



2010 Minerals Yearbook

TUNISIA [ADVANCE RELEASE]

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF TUNISIA

By Mowafa Taib

Tunisia was a significant producer of phosphate rock and phosphate-based fertilizers and chemicals, which were the country's main contribution to the world's mineral production. In 2010, Tunisia was responsible for 4.3% of the world supply of phosphate rock. It was Africa's second ranked producer of phosphate rock after Morocco and the world's fifth ranked producer after China, the United States, Morocco, and Russia (Jasinski, 2011). The country also produced such mineral commodities as aluminum fluoride, cement, common clays, crude oil, gypsum, iron and steel, iron ore, lime, natural gas, refined petroleum products, and salt.

Minerals in the National Economy

In 2010, the Tunisian economy grew by 3.7% at 1990 prices compared with a revised 3.1% growth rate in 2009. The mineral sector increased its added-value growth by 13% in 2010 compared with 3% in 2009 and contributed 0.1 percentage points to the country's economic growth in 2010 compared with a revised zero percentage points in 2009. The hydrocarbon sector's added-value growth was 3.4% and 3.5% in 2009 and 2010, respectively, and its contribution to the country's economic growth was 0.2 percentage points in 2010 compared with -2.1 percentage points in 2009. The value of hydrocarbons as a percentage of the country's total export value was 14%, and that of phosphate-based products exports, which included phosphate rock and phosphate fertilizer was 9%. The value of building materials, ceramics, and glass accounted for 2% of the value of Tunisia's total exports (Central Bank of Tunisia, 2011a, p. 19; International Monetary Fund, 2011, p. 74).

Government Policies and Programs

Mineral exploration and production activities were regulated by the Mining Code (law No. 2003-30 of April 28, 2003), and crude oil and gas production were 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 a prospecting period of 1 year, 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. In 2008, the Government introduced steps to stimulate and sustain exports, including paying 50% of the employer's contribution to the social security fund in case companies were to lay off workers temporarily or reduce their work to part time from full time (Central Bank of Tunisia, 2009, p. 61).

Production

In 2010, there were notable increases in the production of such mineral commodities as concrete-reinforcing bar (rebar), by 67%; crude steel, by 25%; dicalcium phosphate, by 17%; diammonium phosphate, by about 14%; and phosphoric acid, by 9% compared with that of 2009 (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. Groupe Chimique Tunisien (GCT) produced phosphate-based fertilizers. Much of the cement sector had been privatized in the 1990s, which resulted in the creation of local companies and the entry of European and regional companies into the Tunisian cement market. State-owned Société Tunisienne de Sidérurgie [Tunisian Steel Manufacturing Co.], 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 (Arab Steel, 2009).

The Government pursued policies to encourage international companies to work in Tunisia and to help local small- and medium-sized industrial businesses compete with international companies. ETAP expanded its production partnerships with several international oil companies and monitored their exploration and production operations to protect the interests of the Government in the hydrocarbon sector.

Mineral Trade

In 2010, the value of Tunisian exports increased by about 14% to \$16.4 billion from \$14.4 billion in 2009. The value of Tunisian imports increased by 19% to \$22.8 billion from \$19.1 billion in 2009. The value of phosphate rock exports increased by 57% to \$116.6 million from \$74.1 million in 2009. The volume of phosphate rock exports increased by 43% to 700,000 metric tons (t) from 491,000 t in 2009. Exports of phosphate rock went mainly to Poland (61%), Brazil (16%), and New Zealand (10%), and the remaining (13%) was received by Argentina, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, and Portugal. The value of phosphoric acid exports increased by 32% to \$742 million from \$564 million in 2009. The volume of phosphoric acid exports increased to 525,000 t. Exports of phosphoric acid were received mainly by India (59%), France (26%), and Italy (6%) and the remaining (9%) was received by Algeria, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey. Exports of triple superphosphate increased in value to \$515 million from about \$510 million in 2009. The value of salt exports was about \$75 million compared with \$42 million in 2009. The share of mineral commodity exports, including phosphate rock and phosphate-based products, in the country's

total exports increased to 9.2% from 8.5% in 2009. The increase in the value of phosphate rock and phosphate fertilizer exports was attributable to increased demand for phosphate rock in the world markets. Exports of energy and oil products, which accounted for 14% of the country's total exports, increased by 25% in value compared with that of 2009. Imports of coke, crude oil, natural gas, and refined petroleum products increased in value by 36% during the same period of comparison (Arab Fertilizers Association, 2011, p. 31, 34–35, 37, 44, 57; National Institute of Statistics, 2011).

