



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
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Tunisia

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Religious Laws

Islam has a constitutional role in Tunisia, where the 2022 constitution mandates that the president be a Muslim and declares the state to be a part of the "Islamic nation." However, as long as they do not jeopardize public order, the constitution also protects the freedom of conscience, belief, and religious practice.

Religious norms are reflected in certain laws. For instance, serving alcohol to Muslims is illegal under Penal Code Article 317. Additionally, insulting religion is one of the "offenses against sacred values" that are illegal and carry a possible jail sentence or fine. Marriage laws and other civil status laws typically adhere to more secular legal codes, though there have been notable changes to permit Muslim women to wed non-Muslims in specific circumstances. Tunisia has long been one of the Muslim-majority nations to formally outlaw polygamy.

In practice, some restrictions affect religious minorities: building places of worship, legal recognition, or burial rights face administrative obstacles. Societal pressure also plays a role in limiting religious freedom especially for converts or minority faiths.

Read more

https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mariage_en_Tunisie
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pr%C3%A9sident_de_la_R%C3%A9publique_tunisienne#Conditions_de_candidature
<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/conseils-aux-voyageurs/cons-eils-par-pays-destination/tunisie/>
<https://www.jurisitetunisie.com/tunisie/codes/cp/cp1300.htm>



Internet Freedoms

Tunisia has recently seen a strong erosion of internet freedoms under President Kaïs Saïed. Authorities are using laws like Decree-Law 2022-54 on cybercrime to prosecute social media users, journalists and activists for "fake news," criticism of the president, or "offending public morals." In recent days, a man was first sentenced to death for Facebook posts criticizing President Saïed. He later, due to international pressure was pardoned and has been released. In general, Tunisia recently has been doing a crackdown on media freedom as well as freedom of expression, which has been noticeable on internet policies as well.

Read more

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2025/10/7/tunisia-pardons-man-sentenced-to-death-over-facebook-posts>
<https://legislation-securite.tn/latest-laws/decret-loi-n-2022-54-du-13-septembre-2022-relatif-a-la-lutte-contre-les-infractions-se-rapportant-aux-systemes-d-information-et-de-communication/>
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/05/tunisia-authorities-escalate-clampdown-on-media-freedom-of-expression/>

