



# 2020–2021 Minerals Yearbook

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**TUNISIA [ADVANCE RELEASE]**

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# THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF TUNISIA

By Mowafa Taib

**Note: In this chapter, information for 2020 is followed by information for 2021.**

In 2020, Tunisia produced and exported aluminum fluoride; cement; crude petroleum; gypsum; iron and steel; phosphate rock, phosphate fertilizers, and other phosphate-based products; refined petroleum products; and salt. The country was the world's 11th-ranked producer of phosphate rock. Mineral commodity imports included aluminum, ammonia, coal, crude petroleum, feldspar, fluorite, kaolin, iron and steel, and sulfur (National Institute of Statistics, 2021, p. 45–47; Jasinski, 2022).

## Minerals in the National Economy

The real gross domestic product (GDP) of Tunisia decreased by 8.8% in 2020 compared with an increase of 1.0% in 2019. The country's nominal GDP was \$39.6 billion in 2020. The hydrocarbon sector's contribution to the GDP was 2.1% in 2020 compared with 2.7% in 2019; the mining sector, 0.4% in 2020 compared with 0.5% in 2019; the building materials sector, 4.0% in 2020 compared with 4.7% in 2019; and the chemical industries (including fertilizer manufacturing), 1.0% in 2020 compared with 1.9% in 2019. The value-added growth for most of the economic sectors was negative in 2020, including that of the natural gas and petroleum production sector, which was –15.3%; mining, –15.1%; construction, –8.4%; building material, ceramic, and glass manufacturing, –7.1%; and chemical industries, –6.9%. Employment in the energy and mining sector decreased by 5,700 jobs in 2020 compared with an increase of 5,800 jobs in 2019 (table 1; Central Bank of Tunisia, 2021, p. 47, 49, 53, 70; National Institute of Statistics, 2021, p. 53, 281).

Foreign direct investment (FDI) flows into Tunisia decreased by 23% to \$652 million in 2020 from \$845 million in 2019, whereas the FDI outflows from Tunisia increased to 43 million in 2020 from \$22 million in 2019. Most of the FDI inflows went to the industrial sector (54%), followed by the energy sector (33%) and the services sector (9%). France, Germany, Italy, and Qatar were the main foreign investors in Tunisia in 2020. The value of Tunisia's inward FDI stock increased to \$35.0 billion in 2020 from \$31.4 billion in 2010. The number and the value of the greenfield investments in the country increased to 31 and \$2.52 billion, respectively, in 2019 from 19 and \$557 million in 2018 (the latest years for which the data were available) (Central Bank of Tunisia, 2020, p. 69; Exports Enterprises S.A., 2020; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2021, p. 41, 248, 252).

## Government Policies and Programs

The Mining Code (law No. 2003–30 of April 28, 2003) regulates mining activities in Tunisia, 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 mining by encouraging private companies to obtain mining permits to produce minerals from the Government-owned mines for specific time periods. The ONM functions under the Ministry of Industry and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, which became the Ministry of Energy, Industry, and Mines (MEIM) in 2020. The mining code sets a corporate tax rate of 25% on profits from mining operations but includes a 5-year tax holiday that starts at the beginning of mine production. The mining code also includes a 1% royalty on the value of the sales of mining products to be paid every 6 months (Ministry of Energy, Industry, and Mines, 2008, 2021d).

Crude petroleum and natural gas production are 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, law No. 200461 of July 27, 2004, law No. 2008–15 of February 18, 2008, and law No. 2017–41 of May 30, 2017, all promote hydrocarbon production and supplement the Hydrocarbon Code. The Hydrocarbon Code allows 1 year for prospecting, a maximum of 5 years for exploration, and 30 years for production; it 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, 2019, p. 11, 15, 21, 60–61).

There were 113 MEIM-issued exploration permits in place at the end of 2020 as well as 67 mining permits. The exploration permits were for bentonite (2), calcium carbonate and phosphate rocks (9 each), barite, iron ore, lead and zinc (12), gypsum (14), salt (27), and silica sand (40). The mining concessions operating in 2020 included those for the mining of bentonite, calcium carbonate, and silica sand (1 each), barite and phosphate rock (4 each), iron ore (5), lead and zinc (6), salt (21), and gypsum (24) (Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mines, 2021a).

## Production

Notable increases in mineral commodity production in Tunisia in 2020 compared with production in 2019 included increases in the production of residual fuel oil, by 654%; gasoline, by 526%; white spirits, by 424%; distilled fuel oil, by 102%; total refined petroleum products, by 115%; hyperphosphate, by 46%; steel products, by 34%; dicalcium phosphate, by 17%; and natural gas (gross volume), by an estimated 10%. The sharp increase in the output of refined petroleum products was attributed to the Government's resumption of importing crude petroleum for processing by domestic refineries in 2020, which had been stopped in 2019. Data on mineral production are in table 1.

