



2017–2018 Minerals Yearbook

TUNISIA [ADVANCE RELEASE]

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF TUNISIA

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Note: In this chapter, information for 2017 is followed by information for 2018.

Tunisia supplied the world with cement, gypsum, phosphate rock, phosphate-based products, and salt. The country was the world's eighth-ranked producer of phosphate rock in 2017. Other mineral commodities, which were exported by Tunisia in modest quantities, included aluminum fluoride, crude petroleum, iron and steel, and refined petroleum products. The country's mineral commodity imports included ammonia, coal, and sulfur for processing of fertilizers and phosphoric acid, crude petroleum for refining, feldspar and kaolin for the ceramic industry, fluorite for aluminum fluoride manufacturing, and iron and steel products for the construction and industry sectors (National Institute of Statistics, 2017, p. 45–46; Jasinski, 2019).

Minerals in the National Economy

The real gross domestic product (GDP) of Tunisia increased by 1.9% in 2017 compared with an increase of 1.0% in 2016. The country's nominal GDP was \$39.9 billion in 2017. The contribution of the hydrocarbon and mining sector was 3.2% of the GDP in 2017 compared with 3.3% of the GDP in 2016. The real value-added growth of the hydrocarbon sector was –11.1% in 2017 compared with 7.2% in 2016, and that of the mining sector was 10.1% in 2017 compared with 6.4% in 2016. The real value-added growth of the chemical industries, which included chemicals and fertilizers manufacturing, was –1.9% in 2017 compared with 13.2% in 2016. The energy and mining sector lost 3,600 jobs in 2017 compared with 4,800 jobs created in 2016 (Central Bank of Tunisia, 2018, p. 23, 25, 30; National Institute of Statistics, 2018, p. 77).

According to Central Bank of Tunisia, foreign direct investment (FDI) flows into Tunisia increased to \$880 million in 2017 from \$786 million in 2016. In 2017, 38% of the FDI went to the energy sector compared with 42% in 2016. The share of FDI in the manufacturing industry (which includes cement production) and the fertilizer industry was 46%. Of the FDI that was destined for the manufacturing industry, 12% went to the mechanical, metallic, and metallurgic sector and 11% went to the building materials sector. The Government established a new agency called the High Investment Council in 2016 to administer a new investment law, which removed profit taxes on major investment projects for 10 years and gave foreign investors more flexibility in transferring funds out of the country (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2017, p. 43–45; Central Bank of Tunisia, 2018, p. 52–53; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2018, p. 158, 184).

Government Policies and Programs

Tunisia's mining code (law No. 2003–30 of April 28, 2003) regulates mining activities in the country, including prospecting, exploration, and production. Mines are state-owned properties

in Tunisia, and they are regulated by the Office National des Mines (ONM) [National Office of Mines], which also conducts geologic research, prepares geologic and geophysical maps, and promotes private ownership of mines. The ONM functions under the Ministry of Industry and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MISMSE). The mining code sets a tax rate of 25% on profits from mining operations but includes a 5-year tax holiday that starts at the beginning of mine production (National Office of Mines, 2017).

More than 100 valid permits had been issued by the MISMSE by yearend 2017. They included exploration permits and mining permits for barite, bentonite, calcium carbonate, gypsum, iron ore, lead, phosphate rock, salt, and zinc (Sharif, 2016, p. 454–455; 2018, p. 11, 17).

Production of crude petroleum and natural gas is governed by the hydrocarbon code (law No. 9 of September 14, 1985, and law No. 99–93 of August 17, 1999) and its amendments. Law No. 2002–23 of February 2002 promotes hydrocarbon production and supplements the hydrocarbon code. The hydrocarbons code allows 1 year for prospecting, a maximum of 5 years for exploration, and 30 years for production. The law reduces the corporate income tax rate to 50% from 75% if the state petroleum company of Tunisia—Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP)—holds a minimum of a 40% share in the concession (Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières, 2003, p. 15, 31, 60–61).

