement personnel and steps had been taken to modernize law enforcement training academies and to increase the transparency and efficiency of law enforcement. The Ministry of the Interior had taken measures to register and monitor complaints and to combat impunity. Despite the state of emergency, demonstrations were allowed and guaranteed through a simple system of authorization. Body cameras had been introduced in an effort to monitor the conduct of law enforcement officers.

65. Civilians could be tried by military courts under Tunisian law in specific circumstances that concerned direct attacks against military officers or institutions. Military courts operated according to international rules and practices, safeguarding the rights of the persons concerned. Such procedures fell under the scrutiny of the Supreme Court. Military courts were presided over by civil judges and military judges were trained at the high judicial institute and were independent.

66. Laws had been adopted and preventive measures and procedures put in place to protect women and children. Seven shelters for female victims of violence had been created and 24 regional bodies provided them with free access to medical examinations and certifications. A national plan had been established to ensure that more women participated in public affairs. Testament to the progress made was the appointment of a woman as Head of Government and the 40 per cent of women ministers. Initiatives had also been launched to promote women's economic empowerment.

67. Tunisia clarified that the purpose of conducting rectal examinations was not to confirm sexual orientation but to determine whether sexual assaults had been committed, particularly in the case of children. Rectal examinations remained optional and written consent was required. Since 2017, only three cases of homosexuality had been registered and none of them had been examined.

68. Chile congratulated Tunisia on its efforts aimed at enhancing women's participation in public and political life.

69. China praised Tunisia for having actively tackled economic and social challenges, its efforts to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, the promotion of poverty reduction, the establishment of a social security system, combating terrorism, violence against women and human trafficking, and safeguarding the rights of vulnerable groups.
70. The Congo congratulated Tunisia for its close collaboration with the United Nations human rights monitoring mechanisms.
71. Costa Rica highlighted the creation of the National Commission to Combat Racial Discrimination.
72. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the adoption of laws to combat violence against women and racial discrimination and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.
73. Cuba congratulated Tunisia for its commitment to the universal periodic review process.
74. Czechia noted with concern that, in practice, victims of torture continued to face obstacles to receiving reparation.
75. The Democratic Republic of the Congo welcomed the ratification by Tunisia of international and regional human rights instruments, including the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.
76. Denmark commended the adoption of the law on the elimination of violence against women and encouraged Tunisia to continue implementing it.
77. Djibouti welcomed the numerous legislative reforms that Tunisia had implemented in follow-up to the recommendations from the previous review.
78. Egypt commended the comprehensive reform path that Tunisia has taken since July 2021, and the provisions on freedom of expression and association contained in the new Constitution.
79. Estonia was concerned about the selective restrictions Tunisia placed on media freedom, especially the treatment that befell journalists who were critical of power elites.
80. Eswatini welcomed the developments Tunisia had made since the previous universal periodic review.
81. Ethiopia praised the announcement of major reforms in Tunisia in June 2022, among other things.
82. Finland welcomed the engagement of Tunisia in the universal periodic review process.
83. Mauritania welcomed the adoption by referendum of a new Constitution containing a section devoted to individual and collective rights and freedoms.
84. Gabon welcomed the appointment, for the first time, of women as both the Head and the Secretary-General of the Government.
85. The Gambia welcomed the enactment of new laws in response to previous universal periodic review recommendations.
86. Georgia commended the educational measures taken and strategies developed to promote gender equality in Tunisia and its ratification of several international human rights instruments.
87. Germany remained concerned about the erosion of civil and political rights and the uncertain legal situation of the elected members of the Tunisian parliament.
88. Iceland made recommendations.
89. India commended the measures outlined in the national report of Tunisia to promote and protect human rights since its previous review, in 2017.
90. Indonesia commended the successful establishment of the National Authority for the Prevention of Torture.

91. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed the efforts Tunisia had made to combat trafficking in persons and discrimination, to enhance economic, social and cultural rights and to mitigate the consequences of COVID-19.
92. Iraq welcomed the adoption by Tunisia of a new Constitution that included individual and fundamental freedoms to ensure the rule of law and justice.
93. Ireland welcomed the adoption of the national law to combat violence against women and encouraged Tunisia to ratify the Istanbul Convention. It expressed concern about the fact that LGBTI+ persons were subjected to intrusive examinations without medical justification.
94. Israel highlighted the disproportionate use of force during peaceful protests, the arbitrary arrest and detention of demonstrators and the situation of LGBTQI+ persons.
95. Italy commended Tunisia on its engagement with international human rights mechanisms, especially the United Nations treaty bodies and the special procedures of the Human Rights Council.
96. Jordan welcomed the ratification by Tunisia of regional and international legal instruments and its positive engagement with human rights mechanisms.
97. Tunisia noted that it rejected any recommendations made by an occupying power, as Tunisia did not recognize that State's legitimacy to make recommendations, given its record of serious human rights violations, violations of international human rights law and its lack of cooperation with the special procedures and international human rights bodies.
98. Freedom of association was guaranteed under article 40 of the Constitution. Tunisia acknowledged the need to improve the law of 2011 on the creation of associations and to bring it fully into line with international standards, particularly concerning financial transparency to combat money-laundering and terrorist financing.
99. The Constitution provided for the establishment of an independent Constitutional Court. It also contained articles ensuring the right to a fair trial and the independence of the judiciary and providing for the establishment of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, which monitored the independence of judges. Decree No. 11 of 2022 provided for the establishment of the Interim Supreme Council of the Judiciary and of supreme councils of criminal justice, finance and civil justice.
100. Tunisia noted that national laws prohibited human trafficking and all forms of ill-treatment of women and children and guaranteed the protection of human dignity in the home and the workplace. A national strategy had been implemented to combat human trafficking more efficiently and to support domestic workers, guaranteeing them fair working conditions.
101. Kenya applauded the creation of bodies for the protection of human rights and the increased representation of women in government leadership positions.
102. Kuwait commended the implementation of previous universal periodic review recommendations, which had resulted in tangible progress in upholding many human rights.
103. Latvia made recommendations.
104. Lebanon welcomed the ratification by Tunisia of a number of international and regional instruments and its establishment of many national oversight bodies.
105. Libya commended Tunisia for its ratification of many international instruments and its continuous cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms.
106. Luxembourg made recommendations.
107. Malawi made recommendations.
108. Malaysia commended Tunisia on its efforts to increasing capacity-building and human rights training for judges and social workers.
109. Maldives commended the efforts Tunisia had made from 2017 to 2021 to implement the new Constitution.
110. Mali appreciated the progress made in the areas of economic, social and cultural rights.

