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SUMMARY PREPARED BY THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 15 (C)
OF RESOLUTION 5/1 OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Tunisia

This report is a summary of thirty nine stakeholders' submissions¹ to the universal periodic review. It follows the structure of the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgment or determination in relation to specific claims. Information included therein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, original text submitted has not been altered. Lack of information or focus on specific issues is due to the absence of submissions by stakeholders regarding these particular issues. All submissions received are available on OHCHR website. The periodicity of the review for the first cycle being of four years, information reflected in this report mostly relates to events occurred after 1 January 2004.

I. BACKGROUND AND FRAMEWORK

A. Scope of international obligations

1. In the contribution made by the national human rights institution of Tunisia, the Comité Supérieur des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés Fondamentales (CSDHLFT)² indicated that la Tunisie n'a cessé d'enrichir son arsenal législatif et de réaliser une meilleure compatibilité avec les dispositions des instruments internationaux des droits de l'homme. Furthermore the CSDHLFT indicated that there was a consolidation des attributions du Comité Supérieur des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés Fondamentales par la promulgation du décret n° 2846 du 8 novembre 2006 qui a amendé le décret n° 54 du 7 janvier 1991 instituant le Comité ainsi que le décret n° 886 du 10 avril 2007 relatif à la composition des membres du Comité, which, *inter alia*, habilite le Comité Supérieur à contribuer à la diffusion de la culture des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales à travers ses différentes activités ».

2. On the issue of Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Association Tunisienne des Droits de l'Enfant (ATDE)³ indicated that la législation tunisienne, en conformité avec la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant, garantit à l'enfant des droits dont notamment le droit de bénéficier de services médicaux, le droit à l'éducation, et droit d'exprimer librement son opinion. It further indicated that il existe des mécanismes de protection et de suivis and recommended that il serait judicieux de poursuivre le renforcement de ces mécanismes de suivi notamment par l'élaboration d'une base de données sur la situation des enfants en Tunisie notamment les cas d'atteinte aux droits des enfants et de mettre cette base de données à la disposition de tous les intervenants en la matière⁴.

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

3. According to the Tunisian Mothers Association, amendment and reform on legislative codes such as the Code of Personal Status, the Penal Code and the Labor Code help reinforced the launching of a cooperative spouse's relationship in the process for the foundation of the marital and family life instead of women's obedience to their husbands. Similar observation was made by the Fédération de Tunis de Solidarité Sociale⁵ (FTSS).

4. With respect to the issue of the HIV/AIDS, the Association Tunisienne de lutte contre les maladies sexuellement transmissibles et le SIDA⁶ (ATSIDA) indicated in its contribution that les acquis de la lutte contre le sida en Tunisie sont innombrables and that les plus récents restent l'adoption par la chambre des députés de deux textes de lois qui révolutionneront la face de la prévention des IST/VIH/SIDA.

C. Policy measures

5. With respect to media issues, according to the Association Tunisienne de Communication (ATUCOM)⁷, depuis le 7 novembre 1987, une série de mesures a été mise en œuvre afin de garantir la jouissance de la liberté d'expression. Similar observation was made by the Association de Recherches en Sciences de l'Information⁸.

6. With regard to the issue of disabilities, according to the Union Tunisienne d'Aide aux Insuffisants Mentaux⁹, the Government of Tunisia has adopted a series of mesures dans le but notamment de renforcer les mécanismes, les institutions et les programmes susceptibles d'assurer une promotion effective de cette catégorie de la population et pour faciliter l'insertion sociale des personnes handicapées.

II. PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE GROUND

B. Implementation of international human rights obligations

1. Equality and non-discrimination

7. In its contribution, the Congrès Mondial Amazigh (CMA)¹⁰ expressed concern on the fact that la législation et les pratiques institutionnelles s'attachent à promouvoir exclusivement l'identité arabo-islamique, and that according to it, la Tunisie nie tout simplement l'existence même de centaines de milliers d'Amazighs tunisiens, population autochtone, non arabe, dotée de ses propres éléments identitaires (langue, traditions, culture, etc). Similar concern was raised by Tamazgha¹¹ which further indicated that la langue berbère ne bénéficie pas d'enseignement par le système éducatif tunisien, and that les manuels scolaires ne consacrent aucun espace à l'enseignement de l'Histoire des Berbères ni à leur civilisation. Tamazgha further added that les projets de développement, de promotion et de soutien de la culture n'ont pas inscrit la culture berbère dans leur priorité.

8. Concerns were also expressed by the CMA¹² on the fact that la dimension sociale et culturelle amazighe étant occultée, l'enfant amazigh subit un système éducatif qui falsifie son histoire, heurte ses convictions personnelles, réprime sa liberté de conscience et méprise sa culture. CMA note que les amazighs n'ont pas le droit de créer des associations à caractère social ou culturel; les prénoms amazighs sont frappés d'interdiction; il n'existe aucune information en langue amazighe dans la presse écrite et les médias audiovisuels publics tunisiens; il n'existe aucune production culturelle amazighe bénéficiant de moyens publics; les populations amazighes de Tunisie n'ont aucun droit à l'expression culturelle dans leur langue. Similar concerns were echoed by Tamazgha¹³. Furthermore, according to CMA¹⁴, le système de surveillance policière et les violences institutionnelles (menaces, intimidations) exercées « à titre préventif » constituent des moyens de dissuasion efficaces envers les citoyens. En conséquence, les Amazighs de Tunisie n'osent même pas dire librement et sans crainte qu'ils sont Amazighs et vont jusqu'à se priver de parler leur langue dans les espaces publics. Ils se préservent ainsi de la menace policière au prix de leur silence et du refoulement de leur identité.