Production

Notable increases in Tunisia's production of mineral commodities in 2017 compared with that of 2016 included the increase in sodium tripolyphosphate, by 24%; phosphate rock, by 21%; and paraffin oil, by 20%. Notable decreases included the decrease of white spirits output, by 71%; compound (nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium) fertilizers, by 60%; naphtha, by 55%; dicalcium phosphate, by 45%; raw steel, by 46% each; gasoline, by 29%; hot-rolled steel products, by 26%; liquefied petroleum gas, by 25%; white cement, by 24%; distillate fuel oil and triple superphosphate, by 22% each; crude petroleum, by 19%; iron ore, by 16%; hyperphosphate, by 13%; and gray cement and residual fuel oil, by 10% each. Data on mineral production are in table 1.

Structure of the Mineral Industry

Government-owned Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa (CPG) carried out all phosphate mining and fertilizer manufacturing activities in Tunisia. Group Chimique Tunisien (GCT), which had merged with CPG in 1996, produced phosphate-based fertilizers. Tunisian Indian Fertilizers S.A. (TIFERT) was a joint venture of CPG and GCT (35% interest each) and

Coromandel International Ltd. and Gujarat State Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd. (both of India, 15% interest each). Table 2 is a list of major mineral production facilities.

Except for the Government-owned Société des Ciment d'Oum el Kélil [Oum el Kélil Cement Co.], all Tunisia's cement production was carried out by private companies. The companies included domestic as well as Italian, Portuguese, Saudi Arabian, and Spanish companies. State-owned Société Tunisienne de Sidérurgie [Tunisian Steel Manufacturing Co.] (El-Fouladh), was the main steel billet producer in the country. Société de Djebel Djerissa, which produced iron ore at its Djerissa, Hmamima, and Tamera Mines, was also owned by the Government and operated under the Mining Directorate of the MISMSSE. Privately owned steel mills produced reinforcing steel bar (table 2).

Mineral Trade

In 2017, Tunisia's exports increased to \$14.2 billion¹ from \$13.6 billion in 2016 and its imports increased to \$20.7 billion in 2017 from \$19.4 billion in 2016. The value of crude petroleum exports increased to \$853 million in 2017 from \$768 million in 2016 owing to the increase in value of crude petroleum exports. The value of phosphate rock and phosphate-based products exports decreased to \$583 million in 2017 from \$667 million in 2016 owing to lower prices on the world market. In terms of tonnage, Tunisia exported about 1.1 million metric tons (Mt) of salt, 885,000 metric tons (t) of cement, 644,000 t of phosphoric acid, 500,000 t of diammonium phosphate, 347,000 t of triple superphosphate, 44,000 t of other phosphate products, and 6,600 t of phosphate rock in 2017. The main destinations of Tunisia's exports were (in descending order of the total value of exports) France, Italy, Germany, Spain, Algeria, Libya, the United Kingdom, and the United States (National Institute of Statistics, 2018, p. 230; 2019, p. 1, 4–5, 6–7).

Tunisia's mineral commodities imports included ammonia, crude petroleum and refined petroleum products, feldspar, fluorite, kaolin, steel products, and sulfur. The origins of Tunisia's imports were mainly (in descending order of the total value of imports) Italy, France, China, Germany, Turkey, Spain, Algeria, the United States, and Russia. In 2017, Tunisia imported about 1.2 Mt of finished and semifinished steel products compared with 1.0 Mt in 2016. Steel imports included 552,000 t of ingots and semifinished steel products and 294,000 t of flat, 271,000 t of long, and 41,000 t of tubular steel products ((National Institute of Statistics, 2018, p. 1, 4–5; World Steel Association, 2018, p. 55, 60, 65, 70, 75).

Tunisia's exports to the United States increased in value to \$462 million in 2017 from \$392 million in 2016. Major mineral commodity exports included crude petroleum (valued at \$34.6 million), fuel oil (\$25.8 million), iron and steel products (\$12.4 million), bauxite and aluminum (\$3.0 million), and stone (\$0.5 million). The value of Tunisia's imports from the United States increased to \$544 million in 2017 from \$527 million in 2016. Mineral imports from the

¹Where necessary, values have been converted from Tunisian dinars (TD) to U.S. dollars (US\$) at an annual average exchange rate of TD2.15=US\$1.00 for 2016, TD2.42=US\$1.00 for 2017, and TD2.65=US\$1.00 for 2018.