111. Malta made recommendations.
112. Peru noted the progress made since the previous universal periodic review, including the establishment of the National Authority for the Prevention of Torture.
113. Mauritius commended Tunisia on its efforts to ensure that children, particularly girls, remained enrolled in school for longer.
114. Mexico made recommendations.
115. Montenegro remained concerned about reports of torture and ill-treatment in the security sector. It urged Tunisia to ensure that complaints of torture and ill-treatment were investigated promptly and impartially and that perpetrators of such acts were held accountable.
116. Morocco made recommendations.
117. Mozambique commended Tunisia for ratifying several international and regional human rights instruments.
118. Namibia commended Tunisia on having ratified the majority of the international human rights instruments.
119. Nepal welcomed the moratorium on the death penalty and urged Tunisia to abolish it.
120. The Netherlands commended Tunisia for safeguarding human rights in laws.
121. The Niger urged Tunisia to consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
122. Nigeria commended Tunisia for its judicial and economic reforms and for strengthening the administration of justice.
123. Oman noted the efforts of Tunisia in promoting and protecting human rights, as indicated in its national report.
124. Pakistan noted the cooperation of Tunisia with United Nations human rights mechanisms and its ratification of several human rights treaties.
125. Panama noted with appreciation the presentation of the national report by Tunisia.
126. France stressed the importance of safeguarding the democratic achievements of the 2011 revolution and guaranteeing fundamental rights and individual freedoms.
127. The Philippines commended Tunisia for continuing to improve its public education system.
128. Poland encouraged Tunisia to strengthen the quality of education, ensure equal treatment of girls and boys and promote the rights of persons with disabilities.
129. Portugal welcomed the investments made to develop an educational infrastructure network, and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.
130. Qatar commended Tunisia for the establishment of the Authority for Human Rights and the National Commission to Combat Racial Discrimination.
131. Romania appreciated the efforts of Tunisia to implement the recommendations of the previous cycle in several areas, including gender equality.
132. Samoa welcomed the establishment of a committee to oversee legislative compliance with international treaties.
133. Saudi Arabia noted the reforms Tunisia had made, in line with international human rights treaties, as indicated in the national report.
134. Senegal noted the Government's efforts to strengthen the human rights legal framework, including its ratification of international treaties concerning the rights of children and women.

135. Serbia commended Tunisia for the adoption of new laws and programmes for the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, children and women.
136. Slovakia was concerned that the Constitution weakened the system of checks and balances, human rights protection and judicial independence. It was also concerned about violations of journalists' rights.
137. Slovenia commended Tunisia for acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It hoped Tunisia would abolish the death penalty.
138. Somalia commended Tunisia for the new Constitution and for enhancing all fundamental human rights, the rule of law and democracy.
139. South Africa encouraged Tunisia to ensure that there was adequate funding and political will to implement the law on eliminating violence against women.
140. Lesotho applauded Tunisia for developing a legal and policy framework to address overcrowding in detention centres.
141. Norway urged Tunisia to ensure the separation of powers as the basis for safeguarding fundamental freedoms and human rights. It commended the adoption of a law on the elimination of violence against women.
142. Tunisia clarified that a national commission had been set up at the end of 2015 to coordinate the preparation of reports to be submitted to the treaty bodies and to the Human Rights Council. The members of the commission included representatives of all the ministries and the National Statistic Office; they were actively involved in the consultative process.
143. In the months following the current review, a follow-up work plan on the accepted recommendations would be prepared, taking a participatory approach together with independent bodies and civil society.
144. Tunisia reaffirmed its commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms and to working with the Human Rights Council and other United Nations entities in those areas.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

145. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Tunisia and enjoy the support of Tunisia:**
- 145.1 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to ensure equality and more protection for persons with disabilities (Gambia);**
- 145.2 **Continue to work on harmonizing the legislative framework and laws with the requirements of the ratified international conventions in the field of human rights (Algeria);**
- 145.3 **Continue to work to harmonize the legislative framework and laws with the requirements of ratified international conventions in the field of human rights (State of Palestine);**
- 145.4 **Ensure that national laws comply with Tunisia's international human rights obligations (Ukraine);**
- 145.5 **Continue to work on capacity-building and education in the field of human rights (Lebanon);**
- 145.6 **Submit the fourth periodic report concerning the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment without further delay and no later than 2023 (Denmark);**
- 145.7 **Strengthen partnership with human rights mechanisms to support its reforms (Niger);**

