



2014 Minerals Yearbook

TUNISIA

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF TUNISIA

By Mowafa Taib

In 2014, Tunisia supplied the world with modest amounts of phosphate rock and phosphate-based fertilizers, other chemicals, and modest quantities of crude oil. The mineral industry of Tunisia was focused on the production of crude oil and natural gas, the mining of phosphate rock, and the manufacturing of phosphate and phosphate-based fertilizers and chemicals. In 2014, the country produced aluminum fluoride, cement, crude oil, gypsum, iron and steel, lime, natural gas, phosphate rock and phosphate-based fertilizers, refined petroleum products, salt, and sulfuric acid. In 2014, Tunisia consumed 3.6 million metric tons (Mt) of its phosphate rock output, 1 Mt of imported sulfur, and 215,000 metric tons (t) of imported ammonia for the manufacturing of 2 Mt of phosphoric acid and fertilizers (table 1; Arab Fertilizer Association, 2015, p. 37, 49, 72).

Minerals in the National Economy

The real gross domestic product (GDP) of Tunisia increased by 2.3% in 2014 compared with an increase of 2.4% in 2013 (revised) and 3.9% in 2012. The contribution of the manufacturing sector, which included the building materials, ceramics, and chemical, electrical, and mechanical industries, to the country's economic growth was 0.2% in both 2013 and 2014. The building materials sector and the chemical and fertilizer manufacturing sector's contributions to the country's economic growth were 0.1% each in both 2013 and 2014. The contribution of the mineral extraction industry, which included hydrocarbon production and mining, to economic growth in real terms, was -0.1% in 2014 compared with -0.3% in 2013. The mining sector's contribution to economic growth was 0.1% in both 2013 and 2014, and that of the hydrocarbon sector was -0.4% in 2014 and -0.5% in 2013 (Central Bank of Tunisia, 2015, p. 23–24).

According to the Central Bank of Tunisia, 200 jobs were created in the energy and mining sectors in Tunisia in 2014 compared with 2,700 jobs in 2013. Although the percentage of jobs added in the energy and mining sector decreased in 2013 and 2014 compared with that of 2012, the trend was positive and represented a significant turnaround from the negative trend in job creation in the sector in 2011 when 1,500 jobs were lost. The manufacturing sector added about 31,000 jobs in 2014 compared with 28,300 jobs in 2013 (Central Bank of Tunisia, 2015, p. 30).

In 2014, foreign direct investment (FDI) flows from the world into Tunisia decreased to about \$1.1 billion compared with more than \$1.1 billion in 2013 following an increase to \$1.6 billion in 2012. The decrease in the FDI inflows was attributed to continued civil unrest in the country during 2013 and most of 2014, which created uncertainty for potential international investors. In 2014, 46% of FDI went to the energy sector compared with 54% in 2013 (revised). The manufacturing sector received 23% of the FDI in 2014, which was a decrease from 25% in 2013, owing mainly to decreases in funding of metallurgical industries (Central Bank of

Tunisia, 2015, p. 57; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2015, p. 236).

Government Policies and Programs

Tunisia's mining code (law No. 2003–30 of April 28, 2003) regulated 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 the 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 (National Office of Mines, 2014).

Crude oil and natural gas production is governed by the hydrocarbons code (law no. 99–93 of August 17, 1999) and its amendments. Law No. 2002–23 of February 2002, modified, promoted hydrocarbon production, and supplemented the hydrocarbons code. The current (2014) 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 oil company of Tunisia—Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP)—holds a 40% share of the concession (Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières, 2015a, p. 60–61).

Production

Notable increases in Tunisia's mineral commodities production in 2014 included increases in the production of nitrogen-phosphate-potash fertilizer (NPK), by 77%; gypsum, 34%; hot-rolled long steel, 31%; iron ore, 26%; cement, 22%; dicalcium phosphate, 20%; lime, 15%; and phosphate rock, 14%. Notable decreases in mineral commodity output in 2014 included decreases in the production of hyperphosphate, by 66%; marine salt, 39%; diammonium phosphate, 29%; sodium tripolyphosphate, 20%; phosphoric acid, 17%; lime, 14%; crude oil, 13%; natural gas, 9%; and crude steel, 7% (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. CPG had the capacity to produce phosphate rock from eight open-cast mines, most of which were located in Gafsa Governorate. CPG operated 10 phosphate rock washing plants, including 4 at Al-Mitlawi, 3 at M'dhillia, and 1 each at Kef Eddour, Oum El Araïes, and Redeyef. Group Chimique Tunisien (GCT), which had merged with CPG in 1996, produced phosphate-based fertilizers. GCT owned four industrial sites located at Gabes, M'dhillia, Sfax, and Skhira (Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mines, 2015).

