



2012 Minerals Yearbook

TUNISIA

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF TUNISIA

By Mowafa Taib

Mineral commodity production in Tunisia rebounded partially in 2012 from the significant reduction in output in 2011 that was the result of political and social unrest in the country that began in December 2010 and continued through 2012. The mineral industry of Tunisia was focused on mineral fuel production, phosphate rock mining, and the manufacturing of fertilizers and other phosphate-based products. The list of mineral commodities produced in Tunisia included aluminum fluoride, cement, crude oil, gypsum, iron and steel, iron ore, lime, natural gas, phosphate rock and phosphate-based fertilizers, refined petroleum products, salt, and sulfuric acid (table 1).

Minerals in the National Economy

In 2012, Tunisia's gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 3.6% in real terms compared with a decrease of 1.9% in 2011. Although the Tunisian economy recovered from the recession of 2011, the growth rate remained at less than the annual rate of 5% that was reported for 2005 through 2010. The contribution of the nonmanufacturing industries, which included hydrocarbon extraction and mining, to economic growth in real terms was -0.2% in 2012 compared with -1.5% in 2011. The contribution of the chemical industries, which included fertilizer manufacturing, to the country's economic growth increased to 0.2% in 2012 from -0.8% in 2011. The contribution of the mining sector to the economic growth in 2012 increased to 1.4% from the -52.2% in 2011. The contribution of the hydrocarbon sector to economic growth, however, remained negative in 2012 (-7.2%) following a rate of -18.7% in 2011. The building materials, ceramic, and glass industries' contribution to economic growth increased to 3.7% in 2012 from -4.3% in 2011 (Central Bank of Tunisia, 2013, p. 24, 26–27).

According to the Central Bank of Tunisia, 5,700 jobs were created by the energy and mining sectors in Tunisia in 2012. This was a sharp turnaround from the trend of job loss in the sector from 2009 through 2011, when an average of more than 1,500 jobs were lost each year. The manufacturing industries also provided about 30,000 additional jobs in 2012 compared with a loss of 25,500 jobs in 2011 owing to the political stabilization that took place in the country following the unrest in late 2010 and early 2011 (Central Bank of Tunisia, 2013, p. 33).

Government Policies and Programs

Mineral exploration and production activities are regulated by the Mining Code (law No. 2003–30 of April 28, 2003). Mines are state-owned properties in Tunisia, and they are regulated by the Office National des Mines (OMN) [National Office of Mines], which also conducts geologic research, prepares geologic and geophysical maps, and promotes private operations of mines. 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. The Government introduced steps to stimulate and sustain mining sector operations, including paying 50% of employer contributions to the Nation's social security fund in case companies were to lay off workers temporarily or reduce their work to part time from full time (National Office of Mines, 2013).

Crude oil and natural gas production is governed by the Hydrocarbons Code (law No. 99–93 of August 17, 1999) and its supplement (law No. 2002–23 of February 2002). The Hydrocarbons Code allows 1 year for prospecting, a maximum of 5 years for exploration, and 30 years for production. The law reduces the tax rate to 50% from 75% if the state oil company of Tunisia—Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP)—holds a 40% share of the concession (Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières, 2013).

Production

The output of most mineral commodities increased in 2012 compared with that of 2011, including distillate fuel oil production, which increased by 236%; compound fertilizer (NPK), by 171%; naphtha, by 137%; residual fuel oil, by 133%; gypsum, by 45%; phosphoric acid, by 37%; sodium tripolyphosphate, by 36%; ammonium nitrate, by 32%; iron ore, by 30%; triple superphosphate, by 23%; lime, by 21%; diammonium phosphate (DAP), by 19%; white cement, by 13%; phosphate rock, by 11%; aluminum fluoride, by 10%; and sulfuric acid, by about 7% compared with output in 2011. On the other hand, the output of white spirit decreased by 68%; concrete-reinforcing bar, by 26%; paraffin oil, by 9%; crude steel and gasoline, by 8% each; dry gas, by 7%; and crude oil, by 4% compared with that of 2011 (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 was 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 of Indian companies Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd. (CFL) and Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. (GSFC) (15% interest each). Much of the cement production was carried out by private companies, which included domestic, European, and regional companies. State-owned Société Tunisienne de Sidérurgie [Tunisian Steel Manufacturing Co.], which was also known as El-Fouladh, was the sole steel billet producer in the country. Privately owned steel mills, such as Intermetal S.A. and Tunisacier Steelworks, produced rebar (table 2; Arab Fertilizer Association, 2013).