- 145.8 Continue to improve the human rights system in the context of the new Constitution and ongoing political and economic reforms in the country (Belarus);
- 145.9 Ensure that national laws, including the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Code of Military Justice and the 2022 Constitution, comply with Tunisia's international human rights obligations (Romania);
- 145.10 Intensify efforts to bring legislation, including the Criminal Code, into accordance with international human rights instruments (Azerbaijan);
- 145.11 Reform the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code in line with the Constitution and international human rights obligations (Germany);
- 145.12 Expedite the amendment of the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, in line with international standards (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 145.13 Increase efforts to finalize the review of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure to align with human rights standards (Kenya);
- 145.14 Redouble efforts to finalize the process of reviewing the Tunisian Criminal Code in accordance with international standards (South Sudan);
- 145.15 Amend Act No. 83 of 2005 to rectify the definition of disability (Canada);
- 145.16 Resume the efforts made until 2021 to implement the Constitution and ensure that all constitutionally mandated bodies are established, with independence and balanced representation, in particular the Constitutional Court and the Authority for Human Rights (Portugal);
- 145.17 Strengthen democratic institutions, ensure the independence of the judiciary and establish the Constitutional Court and the Authority for Human Rights (Costa Rica);
- 145.18 Provide adequate government support to the committee to oversee legislative compliance with international treaties to ensure that its human rights proposals are implemented (Samoa);
- 145.19 Continue its appreciated efforts in the field of human rights protection, including working to complete the establishment of constitutional bodies such as the Constitutional Court and the Authority for Sustainable Development (Sudan);
- 145.20 Take steps to appoint an independent Constitutional Court to ensure an effective judiciary (Malta);
- 145.21 Redouble efforts to ensure the speedy establishment of the Constitutional Court and the appointment of its members (Lesotho);
- 145.22 Establish an independent Constitutional Court according to chapter VI of the Constitution and equip it with adequate powers and resources (Germany);
- 145.23 Establish the Constitutional Court (Montenegro);
- 145.24 Continue efforts towards the development of action plans to follow up on the implementation of recommendations made by human rights mechanisms (Malaysia);
- 145.25 Develop and implement a comprehensive national human rights strategy (Romania);
- 145.26 Establish independent bodies, in particular the Authority for Human Rights, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Zambia);

- 145.27 **Establish an independent national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 145.28 **Establish a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Namibia);**
- 145.29 **Take the necessary measures for the effective establishment of a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 145.30 **Take all necessary measures to strengthen the national human rights institution within the framework of the Paris Principles (Uzbekistan);**
- 145.31 **Step up efforts to upgrade the national human rights institution to A status under the Paris Principles (Nepal);**
- 145.32 **Pursue efforts to achieve the establishment of the Authority for Human Rights as part of the initiatives to strengthen the legal, institutional and strategic framework for the protection and promotion of human rights (Jordan);**
- 145.33 **Continue supporting the High Committee for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms to achieve A status (Ethiopia);**
- 145.34 **Continue efforts to effectively implement the national laws and policy measures aimed at eradicating discrimination in all its forms (India);**
- 145.35 **Take effective measures to ensure the full and effective implementation of the existing legal provisions prohibiting racial discrimination (Turkmenistan);**
- 145.36 **Complete the establishment of the National Commission to Combat Racial Discrimination (Congo);**
- 145.37 **Provide the National Commission to Combat Racial Discrimination with the necessary resources for its effective functioning (Bulgaria);**
- 145.38 **Continue strengthening the work of the National Commission to Combat Racial Discrimination in order to make progress towards implementing the commitments in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (Cuba);**
- 145.39 **Adopt measures so that Organic Act No. 50 of 2018 on combating racial discrimination is fully implemented, including the establishment of the National Commission to Combat Racial Discrimination (Mexico);**
- 145.40 **Speed up the promotion of non-discrimination against minorities, women, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups (Cameroon);**
- 145.41 **Continue its efforts to protect its citizens from the scourge of terrorism (Nigeria);**
- 145.42 **Continue efforts to combat terrorism and extremism while safeguarding human rights requirements (Pakistan);**
- 145.43 **Strengthen the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights (Cameroon);**
- 145.44 **Strengthen the protection and promotion of civil and political rights (Cameroon);**
- 145.45 **Pursue its major reform programmes in order to overcome the economic and social difficulties in order to facilitate the enjoyment of the human rights of its people (Viet Nam);**
- 145.46 **Continue to implement reforms aimed at strengthening democracy and economic and social development and protecting human rights (Yemen);**
- 145.47 **Continue the efforts aimed at completing and following up the major reform programme, which includes social integration and human capital, among other things (Jordan);**

- 145.48 **Play an active role to solve problems, including human right issues, in regional institutions (Ethiopia);**
- 145.49 **Strengthen the capacity of the prosecution and law enforcement agencies to fight corruption (Luxembourg);**
- 145.50 **Intensify the efforts to combat corruption, including through better protection of whistle-blowers (Slovakia);**
- 145.51 **Continue to implement development programmes in the less developed parts of Tunisia (Lebanon);**
- 145.52 **Guarantee the separation of powers, and in particular the independence of the judicial system, with a view to adequately protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms (Spain);**
- 145.53 **Ensure separation of powers, including by reversing all policies that compromise the judiciary's independence (Finland);**
- 145.54 **Promote separation of powers and judicial independence, including through prompt establishment of a Constitutional Court (United States of America);**
- 145.55 **Ensure that the institution that will succeed the Interim Supreme Council of the Judiciary established by Decree No. 11 of 2022 complies with international standards in terms of the independence of the judiciary, in particular by protecting judges from any interference by the executive in their work and careers (Switzerland);**
- 145.56 **Guarantee the independence of the judiciary through the adoption of a law protecting magistrates from any intervention by the executive power (Romania);**
- 145.57 **Adopt effective measures to ensure judicial independence, including the adoption of a statute for judges in line with international standards (Brazil);**
- 145.58 **Ensure the effective independence of the judiciary from political pressures by adopting a statute for judges and magistrates (Luxembourg);**
- 145.59 **Ensure the effective independence of the judiciary (Malawi);**
- 145.60 **Continue the implementation of measures aimed at improving the justice system and the conditions in penitentiary institutions (Belarus);**
- 145.61 **Continue efforts to reduce overcrowding in prisons by increasing the implementation of alternative penalties (Bahrain);**
- 145.62 **Reduce overcrowding in prisons (Zambia);**
- 145.63 **Expand projects aimed at developing infrastructure to build and expand prisons and reduce prison overcrowding (Pakistan);**
- 145.64 **Continue its policy related to capacity-building for magistrates and forensic doctors (Burundi);**
- 145.65 **Strengthen steps to formulate a community police programme and widen its scope (Pakistan);**
- 145.66 **Organize the election process in accordance with international democratic standards (Czechia);**
- 145.67 **Guarantee full respect for the rights to freedom of expression, the press, association and peaceful assembly, in accordance with international standards, as well as the free exercise of the work of journalists and human rights defenders (Spain);**
- 145.68 **Guarantee freedom of demonstration and expression by replacing the Act of 1969 on demonstrations, and ensure that all allegations of excessive use of**