9. Recommendations for the Government were made to address those issues by the Congrès Mondial Amazigh¹⁵ which recommended de protéger juridiquement la composante amazighe (histoire, langue et culture) de ce pays; de faire cesser sans délai toutes les formes d'interdits et de discriminations à l'encontre des personnes et des populations amazighes; de prendre des mesures spéciales urgentes et concrètes à seule fin de protéger et de promouvoir les droits et les libertés des populations amazighes dans les domaines social, culturel et linguistique et de restaurer la place légitime de l'identité amazighe (histoire, langue et culture) et l'introduire dans les domaines de l'enseignement, de la recherche et des médias publics. Tamazgha¹⁶ further recommended that l'Etat Tunisien doit prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour rendre aux berbérophones leur dignité et que cesse la discrimination dont ils sont victimes. Il doit engager tous les moyens nécessaires pour assurer la protection de la langue et la culture berbères.

2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

10. The Organisation Mondiale Contre la Torture (OMCT)¹⁷ reported in its contribution that bien qu'incriminée en droit national, il a été constaté ces dernières années une généralisation du recours à la torture à tous les niveaux de la procédure pénale and that

l'entrée en vigueur de la loi antiterroriste a coïncidé avec la recrudescence du fléau de la torture. This latter point was also echoed by the Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme, the Conseil National pour les Libertés en Tunisie and the Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH/CNLT/LTDH)¹⁸. The OMCT¹⁹ recommended to Government of Tunisia d'instaurer des mesures efficaces de prévention contre l'usage de la torture et d'autres traitements cruels, inhumains et dégradants à l'encontre de personnes détenues par la police ou en prison et d'assurer une enquête immédiate, indépendante, impartiale pour toute les allégations de torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradantes et poursuivre en justice, le cas échéant, les auteurs de tels actes.

11. Also, according to Amnesty International (AI)²⁰, torture and other ill-treatment are reportedly perpetrated against detainees held in the custody of the security forces, notably officials of the State Security Department of the Ministry of Interior, and used to extract "confessions" or other information or to force detainees to sign statements which they later retract in court on the grounds that these were extracted under torture or duress. Recommendations to the Government urging it to stop incidents of torture and other ill-treatment at any stage of an individual's detention or questioning as well as improve conditions detention by ensuring that prisoners have full access to family visits and medical care were made in that regard by AI²¹.

12. According to Human Rights Watch²² (HRW), it is reported that Tunisian authorities made life difficult for released political prisoners, monitoring them closely, denying them passports and most jobs, and threatening to re-arrest some who spoke out on human rights or politics. It further indicated that detainees are subject to a range of methods of torture and ill-treatment during police interrogation²³. Similar observation was made by AI²⁴ which further indicated that political prisoners are subject to discrimination and arbitrary measures in prison. It also mentioned that the Tunisian authorities continue to hold them together with convicted criminal prisoners in breach of international standards requiring that different categories of prisoners be kept separate. Some political prisoners are reported to be in poor health and in urgent need of medical treatment due to the harsh prison conditions, including prolonged solitary confinement²⁵. Vérité-Action²⁶, Alkarama for Human Rights²⁷ (AHR) and the Islamic Human Rights Council²⁸ echoed similar concerns in their contributions. Furthermore and according to the FIDH/CNLT/LTDH²⁹ l'absence de contrôle par les procureurs de la République des conditions de garde à vue et de l'authenticité des informations inscrites sur les registres de détention et le refus des juges d'instruction d'enquêter sur les allégations de torture ou d'accéder aux demandes d'examen médical vient consacrer l'impunité des auteurs d'actes de torture. Similar observations were made by HRW³⁰ and the International PEN³¹. A recommendation for the Human Rights Council to urge the Government of Tunisia to aggressively investigate allegations of torture by police of suspects under interrogation and to hold perpetrators accountable pursuant to its obligations under the Convention Against Torture was made by HRW³² which was also echoed by Vérité-Action³³.

13. On the issue of detention, AI³⁴ expressed concerns at reports that prison conditions in Tunisia amount to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or even torture and noted that despite the positive decision by the Tunisian authorities to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to access prisons, political prisoners continue to launch hunger strikes to protest against the detention's conditions. A similar observation was made by the OMCT³⁵ which recommended to the Government de prendre des mesures visant à rendre les lieux de détention conformes aux standards internationaux.

14. HRW³⁶ also indicated that the ICRC continued its program of visiting Tunisian prisons. However, according to HRW the authorities refuse to allow access by independent human rights organizations. Also according to HRW³⁷, during 2007 prison authorities placed a small number of inmates in prolonged solitary confinement, an abusive practice that had reportedly stopped after the government pledged in 2005 to end it. The CSDHFLT³⁸ indicated that le Président du Comité Supérieur, accompagné de quelques membres, a effectué des visites inopinées aux prisons, aux centres de détention et aux centres d'hébergement ou d'observation des mineurs. Il a pris connaissance des conditions d'incarcération ou d'observation et des différentes activités organisées au profit des détenus dans les institutions visitées. Il a répondu favorablement à toutes les demandes d'audience exprimées par les détenus. Le Président du Comité Supérieur a soumis, à l'issue de chaque visite, un rapport au Président de la République comportant des observations sur les différents aspects négatifs constatés, des solutions susceptibles d'y remédier et des propositions concrètes relatives à la consolidation de la législation en vigueur. Ces observations concernent essentiellement le problème de la surpopulation des institutions pénitentiaires, la formation des détenus et le travail du Juge d'Exécution des Peines.

15. The issue of prohibition of corporal punishment was addressed by the Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIECP) in its contribution which urged Tunisia to introduce such prohibition in its national law³⁹.