Notable decreases in mineral commodity production in Tunisia in 2020 compared with production in 2019 included

decreases in the production triple superphosphate, by 53%; gypsum and phosphate rock (gross weight), by 19% each; aluminum fluoride and sulfuric acid, by an estimated 17% each; sea salt, by 15%; ammonium nitrate, by 13%; gray cement and the total for all portland cement, by 12% each; and crude petroleum, by 10%. There was no production of compound fertilizer (nitrogen-phosphorous-potassium) or sodium tripolyphosphate in 2020 (table 1).

### Structure of the Mineral Industry

Government-owned Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa (CPG) [Gafsa Phosphate Company] carried out all phosphate mining activities in Tunisia. Government-owned Group Chimique Tunisien (GCT) produced fertilizers, phosphoric acid, and other chemical products. 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 industry facilities.

Except for the Government-owned Société des Ciment d'Oum el Kébil [Oum el Kébil Cement Co.], all cement production in Tunisia was carried out by private companies, domestic and foreign. The foreign companies were based in Italy, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, and Spain. Government-owned Société Tunisienne de Sidérurgie (El-Fouladh) [Tunisian Steel Manufacturing Co.] was the main steel billet producer in the country. Société de Djebel Djerissa, which produced iron ore at its Djerissa and Tamera Mines, was also Government-owned and operated under the Mining Directorate of the MEIM. Privately owned steel mills produced rolled steel bar and rod (table 2).

### Mineral Trade

In 2020, exports from Tunisia decreased to \$13.8 billion<sup>1</sup> from \$14.6 billion in 2019; imports decreased to \$18.4 billion from \$21.1 billion in 2019. Energy and lubricants exports accounted for 5.7% of the country's total exports, whereas phosphate rock and phosphate-based products accounted for 3.4%. The value of petroleum exports decreased to \$783 million in 2020 from \$864 million in 2019 owing to the decrease in the value and volume of crude petroleum exports. The value of phosphate rock and phosphate-based product exports decreased to \$450 million in 2020 from \$595 million in 2019 owing to lower quantities of phosphate exports (Central Bank of Tunisia, 2021, p. 79–80; National Institute of Statistics, 2021, p. 44; 2022, p. 234).

In 2020, Tunisia exported 1.4 million metric tons (Mt) of cement, 1.1 Mt of salt, 514,000 metric tons (t) of phosphoric acid, 410,000 t of diammonium phosphate, 199,000 t of triple superphosphate, and 10,000 t of other phosphate-based products. Phosphate rock exports increased to 3,000 t in 2020 and 1,400 t in 2019, but the amount of phosphate rock exports had decreased overall since 2011. The decrease in phosphate rock exports between 2011 and 2020 was attributed to two factors: (1) the average annual production of phosphate rock decreased to less than 4.0 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr)

<sup>1</sup>Where necessary, values have been converted from Tunisian dinars (TND) to U.S. dollars (US\$) at the annual average exchange rates of TND2.88 for 2021, TND2.68=US\$1.00 for 2020, and TND3.00=US\$1.00 for 2019.

during 2012–20 from 8.2 Mt in 2011, and (2) the Government was committed to meeting the domestic demand for phosphate rock by GCT and TIFERT, the country's main manufacturers of phosphate fertilizers. Exports of crude petroleum and refined petroleum products amounted to 10.6 million barrels (Mbbbl) and 2.2 Mbbbl, respectively. The main destinations of exports from Tunisia were (in descending order of the total value of exports): France, Italy, Germany, Spain, Algeria, Libya, the United Kingdom, and the United States (table 1; Oxford Business Group, 2017; Central Bank of Tunisia, 2021, p. 79–80; National Institute of Statistics, 2021, p. 44; 2022, p. 234).

The main mineral commodity imports included crude petroleum (50.9 Mbbbl), iron and steel (1.1 Mt), sulfur (726,000 t), ammonia (150,000 t), copper (56,000 t), aluminum (49,000 t), and petroleum coke (12,000 t). Other mineral commodity imports included feldspar, fluorite, kaolin, and refined petroleum products. Tunisia received imports mainly from (in descending order of the total value of imports) Italy, France, China, Germany, Turkey, Spain, Algeria, the United States, and Russia (National Institute of Statistics, 2021, p. 46–47; 2022, p. 237).

The value of exports to the United States from Tunisia increased to \$568 million in 2020 from \$469 million in 2019. Mineral commodity exports from Tunisia to the United States included cement, sand, and stone (valued at \$6.7 million); iron and steel products (\$5.3 million); inorganic chemicals (\$2.8 million); and finished steel shapes (\$1.9 million). Imports to Tunisia from the United States decreased to \$429 million in 2020 from \$461 million in 2019. Mineral imports from the United States included petroleum products other than fuel oil (valued at \$6.5 million), chemicals (all kinds) (\$2.9 million), nonferrous metals (\$2.4 million), and iron and steel products (\$1.5 million) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022a–c).