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). With the exception of the Government-owned Société des Ciment d'Oum el Kébil, 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.], which also was known as El-Fouladh, was the sole steel-billet producer in the country. Privately owned steel mills produced rebar (table 2; Arab Fertilizers Association, 2015, p. 42–43).

Mineral Trade

In 2014, Tunisian trade increased in value by about 2.5% for exports and 6.4% for imports compared with those of 2013. The value of hydrocarbon exports decreased by 11.1% in 2014 compared with that of 2013 owing to the decrease in value and volume of crude oil and refined petroleum products. The value of mining exports, which included phosphate rock, phosphate-based fertilizers, and chemicals, decreased by 2.4% in 2014 compared with that of 2013 but remained 50% less than the tonnage of mining products exported in 2010. The reason for the stagnation in the mining sector since 2011 was attributed to the ongoing social tension, which brought about disturbances at phosphate rock production sites and transportation routes by locals rallying for employment and compensation. The value of imports of mining products, which included ammonia, fluor spar, and sulfur, increased by 5.4% in 2014 compared with that of 2013 (Central Bank of Tunisia, 2015, p. 48–50).

The value of imports of energy and petroleum products increased by 8.9% in 2014 compared with that of 2013. The increase was attributed to higher quantities of natural gas imports, which increased by 35.8% in 2014 to offset the decline in domestic production and decreased royalties paid as a share of the passage of natural gas from Algeria through Tunisia on its way to Italy (Central Bank of Tunisia, 2015, p. 48–50).

In 2014, U.S. exports to Tunisia decreased to \$831 million from \$870 million in 2013. Mineral commodity exports included \$197 million worth of petroleum products (other than fuel oil), about \$10 million worth of finished metal products, and about \$8 million worth of aluminum and alumina. U.S. imports from Tunisia decreased to \$521 million in 2014 from \$749 million in 2013, and included \$164 million worth of fuel oil and other petroleum products and about \$11 million worth of iron and steel products (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 a, b).

Commodity Review

Metals

Lead and Zinc.—Celamin Holdings N.L. of Australia, which had entered into a joint venture with Tunisian Mining Services S.A. (TMS) to remediate four old lead and zinc mines, to produce lead and zinc from dumps and tailings at the sites, and to perform an environmental cleanup for those sites, appeared to have scrapped the project to concentrate

on the Chaketma phosphate rock project. Celamin had been conducting a feasibility study for the project in 2013 and expected that the project would have the potential to produce between 2.5 and 3.0 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr) grading between 2.4% and 2.8% lead and between 2.6% and 3.0% zinc (Celamin Holdings N.L., 2014c, d).

Industrial Minerals

Cement.—Tunisia's cement output increased by 22% in 2014 to 9.1 Mt from 7.5 Mt in 2013; the increase was owing mainly to a full year of production at the Carthage cement plant in Djebel Ressay, which is located 40 kilometers (km) southwest of the capital city of Tunis. Carthage Cement S.A., which was a publicly listed company that owned and operated the Carthage cement plant, started production in late 2013 following a year-long delay owing to financial problems and a change of ownership. Société Bina Corp. owned 50.24% of Carthage Cement; Riha Group, 8.96%; Naifer Group, 5.16%; and individual investors, the remaining shares (35.64%). The \$510 million plant had the capacity to produce 2.4 Mt/yr of cement (table 2; Carthage Cement, 2015; International Cement Review, 2015, p. 350–351).

Government-owned Société des Ciment d'Oum el Kébil S.A. produced cement at its plant in Le Kef in northwestern Tunisia. The plant had the capacity to produce 1 Mt/yr of clinker and 1.2 Mt/yr of cement. In 2014, the company was expanding its capacity by 0.5 Mt/yr of cement. The expansion project was expected to be completed by yearend 2015. The country's total cement production was expected to increase to more than 10 Mt in 2015 from 9.1 Mt, which would increase the volume of cement that would be available for export to 3.5 Mt/yr. Tunisia's cement exports decreased to 915,600 t in the first half of 2014 compared with 1.2 Mt in the first half of 2013 (table 1; National Institute of Statistics, 2015, p. 44; Société des Ciment d'Oum el Kébil S.A., 2015).

