Tunisia ratified CEDAW in 1985 and lifted all specific reservations to the Convention in 2014. Tunisia maintains a general declaration stating it will not take any regulatory or legislative decision that would violate Article 1 of the Tunisian Constitution, which states that Tunisia’s religion is Islam.

**Constitution**

Article 21 of the 2014 Constitution states that all citizens, male and female, have equal rights and duties, and are equal before the law without any discrimination.

**NATIONALITY LAW**

**NATIONALITY**

Women can pass on their nationality to their children in the same way as men. However, they do not have the same rights as men to pass citizenship to a foreign spouse.
CRIMINAL LAWS

Domestic violence
Women and girls are protected by the Law on Eliminating Violence against Women, No. 58 of 2017.

Abortion for rape survivors
Abortion has been decriminalized. Article 214 of the Penal Code permits an abortion during the first three months of pregnancy if it is performed by a doctor in a hospital or licensed clinic.

Female Genital Mutilation / Cutting (FGM/C)
Article 221 of the Penal Code prohibits the mutilation or partial or full removal of a woman’s sexual organ.

Marital rape
Marital rape is not specifically criminalized. The Personal Status Code requires both spouses to “fulfil their marital obligations according to custom.” However, Tunisia has indicated to the CEDAW Committee that marital rape can be prosecuted.

Sexual harassment
Article 226 of the Penal Code prohibits sexual harassment.

Human trafficking
Law No. 61 of 2016 on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Persons provides comprehensive measures against trafficking.

Rape (other than of a spouse)
Article 227 of the Penal Code criminalizes rape, which is defined as any act of intercourse with a man or woman without consent, regardless of the nature or the method used.

Honour crimes: Mitigation of penalty
Mitigation for ‘honour’ crimes committed against women caught in the act of committing adultery no longer applies. Article 207 of the Penal Code was repealed in 1993.

Sex work and anti-prostitution laws
Article 231 of the Penal Code criminalizes prostitution other than as regulated by law. A Decree issued in 1942 regulates the conditions for the legal practice of prostitution in specific residences, with the requirement for sex workers to undergo health screening, pay taxes, and register with the Interior Ministry.

Exoneration by marriage
Article 227 bis of the Penal Code exonerated a rapist if he married his victim. Article 239 exonerated a man from punishment for kidnapping a woman if he married her. These articles were removed from the Penal Code in 2017.

Adultery
Adultery is an offence under Article 236 of the Penal Code.

PERSONAL STATUS LAWS

Minimum age of marriage
The legal age of marriage for each spouse is 18 years. It is possible in exceptional cases to conclude a marriage contract below the prescribed age after obtaining special permission from the court, which is given only for serious reasons and for the obvious interest of the spouses.

Male guardianship over women
There is no legal requirement for a male marriage guardian to consent to an adult woman’s marriage or to sign the marriage contract.

Guardianship of children
The father is the guardian over his children. The Personal Status Law was amended by Law No. 74 of 1993 to enable women to exercise some guardianship authority.

Custody of children
Judges have discretion in granting custody to the mother or the father based on the best interests of the child. After divorce, the mother loses custody if she remarries unless it is judged by the court to be in the best interest of the child to award custody to a married woman or if the husband is within the prohibited degree of relationship to the child.

Inheritance
The Personal Status Code defines the rules of inheritance, which follow Sharia principles. Women have a right to inheritance, but in many cases receive less than men. Daughters receive half the share that sons receive.

Marriage and divorce
Women and men have equal rights in most aspects of marriage and divorce. The law requires consensual marriage. The Personal Status Code provides for judicial divorce and guarantees equal divorce rights for women and men.

Polygamy
Polygamy is prohibited by the Personal Status Law.

LABOUR LAWS

Right to equal pay for the same work as men
Women have the right to equal pay for the same work as men. Article 5 bis of the Labour Code prohibits discrimination between men and women in the application of the Code.

Dismissal for pregnancy
Article 20 of the Labour Code prohibits employers from dismissing a worker because of her pregnancy.

Paid maternity leave
Article 64 of the Labour Code states that women are entitled to 30 days of maternity leave. This is below the ILO standard of 14 weeks.

Legal restrictions on women’s work
The Labour Code includes legal restrictions on women’s employment in undertaking night work, mining, and scrap metal work.