### Commodity Review

#### Metals

**Lead and Zinc.**—Six lead and zinc mining concessions were listed by the MEIM in 2020. They included the Boukhil deposit in Siliana Governorate and the Kbouch deposit in Kef Governorate, which were mined by Société d'Exploration de Minière; the Fej Lehdoum deposit in Beja and Siliana Governorates, which was mined by a joint venture of North African Mining and Minerals Co. Ltd. (90% interest) and the ONM (10% interest); the Oued Djebs and Sidi Idris deposits in Beja and Bizerte Governorates, which were being developed by North Mining Co.; and the Bou Jaber barite-fluorite-lead-zinc deposit, which was being developed by European Industrial and Base Metals Co. Ltd. (90% interest) and the ONM (10%) (Ministry of Energy, Industry, and Mines, 2021b).

Mineral resources at the Bou Jaber deposit were estimated to be about 2.4 Mt grading 1.26% lead and 5.77% zinc. The Bou Jaber Mine had the capacity to produce 3,000 metric tons per year (t/yr) of lead and 23,000 t/yr of zinc. The Fej Lehdoum lead-zinc project had the capacity to produce 12,500 t/yr of lead and 23,000 t/yr of zinc. The mineral resources at the Fej Lehdoum deposit were estimated to be 4.6 Mt grading 3.84% lead and 4.06% zinc; the Boukhil deposit, 1.55 Mt grading 1.4% lead and 5.28% zinc; and the Kbouch deposit, 3.4 Mt grading

6.2% lead and zinc combined. The production capacity at the Sidi Idris and the Oued Djebbs Mines was estimated to be a combined 1,600 t/yr of lead and 7,000 t/yr of zinc (Sharif, 2016a, p. 458).

### **Industrial Minerals**

**Gypsum.**—Tunisia held large reserves of gypsum in the Tataouine Governorate, which were estimated to be 65 billion metric tons by the MEIM. Gypsum production decreased to 846,000 t in 2020 from 1.05 Mt in 2019. The decrease was attributed to the negative effect of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic on gypsum consumption and production. Output of gypsum was expected to increase to 1.3 Mt/yr by 2022 with the entry of new producers in Tunisia in recent years, including Ali Ben Hassine Bou Allagui, which commissioned a 100,000-t/yr-capacity gypsum mine at the Jebel Rkaiz El Beidha in Gafsa Governorate in 2016; La Chimique de Tunisie Co., which started gypsum production in Tataouine Governorate at a 60,000-t/yr-capacity plant in 2018; and Société Knauf les Plâtres (a subsidiary of Knauf Gips KG of Germany), which was building a new 110,000-t/yr-capacity gypsum plant at Ezzhara in Tataouine Governorate in 2020. Knauf also operated an 800,000-t/yr plant at Meknassy, Sidi Bouzid Governorate (table 1; Edwards, 2018, p. 12; Sharif, 2016b, p. 14).

**Phosphate Rock.**—Phosphate rock output decreased by 19% to 3.14 Mt in 2020 from 3.88 Mt in 2019. The decrease was attributed to the negative effect of the COVID-19 pandemic and the continuation of protests by local job seekers at the Redeyef mining site. The protests escalated to a takeover of CPG production facilities that caused a total stoppage of commercial phosphate rock production at that facility for more than a year. The Government planned to increase phosphate rock output by fourfold to 16 Mt by 2030 through expansion projects at existing mines and the development of new mines. The MEIM was implementing a strategic program for the phosphate sector by accelerating the development of phosphate rock resources at the Meknassy, the Oum Lakhecheb, the Tozeur-Nefta, and the Sra Ouertane deposits (table 1; Ministry of Energy, Industry, and Mines, 2021c; Barnett Tunisie, 2022).

The Meknassy phosphate rock development project at Sidi Bouzid Governorate began commercial production in May 2019; it produced 130,000 t of phosphate rock that year. The project had the capacity to produce 1 Mt/yr of phosphate ore, and it held a total of 20 Mt of probable and proven reserves. The Government authorized CPG to extract as much as 600,000 t/yr of phosphate rock from the Meknassy Mine for use at its phosphate-fertilizer-processing plants. The Oum Lakhecheb Mine expansion project in the Metlaoui district in Gafsa Governorate had the capacity to produce 2.4 Mt/yr of phosphate ore. The open pit mine had been in operation since 2014, but the construction of the 2.4-Mt/yr-capacity washing unit had been delayed owing to disputes with the construction company and land-acquisition-related issues. The development of the Tozeur-Nefta deposit in Tozeur Governorate was expected to be completed by yearend 2022. The project was expected to have the capacity to produce 2.5 Mt/yr of washed phosphate rock (Ministry of Energy, Industry, and Mines, 2021c).