force by State agents during demonstrations are investigated and prosecuted (Belgium);

145.69 Uphold freedom of expression and freedom of information, including on political matters (Costa Rica);

145.70 Ensure that presidential Decree No. 54 of 2022 addressing the dissemination of fake news is implemented consistently with the Constitution of Tunisia, thus protecting freedom of expression and freedom of the press (Czechia);

145.71 Guarantee that the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and peaceful association are in line with international standards, including under emergency measures, and ensure a safe space for civil society to operate without undue hindrance (Finland);

145.72 Take all necessary steps to prevent violence against protesters, as well as the intimidation and harassment of human rights defenders and journalists, to protect the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association (Ireland);

145.73 Ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society, as well as freedom of expression, of the press, of peaceful assembly and of association. This is all the more crucial in the implementation of the political road map and in view of the elections of 17 December (Italy);

145.74 Take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society, human rights defenders and journalists, free from persecution, intimidation and harassment (Latvia);

145.75 Ensure that the rights granted under Decree No. 88 of 2011 are retained to protect civic space (Austria);

145.76 Ensure in law and in practice the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression, in compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Norway);

145.77 Ensure the implementation of the principles of the International Partnership for Information and Democracy, which it supports, in favour of freedom of the press and free, plural and reliable information (France);

145.78 Promote access to justice by making legal aid more accessible, in particular for the most vulnerable, such as women and people with disabilities (Botswana);

145.79 Put in place a system of legal aid that is inclusive and accessible to all litigants (Cabo Verde);

145.80 Implement programmes to train law enforcement officials on best practices in handling demonstrations, in accordance with international human rights standards (Peru);

145.81 Train law enforcement officials to manage demonstrations in accordance with the relevant international instruments (Montenegro);

145.82 Continue implementing the national strategy against human trafficking 2018–2023 through prevention, combating and protection for victims, as well as training for the relevant national stakeholders (Cuba);

145.83 Continue to strengthen the fight against human trafficking through its national strategy to deal with this scourge (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

145.84 Strengthen the measures to eliminate the difficulties faced by the National Authority for Combating Trafficking in Persons (Azerbaijan);

145.85 Take adequate measures to further protect women and children against human trafficking (Angola);

- 145.86 Pursue efforts to make the National Authority for Combating Trafficking in Persons and the National Commission to Combat Racial Discrimination more effective and allocate sufficient resources to this end (Djibouti);
- 145.87 Ensure the effective implementation of the national action plan to combat human trafficking and child labour (Georgia);
- 145.88 Reinforce further the framework to combat human trafficking (Pakistan);
- 145.89 Continue its efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including through the implementation of the national strategy for the years 2018–2023 (Qatar);
- 145.90 Pursue efforts to support small and medium enterprises, in order to help young people to obtain dignified jobs and employment (Iraq);
- 145.91 Continue to support young people in implementing small and medium enterprise projects, which would contribute to providing decent job opportunities (Bahrain);
- 145.92 Pursue efforts to combat unemployment and expand social safety nets to all vulnerable sections of society (Djibouti);
- 145.93 Continue to provide vocational training and economic integration programmes for young people, women and persons with disabilities to enhance their access to formal employment and entrepreneurship (Indonesia);
- 145.94 Continue its efforts towards implementing the social protection policies contributing to poverty reduction (Nepal);
- 145.95 Take measures to accelerate the effective access to social protection by minority groups (Angola);
- 145.96 Redouble efforts to combat poverty through the implementation of the national strategy to combat multidimensional poverty (Algeria) (Kuwait) (Libya) (Mauritania) (Saudi Arabia) (State of Palestine);
- 145.97 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development and continue to implement the national strategy to combat multidimensional poverty (China);
- 145.98 Take measures to enable access to affordable housing for vulnerable groups as a response to the rapid increase in the cost of living, particularly affecting poor and unemployed persons (Serbia);
- 145.99 Take measures to support those living in economically vulnerable situations, in particular women, girls, children and persons with disabilities, and to protect them from the impact of the reduction of food and energy subsidies (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 145.100 Take measures to accelerate the implementation of the reform programme announced in June 2022, which includes the country development plan for 2023–2025 (Mozambique);
- 145.101 Enhance its ongoing efforts to develop a plan of action to implement the national health policy within the framework of the 2023–2025 development plan (Turkmenistan);
- 145.102 Continue to increase investment in health services so as to better protect people's right to health (China);
- 145.103 Continue the implementation of the plan for the reform of the national health system to ensure social and health coverage for all citizens and to ensure equal access to health services in the various regions (Libya);