3. Administration of justice and the rule of law

16. Concerns were expressed by AI⁴⁰ over the constant threats to the independence of the judiciary in Tunisia. The authorities deny the existence of serious and structural irregularities in the administration of justice and often attempt to silence those who speak out about systematic political interference in the independence of the judiciary. Similar concerns were raised by the OMCT⁴¹, the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)⁴² and the FIDH/CNLT/LTDH⁴³ in their contributions. Both, the ICJ⁴⁴ and AI⁴⁵ further indicated that members of the Tunisian Association of Magistrates were barred from their offices under orders from the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Furthermore, Front Line⁴⁶ reported that the Tunisian authorities block human rights lawyers from meeting their clients and that human rights lawyers are frequently attacked and physically assaulted. The FIDH/CNLT/LTDH⁴⁷ further added that les avocats sont également la cible d'une répression policière et judiciaire violente et quotidienne, and that tous les avocats engagés dans la défense des droits humains subissent agressions physiques et verbales systématiques, cambriolages et actes d'intimidation. According to it, la pression psychologique pesant sur les avocats est quotidienne. The ICJ⁴⁸ and AI⁴⁹ echoed similar concerns.

17. Also according to AHR⁵⁰, les agents de la sûreté de l'Etat enfreignent systématiquement les dispositions du code de procédure pénal en matière d'arrestation de perquisition et de placement en garde à vue and that le délai de garde à vue - fixé à six jours dans les affaires liées au terrorisme - n'est pas observé. Also, according to it, il a été constaté de très nombreuses fois que pour maquiller les durées excessives de la garde à vue qui s'effectue fréquemment au secret, les procès verbaux sont systématiquement postdatés. HRW⁵¹ also expressed concerns on pre-arraignment incommunicado police custody beyond the legal limit of six days, notably in the context of the fight against terrorism with the 2003 Anti-terrorism law requirements and that police subjected many to torture and other mistreatment; that investigating judges questioned many defendants without informing them of their rights to a lawyer and routinely ignored their requests for a medical examination to check for evidence of mistreatment. Similar information was reported by AHR⁵², the

FIDH/CNLT/LTDH⁵³ and the OMCT⁵⁴. Furthermore, HRW⁵⁵ reported that trial judges convict defendants solely or predominantly on the basis of coerced confessions or on the testimony of witnesses whom the defendant does not have the opportunity to confront in court. Similarly, the ICJ⁵⁶ echoed the same concern.

18. In addition, AI⁵⁷ indicated that under the 2003 Anti-terrorism law as well as the Military Justice Code, civilians charged with offences related to terrorism are tried before military courts. It reported that those military courts violate a number of international fair trial standards, as those convicted by a military court can appeal only before the military court of cassation, which reviews only procedural issues and not the substance of the case. Defence lawyers have only restricted access to their clients' files and sometimes lack crucial information about the proceedings, such as advance notice of the dates of hearings. Unlike ordinary criminal courts, military courts do not allow lawyers access to the register of pending cases. AHR⁵⁸ concluded, in its contribution that *force est de constater que non seulement les graves violations des droits de l'homme n'ont pas cessé mais surtout que tout un arsenal juridique a été mis en place et développé pour les couvrir et garantir l'impunité de leurs responsables*. Similar observation was made by HRW⁵⁹ which further stated that prosecutors and judges usually turn a blind eye to torture allegations, even when the subject of formal complaints submitted by lawyers. According to it⁶⁰, despite the submission of formal complaints by lawyers on behalf of defendants in hundreds of cases in recent years, no case has come to public attention of a state agent being held accountable for torturing persons held for politically motivated offenses.

19. Recommendations for the Government were made to address those issues by AI⁶¹, which called it to reform the 2003 Anti-terrorism legislation and that all those accused under it and on other charges receive fair trials in line with international standards. In the same subject matter, HRW⁶² also called the Government to ensure thorough investigations into allegations of serious violations of the law in the treatment of pre-trial suspects, including allegations of torture and mistreatment and the holding of detainees in pre-trial custody longer than the maximum period provided by the law. AI⁶³ also called it to take effective measures, including legislative reform, to address the serious and structural irregularities in the administration of justice which harm the independence of the judiciary. A similar recommendation was also made by the FIDH/CNLT/LTDH⁶⁴, the ICJ⁶⁵ and the OMCT⁶⁶.

4. Right to privacy

20. The International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA), in a joint submission with others⁶⁷, noted that Tunisia maintains criminal sanctions against sexual activity between consenting adults. Article 230 of Tunisia's Penal Code, 1913 provides: "La sodomie, si elle ne rentre dans aucun des cas prévus aux articles précédents, est punie de l'emprisonnement pendant trois ans".

5. Freedom of movement

21. According to Front Line⁶⁸, travel restrictions are commonly used by the government on human rights defenders to punish them for their commitment to human rights and hinder the activities of the independent human rights movement. It further indicated that many human rights defenders have been subjected to international travel bans; either they have been prevented at the airport from boarding the plane or the authorities have confiscated or refused to renew their passports. AI⁶⁹ also reported that after their release, political prisoners are often subject to arbitrary measures preventing them from travelling freely within Tunisia or abroad

and are denied identity documents. Sometimes members of their families are also subject to restrictions.

6. Freedom of religion and belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly

22. AHR⁷⁰ reported that la liberté religieuse est aussi fortement restreinte and indicated that les femmes portant le hijab et les hommes barbus, habillés de vêtements islamiques (*qamis*) sont systématiquement harcelés. Des policiers en civil les agressent physiquement en leur arrachant par exemple le voile dans la rue. The Islamic Human Rights Council⁷¹ further indicated in their contribution that law n°108 of 1981 ban Tunisian women from wearing hijab inside the state-run bodies and that some women have been ordered to remove their hijab before being allowed into schools, universities or workplaces. Similar concerns were raised by AI⁷² that recommended to the Human Rights Council to urge the Tunisian authorities to uphold freedom of religion and to take measures to protect women wearing the hijab from discrimination or harassment, including by law enforcement official.