United States included fuel oil (valued at \$84.7 million), chemicals (\$25.3 million), petroleum products (\$9.1 million), iron and steel products (\$6.2 million), other nonferrous metals (5.4 million), and aluminum and alumina (\$0.6 million) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2018a, b).

Commodity Review

Industrial Minerals

Gypsum.—According to Government estimates, Tunisia's gypsum reserves exceeded 65 billion metric tons (Gt). In 2017, there were in place 22 mining permission and 15 exploration permissions were issued by the Government for gypsum, 10 of which were in Tataouine Governorate. Gypsum production was estimated to be 850,000 t in 2017. Two-thirds of gypsum production was used to produce plasterboard and one-third was used for cement production. Tunisia exported about 350,000 t of plasterboard in 2017. A new 100,000-metric-ton-per-year (t/yr)-capacity gypsum mine owned by Ali Ben Hassine Bou Allagui was commissioned at Jebel Rkaiz El Beidha in Gafsa Governorate in 2016. Société Knauf les Plâtres (a subsidiary of Knauf Gips KG of Germany) was constructing a new 180,000-t/yr-capacity gypsum plant in Tataouine Governorate; the plant was expected to start production in 2018. Similarly, La Chimique de Tunisie Co. was expected to begin gypsum production in Tataouine Governorate at a 60,000-t/yr-capacity plant in 2018. Tunisia's output of gypsum was expected to increase to 1.3 metric tons per year (Mt/yr) in 2020 (table 1; Sharif, 2016, p. 459; 2018, p. 16, 18).

Phosphate Rock.—Phosphate rock production increased to 4.4 Mt in 2017 from about 3.7 Mt in 2016. CPG's output of phosphate rock, however, has not fully recovered and was still significantly less than the pre-2011 level of 8 Mt/yr. The decline in phosphate rock output, when compared with the level of production in 2011, was attributed to worker strikes and social unrest in the phosphate rock mining and processing areas and the transportation routes to them. Most of the phosphate rock output in 2017 was sold domestically to the GCT and TIFERT fertilizer manufacturing plants to meet previously contracted delivery targets of phosphate-based fertilizer and phosphoric acid (table 1; Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa, 2018; Group Chimique Tunisien, 2018; National Institute of Statistics, 2018, p. 6, 235, 244).

In 2017, the Government was focused on increasing phosphate rock output to 10 Mt by 2019 and to 15 Mt by 2021 through expansion projects at existing mines in the Metlaoui district in Gafsa Governorate and through the development of new mines in Le Kef Governorate. The Government also planned to revive the development of the Sra Ouertane phosphate rock mining and phosphate-based fertilizer manufacturing project through a public-private partnership. The project is located in Le Kef Governorate in northwestern Tunisia. Proven reserves at the project area were estimated to be more than 1 Gt at a grade of 14% P₂O₅ (Tunisia News Gazette, 2015; Ministry of Industry, Energy, and Small and Medium Enterprises, 2019, p. 59–60, 70).

Salt.—The MISMSSE expected that the country's production of sodium chloride would increase steadily to 2.4 Mt by 2020

from 1.6 Mt in 2017. In 2017, Tataouine Salt Co. produced 28,000 t of sodium sulfate from Sebkhet Oum el Khialate in southern Tunisia. Tataouine Salt has had the capacity to produce 100,000 t/yr of sodium sulfate for more than 30 years. Salt reserves at Sebkhet Oum el Khialate were estimated to be 5.7 Mt, including 2.4 Mt of solid salts. Tunisia's salt exports, which went mainly to Europe, increased to more than 1.0 Mt in 2017 compared with 862,000 t in 2016. Local consumption of sea salt averaged 175,000 t/yr (Sharif, 2016, p. 458; 2018, p. 13; National Institute of Statistics, 2018, p. 230).

MINERAL INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS IN 2018

Tunisia's real gross domestic product increased by 2.5% in 2018 compared with 1.9% in 2017. The country's nominal GDP was \$40.1 billion in 2018. The growth in the value added of the mining sector decreased by 12.9% in 2018 compared with an increase of 10.3% in 2017. The decrease was attributed to a 21% decrease in phosphate rock output in 2018 compared with a 24% increase in 2017. The value added of the natural gas and petroleum sector decreased by 2.9% in 2018 compared with a decrease of 12.3% in 2017. The energy and mining sector lost 100 jobs in 2018 compared with a loss of 3,600 jobs in 2017. Energy and lubricants exports accounted for 5.7% of the country's total exports, whereas phosphate rock and phosphate-related exports accounted for 3.4% of the total exports (table 1; Central Bank of Tunisia, 2019, p. 25, 27, 32, 51).