The Sra Ouertane phosphate rock development project was in Kef Governorate. It aimed to produce 4 Mt/yr of phosphate ore

that would be used to manufacture fertilizers and phosphoric acid, and the project would employ 400 people. The \$3 billion project was listed as a public-private partnership project, and the Government was looking for international investors to develop the project in 2018. The MEIM was also involved in building the M'dhilla 2 fertilizer plant, which aimed to increase the country's capacity to produce triple superphosphate fertilizer by 400,000 t/yr, and phosphoric acid (54% phosphorus pentoxide), by 180,000 t/yr. M'dhilla 2 started production in the second half of 2020 after a 5-year delay owing to social unrest and other issues related to land acquisition (Ministry of Energy, Industry, and Mines, 2021c).

**Salt.**—Salt production in Tunisia decreased to about 1.7 Mt in 2020 from about 2.0 Mt in 2019. The decrease was attributed to the negative effect of COVID-19 pandemic on salt consumption and production and supply chain disruptions. The MEIM expected that the country's production of sodium chloride and sodium sulfate to increase steadily to 2.5 Mt by 2025. The anticipated increase in production capacity would come from the commencement of production at the saltworks projects at Nour in Sfax Governorate and Sabkhat Mcheguig in Sidi Bouzid Governorate (table 1; Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mines, 2021c).

### **Mineral Fuels**

**Natural Gas and Petroleum.**—Crude petroleum production in Tunisia decreased by 10% to 12.4 Mbbl in 2020 from 13.9 Mbbl in 2019, whereas dry natural gas production increased by 6% to about 1.9 billion cubic meters in 2020 from 1.8 billion cubic meters in 2019. Production of refined petroleum products rebounded in 2020 to the 2018 production level of 10 Mbbl after decreasing by more than one-half in 2019. The decrease in 2019 was attributed to the Government's decision not to import crude petroleum, which was used to supplement domestic crude petroleum production to meet the demand of refineries. The increase in natural gas production was attributed to the increase of output from the El Bibane, the Franig, the Baguel-Tarfa, and the Maâmoura & Baraka concessions (table 1; African Manager, 2019; Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières, 2021, p. 62–65).

ETAP produced 9.6 Mbbl of crude petroleum (including condensate), which accounted for 77% of the country's total production, and about 1.7 billion cubic meters of the dry natural gas, which accounted for 90% of the total production. ETAP's output of liquefied petroleum gas, which was recovered directly from gas and petroleum fields, increased to 1.3 Mbbl in 2020 from 1.1 Mbbl in 2019. ETAP partnered with some domestic and foreign companies in developing hydrocarbon resources onshore and offshore Tunisia. These companies included China National Petroleum Corporation International of China, Circle Oil p.l.c. of Ireland, Eni Tunisia B.V. of Italy, HBS Oil Co. of Egypt, Medco Tunisia Petroleum Co. Ltd. of Indonesia, Medex Petroleum Ltd. of Cyprus, OMV A.G. of Austria, Perenco Ltd. of the United States, Petrofac Ltd. of the United Kingdom, Shell Tunisia Upstream Ltd. of the United Kingdom, Société MARETAP S.A., Thyna Petroleum Services S.A., and Tuniso-Kuwaitian Company of Petroleum of Kuwait. Other foreign companies that held hydrocarbon concessions in Tunisia

included British Gas Tunisia Ltd., which was a subsidiary of British Gas p.l.c. and Serinus Energy p.l.c., both of the United Kingdom (tables 1, 2; *Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières*, 2021, p. 133–135).

## MINERAL INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS IN 2021

Tunisia's real GDP increased by 3.1% in 2021 compared with a decrease of 8.8% in 2020. The country's nominal GDP amounted to \$45.5 billion in 2021. Mining activities in Tunisia, which included production of metals, industrial minerals, and mineral fuels, increased by 19.6% in 2021 owing to an increase in phosphate production, which started in the second quarter of 2021. The value added of crude petroleum and natural gas production also increased by 21.7% in 2021. Most of the increase in the value added of the hydrocarbon sector was attributed to the Nawara Field, which contributed 30.4% of the domestic natural gas output, and the Halk El Menzel Field, which accounted for 14.3% of crude petroleum output (*Central Bank of Tunisia*, 2022, p. 41, 43, 45).