23. The Association de Recherches en Science de l'Information et de la Communication⁷³ indicated that l'Etat a joué un rôle important en Tunisie et dans plusieurs pays arabes dans la modernisation et dans la promotion des médias et que pour garantir le pluralisme d'opinion, l'Etat accorde des subventions qui ne cessent d'augmenter au profit des partis d'opposition afin de publier leurs journaux. According to Front Line⁷⁴ whilst the Constitution provides for the freedom of speech and freedom of the press it does so with certain restrictions, which seek to stifle press freedom and increase government control of the media. It further mentioned that in 2003 a new law criminalizing freedom of expression [*the 2003 anti-terrorism law*] was introduced allegedly to support the international efforts in matters of the fight against terrorism and money laundering and that the legislation has been used by the Tunisian authorities as a tool to silence and punish critics of the government. Also, according to Front Line⁷⁵, the publication of information found to be disruptive of public order or defamatory is a criminal offence which can result in up to three years' imprisonment and that this legislation has been used to imprison those publishing articles critical of the Tunisian authorities. Similar concerns were echoed by the FIDH/CNLT/LTDH⁷⁶, the International PEN⁷⁷ and Reporter without Border⁷⁸. The later further indicated that the independent press is banned and the government controls the main media outlets.

24. The FIDH/CNLT/LTDH⁷⁹ also indicated that la presse et les journalistes indépendants sont la cible de mesures répressives, et le droit à la liberté d'expression est quasi systématiquement bafoué sur le territoire tunisien. It further mentioned that le harcèlement subi à titre individuel par les défenseurs des droits de l'Homme en Tunisie se manifeste sous diverses formes: dépôt de plaintes iniques devant les tribunaux tunisiens, surveillance continue des moyens de communication, restrictions de voyage, refus de renouveler les documents de voyage, agressions physiques et verbales des défenseurs et de leur famille, menaces, campagnes de diffamation, privation de ressources par divers moyens, etc. According to FIDH/CNLT/LTDH, ces actes de harcèlement visent à mettre fin aux activités de dénonciation des violations menées par différents acteurs de la société civile. Those concerns were also addressed by AHR⁸⁰, AI⁸¹, HRW⁸² and the OMCT⁸³ in their contributions.

25. Concerns on the internet use was also addressed by Reporter Sans Frontières⁸⁴ which stated in its contribution that its use is curbed by the regime, which has modern technology to monitor online traffic under a 1998 postal law which allows the interception of any messages "undermining public order and national security". HRW⁸⁵ further indicated that

the Government blocks certain domestic and international political or human rights websites featuring critical coverage of Tunisia. Front Line⁸⁶ also reported that emails addressed to certain e-mail accounts often fail to reach the intended recipient and that access to independent websites that cover the human rights situations in Tunisia have been blocked by the authorities. Similar concerns were raised by AHR⁸⁷, International PEN⁸⁸ and the OMCT⁸⁹.

26. Furthermore, concerns were raised by Front Line⁹⁰ on the fact that human rights defenders and members of their families are under almost permanent surveillance by security agents. The persistent harassment faced by human rights defenders has placed them under intense emotional stress that has affected their family and professional life and for some of them has caused health problems. Many Human Rights Defenders reported that their offices have been broken into, and items such as computers taken or damaged. Those types of concerns were also addressed and exemplified by HRW⁹¹, the ICJ⁹² and the FIDH/CNLT/LTDH⁹³ in their contributions. Also, according to AI⁹⁴, despite the protection afforded by international and regional human rights treaties and standards, human rights organizations in Tunisia continue to experience repressive action. It referred to the Tunisian law on associations that requires new NGOs to submit an application to the government to gain recognition and be able to operate legally. For AI⁹⁵, according to this law, an NGO that has filed such an application may operate freely while the government processes its application. If the government does not reject the application within nineteen days, the NGO is automatically registered. For AI⁹⁶, in practice however, the Government routinely blocks the registration of new NGOs by refusing to provide receipts for their registration applications. Without such a receipt, NGOs are unable to counter the government's assertions that they have not applied to register and, therefore, that they are not allowed to operate. A similar observation was made by Frontline⁹⁷ which further noted that this results in a large number of independent human rights organizations operating without official recognition and exposes defenders to criminal sanctions for membership of an illegal organization.

27. On the same subject matter, HRW⁹⁸ further reported that the authorities have refused to grant legal recognition to every truly independent human rights organization that has applied over the past decade and they then invoke the organization's "illegal" status to hamper its activities. Also, according to Front Line⁹⁹, even the few human rights groups that were allowed to legally register by the authorities have faced judicial harassment and administrative interference. Similar concern was referred to by the OMCT¹⁰⁰ and AI¹⁰¹ in their contribution.

28. Furthermore, the FIDH/CNLT/LTDH¹⁰² indicated that la société civile indépendante tunisienne continue de subir des atteintes diverses à sa liberté de réunion. According to it, de nombreuses organisations incluant la LTDH, le CNLT, l'ATFD peuvent témoigner des pressions continues exercées par les autorités sur les établissements privés afin de les inciter à ne pas louer leurs salles à des organisations indépendantes et du blocage quasi-systématique de l'accès aux locaux des associations et aux lieux de réunion *ad hoc* par les forces de police, et de la multiplication des procédures judiciaires pour vice de bail introduites contre les organisations de la société civile, etc. Similar concern was addressed by AHR¹⁰³, HRW¹⁰⁴, Front Line¹⁰⁵, the International PEN¹⁰⁶ as well as AI¹⁰⁷ which further reported that attempts to hold demonstration or gatherings without official sanction are prevented or disrupted by the police. The OMCT¹⁰⁸ further added to those concerns that depuis juin 2007, les informations indiquent que les intimidations de la police politique envers les membres des organisations de défense des droits de l'homme ne cessent de s'intensifier.