Fluorspar and Gypsum.—Industries Chimiques du Fluor S.A. (ICF) produced 36,000 t of aluminum fluoride from imported fluorspar at its plant near Gabes Port in southern Tunisia. Production was about 14% less than the company's annual capacity of 42,000 metric tons per year (t/yr). Almost all aluminum fluoride output was exported for use by aluminum smelters in such countries as Bahrain, Cameroon, Canada, Egypt, France, Greece, Mozambique, the Netherlands, South Africa, and Turkey. ICF consumed about 75,000 t/yr of acid-grade fluorspar, 45,000 t/yr of hydrated alumina, 55,000 t/yr of sulfuric acid, and 20,000 t/yr of fuming sulfuric acid, which is also known as oleum. The company also had the capacity to produce 100,000 t/yr of anhydrite gypsum. Tunisia has been importing fluorspar since the closure of the Zaghuan fluorite mine in 1992 (Industries Chimiques du Fluor S.A., 2014).

Tunisia's gypsum production has been steadily increasing in recent years; it increased by 34% to 850,000 t in 2014 from 632,000 t in 2013. The increase was attributed to increased demand by the cement and plasterboard industries (table 1).

Tunisia has more than 30 locations with barite and fluorite deposits that could be developed into barite and fluorite mines, including the Jebel Kohol and Zaghuan deposits in

the northeast. The Zaghouan deposit produced more than 5 Mt of barite and fluorite between 1967 and 1992. Recent studies indicated the presence of substantial barite and fluorite deposits in the vicinity of the old Hamman Zriba Mine, which holds 650,000 t of proven reserves and 2 Mt of probable reserves of ore containing 25% barite and 30% fluorite (Azizi, 2014, p. 45).

Phosphate Rock.—In 2014, CPG produced about 3.8 Mt of phosphate rock compared with about 3.3 Mt in 2013. The country's output of phosphate rock, however, remained less than one-half of the 8.1 Mt produced in 2010. Most of the phosphate rock produced in 2014 was sold domestically to the GCT and TIFERT fertilizer manufacturing plants to meet previously contracted delivery targets of phosphate-based fertilizer. Phosphate rock exports were 81,000 t in 2014 (table 1; Arab Fertilizer Association, 2015, p. 49).

Phosphoric acid production at TIFERT's Skhira plant commenced in the second quarter of 2013 after a 2-year delay owing to the civil unrest in the country. The first shipment of phosphoric acid was exported to India in July. 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. In 2014, the TIFERT plant consumed 1.4 Mt of phosphate rock and produced 360,000 t of phosphoric acid, which was exported to India under a long-term purchasing agreement. Production from the GCT plant was used for phosphate fertilizer manufacturing and for export to world markets (DKL Engineering Inc., 2013; Pilla, 2013).

The Bir El Afou phosphate rock deposit is located in northeastern Tunisia near the border with Algeria and had estimated resources of 23 to 27 Mt of phosphate rock grading 14% to 16% P_2O_5 . In 2012, Celamin completed a bankable feasibility study for the project and, in 2014, it withdrew from the project and transferred its assets to TMS. Celamin attributed its withdrawal from the Bir El Afou project to its intention to focus on the Chaketma phosphate rock project (Celamin Holdings N.L., 2014a, p. 3; 2014b).

Chaketma Phosphate S.A (CPSA) (Celamin, 51%, and TMS, 49%) replaced the original 50–50 joint venture of the two companies. The Chaketma exploration permit covers an area of 52 square kilometers (km^2) and holds seven prospects—the Douar, the Gassaa El Kebira, the Gaasat Ezerbat, the Kef El Aguab, the Kef El Louz, the Ouled Hamouda, and the Sidi Ali Ben Oum Ezzine. The inferred resources at two prospects (the Gassaa El Kebira and the Kef El Louz) totaled 130 Mt of phosphate rock grading 20.5% P_2O_5 , including 93 Mt grading 20.3% P_2O_5 at the Gassaa El Kebira deposit, and 37 Mt grading 21.0% at the Kef El Louz deposit. Celamin planned to complete a definitive feasibility study and to develop an operation plan for the project. Celamin provided \$8.6 million to CPSA for project expenditures as of yearend 2014 whereas TMS received one-half of that amount as the project service provider. A dispute between Celamin and TMS over a cash call to fund the feasibility study started in late 2014 and continued into 2015 (Celamin Holdings N.L., 2015).