Notable increases in mineral commodity production in Tunisia in 2021 compared with production in 2020 included the increase in triple superphosphate production by 65%; iron ore, by 54%; gypsum, by 48%; white spirits, by 43%; distillate fuel oil, by 38%; phosphoric acid, by 35%; crude petroleum and residual fuel oil, by 26% each; naphtha and total refined petroleum products, by 25% each; paraffin oil, by 24%; phosphate rock (phosphorus pentoxide content), by an estimated 22%; sulfuric acid, by an estimated 20%; cement, dry natural gas, and phosphate rock (gross weight), by 19% each; dicalcium phosphate and natural gas (gross weight), by 14% each; and sea salt, by 13%. The increase in the output of refined petroleum products was attributed to the Government's resumption of importing crude petroleum for processing by domestic refineries in 2020, which was stopped in 2019. Notable decreases in mineral commodity production in Tunisia in 2021 compared with production in 2020 included the decrease in lime production by 37%; hyperphosphate, by 26%; and diammonium phosphate, by 14% (table 1).

Tunisia was the world's 11th-ranked producer of phosphate rock in 2021. The country's output increased to 3.73 Mt in 2021 from 3.14 Mt in 2020. The increase was attributed to the relative recovery from the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic during 2021. However, phosphate rock output was less than the 4.5-Mt target set by CPG in 2020 owing to the continued closure of the Redeyef mining site by local protesters since 2020 (table 1; *Babnet Tunisie*, 2022; *Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mining*, 2022; *Jasinski*, 2023).

In 2021, Tunisia produced 15.7 Mbbl of crude petroleum, which was an increase of 26% from the 12.4 Mbbl produced in 2020. Dry natural gas production increased to 2.2 billion cubic meters from about 1.9 billion cubic meters in 2020. ETAP produced 10.2 Mbbl of crude petroleum and condensate, which accounted for 65% of the country's production compared with 9.6 Mbbl in 2020, and 1.4 Mbbl of liquefied petroleum gas compared with 1.3 Mbbl in 2020. The increase was attributed to the resumption of production at the Nawara Field. ETAP's output of natural gas increased to

about 1.7 billion cubic meters in 2021 from 1.2 billion cubic meters in 2020. ETAP's natural gas production accounted for 75% of the country's natural gas production compared with 67% in 2020 (table 1; *Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières*, 2021, p. 134–136; 2022, p. 137–139).

In 2021, ETAP held 58 hydrocarbon concessions in the country, 45 of which were active in production. Two new concessions were established in 2021—the Shalbia and the Sidi Marzoug concessions. The Shalbia concession resulted from the Jenein Sud exploration permit; it was owned by a 50–50 joint venture of ETAP and OMV and was to be operated by OMV for a period of 20 years. The Sidi Marzoug concession was set up on the Zaafrane permit; it was a 50–50 joint venture of ETAP and Mazarine Energy and was to be operated by Mazarine for a period of 25 years (*Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières*, 2022, p.13, 27, 57, 58, 136).

## Outlook

The real GDP of Tunisia is expected to increase by 2.5% in 2022 and 1.3% in 2023 owing mainly to the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Phosphate rock production is expected to decrease in 2022 compared with that in 2021 owing to the continued production interruptions at the Redeyef mining site and the Oum El Araies Mine triggered by local protests. However, the Government is expected to remain focused on reviving phosphate rock mining and phosphate-based fertilizers and chemicals manufacturing by implementing several development projects, such as the Mknassy, the Oum Lakhech, the Sra Ouertane, and the Tozeur-Nefta projects. The MEIM planned to increase phosphate rock production to 16 Mt/yr by 2030. Salt and gypsum production capacities are expected to increase in the next 5 years to 2.5 Mt/yr and 1.5 Mt/yr from the current (2021) capacity of 1.9 Mt/yr and 1.25 Mt/yr, respectively.

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TABLE 1  
TUNISIA: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES<sup>1</sup>