29. In its contribution, HRW¹⁰⁹ concluded that human rights defenders and dissidents are subject to heavy surveillance, arbitrary travel bans, dismissal from work, interruption in phone service, physical assaults, harassment of relatives, suspicious acts of vandalism and theft, and slander campaigns in the press. It further noted that, according to it, the Government tolerates small opposition parties up to a point¹¹⁰. On the same subject matter, the ICJ¹¹¹ noted that the Government continued to subject human rights defenders and activists to harassment and intimidation with the consent and de facto complicity of the judiciary which is under the control of the executive branch.

30. In its contribution, HRW¹¹² indicated that in July 2007 President Ben Ali pardoned or conditionally released 21 political prisoners, and another ten in November and that most were leaders of the banned Islamist party an-Nahdha who had been in prison since the early 1990s, when a military court convicted 265 party members and sympathizers on dubious charges of plotting to topple the state. Also, according to Islamic Human Rights Commission¹¹³, An-Nahdha leaders in exile have always denied these charges and insist that their organization believes in bringing about change through peaceful and democratic means. Furthermore, AI¹¹⁴ reported that despite the release of some 100 political prisoners in recent years, hundreds more continue to be imprisoned, including scores who have been held since the early 1990s after being convicted of membership in Ennahda, an Islamist organization that is banned in Tunisia and that the Government continues to deny the existence of political prisoners or prisoners of conscience, describing them as ordinary criminal prisoners, and has previously banned demonstrations highlighting their plight and calling for their release. A similar concern on political prisoners was raised by the International PEN¹¹⁵ which recommended to the Tunisian authorities to release all prisoners of opinion held for their religious and political beliefs and who never advocated or used violence.

31. Recommendations for the Government were made to address those issues by AI¹¹⁶ which called on the Tunisian Government to uphold the country's obligations under both national law and international human rights law and standards and to lift restriction arbitrarily imposed on former political prisoners. It also called on the Tunisian authorities to amend or repeal all laws that continue to allow prison sentences for the peaceful exercise of the right to freedom of expression, association or assembly and to release immediately and unconditionally all prisoners of conscience. It also calls for effective measures to put an end to restrictions imposed on human rights organizations and to stop the harassment and intimidation of human rights defenders, journalists and others. The FIDH/CNLT/LTDH¹¹⁷ and Front Line¹¹⁸ have formulated similar recommendations. The latter further urged the Tunisian authorities to invite the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders to undertake a country visit. HRW¹¹⁹ also recommended that the authorities should cease the politically motivated withholding of legal recognition to human rights and other civil society organization that are likely to be critical of government policies and that it should lift arbitrarily travel restrictions and cease human rights defenders' harassment of persons who collect and disseminate information on Tunisia's human rights record. It further urged the Government to allow all independent media and journalists to operate freely and cease blocking websites because they criticize government policies. A similar recommendation was made by the International PEN¹²⁰ and the OMCT¹²¹.

7. Human rights and counter-terrorism

32. Concerns were expressed by AHR¹²² in its contribution with respect to the implementation of the 2003 Law on counter-terrorism. Those concerns were echoed by AI¹²³ for which, the very broad definition of what may constitute terrorist activity and the very

broad penalization of terrorist-related offences, undermine and excessively restrict human rights and fundamental freedoms. According to HRW¹²⁴, its definition, like that found in the Penal Code, encompasses “acts of incitement to racial or religious hatred or fanaticism regardless of the means employed,” thereby leaving open the possibility of prosecuting political opinion or association as crimes of terrorism. Also, HRW¹²⁵ stated that since the enactment of the law, authorities have rounded up hundreds of youths in towns around the country and charged them under its provisions and that the government never accused the majority of those whom it subsequently convicted of having planned or committed specific acts of violence, rather, it charged them with planning to join jihadist movements abroad or inciting others to join. Similar concerns were raised by AI¹²⁶ but also by the FIDH/CNLT/LTDH¹²⁷ which further indicated that according to it, la lutte contre le terrorisme est caractérisée par deux traits principaux: son instrumentalisation comme arme de répression contre tout mouvement de protestation indépendant du gouvernement et le recours à la torture. The FIDH/CNLT/LTDH¹²⁸ also reported that tous les acteurs de la société civile sont visés : défenseurs des droits de l'Homme, journalistes, militants étudiants, cadres des partis politiques d'opposition, avocats, etc and that, cette « lutte contre terrorisme » a également conduit à une recrudescence des actes de torture. On the latter point, a similar concern was raised by Vérité-Action¹²⁹.

33. Also, on the same subject matter, according to AI¹³⁰, those convicted have been sentenced to long prison terms after grossly unfair trials, including before military courts and that many defendants have been convicted largely or exclusively on the basis of confessions which they allege were obtained through torture or ill-treatment and that access by defense lawyers to their clients has been increasingly curtailed in terrorism-related cases”. Similar concern was reported by AHR¹³¹. The FIDH/CNLT/LTDH¹³² further reported that de nombreuses violations des droits humains ont été enregistrées : arrestations sans mandat et en dehors des horaires prescrits par la loi, faux procès-verbaux visant à prolonger les délais de garde à vue, détentions au secret, refus d'informer les familles sur le sort des personnes arrêtées. Plusieurs fois les familles des accusés, parfois des mineurs, ont été pris comme otages dans les cas où la personne recherchée était hors de son domicile.