In 2018, the number of valid exploration permits issued by the MISMSSE increased to 81 from 58 in 2017. The new permits were to explore for silica sand (seven), calcium carbonate (four), and gypsum, lead and zinc, phosphate rock, and salt (three each). The total valid mining permits at the end of 2018 was 54 compared with 52 in 2017 (Ministry of Industry and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, 2019, p. 68–69).

In 2018, the value of Tunisia's exports increased to \$15.5 billion from \$14.2 billion in 2017. Of this total, \$879 million was for crude petroleum and refined products exports and \$415 million was for mining products. In terms of tonnage, Tunisia's exports in 2018 included 1.8 Mt each of cement and salt, 551,000 t of phosphoric acid, 326,000 t of triple superphosphate, 320,000 t of gypsum plasterboard, 252,000 t of diammonium phosphate, 26,000 t of gypsum, about 12,000 t of other phosphate products, and 800 t of phosphate rock (National Institute of Statistics, 2019, p. 232–234).

Production of iron ore (which was used mainly for cement production) at the Djerissa, the Hamima, and the Tamera Mines by Société de Djebel Djerissa was estimated to have increased by 25% in 2018 to 300,000 t from 240,000 t in 2017. The company also produced an unspecified quantity of iron ore in 2018 from the Hamima Mine at Qalat As-Sanan in Le Kef Governorate through a private operator. The decrease in iron ore production for use by El-Fouladh raw steel plant in Tunisia in recent years was attributed to the stoppage of iron carbonate (siderite) exports in 2015; the exhaustion of iron ore reserves, which were estimated to be 500,000 t in 2018; and to lower iron content in the mined ore (Ministry of Industry and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, 2019, p. 67).

Production of crude petroleum and natural gas in Tunisia had been gradually decreasing during the past 5 years. The decrease

was attributed mainly to the exhaustion of petroleum resources and to technical breakdowns at certain wells. The output of refinery products rebounded in 2018 from a significant decrease in output in 2017. Consumption of crude petroleum, natural gas, and refined products increased in 2018 compared with that of 2017 (table 1; Central Bank of Tunisia, 2019, p. 26, 27; *Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières*, 2019, p. 16, 18, 64–66).

Tunisia's phosphate rock output decreased by 24% in 2018 compared with an increase of 21% in 2017. The decrease in 2018 was attributed to continued social unrest and to worker strikes and domestic disturbances at phosphate rock mines, processing facilities, and the transportation routes to them. In 2018, Tunisia was the world's 11th-ranked producer of phosphate rock compared with the 8th ranked producer in 2017. The MISMSSE continued to implement a plan to increase phosphate rock production at the existing Oum El Khecheb Mine in the Metlaoui district in Gafsa Governorate and to develop new mines at Le Kef Governorate. The Oum El Khecheb expansion project was expected to be completed in 2019; it would increase the country's capacity by 2 Mt/yr of phosphate ore. The 600,000-t/yr-capacity Meknassi phosphate rock development project at Sidi Bouzid Governorate was expected to begin commercial production in 2022. The development of the Tozeur-Nefta deposit in Tozeur Governorate was expected to be completed by yearend 2022. The M'dhilla 2 plant development project, which would increase the plant's triple superphosphate fertilizer production capacity by 400,000 t/yr and its phosphoric acid (54% P₂O₅) production capacity by 180,000 t/yr, was expected to begin production by yearend 2019. The start of the development project had been delayed for 5 years owing to social unrest and other issues related to land acquisition (table 1; Jasinski, 2020; Ministry of Industry and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, 2019, p. 59).

In July, Celamin Holdings NL of Australia changed its name to Celamin Holdings Ltd. Celamin was awarded two permits for zinc exploration at the Djebba and the Zeflana mining sites, which cover 32 square kilometers and are located in the Atlas Zinc-Lead Province in northern Tunisia (Celamin Holdings Ltd., 2018).

