



TUNISIA

LEGAL & TAX FRAMEWORK FOR INVESTMENT — SEPTEMBER 2026 EDITION

A southern-Mediterranean economy closely integrated into European value chains, Tunisia combines an industrial **subcontracting** tradition (automotive components, aerospace, electrical), a dynamic **offshoring** sector and a skilled French-speaking workforce. **Tunisia is not an OHADA member**: company law, accounting and arbitration follow a **national** framework. The dinar is not freely convertible: foreign-exchange rules are central to any project. This factsheet summarises the data relevant to an entry decision.

POPULATION

~12.4 M

2026 est. (Worldometer)

CURRENCY

DINAR · TND

Not freely convertible (BCT)

GDP GROWTH

~2.1%

2026f (IMF) · 2.5% in 2025 (INS)

INFLATION

~6.5%

2026f (IMF) · ~5.3% in 2025

GDP PER CAPITA

≈ \$4,664

2025 (IMF)

HEAD OF STATE

K. SAIED

Kais Saied — President since 2019

CAPITAL

TUNIS

Main economic and administrative hub

BUSINESS FRAMEWORK

NATIONAL

Non-OHADA — CSC, SCE, CCAT

STRENGTHS

INDUSTRY & OFFSHORING

Auto/aero subcontracting · digital

SUBCONTRACTING, OFFSHORING AND PROXIMITY TO EUROPE

Tunisia relies on a dense export base — **automotive wiring and components, aerospace**, electrical equipment, textiles — integrated into European supply chains, and on a growing **digital services** sector. The **2016-71 Investment Law** (grants, tax benefits, FIPA and TIA) and the **fully-exporting company** regime shape investor access. The 2026 Finance Act increased the tax burden on certain sectors (permanent 4% contribution), and the Foreign Exchange Code reform, under parliamentary review, has not been adopted: FX management remains the common thread of any Tunisian project.

A NATIONAL BUSINESS-LAW FRAMEWORK

- ▶ **National law (non-OHADA).** Company law: **Commercial Companies Code**; security interests, contracts and insolvency under Tunisian law.
- ▶ **Arbitration.** **Arbitration Code (1993)**; Tunis Conciliation and Arbitration Centre (**CCAT**). Party to the **New York Convention** (1967) and the **ICSID Convention** (1966).
- ▶ **Accounting.** **Système Comptable des Entreprises (SCE)**.
- ▶ Member of the **African Union, AfCFTA, WTO**; association agreement with the EU.

COMMON COMPANY FORMS

FORM	MIN. CAPITAL
SA	TND 5,000 (50,000 if public offering) · 7 shareholders min.
SARL (LLC)	Freely set by the by-laws
SUARL	Freely set by the by-laws
Branch	Attached to the foreign company

CSC, Arts. 160-161 (SA) and 92 (SARL). Investment promotion: FIPA and Tunisia Investment Authority (TIA).

TAX REGIME — KEY POINTS

TAX	RATE	NOTES
Corporate income tax (CIT)	20%	Standard since the 2025 Finance Act. 10% (certain activities); 35% (telecoms, car dealers, large retail...); 40% (banks, finance, insurance). Minimum tax: 0.2% of local turnover.
Contributions (2026 FA)	4%	Permanent 4% contribution on taxable profit (min. TND 10,000): banks, financial institutions, insurers, telecoms, car dealers. 2026 solidarity contribution: 4% or 3%.
VAT	19%	Standard rate; reduced rates of 13% and 7% depending on goods and services.
Withholding (non-residents)	15%	Services and royalties: 15% (25% if privileged tax regime). Dividends: 10%. Interest: 20%. Reduced by treaty.
Tax treaties	FRANCE	France–Tunisia treaty signed 28/05/1973 (in force 1975) and a broad treaty network.

Sources: 2026 Finance Act (Law 2025-17 of 12/12/2025) · PwC Worldwide Tax Summaries — Tunisia (29/06/2026) · Deloitte (2026 FA).

ATTRACTIVE SECTORS

- ▶ **Industrial subcontracting** — auto components, wiring, aerospace, electrical.
- ▶ **Offshoring & digital** — service centres, engineering, software.
- ▶ **Textiles & apparel** — historic export sector.
- ▶ **Agrifood** — olive oil, dates, citrus.
- ▶ **Tourism, health & pharma** — installed capacity, regional demand.

INVESTMENT INCENTIVES

- ▶ **2016-71 Investment Law** — grants (regional, value-added, sustainable, employment) and tax benefits.
- ▶ **FIPA and TIA** — support and granting of benefits.
- ▶ **Fully-exporting companies** — dedicated customs and tax framework.

FOREIGN-EXCHANGE REGULATION

- ▶ **Non-convertible dinar.** FX operations and transfers controlled by the **BCT**, via authorisations or approved intermediaries.
- ▶ **Repatriation.** Possible for non-residents provided the initial investment was made in foreign currency and duly declared.
- ▶ **Reform.** New Foreign Exchange Code under parliamentary review since October 2025, **not adopted as of 30/09/2026**; the 1976 Code still applies.

SECURING THE INVESTMENT

In Tunisia, a successful entry depends on mastering the national framework and, above all, on anticipating foreign-exchange rules.

THE UGGC ANGLE — SECURING THE INVESTMENT

- § **Arbitration** — CCAT and the Arbitration Code; New York Convention for enforcing awards, ICSID for investor-state disputes.
- § **Exchange & repatriation** — invest in foreign currency and document every flow from the outset.
- § **Structuring & tax** — company form, export regime, sector rates and the 4% contribution, tax treaties.
- § **Governance & compliance** — company law, SCE, mandatory e-invoicing of services (2026 FA).

UGGC Africa supports you in Tunisia through its pan-African platform — africa@uggc.com.

Disclaimer. This factsheet is provided for general information, as of September 2026; it does not constitute legal or tax advice and cannot bind UGGC Africa. Figures come from public sources and may change (finance acts, Foreign Exchange Code reform). Any investment decision should be the subject of a tailored analysis.

Sources: IMF (WEO April 2026) · INS · Worldometer · Commercial Companies Code (CMF) · 2026 Finance Act (Law 2025-17) · PwC Worldwide Tax Summaries — Tunisia (29/06/2026) · BCT (bct.gov.tn) · FIPA/TIA · UNCITRAL · ICSID. uggcafrica.com.