34. Recommendations for the Government were made to address those issues by AI¹³³ which called for the 2003 Anti-Terrorism legislation to be reformed to comply with the Tunisia's international human rights obligations, especially its expansive definition of terrorism and terrorism-related offences, and also called those accused under the anti-terrorism law and on other charges to receive fair trials in line with international standards. HRW¹³⁴ also recommended that, in keeping with its obligations as a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the government of Tunisia should amend the 2003 anti-terror law in order to modify those articles that threaten fundamental human rights, such as the right to freedom of expression. In addition, the Government should ensure thorough investigations into allegations of serious violations of the law in the treatment of pre-trial suspects, including allegations of torture and mistreatment and the holding of detainees in pre-trial custody longer than the maximum period provided by law. The ICJ¹³⁵ urged the Government to refrain from using the anti-terrorism laws to limit the enjoyment of essential freedoms and rights such as the rights to the freedom of speech and association, and make sure that detainees and prisoners are not subject to torture, ill treatment, arbitrary and administrative detention. The FIDH/CNLT/LTDH¹³⁶ recommended to veiller dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre de la loi anti-terroriste à respecter ses obligations internationales en matière de protection internationale des droits de l'Homme, et notamment les dispositions de la Convention contre la torture et autres peines ou traitements cruels, inhumains ou dégradants qui prévoit dans son article 2 la prohibition de la torture en toute circonstance.

III. ACHIEVEMENTS, BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

35. The Tunisian Mothers' Association¹³⁷ indicated, in its contribution, that the mechanisms as designed and implemented by the Government prove to have a positive impact on the development that characterizes women's presence in the ladder of educational level subsequently, in the labour market's as well as in the decision making field. Furthermore, the Tunisian Mothers' Association¹³⁸ also welcomed the fact that Tunisian women's place was deeply consolidated by the humanitarian revolutionary decision taken on 7th November 2007, which endowed the imprisoned pregnant and the breast-feeding mothers with the right to spend the period of punishment in special institutions so as to provide them as well as their children with protection and full human dignity.

36. The Comité Supérieur des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés Fondamentales¹³⁹ also noted that concrétisant le principe de l'interdépendance des droits de l'homme, leur complémentarité et leur indivisibilité, la Tunisie a réalisé des acquis incontestables en matière de lutte contre la pauvreté et de protection des catégories sociales vulnérables, ce qui a permis, notamment, de ramener le taux de pauvreté à moins de 4 per cent grâce aux programmes réalisés à cette fin, en l'occurrence le Fond National de Solidarité 26-26. L'expérience tunisienne a été, à cet égard, largement appréciée par la communauté internationale à travers l'adoption par une résolution de l'Assemblée Générale de l'ONU de la proposition tunisienne relative à la création du Fonds Mondial de Solidarité pour la lutte contre la pauvreté. Furthermore, according to the Association Tunisienne pour la Protection de la Nature et de l'Environnement¹⁴⁰, l'Etat tunisien, conscient du fait que la pauvreté et le chômage des jeunes pourraient constituer un frein contre la jouissance des autres droits, a développé une politique volontariste pour venir en aide aux jeunes et lutter contre la pauvreté. Des instruments qui ont montré leur efficacité ont été créés, parmi eux le programme de solidarité 2626 qui a changé la physionomie du monde rural dans plusieurs régions du pays, la Banque Tunisienne de solidarité, l'exonération des charges sociales, etc..

IV. KEY NATIONAL PRIORITIES, INITIATIVES AND COMMITMENTS

[n/a]

V. CAPACITY BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

[n/a]

Notes

^{1/} The following stakeholders have made a submission (all original submissions are available in full text on: www.ohchr.org):

Civil Society:

AKHR: Al Karama for Human Rights*;

AI : Amnesty International* ;

ARSIC : Association de Recherches en Sciences de l'Information et de la Communication ;

APT : Association des Parlementaires Tunisiens* ;

ATUCOM : Association Tunisienne de Communication* ;

ATCT : Association Tunisienne de la Culture Numérique ;

ATDE : Association Tunisienne des Droits de l'Enfant ;

ATSIDA : Association Tunisienne de lutte contre les maladies sexuellement transmissibles et le SIDA* ;

ATSN : Association Tunisienne de Solidarité Numérique ;

ATM : Association Tunisienne des Mères ;

ATIM : Association Tunisienne d'Internet et de Multimédia ;

ATTR : Association Tunisienne pour le développement de la Technologie numérique et des Ressources humaines ;

ATLAS : Association Tunisienne pour l'Auto-Développement et la Solidarité ;

ATPNE : Association Tunisienne pour la Protection de la Nature et de l'Environnement* ;

ATVT : Association tunisienne pour les victimes de terrorisme ;

CMA : Congrès Mondial Amazigh ;

FTSS : Fédération de Tunis pour la Solidarité Social ;

FIDH/CNLT/LTDH : Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme*/Conseil national pour les libertés en Tunisie/Ligue tunisienne des droits de l'Homme, joint submission ;

FL: Front Line Defenders of Human Rights defenders - International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders*;

GIECP: Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children;

HRW: Human Rights Watch*;

ILGA: (ILGA-Europe*, Pan African ILGA, Coalition of African Lesbians, The Rainbow Project, International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission and ARC International), joint submission;

ICJ: International Commission of Jurists*;

PEN: International PEN*, International Publishers' Association*, World Press Freedom Committee*;

IHRC: Islamic Human Rights Commission;

La Fondation El Kef pour le Développement Régional ;

ONET : Organisation Nationale de l'Enfance Tunisienne* ;

Organisation Tunisienne de Défense du Consommateur ;

Organisation Tunisienne de l'Education de la Famille* ;

Organisation Tunisienne des Jeunes Médecins Sans Frontières* (Association Tunisienne des Diabétiques) ;

Panafrican Federation of Disable Peoples;

RSF: Reporters sans Frontières*;

Tamazgha;

TMG: Tunisia Monitoring Group;

Union Nationale de la Femme Tunisienne* ;

Union Tunisienne d'Aide aux Insuffisants Mentaux ;

VA : Vérité Action ;

OMCT: World Organisation Against Torture*;

National Human Rights Institution : CSDHLFT : Comité Supérieur des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés Fondamentales de Tunisie

NB: * NGOs with ECOSOC status; ** National Human Rights Institution with A status.