Mineral Trade

The value of Tunisian exports of goods in 2012 increased by about 5.9% to \$9.0 billion from \$8.5 billion in 2011. The share of mineral commodity exports, including phosphate rock and phosphate-based products, in the country's total exports was 6.2%. The value of phosphate rock and phosphate-based products exports combined increased by about 27% in 2012 compared with a decrease of about 40% in 2011, and the value of hydrocarbon exports increased by 22% compared with that of 2011. The volume of phosphate rock exports decreased by 60% in 2011, which was, in turn, a decrease of 71% compared with that of 2010. The volume decreases in 2011 and 2012 were attributable to decreases in phosphate rock production and to the priority given to domestic fertilizer producers. The tonnage of phosphate-based products exports in 2012 included diammonium phosphate, 560,000 t; triple superphosphate, 446,000 t; phosphoric acid, 361,000 t; and NPK, 48,000 t (Arab Fertilizer Association, 2013, p. 37, 41, 45, 53, 57; Central Bank of Tunisia, 2013, p. 46).

Exports of energy and oil products, which accounted for about 17% of the country's total exports in 2012, increased in value by about 22% compared with that of 2011. The increase was attributed to the resumption of operations at the Bizerte refinery. Imports of coke, crude oil, natural gas, and refined petroleum products, which made up about 17% of total imports in 2012, increased in value by 33.4% compared with that of 2011 (Central Bank of Tunisia, 2013, p. 46).

Commodity Review

Metals

Lead and Zinc.—A 50-50 joint venture of Celamin Holdings N.L. of Australia and Tunisian Mining Services S.A. (TMS) was created to produce lead and zinc from dumps and old mine tailings at four old mine sites. Celamin expected that the project would have the potential to produce between 2.5 million metric tons (Mt) and 3.0 Mt grading between 2.4% and 2.8% lead and between 2.6% and 3.0% zinc. The joint venture was also awarded three exploration permits in northern Tunisia in areas with existing lead and zinc mineralization with the purpose of developing a lead and zinc mine. Celamin was finalizing a program for the project's development (Celamin Holdings N.L., 2013c, d).

Industrial Minerals

Cement.—The Carthage cement plant was expected to commence production in 2012, but startup of the plant was delayed owing to financial problems and change of ownership. The Carthage cement plant was a greenfield plant built at Djebel Ressas, which is located 40 kilometers (km) southwest of the capital city of Tunis. The plant would be operated by Les Ciment de Carthage (Carthage Cement), which was a company that had been established by Bina Holding and Global Investment House of Kuwait. The \$510 million plant would have the capacity to produce 2.3 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr) of cement and was expected to begin production in

September 2013. The Government held about 40% interest in the plant, and the remaining shares were held by investors through the alternative investment market of the Tunisia Stock Exchange (Aggregate Research, 2012; Clémençon, 2012).

Phosphate Rock.—In 2012, production of phosphate rock by CPG continued to be disrupted at several mines because of political unrest and strikes by workers in the mining and transportation sectors. The country's output of phosphate rock remained under 3 Mt for the second year in a row compared with an output of about 8 Mt/yr in 2010. Most of the phosphate rock produced was used domestically to manufacture phosphate fertilizer and other phosphate-based products, and most of the output was transferred to the GCT and TIFERT fertilizer manufacturing plants to meet previously contracted delivery targets of phosphate-based fertilizer (table 1; Arab Fertilizers Association, 2013, p. 37).

Phosphoric acid production at the TIFERT Skhira plant commenced in the second half of 2012 after a 1-year delay because of the country's political and social shakeup during 2011. TIFERT's plant was built alongside the existing phosphoric acid plant operated by GCT at Skhira, which is located 50 km north of the town of Gabes in mideastern Tunisia. The production capacity of the TIFERT plant was 360,000 metric tons per year of phosphoric acid. The entire production of the plant would be exported to India through a long-term purchasing agreement, whereas production from the GCT plant would continue to be used for phosphate fertilizer manufacturing and for export to other world markets (Duncan's Fertiliser, 2011; Feytis, 2012; DKL Engineering Inc., 2013).