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

Commodity <sup>2</sup>	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>METALS</b>					
Iron ore, mine:					
Gross weight	198	176	187 <sup>r</sup>	173	266
Fe content	124	110	117 <sup>r</sup>	108	166
Iron and steel, steel:					
Raw steel	74	84	77	84	85
Products, hot-rolled	500	576	332	444	460
<b>INDUSTRIAL MINERALS</b>					
Cement, hydraulic, portland:					
Gray	7,650	7,516	7,727	6,823	8,113
White	454 <sup>r</sup>	306 <sup>r</sup>	369 <sup>r</sup>	338	386
Total	8,100 <sup>r</sup>	7,800 <sup>r</sup>	8,100	7,200	8,500
Fertilizers:					
Compound fertilizers	10 <sup>r</sup>	21 <sup>r</sup>	13 <sup>r</sup>	--	-- <sup>e</sup>
Diammonium phosphate	587	331 <sup>r</sup>	445 <sup>r</sup>	414	356
Dicalcium phosphate	35	61	36	42	48
Hyperphosphate	20	4	13	19	14
Sodium tripolyphosphate	84	58 <sup>r</sup>	45 <sup>r</sup>	--	--
Triple super phosphate	301	246	276	131	216
Fluorspar, products, aluminum fluoride	41	43	42	35	40
Gypsum, mine	944	984	1,047 <sup>r</sup>	846	1,251
Lime	192 <sup>r</sup>	149	122 <sup>r</sup>	115	72
Nitrogen, products, ammonium nitrate	200	228	173	151	145
Phosphate, compounds, phosphoric acid	535 <sup>r</sup>	588 <sup>r</sup>	398 <sup>r</sup>	395	535
Phosphate rock:					
Gross weight	3,949 <sup>r</sup>	2,800 <sup>r</sup>	3,878 <sup>r</sup>	3,144	3,726
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> content <sup>c</sup>	1,200 <sup>r</sup>	800 <sup>r</sup>	1,000 <sup>r</sup>	900	1,100
Salt, sea salt	1,404	2,117	1,967 <sup>r</sup>	1,666	1,890
Sulfur, compounds, sulfuric acid <sup>c</sup>	3,000	2,500	3,000 <sup>r</sup>	2,500	3,000
<b>MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS</b>					
Natural gas:					
Gross volume million cubic meters	2,529	2,213	2,000 <sup>e</sup>	2,200 <sup>e</sup>	2,500 <sup>e</sup>
Dry basis do.	2,054 <sup>r</sup>	1,957 <sup>r</sup>	1,759 <sup>r</sup>	1,864	2,212
Petroleum:					
Crude, including condensate thousand 42-gallon barrels	15,330 <sup>r</sup>	14,965 <sup>r</sup>	13,870 <sup>r</sup>	12,444	15,695
Refinery:					
Distillate fuel oil do.	2,811	3,566	1,700	3,429	4,746
Gasoline do.	173	235	184	1,152	1,061
Liquefied petroleum gas do.	852	947	738	780	769
Naphtha do.	949	2,468	1,701	1,814	2,276
Paraffin oil do.	506	224	--	236	292
Residual fuel oil do.	2,414	2,502	352 <sup>r</sup>	2,654	3,334
White spirits do.	122	143	12	65	93
Total do.	7,830	10,100	4,700 <sup>r</sup>	10,100	12,600

<sup>c</sup>Estimated. <sup>r</sup>Revised. do. Ditto. -- Zero.

<sup>1</sup>Table includes data available through August 10, 2022. 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.

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

TABLE 2  
TUNISIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2021

(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, Gabse Governorate	45
Barite	North Mining Co.	Mine at Jebel Rmaila, Kasserine Governorate	6
Do.	do.	Mine at Kedyat Alkoucha, Kef Governorate	13
Cement, hydraulic, portland:			
Gray	Carthage Cement S.A. (Société Bina Corp., 50.24%; public stocks; 35.64%, Riha Group, 8.96%; Naifer Group, 5.16%)	Plant at Djebel Rerras, Ben Arous Governorate	2,200
Do.	HANACEM Tunisia (Hana Holding group, 100%)	Plant at Gabes, Gabes Governorate	600
Do.	Les Ciment de Bizerte	Plant at Bizerte, Bizerte Governorate	1,500
Do.	Société des Ciment d'Enfidha (Cementos Portland Valderrivas S.A., 88%)	Plant at Ain M'Dhakker (Enfidha), Sousse Governorate	2,100
Do.	Société des Ciment de Jbel Oust (Cimentos de Portugal SGPS S.A., 100%)	Plant at Jbel Oust, Zaghouan Governorate	1,800
Do.	Société des Ciment de Gabès (Secil-Companhia Geral de Cal e Cimento S.A., 100%)	Plant at Gabes, Gabes Governorate	1,400
Do.	Société des Ciments Artificiels Tunisiens (Colacem S.p.A., 100%)	Plant at Ben Arous, Ben Arous Governorate	1,000
Do.	Société des Ciment d'Oum el Kébil (Government, 100%)	Plant at Le Kef, Kef Governorate	1,250
White	Société Tuniso-Andalouse de Ciment Blanc S.A. (Sotacib) (Grupo Prasa, 100%)	Plant at Feriana, Kasserine Governorate	1,400
Fertilizers and chemicals:			
Ammonium nitrate	Group Chimique Tunisien (GCT) (Government, 100%)	Plant at Ghannouch, Gabes Governorate	330
Compound fertilizer	do.	do.	30
Diammonium phosphate	do.	do.	1,300
Dicalcium phosphate	do.	do.	100
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, Gabes Governorate	200
Triple super phosphate	do.	Plant at M'dhilla, Gafsa Governorate	465
Do.	do.	Plant at Sfax, Sfax Governorate	330
Gypsum	Ali Ben Hassine Bou Allagui	Mine at Jebel Rkaiz El Beidha, Gafsa Governorate	100
Do.	Industries Chimiques du Fluor (ICF)	Plant in Gabes Governorate	100
Do.	La Chimique de Tunisie Co.	Mine in Tataouine Governorate	60
Do.	Société Knauf les Plâtres (Knauf Gips KG)	Plant at Maknassy, Sidi Bou Zid Governorate	800
Do.	do.	Plant at Ezzahra, Tataouine Governorate	110
Iron ore, gross weight	Société de Djebel Djerissa (Government, 91%)	Djerissa and Tamera Mines in Kef Governorate	300