²/ Comité Supérieur des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés fondamentales, contribution for the UPR, pages 1 and 2.

³/ Association Tunisienne des Droits de l'Enfant (ATDE), contribution to the UPR, page 2.

⁴/ Association Tunisienne des Droits de l'Enfant (ATDE), contribution to the UPR, pages 2 and 3.

⁵/ Tunisian Mothers Association, contribution for the UPR, page 2 and Fédération de Tunis de Solidarité Sociale (FTSS) page 4 and 5.

⁶/ Association Tunisienne de lutte contre les maladies sexuellement transmissibles et le SIDA (ATSIDA), contribution to the UPR, page4.

⁷/ Association Tunisienne de Communication (ATUCOM), contribution for the UPR, page 2.

⁸/ Association de Recherches en Sciences de l'Information (ARSIC), contribution for the UPR, page2.

⁹/ Union Tunisienne d'Aide aux Insuffisants Mentaux, contribution to the UPR, pages 1 and 2.

- ¹⁰/ Congrès Mondial Amazigh (CMA), contribution for the UPR, page 4.
- ¹¹/ Tamazgha, contribution for the UPR, pages 3 and 8.
- ¹²/ Congrès Mondial Amazigh (CMA), contribution for the UPR, page 4.
- ¹³/ Tamazgha, contribution for the UPR, pages 2 and 4.
- ¹⁴/ Congrès Mondial Amazigh (CMA), contribution for the UPR, pages 2 and 3.
- ¹⁵/ Congrès Mondial Amazigh (CMA), contribution for the UPR, pages 4 and 5.
- ¹⁶/ Tamazgha, contribution for the UPR, page 6.
- ¹⁷/ Organisation Mondiale contre la Torture (OMCT), contribution for the UPR, page 11
- ¹⁸/ Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH), the Conseil National pour les Libertés en Tunisie (CNLT) and the Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), joint contribution for the UPR, page 5.
- ¹⁹/ Organisation Mondiale contre la Torture (OMCT), contribution for the UPR, page 12.
- ²⁰/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, pages 2 and 3.
- ²¹/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 5.
- ²²/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page.1.
- ²³/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 3.
- ²⁴/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 3.
- ²⁵/ AI, p.3. For information on individual cases, see OMCT, p.11; IHRC, p.1; VA, p.1.
- ²⁶/ Vérité-Action, contribution to the UPR pages 1 to 4.
- ²⁷/ Al Karama, contribution for the UPR, pages 4 and 5.
- ²⁸/ Islamic Human Rights Council, contribution to the UPR page 1.
- ²⁹/ Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH), the Conseil National pour les Libertés en Tunisie (CNLT) and the Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), joint contribution for the UPR, page 6. For information on individual cases, see Al Karama, contribution for the UPR, page 6.
- ³⁰/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR pages 2 and 3.
- ³¹/ International Publisher's Association and World Press Committee (International PEN), report of the Tunisia monitoring group, April 2007, contribution to the UPR, page 16.
- ³²/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 3.
- ³³/ Vérité-Action, contribution to the UPR page 5.
- ³⁴/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, pages 3 and 4.

³⁵/ Organisation Mondiale contre la Torture (OMCT), contribution for the UPR, page 12.

³⁶/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 2.

³⁷/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 3.

³⁸/ Comité Supérieur des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés fondamentales, contribution for the UPR, page 4.

³⁹/ Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIECP), contribution for the UPR, page 2.

⁴⁰/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, pages 1.

⁴¹/ Organisation Mondiale contre la Torture (OMCT), contribution for the UPR, page 12.

⁴²/ International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), contribution for the UPR, pages 1 and 2.

⁴³/ Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH), the Conseil National pour les Libertés en Tunisie (CNLT) and the Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), joint contribution for the UPR, pages 1 and 2.

⁴⁴/ International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), contribution for the UPR, page 2.

⁴⁵/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, pages 1.

⁴⁶/ Front Line (FL), contribution for the UPR, page 4.

⁴⁷/ Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH), the Conseil National pour les Libertés en Tunisie (CNLT) and the Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), joint contribution for the UPR, pages 1 and 2.

⁴⁸/ International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), contribution for the UPR, page 1.

⁴⁹/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, pages 1 and 2.

⁵⁰/ Al Karama, contribution for the UPR, page 3.

⁵¹/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 4.

⁵²/ Al Karama, contribution for the UPR, page 3.

⁵³/ Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH), the Conseil National pour les Libertés en Tunisie (CNLT) and the Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), joint contribution for the UPR, pages 1 and 2.

⁵⁴/ Organisation Mondiale contre la Torture (OMCT), contribution for the UPR, page 11.

⁵⁵/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 2.

⁵⁶/ International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), contribution for the UPR, page 1.

⁵⁷/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 1.

⁵⁸/ Al Karama, contribution for the UPR, page 5.

⁵⁹/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 2.

⁶⁰/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 3.

⁶¹/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 5.

⁶²/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 4.

⁶³/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 5.

⁶⁴/ Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH), the Conseil National pour les Libertés en Tunisie (CNLT) and the Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), joint contribution for the UPR, page 6.

⁶⁵/ International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), contribution for the UPR, page 2.

⁶⁶/ Organisation Mondiale contre la Torture (OMCT), contribution for the UPR, page 12.

⁶⁷/ International Lesbian and Gay Association, (IGLA), contribution to the UPR, page 1.

⁶⁸/ Front Line (FL), contribution for the UPR, page 5.

⁶⁹/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 3.

⁷⁰/ Al Karama for Human Rights, contribution for the UPR, page 5.