The Bir El Afou phosphate project, which was a joint venture of Celamin and TMS, was established to develop a phosphate rock mine capable of producing and exporting 1.5 Mt/yr of phosphate rock grading 32% P_2O_5 from the Bir El Afou deposit. The Bir El Afou deposit is located in northeastern Tunisia near the Algerian border and had estimated resources of 23 to 27 Mt of phosphate rock grading 14% to 16% P_2O_5 . In 2012, Celamin completed a prefeasibility study and was conducting a bankable feasibility study for the project. Production at Bir El Afou was expected to begin in the early part of 2013 (Celamin Holdings N.L., 2013a).

Celamin and TMS also held the Chaketma phosphate rock exploration permit; the permit covers an area of 52 square kilometers (km^2) and had a target potential of 150 to 200 Mt of phosphate rock grading 17% to 22% P_2O_5 . Celamin planned to develop this project following the completion of the first stage of the Bir El Afou phosphate rock project. To comply with Government laws pertaining to receiving a lower tax rate if a state-owned entity held a 50% interest in a joint venture, Celamin reduced its interest in TMS to 50% from 80% by assigning a 30% interest in both permits to TMS (Celamin Holdings N.L., 2013b).

Mineral Fuels

Natural Gas and Petroleum.—Tunisia's proved hydrocarbon reserves of at the end of 2012 were estimated to be 430 million barrels of crude oil and 65 billion cubic meters of natural gas. The state-owned ETAP was responsible for 79% and about 60%

of total crude oil (and condensate) and natural gas produced in Tunisia, respectively. The remaining hydrocarbon output was produced by international oil companies operating in Tunisia. More than 50 international and local companies were conducting exploration and production activities and together held 49 exploration licenses for crude oil and natural gas in the country, including 30 onshore and 19 offshore licenses. Investment in oil exploration activity increased by 20% to \$300 million in 2012 from \$250 million in 2011 (Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières, 2013, p. 3, 6–7).

In 2012, three two-dimensional (2–D) and four three-dimensional (3–D) seismic surveys, which covered 796 km and 1,359.4 km², respectively, were carried out in Tunisia. The 2–D surveys included the Diodore, the Fkirine, and the Grombalia permits, and the 3–D surveys included the Borj El Khadra, the Bouhajla, the Joint Oil, and the Kabboudia permits (Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières, 2013, p. 29, 32).

Tunisia's only refinery, which was operated by Société Tunisienne des Industries du Raffinage and located in Bizerte, resumed normal operations in the second half of 2011 after halting activity to perform maintenance work (Central Bank of Tunisia, 2013, p. 48).

Outlook

The volumes of phosphate rock and phosphate fertilizer production and exports are likely to go back to their prerecession levels in the near future, and the country could regain its ranking as one of the world's top producers of phosphate rock. Phosphate rock and phosphoric acid production capacities are expected to increase following the completion of the Celamin Holdings and the TIFERT projects. Investors are expected to remain interested in Tunisia's mineral industry because of the country's geographical location and its capability to produce and export industrial mineral commodities, such as cement, to its neighbors (Algeria to the west and Libya to the east) to satisfy their increased demand for construction materials, as well as to European countries to the north, such as Italy and Spain.