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 2—Continued  
TUNISIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2021

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
<b>Iron and steel:</b>				
Raw steel		Société Tunisienne de Sidérurgie (El-Fouladh) (Government, 91%)	Plant at Menzel Bourguiba, Bizerte Governorate	200
Products, rolled, bar and rod		Intermetal S.A. (private, 100%)	Plant at Ben Arous, Ben Arous Governorate	300
Do.		Tunisacier Steelworks (private, 100%)	Plant at Bizerte, Bizerte Governorate	100
Lead, mine, gross weight	metric tons	European Industrial and Base Metals Co. Ltd., 90%, and National Office of Mines (ONM), 10%	Mine at Bou Jaber in Kef Governorate	3,000
Do.	do.	North African Mining and Minerals Co. Ltd., 90%, and National Office of Mines (ONM), 10%	Mine at Fej Lehdoum, Beja and Siliana Governorates	12,500
Do.	do.	North Mining Co.	Mine at Oued Djebbs in Beja Governorate	1,600
Do.	do.	do.	Mine at Sidi Idris in Bizerte Governorate	1,600
Do.	do.	Société d'Exploitation de Minière	Mine at Kbouch in Kef Governorate	1,600
Do.	do.	do.	Mine at Boukhill in Siliana Governorate	1,600
Lime, hydraulic		Les Ciment de Bizerte	Plant at Bizerte, Bizerte Governorate	70
Natural gas	thousand cubic meters	British Gas Tunisia Ltd. (British Gas p.l.c., 100%)	Miskar offshore field	474
Do.	do.	Eni Tunisia B.V., 50%, and Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%	Djebel Grouz Field, onshore	4,494
Do.	do.	do.	Oued Zar-Hammouda Field, onshore	20,811
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and British Gas Tunisia Ltd., 50%	Hasdrubal Field, offshore	272,122
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Eni Tunisia B.V., 49%	Baraka Field, offshore	26,615
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, onshore	229,405
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and Mazarine Energy, 50%	Ghrib Field, onshore	15,125
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and OMV A.G., 50%	Dorra Field, onshore	27,767
Do.	do.	do.	Anaguid Field, onshore	2,137
Do.	do.	do.	Nawara Field, offshore	558,791
Do.	do.	do.	Chourouq Field, onshore	2,108
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%, and Petrofac Ltd., 45%	Chergui Field, offshore	176,276
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and Perenco Ltd., 50%	Franig Field, offshore	48,089
Do.	do.	do.	Baguel-Tarfa Field, onshore	54,208
Do.	do.	do.	Maamoura Field, offshore	9,947
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%, and Winstar Resources Ltd., 45%	Sabria Field, onshore	11,185

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 2—Continued  
TUNISIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2021

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
<b>Petroleum:</b>				
Crude	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Eni Tunisia B.V., 50%, and Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%	Djebel Grouz Field, onshore	79
Do.	do.	do.	Oud Zar-Hammouda Field, onshore	434
Do.	do.	do.	Makhrouga-Laarich-Debbech Field, onshore	744
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, onshore	981
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Eni Tunisia B.V., 49%	Baraka Field, offshore	567
Do.	do.	do.	Mamoura Field, offshore	88
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, Mazarine Energy Tunisia, 45%; Medex Petroleum Ltd., 5%	Ghrib Field, onshore	308
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Perenco Ltd., 49%	Franig Field, offshore	38
Do.	do.	do.	Baguel-Tarfa Field, onshore	311
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and OMV A.G., 50%	Chourouq Field, onshore	593
Do.	do.	do.	Jinane Field, onshore	81
Do.	do.	do.	Sondes Field, onshore	76
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and Shell Tunisia Upstream Ltd., 50%	Hasdrubal Field, offshore	1,296
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Thyna Petroleum Services S.A., 49%	Cercina Field, offshore	551
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, onshore	183
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%, and Société MARETAP S.A., 45%	Ezzouia Field, onshore	172
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Thyna Petroleum Services S.A., 49%	El Ain-Gremda Field, onshore	69
Do.	do.	do.	El Hajeb-Guebiba Field, onshore	983
Do.	do.	do.	Rhemoura Field, onshore	105
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%, and Serinus Energy, 45%	Sabria Field, onshore	179
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 70%, and Société de Recherches et d'Exploitation des Pétroles en Tunisie (SEREPT), 5%	Douleb Field, onshore	58
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 95%, and Société de Recherches et d'Exploitation des Pétroles en Tunisie (SEREPT), 30%	Tamesmida Field, onshore	20
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and Société de Recherches et d'Exploitation des Pétroles en Tunisie (SEREPT), 50%	Ashtart Field, offshore	1,547
Do.	do.	Petrofac Ltd., 55%, and Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 45%	Cherqui Field, offshore	101
Do.	do.	do.	Sanrhar Field, onshore	100
Do.	do.	do.	Ech-chouech Field, onshore	60
Do.	do.	Production-sharing contract between Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP) and HBS Oil Co.	Mazarane Field, onshore	45