⁷¹/ Islamic Human Rights Council, contribution to the UPR page 1.

⁷²/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 5.

⁷³/ Association de Recherches en Science de l'Information et de la Communication, contribution for the UPR, page 2.

⁷⁴/ Front Line (FL), contribution for the UPR, page 5.

⁷⁵/ Front Line (FL), contribution for the UPR, page 2.

⁷⁶/ Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH), the Conseil National pour les Libertés en Tunisie (CNLT) and the Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), joint contribution for the UPR, pages 3 and 4.

⁷⁷/ International Publisher's Association and World Press Committee (International PEN), report of the Tunisia monitoring group, April 2007, contribution to the UPR, pages 14 - 16.

⁷⁸/ Reporter without Border, contribution for the UPR, page 1.

⁷⁹/ Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH), the Conseil National pour les Libertés en Tunisie (CNLT) and the Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), joint contribution for the UPR, pages 3 and 4.

⁸⁰/ Al Karama for Human Rights, contribution for the UPR, page 5.

⁸¹/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 4.

⁸²/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 3.

⁸³/ Organisation Mondiale contre la Torture (OMCT), contribution for the UPR, page 12.

⁸⁴/ Reporter without Border, contribution for the UPR, page 1.

⁸⁵/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 3.

⁸⁶/ Front Line (FL), contribution for the UPR, page 5.

⁸⁷/ Al Karama for Human Rights, contribution for the UPR, page 5.

⁸⁸/ International Publisher's Association and World Press Committee (International PEN), report of the Tunisia monitoring group, April 2007, contribution to the UPR, pages 7 and 8.

⁸⁹/ Organisation Mondiale contre la Torture (OMCT), contribution for the UPR, page 12.

⁹⁰/ Front Line (FL), contribution for the UPR, page 2.

⁹¹/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 2.

⁹²/ International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), contribution for the UPR, page 1.

⁹³/ Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH), the Conseil National pour les Libertés en Tunisie (CNLT) and the Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), joint contribution for the UPR, page 4.

⁹⁴/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 2.

⁹⁵/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 2.

⁹⁶/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 2.

⁹⁷/ Front Line (FL), contribution for the UPR, pages 1 and 2.

⁹⁸/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 1.

⁹⁹/ Front Line (FL), contribution for the UPR, pages 1 and 2.

¹⁰⁰/ Organisation Mondiale contre la Torture (OMCT), contribution for the UPR, page 12.

¹⁰¹/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 2.

¹⁰²/ Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH), the Conseil National pour les Libertés en Tunisie (CNLT) and the Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), joint contribution for the UPR, page 3.

¹⁰³/ Al Karama for Human Rights, contribution for the UPR, page 5.

¹⁰⁴/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 2.

¹⁰⁵/ Front Line (FL), contribution for the UPR, page 1.

¹⁰⁶/ International Publisher's Association and World Press Committee (International PEN), report of the Tunisia monitoring group, April 2007, contribution to the UPR, pages 10 to 14.

¹⁰⁷/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 2.

- ¹⁰⁸/ Organisation Mondiale contre la Torture (OMCT), contribution for the UPR, page 11.
- ¹⁰⁹/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 2.
- ¹¹⁰/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 3.
- ¹¹¹/ International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), contribution for the UPR, page 1.
- ¹¹²/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 1.
- ¹¹³/ Islamic Human Rights Council, contribution to the UPR page 1.
- ¹¹⁴/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 3.
- ¹¹⁵/ International Publisher's Association and World Press Committee (International PEN), report of the Tunisia monitoring group, April 2007, contribution to the UPR, page 5.
- ¹¹⁶/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 5.
- ¹¹⁷/ Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH), the Conseil National pour les Libertés en Tunisie (CNLT) and the Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), joint contribution for the UPR, page 6.
- ¹¹⁸/ Front Line (FL), contribution for the UPR, page 5.
- ¹¹⁹/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 2.
- ¹²⁰/ International Publisher's Association and World Press Committee (International PEN), report of the Tunisia monitoring group, April 2007, contribution to the UPR, page 5.
- ¹²¹/ Organisation Mondiale contre la Torture (OMCT), contribution for the UPR, page 12.
- ¹²²/ Al Karama for Human Rights, contribution for the UPR, pages 2 - 3.
- ¹²³/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 1.
- ¹²⁴/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 4.
- ¹²⁵/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 4.
- ¹²⁶/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 2.
- ¹²⁷/ Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH), the Conseil National pour les Libertés en Tunisie (CNLT) and the Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), joint contribution for the UPR, pages 4 - 5.
- ¹²⁸/ Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH), the Conseil National pour les Libertés en Tunisie (CNLT) and the Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), joint contribution for the UPR, pages 5 - 6.
- ¹²⁹/ Vérité-Action, contribution to the UPR page 2.
- ¹³⁰/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 3
- ¹³¹/ Al Karama for Human Rights, contribution for the UPR, pages 3 and 4.

¹³²/ Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH), the Conseil National pour les Libertés en Tunisie (CNLT) and the Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), joint contribution for the UPR, page 5.

¹³³/ Amnesty International (AI), contribution for the UPR, page 5.

¹³⁴/ Human Rights Watch, contribution to the UPR page 4.

¹³⁵/ International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), contribution for the UPR, pages 2 and 3.

¹³⁶/ Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH), the Conseil National pour les Libertés en Tunisie (CNLT) and the Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH), joint contribution for the UPR, page 6.

¹³⁷/ Tunisian Mothers' Association, contribution to the UPR, page 2.

¹³⁸/ Tunisian Mothers' Association, contribution to the UPR, page 3.

¹³⁹/ Comité Supérieur des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés fondamentales, contribution for the UPR, page 3.

¹⁴⁰/ Association Tunisienne pour la protection de la nature et de l'Environnement de la Nature et de l'Environnement, contribution to the UPR, page 2.