- 145.104 Step up efforts to reform the national health system to strengthen the protection of the right to health and social coverage for all citizens (Indonesia);
- 145.105 Intensify efforts to ensure that its citizens fully enjoy good health, including mental health, as well as access to health care and support (Brunei Darussalam);
- 145.106 Continue the programme for the advancement of maternal and child health, especially the implementation of the national strategy for the advancement of maternal health (Kuwait);
- 145.107 Further promote maternal and child health, including through strengthened implementation of the National Strategy for the Advancement of Maternal and Newborn Health 2020–2024 (Philippines);
- 145.108 Continue efforts to ensure that all children have access to health care and education, especially in remote and rural areas (Bulgaria);
- 145.109 Continue strengthening laws that address mental health and ensure that people tackling mental health issues are afforded the health care necessary (Eswatini);
- 145.110 Strengthen efforts to promote disability-inclusive development in all areas, including education, health, employment and social activities (Indonesia);
- 145.111 Amend Act No. 83 of 1992 on mental health and implement human rights- and community-based mental health policies aligned with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with a view to eliminating stigma, violence, discrimination and coercion in mental health (Portugal);
- 145.112 Continue to ensure the right to education to all by enhancing access to education (Sri Lanka);
- 145.113 Strengthen the means to ensure free universal primary education and access to safe drinking water (Bangladesh);
- 145.114 Continue to put in place measures to guarantee free and compulsory education for children, especially those in poverty (Uganda);
- 145.115 Take measures to provide free and compulsory primary-school education to all children, paying particular attention to children living in poverty and in rural areas and children with disabilities (South Africa);
- 145.116 Strengthen measures in order to ensure, to the extent possible, free primary education for all children, paying particular attention to children living in rural areas and children with disabilities (Senegal);
- 145.117 Ensure free and compulsory education to all children and improve access to and retention in secondary education, with a particular focus on children in poverty, those with disabilities and those living in rural areas (Poland);
- 145.118 Take measures to provide free and compulsory primary education, as well as access to secondary education to all children, paying particular attention to children living in poverty, children in rural areas and children with disabilities (Serbia);
- 145.119 Continue efforts to improve the quality of and access to basic education, paying particular attention to children living in rural areas (Qatar);
- 145.120 Continue its efforts towards achieving equal access to quality education, including for children from low-income families (India);
- 145.121 Take the necessary measures to make school enrolment mandatory (Mauritius);

- 145.122 Sustain efforts to address the issue of school dropouts and promote greater access to quality education through the wider use of information and communications technology, among other measures (Philippines);
- 145.123 Take steps to reduce school dropouts (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 145.124 Continue efforts to address school dropouts, especially in rural areas (Somalia);
- 145.125 Continue efforts to address school dropouts, especially in rural areas (State of Palestine);
- 145.126 Continue to provide resources and develop strategies for the achievement of greater access to higher education, especially for persons with disabilities (Brunei Darussalam);
- 145.127 Improve the quality of education by providing vocational training opportunities for students, updating teaching materials and supporting the continuous learning of teachers (Maldives);
- 145.128 Continue efforts to build capacity and raise awareness in the field of human rights (Egypt);
- 145.129 Continue strengthening capacity-building and education in the field of human rights (Somalia);
- 145.130 Strengthen steps aimed at reviewing education programmes based on human rights principles and Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Goals (United Arab Emirates);
- 145.131 Continue its partnership with OHCHR and faith-based institutions on human rights education and awareness-building (Samoa);
- 145.132 Strengthen the legal and institutional system for environmental protection, in particular with respect to biodiversity and climate change (Maldives);
- 145.133 Include climate change and environmental rights as a part of human rights education for children and adults alike (Samoa);
- 145.134 Continue to improve the rights of women in the social, cultural, economic and political spheres (Sri Lanka);
- 145.135 Strengthen further practical measures for the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Uzbekistan);
- 145.136 Continue working to protect women's rights and promote equal opportunities for both men and women in various fields (Egypt);
- 145.137 Continue advancing in the implementation of strategies aimed at empowering women and achieving gender equality (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 145.138 Continue its efforts to improve the status of women and promote gender equality at all levels, thereby enhancing women's representation in decision-making positions in the public sector (Georgia);
- 145.139 Take further measures to ensure more women are in decision-making positions (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 145.140 Continue strengthening laws that enable women's participation in public office (Eswatini);
- 145.141 Pursue its efforts to ensure the representation of women in parliamentary circles (Gabon);
- 145.142 Take measures to encourage the participation of women and minorities in public office and political life (Peru);

- 145.143 Continue its reforms to promote gender equality by strengthening its legal framework (Armenia);
- 145.144 Enhance the economic and social empowerment of women and girls, especially in rural areas (Libya);
- 145.145 Continue to promote the socioeconomic empowerment of women and girls in rural areas (Iraq);
- 145.146 Continue to promote gender equality and better protect the rights of women and children (China);
- 145.147 Pursue efforts to regulate domestic work, combat unemployment and improve working conditions for women (Morocco);
- 145.148 Continue implementing the National Strategy for the Economic and Social Empowerment of Women and Girls in Rural Areas (Oman);
- 145.149 Guarantee adequate human and financial resources for the full application of Act No. 58 of 2017 on the elimination of violence against women (Spain);
- 145.150 Continue taking steps to strengthen the existing law to combat all forms of violence against women (Malaysia);
- 145.151 Take the necessary measures to implement Act No. 58 of 2017 regarding the elimination of violence against women (Sweden);
- 145.152 Allocate more economic and human resources for the implementation of Organic Act No. 58 of 2017 on the elimination of violence against women (Uruguay);
- 145.153 Adopt measures so that Organic Act No. 58 of 2017 on the elimination of violence against women is fully implemented, including its provisions on access to justice for victims of violence (Mexico);
- 145.154 Continue to promote gender equality and combat violence against women (Viet Nam);
- 145.155 Develop awareness-raising strategies to combat sexist stereotypes and foster a zero-tolerance culture for violence against women (Chile);
- 145.156 Implement a public policy in order to combat violence against women, sexist stereotypes and also foster women's participation in decision-making positions and take measures to prevent gender discrimination (Costa Rica);
- 145.157 Address all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and discrimination, including online violence, and ensure the full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Finland);
- 145.158 Take further concrete and effective measures to combat violence against women and children (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 145.159 Strengthen efforts to promote gender equality and combat all forms of gender-based violence, including child, early and forced marriage (Italy);
- 145.160 Take all necessary measures, both in law and in practice, to combat violence against women and girls and domestic violence (Latvia);
- 145.161 Strengthen measures to combat domestic violence against women and children (Lesotho);
- 145.162 Support mechanisms and programmes aimed at implementing the national multisectoral strategy for early childhood development for the period 2017–2025 (United Arab Emirates);
- 145.163 Develop an integrated and inclusive national youth policy which is adapted to the aspirations of young people, while ensuring the effective