Outlook

The Government continues to focus on reviving phosphate rock and phosphate-based fertilizers and chemicals manufacturing in the country by implementing several development projects, which are expected to increase the production of phosphate rock and phosphate-based products. Tunisia's salt production is expected to be 2.4 Mt/yr in the next 5 years. Outputs of other industrial minerals, such as barite, bentonite, cement, and gypsum, are also likely to increase during the next 5 years.

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TABLE 1
TUNISIA: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Thousand metric tons, gross weight, unless otherwise specified)

Commodity ²	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
METALS					
Iron ore, mine:					
Gross weight	307	285 ^r	285 ^r	240	300 ^e
Fe content	192 ^r	178 ^r	178 ^r	150	188 ^e
Steel:					
Raw steel	101	50	92	50 ^e	83
Products, hot-rolled	498	500	673	500	576
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS					
Barite	10	10 ^e	10 ^e	10 ^e	10 ^e
Cement, hydraulic:					
Gray	8,676	9,089 ^r	8,495	7,650	7,516
White	451	418	532	403	335
Total	9,100	9,500	9,000	8,000	7,800
Fertilizers:					
Compound fertilizers	23	7	30	12	31
Diammonium phosphate	584	370	570	587	361
Dicalcium phosphate	55	67	64	35	61
Hyperphosphate	8	6	23	20	4
Sodium tripolyphosphate	101	87	68	84	64
Triple superphosphate	482	262	385	301	246
Fluorspar, products, aluminum fluoride	36	37	40	41	43
Gypsum, mine	850	900	850	850 ^e	900 ^e
Lime	253	308	206	189	149
Nitrogen, products, ammonium nitrate	185	155	214	200	228
Phosphate, compounds, phosphoric acid	619	476	600	600 ³	436
Phosphate rock:					
Gross weight	3,784	3,240	3,664 ^r	4,422	3,341
P ₂ O ₅ content	1,135	972	1,060 ^{r,e}	1,282	1,000 ^e
Salt, sea salt	888	1,700	1,600 ^e	1,600 ^e	1,580 ^e
Sulfur, compounds, sulfuric acid	3,200	3,000	3,000 ^e	3,000 ^e	2,500 ^e
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS					
Natural gas:					
Gross weight		million cubic meters			
Dry basis	3,000	3,000 ^r	2,400 ^e	2,200 ^e	2,200 ^e
	2,585	2,529 ^r	2,213	2,089	1,961
Petroleum:					
Crude	19,345	17,874	17,800	14,438	13,936
Refinery:					
Distillate fuel oil	4,715	3,770	3,581	2,811	3,679
Gasoline	255	202	245	173	235
Liquefied petroleum gas	1,230	1,123	1,141	852	947
Naphtha	2,927	2,857	2,122	949	2,468
Paraffin oil	459	423	420	506	224
Residual fuel oil	3,115	2,870	2,693	2,414	2,502
White spirits	153	128	428	122	143
Total	12,900	11,400	10,600	7,800	10,200

^eEstimated. ^rRevised. do. Ditto.

¹Table includes data available through September 10, 2019. All data are reported unless otherwise noted. Totals and estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

²In addition to the commodities listed, clays, sand and gravel, tile, and stone may have been produced, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