Mineral Fuels

Natural Gas and Petroleum.—Tunisia's output of crude oil and natural gas decreased by 11% and 8%, respectively, in

2014 compared with that of 2013. Crude oil and natural gas production had been trending downward for the past 5 years, especially that by international oil companies working in Tunisia. On the other hand, natural gas production from ETAP's concessions was trending upward. Tunisia's hydrocarbon reserves at the end of 2014 were estimated to be 430 million barrels of crude oil and 65 billion cubic meters of natural gas. In 2014, the state-owned ETAP was responsible for 8% of crude oil (and condensate) production and for about 66% of natural gas production in Tunisia. Other companies' production was in steep decline. International, regional, and local companies were conducting exploration and production activities and, combined, held 38 exploration licenses for crude oil and natural gas in the country, including 26 onshore and 12 offshore licenses (table 1; Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières, 2015b, p. 22, 24, 30, 66, 68).

Hydrocarbon exploration activities in 2014 included drilling and seismic surveys. Primoil S.A. drilled at the Mahdia permit; DNO, at the Sfax offshore site; Circle Oil, at the Le Kef concession; and Mazarine Energy, at the Zaafrane permit. Two-dimensional (2-D) and three-dimensional (3-D) seismic surveys, which covered about 1,997 km^2 , were carried out by Mazarine Energy and PA Resources of the United States. The 2-D surveys included the Makthar and the Tajrouine permits, and the 3-D surveys included the offshore Sfax and Zaafrane permits (Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières, 2015b, p. 32–33).

In March, OMV AG of Austria, which has five exploration permits in Tunisia, agreed to invest about \$650 million in the South Tunisian Gas Pipeline (STGP) project. The project was approved in 2013 and included building a central processing facility at the Nawara gasfield in southern Tunisia, a 370-km-long gas pipeline with a capacity of 10 million cubic meters per day, and a natural gas treatment plant located in the Ghannouch Industrial area near Gabes to produce liquefied petroleum gas (Oil and Gas Journal, 2014).

Outlook

In October, Tunisia held successful parliamentary elections and in December, the country elected a new President. Tunisia's designation in May 2015 as the 16th major United States ally that is not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is expected to bolster financial and military relations between the two countries. Investors are likely to remain interested in Tunisia's energy and mining sector because of the country's proximity to Europe and its capability to produce and export industrial mineral commodities, such as aluminum fluoride, cement, phosphate fertilizers, and salt, to countries throughout the world. The Government is planning to increase phosphate rock production to 8 Mt/yr by 2016 and to 12 Mt/yr by 2020 (Santos, 2014; Voice of America, 2015).

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TABLE 1
TUNISIA: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity ²	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
METALS						
Iron and steel:						
Iron ore:						
Gross weight	180	172	223	244	307	
Fe content ^e	94	90	117	127	160	
Metal:						
Steel, crude	115	119	109	109	101	
Hot-rolled	500	380	380	380	498	
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS						
Cement, hydraulic:						
Portland	7,561	6,652	6,785	6,964	8,676	
White	509	403	456	540	451	
Total	8,070	7,055	7,241	7,504	9,127	
Fertilizers:						
Ammonium nitrate	169	138	182	131	131	
Compound fertilizers	28	17	46	13	23	
Diammonium phosphate	1,277	560	666	824	584	
Dicalcium phosphate	77	55	57	46	55	
Hyperphosphate	29	23	22	32	11	
Phosphoric acid	1,214	568	778	747	619	
Sodium tripolyphosphate	144	85	116	127	101	
Triple superphosphate	740	401	494	520	482	
Fluorine, aluminum fluoride	40	35	38	38	36	
Gypsum	435	534	776	632	850	
Lime	343	282	340	293	253	
Phosphate rock, washed, gross weight	8,149	2,479	2,762	3,283	3,784	
Salt, marine	1,804	1,181	1,132	1,146	698	
Sulfuric acid	4,868	4,500	3,200	3,200	3,200	
S content	1,590	1,469	1,045	1,045	1,045	
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS						
Gas, natural:						
Gross ^e	million cubic meters	3,400	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,000
Dry	do.	3,201	3,002	2,873	2,860 ^r	2,611
Petroleum:						
Crude	thousand 42-gallon barrels	29,200 ^r	24,820	24,455 ^r	22,265 ^r	19,345
Refinery products:						
Liquefied petroleum gas	do.	1,239	1,065	1,267	1,253	1,225
Gasoline	do.	448	246	225	275	256
Distillate fuel oil	do.	4,047	1,276	4,288	4,816	4,718
Naphtha	do.	1,500	1,288	3,058	2,969	2,831
Paraffin oil	do.	621	320	291	290	420
Residual fuel oil	do.	4,307	1,892	4,404	3,676	3,117
White spirit	do.	102	476	153	194	153
Total	do.	12,264	6,563	13,686	13,473	12,720

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

¹Table includes data available through September 9, 2015.