participation of young people, in all their diversity, in its formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (Panama);

145.164 Pursue work on the protection and promotion of children's rights, in particular through the implementation of the national multisectoral strategy for early childhood development for the period 2017–2025 (Mauritania);

145.165 Continue its efforts to protect and promote the rights of the child, particularly by advancing the implementation of the national multisector strategy for early childhood development for the period 2017–2025 (Saudi Arabia);

145.166 Continue to work to protect and promote children's rights, especially by progressing in the implementation of the national multisectoral strategy for early childhood development for the period 2017–2025 (Algeria);

145.167 Continue implementing the national multisectoral strategy for early childhood development (Oman);

145.168 Enforce the existing criminal prohibition of corporal punishment of children (Ukraine);

145.169 Expedite the process of amending the Children's Code to include protection of the child as victim (Kenya);

145.170 Develop a comprehensive strategy to prevent and combat all forms of violence against children (Burkina Faso);

145.171 Approve and adopt the public policy document on the prevention and protection of childhood and that of the legal framework establishing the Supreme Council for Childhood Development (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

145.172 Continue with its efforts to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

145.173 Take further steps to respect the rights of persons with disabilities and promote their equal participation in the public and social spheres (Bulgaria);

145.174 Guarantee access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for persons with disabilities (Chile);

145.175 Ensure the harmonization of Act No. 83 of 15 August 2005 with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in order to promote the rights of these vulnerable persons (Gabon);

145.176 Harmonize national legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to ensure the full participation of persons with disabilities in social and public life (Poland);

145.177 Intensify efforts to bring domestic legislation into line with international standards to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Malaysia);

145.178 Ensure the review of Act No. 83 of 2005 on the rights of persons with disabilities (Oman);

145.179 Consider paying the necessary attention to promoting the enjoyment of human rights for persons with disabilities (India);

145.180 Continue to work on strengthening the rights of persons with special needs in line with relevant international standards, and integrating them at all levels (Lebanon);

145.181 Promote the rights of children with disabilities by implementing effective measures that ensure appropriate and inclusive education (Somalia);

145.182 Continue the constructive dialogue it has initiated with the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (France);

- 145.183 **Eliminate discriminatory practices based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Canada);**
- 145.184 **Punish any violence and hate crimes based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (Iceland);**
- 145.185 **Redouble efforts to provide more effective assistance and protection for refugees and asylum-seekers rescued or intercepted at sea (Congo).**
146. **The following recommendations will be examined by Tunisia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-second session of the Human Rights Council:**
- 146.1 **Adopt the necessary measures to ratify the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Argentina);**
- 146.2 **Ratify the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization (Mauritius);**
- 146.3 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Slovenia);**
- 146.4 **Accede to the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and ensure the effective implementation of the relevant legislation (Norway);**
- 146.5 **Ratify the Arms Trade Treaty and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Panama);**
- 146.6 **Consider progressive ratification of outstanding international human rights instruments (Malawi);**
- 146.7 **Promptly finalize the amendments of the Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure (Malawi);**
- 146.8 **Amend legislation to prohibit the prosecution of civilians before military courts (Malawi);**
- 146.9 **Revise the Code of Military Justice and other relevant legislation to prohibit the prosecution of civilians before military courts (Canada);**
- 146.10 **Amend the Code of Military Justice and other relevant texts in order to prohibit the arraignment of civilians before military justice (Switzerland);**
- 146.11 **Amend legislation to prohibit the prosecution of civilians before military courts (Botswana);**
- 146.12 **Repeal article 86 of the Communication Code (Estonia);**
- 146.13 **Repeal the 1978 Decree on the state of emergency and the 1975 Decree establishing the responsibilities of the Ministry of the Interior (Canada);**
- 146.14 **Establish a commission on corruption and good governance (Costa Rica);**
- 146.15 **Reinstate the anti-corruption commission (Luxembourg);**
- 146.16 **Ensure fair trials for all Tunisians, including ending prosecution of civilians in military courts (United States of America);**
- 146.17 **Stop the practice of arraigning civilians before military tribunals (Sweden);**
- 146.18 **End the practice of military trials for civilians and drop all charges against those facing prosecution for peacefully exercising their human rights (Romania);**