TABLE 2
TUNISIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2018

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Aluminum fluoride		Industries Chimiques du Fluor (ICF) (Arab Mining Co., 26.67%; Société Hoteliere El Kantaoui Marhaba International Co., 18.90%; Marhaba Beach Hotel, 17.16%; other investors, 35.27%)	Plant at Gabes	42
Barite		Small-scale producers	Mine at Redeyef	10
Cement:				
Portland		Carthage Cement S.A. (Société Bina Corp., 50.24%; public stocks, 35.64%; Riha Group, 8.96%; Naifer Group, 5.16%)	Plant at Djebel Ressay	2,200
Do.		Les Ciment de Bizerte	Plant at Bizerte	1,500
Do.		Société des Ciment d'Enfidha (Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A., 88%)	Plant at Enfidha	2,100
Do.		Société des Ciment de Jbel Oust (Cimentos de Portugal SGPS, S.A., 100%)	Plant at Jbel Oust	1,800
Do.		Société des Ciment de Gabès (Secil-Companhia Geral de Cal e Cimento, S.A., 100%)	Plant at Gabes	1,300
Do.		Société des Ciments Artificiels Tunisiens (Colacem S.p.A., 100%)	Plant at Ben Arous	1,000
Do.		Société des Ciment d'Oum el Kétil (Government, 100%)	Plant at Le Kef	1,200
White		Société Tuniso-Andalouse de Ciment Blanc S.A. (Sotacib) (Grupo Prasa, 100%)	Plant at Feriana	1,400
Fertilizers and chemicals:				
Ammonium nitrate		Group Chimique Tunisien (GCT) (Government, 100%)	Plant at Ghannouch, Gabes	330
Diammonium phosphate		do.	do.	1,300
Triple super phosphate		do.	Plant at M'dhilla	465
Do.		do.	Plant at Sfax	330
Sodium tripolyphosphate		Société Chimique (ALKIMIA) [Doghri Group, 41.04 %; Group Chimique Tunisien (GCT), 39.10%; Driss Group, 17.06 %; other investors, 2.80%]	Plant at Gabes	200
Gypsum		Ali Ben Hassine Bou Allagui	Jebel Rkaiz El Beidha, Gafsa Governorate	100
Do.		Industries Chimiques du Fluor (ICF)	Plant at Gabes Governorate	100
Do.		Société Knauf les Plâtres (Knauf Gips KG)	Plant at Maknassy, Sidi Bou Zid Governorate	800
Do.		do.	Plant at Tataouine Governo	180
Iron ore, gross weight		Société de Djebel Djerissa (Government, 91%)	Djerissa Mine, Le Kef	300
Do.		do.	Tamera Mine, Le Kef	50
Do.		do.	Hamima Mine, Le Kef	50
Iron and steel:				
Raw steel		Société Tunisienne de Sidérurgie (El-Fouladh) (Government, 91%)	Plant at Menzel Bourguiba	200
Products, rolled, bar and rod		Intermetal S.A. (private, 100%)	Plant at Ben Arous	300
Do.		Tunisacier Steelworks (private, 100%)	Plant at Bizerte	100
Lime, hydraulic		Les Ciment de Bizerte	do.	70
Natural gas	million cubic meters	British Gas Tunisia Ltd. (British Gas p.l.c., 100%)	Miskar offshore field	526
Do.	do.	Eni Tunisia B.V., 50%, and Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%	Djebel Grouz Field	13
Do.	do.	do.	Oued Zar-Hammouda Field	39
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and British Gas Tunisia Ltd., 50%	Hasdrubal Field	584
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Eni Tunisia B.V., 49%	Baraka Field	1
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%; Eni Tunisia B.V., 25%; Pioneer Natural Resources Co., 20%; Talisman Energy Inc., 5%	Adam Field	266
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and Mazarine Energy, 50%	Ghrib Field	31
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and OMV A.G., 50%	Dorra Field	19
Do.	do.	do.	Anaguid Field	3
Do.	do.	do.	Chourouq Field	3

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 2—Continued
TUNISIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2018