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

TABLE 2
TUNISIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2014

(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)	Gabes	42	
Cement:				
Portland	Carthage Cement S.A. (Société Bina Corp., 50.24%; Public stocks 35.64%, and Riha Group, 8.96%; Naifer Group, 5.16%)	Djebel Ressas	2,400	
Do.	Société des Ciment d'Enfidha (Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A., 88%)	Enfidha	2,900	
Do.	Société des Ciment de Jbel Oust (Cimentos de Portugal SGPS, S.A., 100%)	Jbel Oust	1,600	
Do.	Société des Ciment de Gabès (Secil-Companhia Geral de Cal e Cimento, S.A., 100%)	Gabes	1,300	
Do.	Société des Ciments Artificiels Tunisiens (Colacem S.p.A., 100%)	Ben Arous	1,000	
Do.	Société des Ciment d'Oum el Kébil (Government, 100%)	Le Kef	1,250	
Do.	Les Ciment de Bizerte	Bizerte	1,500	
White	Société Tuniso-Andalouse de Ciment Blanc S.A. (Sotacib) (Grupo Prasa, 100%)	Feriana	1,300	
Fertilizer:				
Ammonium nitrate	Group Chimique Tunisien (GCT) (Government, 100%)	Ghannouch, near Gabes	330	
Diammonium phosphate	do.	do.	1,300	
Triple superphosphate	do.	M'dhillla	465	
Do.	do.	Sfax	330	
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	
Gypsum	Les Plâtres Tunisiens (Knauf Gips KG)	Maknassy	800	
Do.	Industries Chimiques du Fluor (ICF)	Gabes	100	
Iron and steel:				
Iron ore	Société de Djebel Djerissa (Government, 91%)	Djerissa Mine	100	
Do.	do.	Tamera-Douaria Mine	50	
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	
Lime, hydraulic	Les Ciment de Bizerte	do.	70	
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	113,634
Do.	do.	Eni Tunisia B.V., 50%, and Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%	Oued Zar-Hammouda field	48,838
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	279,309
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%, and Petrofac Ltd., 45%	Chergui field	245,506
Do.	do.	Eni Tunisia B.V., 50%, and Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%	Djebel Grouz field	9,878
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and Perenco Ltd., 50%	Baguel-Tarfa field	29,383
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%, and Winstar Resources Ltd., 45%	Sabria field	12,278
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and British Gas Tunisia Ltd., 50%	Hasdrubal field	875,039
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Eni Tunisia B.V., 49%	Baraka field	51,239
Do.	do.	do.	Maamoura field	51,239
Do.	cubic meters	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and OMV A.G., 50%)	Chourouq field	175,000
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	2,074
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Eni Tunisia B.V., 49%	Baraka field	454
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	1,811

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued
TUNISIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2014

(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			
		Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Eni Tunisia B.V., 49%)	El Hajeb-Guebiba field	938
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and OMV A.G., 50%)	Chorouq field	1,369
Do.	do.	do.	Anguid East field	1,166
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Perenco Ltd., 49%	Franig and Baguel- Tarfa fields	162
Do.	do.	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 Thyna Petroleum Services S.A., 49%	Cercina field	312
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%, and Tuniso-Kuwaitian Company of Petroleum, 45%	Sidi El Kilani field	303
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 55%, and Société MARETAP S.A., 45%	Ezzouia field	215
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Thyna Petroleum Services S.A., 49%	El Ain-Gremda field	225
Do.	do.	Candax Energy Inc. and Ecumed Petroleum Corp., 74%, and PA Resources A.B., 24%	El Bibane field	350
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 Serinus Energy, 45%	Sabria field	182
Do.	do.	do.		202
Do.	do.	Eni Tunisia B.V., 50%, and Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%	Djebel Grouz field	74
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Eni Tunisia B.V., 49%	Maamoura field	298
Do.	do.	Eni Tunisia B.V., 50%, and Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%	Oued Zar-Hammouda field	986
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 51%, and Circle Oil Plc, 49%	Mazrane field	19
Do.	do.	Petrofac Ltd., 55%; Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 45%	Cherqui field	115
Do.	do.	Serinus Energy, 100%	Chouech Essaida field	1,213
Do.	do.	do.	Sanrhar field	100
Do.	do.	do.	Ech-chouech field	39
Do.	do.	Canadax Energy Inc., 80%	Robbana field	7
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 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 International 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

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued
TUNISIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2014

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity
Sulfuric acid	Group Chimique Tunisien (GCT) (Government, 100%)	Gabes, M'dhilla, Sfax, Skhira	4,800
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.	Industries Chimiques du Fluor (ICF)	Gabes	100
Do., do. Ditto.			