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 2—Continued  
TUNISIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2021

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
<b>Petroleum:—Continued</b>				
Crude—Continued	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Production-sharing contract between Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP) and Medco Tunisia Petroleum Co. Ltd.	Bir Ben Tartar Field, onshore	189
Do.	do.	Serinus Energy p.l.c.	Chouech Essaida Field, onshore	1,213
Liquefied petroleum gas	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and British Gas Tunisia Ltd., 50%	Hasdrubal Field, offshore	634
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Eni Tunisia B.V., 49%	Baraka Field, offshore	90
Do.	do.	do.	Mamoura Field, offshore	15
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%; Mazarine Energy Tunisia, 45%; Medex Petroleum Ltd., 5%	Ghrib Field, onshore	20
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and OMV A.G., 50%	Nawara Field, offshore	530
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Perenco Ltd., 49%	Franig Field, offshore	60
Do.	do.	do.	Baguel-Tarfa Field, onshore	61
Refined	do.	Société Tunisienne des Industries du Raffinage (Government, 100%)	Refinery at Bizerte, Bizerte Governorate	12,775
Phosphate rock		Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa (CPG) (Government, 100%)	Kef Eddour Mine, Gafsa Governorate	1,500
Do.		do.	Kef Eschfaier Mine, Gafsa Governorate	2,300
Do.		do.	Jallabia mining center, Gafsa Governorate	1,300
Do.		do.	Metlaoui, Mzinda, Redeyef, and Uom El Araies Mines	2,600
Phosphoric acid		Group Chimique Tunisien (GCT) (Government, 100%)	Plant at Ghannouch, Gabes Governorate	470
Do.		do.	Plant at Skhira, Sfax Governorate	375
Do.		do.	Plant at M'dhilla, Gafsa Governorate	183
Do.		do.	Plant in Sfax Governorate	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%]	Plant at Skhira, Sfax Governorate	360
<b>Salt:</b>				
Sodium chloride		Compagnie Générale des Salines de Tunisie (COTUSAL)	The Saline of Sfax, Sfax Governorate	315
Do.		do.	The Sousse Saltworks, Sousse Governorate	135
Do.		do.	The Saltworks of Zarzis, Medenine Governorate	650
Do.		Saida S.A.	Mine at Sebket Sidi El Heni-Mlichette Zeramidine, Monastir Governorate	250

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 2—Continued  
TUNISIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2021

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Salt:—Continued				
Sodium chloride—Continued		Solar Salt Production Co.	Mine at Sebkhet Mcheguig, Sidi Bouzid Governorate	60
Do.		do.	Mine at Sebkhet Al Mahbal, Medenine Governorate	300
Do.		Tunisel S.A.	Mine at Sabkhet Laadhibet, Ben Guerdane, Medenine Governorate	1,000
Do.		Tunisial Salt Co.	Mine at Nour, Sfax Governorate	60
Sodium sulfate		Tataouine Salt Co. [Société Chimique (ALKIMIA), 100%]	Mine at Sebkhet Oum el Khialate, Tataouine Governorate	100
Sulfuric acid		Group Chimique Tunisien (GCT) (Government, 100%)	Plant at 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, Gabes Governorate	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%]	Plant at Skhira, Sfax Governorate	3,600
Zinc, mine, gross weight	metric tons	European Industrial and Base Metals Co. Ltd., 90%, and National Office of Mines (ONM), 10%	Mine at Bou Jaber in Kef Governorate	23,000
Do.	do.	North African Mining and Minerals Co. Ltd., 90%, and National Office of Mines (ONM), 10%	Mine at Fej Lehdoum, Beja and Siliana and Governorates	23,000
Do.	do.	North Mining Co.	Mine at Oued Djebs in Beja Governorate	7,000
Do.	do.	do.	Mine at Sisi Idris in Bizerte Governorate	7,000
Do.	do.	Société d'Exploitation de Minière	Mine at Kbouch in Kef Governorate	7,000
Do.	do.	do.	Mine at Boukhil in Siliana Governorate	7,000

Do., do. Ditto.