- 146.19 **Halt the practice of the prosecution of civilians before the military courts (Slovakia);**
- 146.20 **Immediately end the practice of trying civilians in military courts and amend the Code of Military Justice to abolish the jurisdiction of military courts over civilians (Germany);**
- 146.21 **Cease prosecution of civilians in military courts (Costa Rica);**
- 146.22 **Commit to ending the trial of civilians in military courts (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 146.23 **End the use of military courts to try civilians (Norway);**
- 146.24 **Refrain from prosecuting civilians in military courts (South Africa);**
- 146.25 **Refrain from prosecuting civilians, including journalists and media workers, before military tribunals (Estonia);**
- 146.26 **Refrain from using article 91 of the Code of Military Justice to prosecute journalists before military courts (Austria);**
- 146.27 **Carry out the transitional justice process and implement the recommendations of the Truth and Dignity Commission (Luxembourg);**
- 146.28 **Adopt measures aimed at ensuring the adequate implementation of the recommendations from the Truth and Dignity Commission (Peru);**
- 146.29 **Develop and adopt an action plan of reforms as contained in the Truth and Dignity Commission’s recommendations in order to guarantee the non-recurrence of human rights violations in line with transitional justice law (Romania);**
- 146.30 **Ensure media self-regulation by recognizing the Press Council and support its work, including by providing it with a headquarters and stable public funding (Estonia);**
- 146.31 **Reform the legal framework relating to freedom of expression, the independence of the media and the protection of journalists and human rights defenders (Luxembourg);**
- 146.32 **Reform the legal framework that would guarantee freedom of expression and the independence of the media (Slovakia);**
- 146.33 **Develop and implement effective measures to address the social insurance system against unemployment (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 146.34 **Continue the efforts taken to combat violence and discrimination against women, in particular by ratifying the Istanbul Convention (France);**
- 146.35 **Ratify the Istanbul Convention and equip itself with an organic law to apply it (Spain);**
- 146.36 **Accelerate efforts to repatriate children born to Tunisian parents involved in armed conflict abroad, with a view to ensuring their protection, recovery and reintegration support that is human rights-based and gender and age responsive (Panama);**
- 146.37 **Put the dignity of people at the centre of the justice sector by guaranteeing access to an independent civil justice, reinforcing the application of “Law 5”, and abolishing practices like forced anal and virginity tests (Netherlands);**
- 146.38 **Prohibit intrusive medical examinations that have no medical justification (Iceland);**
- 146.39 **Adopt a more inclusive national migration strategy for migrant populations, including the adoption of an asylum law (Austria);**

146.40 **Implement its obligations under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and ratify the ILO Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97) and the ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143) (Norway);**

146.41 **Establish a national coordination mechanism with a multisectoral and human rights-based approach for the timely assistance and protection of refugees and asylum-seekers rescued or intercepted at sea (South Sudan);**

146.42 **Step up efforts to draft an adequate legislative framework for the protection of the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers (Senegal);**

146.43 **Further strengthen laws that eradicate statelessness by ensuring that birth registrations are given to all children within Tunisia, even migrants and refugees (Eswatini);**

146.44 **Continue to reform laws to ensure that no one, especially children born in Tunisia, will be left stateless (Kenya).**

147. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Tunisia and have been noted by Tunisia:**

147.1 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Togo) (Bangladesh) (Benin) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Mali) (Morocco);**

147.2 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Burkina Faso);**

147.3 **Adopt the necessary measures to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Argentina);**

147.4 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Togo);**

147.5 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (France);**

147.6 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Benin) (Estonia) (Norway) (Slovenia) (Togo) (Ukraine);**

147.7 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and take steps towards the full and legal abolition of the death penalty under Tunisian legislation (Poland);**

147.8 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France);**

147.9 **Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Denmark);**

147.10 **Amend the legislation to remove all exceptions that allow for the marriage of those under 18 years of age (Zambia);**

147.11 **Decriminalize abortion (Iceland);**

147.12 **Abolish all articles in the Criminal Code used to justify arrest, detention and punishment of LGBTIQ+ persons (Malta);**

147.13 **Repeal article 230 of the Criminal Code criminalizing consensual same-sex relations and introduce legislation to protect against discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and intersex status (Australia);**

- 147.14 **Repeal article 230 of the Criminal Code, which criminalizes consensual relationships between adults of the same sex, and eliminate all discriminatory legislation based on sexual orientation (Spain);**
- 147.15 **Repeal article 230 of the Criminal Code along with articles invoked to arrest and bring to trial LGBTQI+ persons (Iceland);**
- 147.16 **Repeal article 230 of the Criminal Code and any other legal provision that criminalizes sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex (Mexico);**
- 147.17 **Repeal article 230 of the Criminal Code which criminalizes sexual relations between consenting adults (Canada);**
- 147.18 **Repeal article 230 of the Criminal Code criminalizing homosexuality, and all the articles invoked to arrest and bring to trial lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Germany);**
- 147.19 **Repeal article 230 of the Criminal Code that criminalizes same-sex relations (Uruguay);**
- 147.20 **Repeal article 230 of the Criminal Code criminalizing homosexuality (Israel);**
- 147.21 **Amend or repeal article 230 of the Criminal Code to end the criminalization of same-sex sexual relations (Sweden);**
- 147.22 **Repeal or amend articles 230 and 236 of the Criminal Code to end the criminalization of adultery and same-sex sexual relations (Belgium);**
- 147.23 **Conclude the revision of the Criminal Code in accordance with international human rights law, including by decriminalizing same-sex relations (Brazil);**
- 147.24 **Put a moratorium on article 230 of the Criminal Code that criminalizes homosexual acts (Chile);**
- 147.25 **Restore Constitutional order and reinstate the parliament and the constitutional institutions and bodies suspended or dissolved under the state of emergency (South Africa);**
- 147.26 **Put an end to the exceptional measures and the state of emergency and restore the parliament and the suspended or dissolved constitutional institutions and bodies (Luxembourg);**
- 147.27 **Abolish formally the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);**
- 147.28 **Formalize a de facto moratorium on the death penalty with a view to a total abolition and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);**
- 147.29 **Abolish the death penalty, including by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, revising the Criminal Code, improving transparency of data related to death penalties, and commuting all existing death sentences (Ireland);**
- 147.30 **Abolish the death penalty and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Latvia);**
- 147.31 **Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);**
- 147.32 **Abolish the death penalty in all instances (Malta);**
- 147.33 **Consider adopting a de jure moratorium on capital executions, with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);**