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TABLE 1
TUNISIA: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity ²	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
METALS						
Iron and steel:						
Iron ore:						
Direct shipping ore and concentrate, gross weight	206	151	180	172 ^r	223	
Fe content ^e	110	79	94	90	117	
Metal:						
Steel, crude	82	155	115	119	109	
Concrete-reinforcing bar	421 ^r	278 ^r	508 ^r	460 ^r	341	
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS						
Cement, hydraulic:						
Gray	7,255	7,186	7,561	6,652 ^r	6,785	
White	304	328	509	403 ^r	456	
Total	7,559	7,514	8,070	7,055 ^r	7,241	
Fertilizers:						
Ammonium nitrate	124	155	169	138 ^r	182	
Compound fertilizers	23	28	28	17	46	
Diammonium phosphate	1,017	1,124	1,277	560 ^r	666	
Dicalcium phosphate	72	64	77	55	57	
Hyperphosphate	36	7	29	23 ^r	22	
Phosphoric acid	1,009	1,115	1,214	568 ^r	778	
Sodium tripolyphosphate	112	112	144	85 ^r	116	
Triple superphosphate	863	747	740	401 ^r	494	
Fluorine, aluminum fluoride	43	40	40	35	38	
Gypsum	177	360	435	534 ^r	776	
Lime	369	366	343	282 ^r	340	
Phosphate rock, washed, gross weight	7,692	7,409	8,149	2,479 ^r	2,762	
Salt, marine	1,063	1,280	1,804	1,181	1,132	
Sulfuric acid	NA	NA	4,868	4,500	4,800	
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS						
Gas, natural:						
Gross ^e	million cubic meters	3,200	3,200	3,400	3,300 ^r	3,300
Dry	do.	3,000	2,717 ^r	3,201 ^r	3,002 ^r	2,783
Petroleum:						
Crude	thousand 42-gallon barrels	32,485	30,295	28,762	24,820 ^r	23,725
Refinery products:						
Liquefied petroleum gas	do.	1,569	1,766	1,239	1,065 ^r	1,267
Gasoline	do.	1,297 ^r	1,317 ^r	448 ^r	246 ^r	225
Distillate fuel oil	do.	4,110	4,047 ^r	4,047 ^r	1,276 ^r	4,288
Naphtha	do.	1,516	1,499 ^r	1,500 ^r	1,288 ^r	3,058
Paraffin oil	do.	859	621	621	320 ^r	291
Residual fuel oil	do.	4,450	4,292 ^r	4,307	1,892 ^r	4,404
White spirit	do.	110	102	102	476 ^r	153
Total	do.	13,911 ^r	13,644 ^r	12,264 ^r	6,563 ^r	13,686

^eEstimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. ^rRevised. do Ditto. NA Not available.

¹Table includes data available through September 21, 2013.

²In addition to the commodities listed, a variety of building and construction materials (clays, sand and gravel, tile, and stone) was produced, but available information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

Sources: Arab Fertilizer Association and National Institute of Statistics.

TABLE 2
TUNISIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2012

(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	Ghannouch, near Gabes	46
Cement:				
Portland		Société des Ciment d'Enfidha (Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A., 88%)	Enfidha	2,000
Do.		Société des Ciment de Jbel Oust (Cimentos de Portugal SGPS, S.A., 100%)	Jbel Oust	1,560
Do.		Société des Ciment de Gabès (Secil-Companhia Geral de Cal e Cimento, S.A., 99%)	Gabes	1,250
Do.		Société des Ciment d'Oum el Kélib (Government, 100%)	Le Kef	1,250
Do.		Les Ciment de Bizerte	Bizerte	1,000
Do.		Société des Ciments Artificiels Tunisiens (Colacem S.p.A., 100%)	Ben Arous	1,000
White		Société Tuniso-Andalouse de Ciment Blanc S.A. (Grupo Prasa, 100%)	Feriana	350
Fertilizer:				
Ammonium nitrate		Group Chimique Tunisien (GCT) (Government, 100%)	Ghannouch, near Gabes	330
Diammonium phosphate		do.	do.	1,300
Triple superphosphate		do.	M'dhilla	465
Do.		do.	Sfax	330
Gypsum		Les Plâtres Tunisiens (Knauf Gips KG)	Maknassy	100
Iron and steel:				
Iron ore		Société de Djebel Djerissa (Government, 91%)	Djerissa Mine	107
Do.		do.	Tamera-Douaria Mine	73
Steel, crude		Société Tunisienne de Sidérurgie (El-Fouladh) (Government, 91%)	El Fouladh	200
Steel, rolled, bar and rod		Intermetal S.A. (private, 100%)	Ben Arous	300
Do.		Tunisacier Steelworks (private, 100%)	Bizerte	100
Natural gas	million cubic meters	BG Group plc, 100%	Miskar field	523
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and Perenco Ltd., 50%	Franig field	170
Do.	do.	Eni Tunisia B.V., 50%, and Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%	Oued Zar/Hammouda field	150
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	130
Do.	do.	Eni Tunisia B.V., 50%, and Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%	El Borma field	80
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%, and Petrofac Ltd., 45%	Chergui field	70
Do.	do.	Eni Tunisia B.V., 50%, and Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%	Djebel Grouz field	40
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and Perenco Ltd., 50%	Baguel/Tarfa field	40
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%, and Winstar Resources Ltd., 45%	Sabria field	14
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%, and Société MARETAP S.A., 45%	Ezzaouia field	10
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and British Gas Tunisia Ltd., 50%	Hasdrubal field	1,000
Petroleum:				
Crude	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%; Eni Tunisia B.V., 25%; Pioneer Natural Resources Co., 20%; Talisman Energy Inc., 5%	Adam field	6,500
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Eni Tunisia B.V., 49%	Baraka field	4,000
Do.	do.	PA Resources A.B., 100%	Didon field	3,750
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and Société de Recherches et d'Exploitation des Pétroles en Tunisie (SEREPT), 50%	Ashtart field	3,550
Do.	do.	Eni Tunisia B.V., 50%, and Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%	El Borma field	3,345
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and Pioneer Natural Resources Co., 50%	Cheroug field	2,510
Do.	do.	Eni Tunisia B.V., 50%, and Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%	El Hajeb/Guebiba field	2,020
Do.	do.	do.	Oud Zar/Hammouda field	1,880
Do.	do.	Lundin Petroleum A.B., 40%; Atlantis Technology Service, 40%; Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 20%	Oudna field	1,470