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Natural gas—Continued	million cubic meters	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%, and Petrofac Ltd., 45%	Chergui Field	233
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and Perenco Ltd., 50%	Franig Field	55
Do.	do.	do.	Baguel-Tarfa Field	332
Do.	do.	do.	Maamoura Field	52
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%, and Winstar Resources Ltd., 45%	Sabria Field	13
Petroleum:				
Crude				
Do.	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Eni Tunisia B.V., 50%, and Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%	Djebel Grouz Field	151
Do.	do.	do.	Oud Zar-Hammouda Field	505
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%; Eni Tunisia B.V., 25%; OMV A.G., 20%; Medco Tunisia Petroleum Co. Ltd., 5%	Adam Field	908
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Eni Tunisia B.V., 49%	Baraka Field	23
Do.	do.	do.	Mamoura Field	217
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%; Mazarine Energy Tunisia, 45%; Medex Petroleum Ltd., 5%	Ghrib Field	558
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Perenco Ltd., 49%	Franig	38
Do.	do.	do.	Baguel-Tarfa Field	376
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and OMV A.G., 50%	Chourouq Field	797
Do.	do.	do.	Jinane Field	7
Do.	do.	do.	Sondes Field	21
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and Shell Tunisia Upstream Ltd., 50%	Hasdrubal offshore field	1,662
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Thyna Petroleum Services S.A., 49%	Cercina Field	582
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%; China National Petroleum Corporation International, 22.5%; Tuniso-Kuwaitian Company of Petroleum, 22.5%	Sidi El Kilani Field	243
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%, and Société MARETAP S.A., 45%	Ezzouia Field	231
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Thyna Petroleum Services S.A., 49%	El Ain-Gremda Field	1,423
Do.	do.	do.	El Hajeb-Guebiba Field	757
Do.	do.	do.	Rhemoura Field	71
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%, and Serinus Energy, 45%	Sabria Field	209
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Eni Tunisia B.V., 49%	Maamoura Field	287
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Circle Oil Plc, 49%	Mazrane Field	21
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 70%, and Société de Recherches et d'Exploitation des Pétroles en Tunisie (SEREPT), 30%	Doubleb Field	114
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 95%, and Société de Recherches et d'Exploitation des Pétroles en Tunisie (SEREPT), 5%	Tamesmida Field	114
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and Société de Recherches et d'Exploitation des Pétroles en Tunisie (SEREPT), 50%	Ashtart offshore field	1,665
Do.	do.	Petrofac Ltd., 55%, and Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 45%	Cherqui Field	100

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 2—Continued
TUNISIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2018

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Petroleum:—Continued				
Crude—Continued	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Serinus Energy, 100%	Choueich Essaida Field	1,213
Do.	do.	do.	Sanhar Field	100
Do.	do.	do.	Ech-choueich Field	39
Do.	do.	Production-sharing contract between Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP) and HBS Oil Co.	Mazarane Field	21
Do.	do.	Production-sharing contract between Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP) and Medco Tunisia Petroleum Co. Ltd.	Bir Ben Tartar Field	325
Refined	do.	Société Tunisienne des Industries du Raffinage (Government, 100%)	Bizerte	12,775
Phosphate rock		Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa (CPG) (Government, 100%)	Kef Eddour Mine	1,500
Do.		do.	Kef Eschfaier Mine	2,300
Do.		do.	Jallabia mining center	1,300
Do.		do.	Metlaoui, Mzida, Redeyef, and Uom El Araies Mines	2,600
Phosphoric acid		Group Chimique Tunisien (GCT) (Government, 100%)	Ghannouch, near Gabes	470
Do.		do.	Skhira	375
Do.		do.	M'dhilla	183
Do.		do.	Sfax	131
Do.		Tunisian Indian Fertilizers S.A. (TIFERT) [Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa (CPG), 35%; Group Chimique Tunisien (GCT), 35%; Coromandel International Ltd., 15%; Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemical Ltd., 15%]	Skhira	360
Salt:				
Sodium chloride		Compagnie Générale des Salines de Tunisie (COTUSAL)	Sebkhet Sfax	300
Do.		do.	Sebkhet Sousse	125
Do.		do.	Sebkhet Zarzis	500
Do.		do.	Sebkhet Sfax	300
Do.		Saida S.A.	Sebkhet Sidi El Heni	250
Do.		Tunisel S.A.	Sabkhet Lâadhibet	1,000
Sodium sulfate		Tataouine Salt Co. [Société Chimique (ALKIMIA), 100%]	Sebkhet Oum el Khialate	100
Sulfuric acid		Group Chimique Tunisien (GCT) (Government, 100%)	Gabes, M'dhilla, Sfax, Skhira	4,800
Do.		Industries Chimiques du Fluor (ICF) (Arab Mining Co., 26.67%; Société Hoteliere El Kantaoui Marhaba International Co., 18.90%; Marhaba Beach Hotel, 17.16%; other investors, 35.27%)	Plant at Gabes	100
Do.		Tunisian Indian Fertilizers S.A. (TIFERT) [Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa (CPG), 35%; Group Chimique Tunisien (GCT), 35%; Coromandel International Ltd., 15%; Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemical Ltd., 15%]	Skhira	3,600

Do., do. Ditto.