- 147.34 **Commute all death sentences with a view to abolishing the death penalty and ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Spain);**
- 147.35 **Ensure that the sentences of persons who remain under sentence of death are commuted without delay (Namibia);**
- 147.36 **Continue with its efforts to abolish the death penalty for all crimes (Mozambique);**
- 147.37 **Strengthen the capacity of the national prevention mechanism to investigate torture committed by State security forces and always prosecute the perpetrators (Czechia);**
- 147.38 **Strengthen judicial independence by re-establishing the dissolved Supreme Council of the Judiciary and amending the Constitution to ensure that it complies with international standards of judicial independence (Belgium);**
- 147.39 **Guarantee and protect freedom of expression, in particular by amending Decree Law No. 54 of 2022 on combating offences related to information and communications systems to bring it into line with Tunisia's international commitments, in particular article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Switzerland);**
- 147.40 **Protect freedom of expression, freedom of association, and press freedom by repealing Decree Law No. 54 and refraining from using existing laws to prosecute people for political speech (United States of America);**
- 147.41 **End intimidation, harassment and persecution of media houses, journalists, human rights defenders and others exercising their right to freedom of expression and hold to account those responsible (Israel);**
- 147.42 **Protect the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association and the right to freedom of expression by safeguarding Act No. 88 and reviewing Decree Law No. 54, paying attention to the principles of necessity and proportionality in the context of fighting terrorism and cybercrime (Netherlands);**
- 147.43 **Take steps towards fully implementing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, including through reforming discriminatory provisions of the Personal Status Code governing inheritance, parental authority and dowry payment (Australia);**
- 147.44 **Strengthen the legal framework and policies to guarantee the equal rights of women in marriage (Uganda);**
- 147.45 **Promote the review of the Personal Status Code to amend the discriminatory legislation against women in terms of marriage, inheritance and custody of children (Uruguay);**
- 147.46 **Revise the Personal Status Code, which establishes the husband as head of the family and does not recognize the same rights to men and women in exercising parental responsibilities (Germany);**
- 147.47 **Take all necessary measures, both in law and in practice, to ensure gender equality and eliminate any form of discrimination against women, including by ensuring equal rights between the two spouses (Latvia);**
- 147.48 **End discrimination against girls and boys born out of wedlock (Chile);**
- 147.49 **Promote and protect children's rights, in particular prevent child marriage by removing all exceptions that allow for the marriage of those under 18 years of age (Latvia);**
- 147.50 **Adopt measures to prevent the criminalization of and discrimination against LGBTIQ persons so that they can live free of violence and access their rights (Argentina);**

-
- 147.51 **Legally recognize the gender identity of trans persons (Iceland);**
- 147.52 **Stop bringing persons to justice on the basis of gender identity (Iceland);**
- 147.53 **Immediately halt the use of degrading, discriminatory and unscientific “testing” as a means of proving homosexuality (Israel);**
- 147.54 **Ensure the protection of the rights of migrants as the country works stridently to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Nigeria).**
148. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Tunisia was headed by H.E. Ms. Najla Bouden Romdhane, Head of Government of the Republic of Tunisia and composed of the following members:

- Son Excellence Monsieur Sabri Bachtobji, Ambassadeur Représentant Permanent de la République Tunisienne auprès de l’Office des Nations Unies à Genève et autres organisations internationales en Suisse;
- Mme Imen Kalai, Secrétaire Permanente du Comité national de coordination, d’élaboration et de présentation de rapports et de suivi des recommandations dans le domaine des droits de l’homme, Présidence du Gouvernement;
- Mme Intissar Ben Attitallah, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, de la Migration et des Tunisiens à l’étranger;
- M. Ramzi Louati, Mission Permanente de la République Tunisienne à Genève;
- M. Chahreddine Ghezala, Présidence du Gouvernement;
- M. Elias Miladi, Ministère de la Justice;
- Mme Imen Mouawiya, Ministère de la Justice;
- M. Adel Boudabbous, Ministère de la Défense Nationale;
- M. Maher Kaddour, Ministère de l’Intérieur;
- Mme Ahlem Kharbach, Ministère de l’Intérieur;
- Mme Nouha Dhaouadi, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, de la Migration et des Tunisiens à l’étranger;
- M. Wissem Boudrigua, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, de la Migration et des Tunisiens à l’étranger;
- M. Lotfi Belazzi, Ministère de la Famille, de la Femme, de l’Enfance et des Personnes âgées;
- Mme Wassila Ouerghi, Ministère de la Santé;
- Mme Sania Houssini, Ministère des Affaires sociales;
- M. Bouzid Nsiri, Ministère de l’Education;
- M. Selim Khelifa, Présidence du Gouvernement;
- Mme Mahjouba Chartaoui, Ministère des Affaires Religieuses;
- M. Mohamed El-Ayesh El-Hafsaoui, Ministère des Finances;
- Mme Lilia Makhlof, Ministère de l’Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle;
- M. Mounir Bakay, Ministère de l’Equipement et de l’Habitat;
- Mme Wafaa Abou El-Saoudi, Ministère des Technologies de la Communication;
- Mme Meriem Hadj Belgacem, Ministère de l’Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique;
- M. Khaled Njimi, Ministère de la Jeunesse et des Sports;
- Mme Yosra Mbarek, Ministère de l’Economie et de la Planification;
- M. Aladdine Nciri, Ministère du Domaine de l’Etat et des Affaires foncières;
- Mme Arbia Ferchichi, l’Institut National de la Statistique.