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 2—Continued
TUNISIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2012

(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	Ecumed Petroleum Corp., 75%, and Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 25%,	Al Manzah field	720
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Perenco Ltd., 49%	Franig field	780
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Thyna Petroleum Services S.A., 49%	Cercina field	560
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%, and Tuniso-Kuwaitian Company of Petroleum, 45%	Sidi El Kilani field	460
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%, and Société MARETAP S.A., 45%	Ezzouia field	430
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Thyna Petroleum Services S.A., 49%	El Ain/Gremda field	365
Do.	do.	Candax Energy Inc. and Ecumed Petroleum Corp., 74%, and PA Resources A.B., 24%	El Bibane field	350
Do.	do.	Winstar Resources Ltd.	Chouech Essaida field	300
Do.	do.	PA Resources A.B., 70%, and Société de Recherches et d'Exploitation des Pétroles en Tunisie (SEREPT), 30%	Douleb/Semmama field	190
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%, and Winstar Resources Ltd., 45%	Sabria field	183
Do.	do.	do.	Rhemoura field	170
Do.	do.	Eni Tunisia B.V., 50%, and Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%	Djebel Grouz field	150
Do.	do.	do.	Larich field	130
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and Société de Développement du Permis du Sud (SODEPS), 50%	Debbeh field	73
Do.	do.	do.	Nakhil field	60
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Perenco Ltd., 49%	Baguel/Tarfa field	65
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%	Mazrane field	45
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Circle Oil Plc, 49%	Beni Khalled field	40
Do.	do.	Petrofac Ltd., 55%, and Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 45%	Cherqui field	35
Do.	do.	Winstar Resources Ltd., 100%	Sanrhar field	34
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Perenco Ltd., 49%	Baguel field	20
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%; Eni Tunisia B.V., 25%; Pioneer Natural Resources Co., 20%; Talisman Energy Inc., 5%	Abir field	10
Do.	do.	Winstar Resources Ltd., 100%	Ech-chouech field	10
Do.	do.	Canadax Energy Inc., 80%	Robbana field	7
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 75%	Mahares field	1
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, Redeye and Uom Laraies 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 Fertilizers Ltd., 15%; Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemical Ltd., 15%)	Skhira	360
Salt		Compagnie Générale des Salines de Tunisie (COTUSAL)	Sfax and Zarzis	900
Do.		TUNISEL	Sebkhet Lasdhibet	350
Do.		SAIDA S.A.	Sebkhet Sidi El Heni	250
Sodium tripolyphosphate		Société Chimique (ALKIMIA) (Group Chimique Tunisien (GCT), 39.1%; IMER Co., 22.12%; Driss Group, 17.05%; Carte Insurance 9.77%; Societe Tunisienne d'Engrais Chimiques S.A., 7.23%; others, 4.73%)	Gabes	200

Do., do. Ditto.