

TUNISIA

Continent: Africa

Population: 11.9 million

[Life Expectancy \(at Birth\)](#): 77.4

Governance System: Unitary Presidential Republic

Capital: Tunis

Area: 155,360 km²

Major Languages: Arabic, French

GDP (2021): 46,840 US\$ millions

Select Global Rankings

[Human Development Index](#): 97th

[Fragile States Index - Inverted](#): 87th

[Soft Power 30 rank](#): NR

[Human Freedom Index](#): 116th

[World Happiness Ranking](#): 120th

[Good Country Index](#): 47th

Elite Sport System Rankings

[Global Cup Ranking](#): 48th

[Per Capita Cup Ranking](#): NR

[Olympic Medals – Summer '20](#): 2 (66th)

[Olympic Medals – Winter '22](#): 0 (NR)

Football/World Cup Profile

[FIFA Region](#): CAF

[FIFA Ranking](#): 30

World Cup Appearances: 5

Best World Cup Performance(s): Group Stage

Qualification: CAF 3rd Round winners

[World Cup Group](#): D

Last World Cup Appearance: 2018

TUNISIA in INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (by Manel Miaadi)

Tunisia it's a locality of the Maghrib region of North Africa, bordered by Algeria to the west and southwest, Libya to the southeast, and the Mediterranean to the north and east. Starting in early antiquity, Tunisia was populated by the endemic Imazighen. Phoenicians began to arrive within the twelfth century BC, establishing many settlements, of which Carthage emerged as the most powerful by the seventh century BC. Carthage was a significant mercantile empire and a military rival to the Roman Republic till 146 BC. Therefore, the Tunisian national team was named the Eagles of Carthage.

In 2011, the Tunisian Revolution, that was triggered by discontentedness with the dearth of freedom and democracy beneath the 24-year rule of President Zine El Abidine ben Ali, overthrew his regime and catalyzed the broader Arab Spring movement across the region. That is why, from 2014 to 2020, Tunisia was the only democratic state in the Arab World, according to [the economic expert Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index](#). it's one among the few countries in Africa ranking high in the Human Development Index, with one of the best per capita incomes on the continent and Tunisia has the strongest currency in Africa (the Tunisian dinar). Tunisia is well integrated into the international

community. it's a member of the United Nations, the Arab League, La Francophonie, the OIC, the COMESA, the African Union, the Non-Aligned Movement, the International Criminal Court, and therefore the cluster of 77, among others. It maintains shut economic and political relations with some European countries notably with France and Italy because of their geographical proximity. The African country also has an association agreement with the European Union and has earned the status of a significant non-NATO ally of the United States.

Historically, Tunisia was a Roman colony after the fall of Carthage after losing the Third Punic War, then the Arabs established Kairouan in the year 670 AD as its capital, then it became an Ottoman colony from 1534 to 1881, then a French colony from 1881 to 1956, and so the Tunisian people are considered a social mosaic, as they are a mixture of several races: Berbers, Phoenicians, Romans, Arabs and Ottomans... .

In the field of human rights, Tunisia is the first country in the world to abolish slavery in 1846.

In the sports field, the Tunisian national team has achieved:

- Football: 1 African cup (2004) also the first African team to win a World Cup match in 1978
- Handball: 10 African cups (Tunisia is the country that has won the most titles) also achieved fourth place in the World Cup as its best result in 2005, and the World Cup was organized in Tunisia in 2005
- Basketball: 3 African cups
- Tunisia at the Olympics: Gold: 5, Silver :3, Bronze :7

Also, Tunisia has 8 properties inscribed on the World Heritage List ([UNESCO](#)) they are:

- Amphitheatre of El Jem (1979)
- Archaeological Site of Carthage (1979)
- Dougga/Thugga (1997)
- Kairouan (1988)
- Medina of Sousse (1988)
- Medina of Tunis (1979)
- Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis (1985, 1986)
- Ichkeul National Park (1980)

In the field of government and politic: Tunisia is a representative democracy and a republic with a president serving as head of state, a first-rate minister as head of government, a unicameral parliament, and a civil law court system. The Constitution of Republic of Tunisia guarantees rights for women. The variety of legalized political parties

in Tunisia has matured significantly since the revolution. There are currently over a hundred legal parties, the Tunisian system is heavily influenced by French civil law

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