Commodity Review

Metals

Iron and Steel.—El-Fouladh has been producing iron ore from the Jerissa and the Tamera-Douaria Mines since 1962. The company was the sole steel billet producer in the country. El-Fouladh, which was 91% Government-owned and had the capacity to produce 200,000 metric tons per year (t/yr) of steel, produced about 195,000 t of steel billet in 2010. Privately owned steel mills, such as Intermetal S.A. and Tunisacier Steelworks, produced rebar. El-Fouladh reported an increase of 25% in billet production during the first half of 2010 compared with that of the first half of 2009. The increase in billet production was attributed to the commissioning of a second electric arc furnace in 2009. The company also increased its rebar production by 67% during the same period (Arab Steel, 2010).

Lead and Zinc.—A joint venture of Celamin Holdings NL of Australia and Tunisian Mining Services S.A. (TMS) was created to develop lead and zinc production from four old mine tailings and dumps. The target potential for this project was reported to be between 2.5 million metric tons (Mt) and 3.0 Mt grading 2.4% to 2.8% lead and 2.6% to 3.0% zinc (Celamin Holdings NL, 2011b).

Industrial Minerals

Cement.—Tunisia's current production capacity was about 10 million metric tons per year (Mt/yr) of cement. Most of the 8 Mt cement produced in 2010 was consumed locally, and about 15% was exported to the neighboring countries of Algeria and Libya. Portland cement producers included Les Ciment de Bizerte at Bizerte, Société des Ciment de Gabès at Gabes, Société des Ciment de Jbel Oust, Société des Ciment d'Enfidha at Enfidha, Société des Ciment d'Oum el Kébil at Le Kef, and Société des Ciments Artificiels Tunisiens at Ben Arous. Société Tuniso-Andalouse de Ciment Blanc S.A. at Feriana was the sole producer of white cement (table 2).

A new cement plant at Djebel Ressas, which is located 40 kilometers (km) southwest of Tunis, was under construction by Les Ciment de Carthage (Carthage Cement), which had been established by Bina Holding and Global Investment House of Kuwait. The plant would have 2.3 Mt/yr of cement production capacity and was expected to commence production in 2012. Bina Holding held about a 51% interest in the plant, and the remaining shares were offered to investors on the alternative

investment market of the Tunisia Stock Exchange (Tunisia Online News, 2010).

Phosphate Rock.—CPG, which had the capacity to produce 8 Mt of phosphate rock, produced about 7.3 Mt and exported 700,000 t of phosphate rock from its mines at Jallabia, Kef Eddour, Kef Eschfaier, M'dhilla, and Metlaoui. The majority of phosphate rock production (90%) was used locally by CPG's subsidiary Groupe Chimique Tunisien (GCT) to produce phosphoric acid and fertilizer. GCT produced about 4.9 Mt of sulfuric acid, which was used for the production of 1.2 Mt of phosphoric acid at the Skhira industrial site, about 1.3 Mt of monoammonium phosphate (MAP)/diammonium phosphate (DAP), 740,000 t of triple superphosphate, and 75,000 t of dicalcium phosphate at the M'dhilla and the Sfax industrial sites. Société Chimique (ALKIMIA), in which GCT had a 39.1% stake, had the capacity to produce 200,000 t of sodium tripolyphosphate (STPP), which is a chemical used mainly for making detergents. ALKIMIA produced 112,000 t of STPP in 2010 (Arab Fertilizers Association, 2011, p. 31, 34–35, 37, 44, 57; Société Chimique ALKIMIA, 2011).

Commencement of phosphoric acid production at Skhira by Tunisian Indian Fertilizers S.A. (TIFERT) was delayed until the second half of 2011 because of the country's political unrest during the first half of 2011. TIFERT was a joint venture of CPG and GCT (35% interest each) and Indian companies Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd. (CFL), and Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. (GSFC) (15% interest each). 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 plant had been scheduled to commence operations in early 2011 with a production capacity of 1.3 Mt/yr of phosphoric acid. The entire production of the plant would be exported to India through a long-term purchasing agreement (DKL Engineering Inc., 2011; Duncan's Fertiliser, 2011).

Bir El Afou Phosphate Project was a joint venture of Celamin (80% interest) and Tunisian Mining Services SA (20% interest) to produce and export 1.5 Mt/yr of phosphate rock grading 32% P_2O_5 from the Bir El Afou permit. The Bir El Afou deposit was 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 October, Calamin started a prefeasibility study for the project. The company continued drilling at the Boukerchrid site after completing its drill program at the Salsala and the Zebouzi sites, which are included in the project area. In February 2011, the joint venture signed a memorandum of understanding with an unnamed international fertilizer company that agreed to offtake the entire production of the first phase of the project and of other future expansions as well as to purchase a 12.5% stake in Celamin's equity. Production at Bir El Afou Phosphate Project was expected by yearend 2013 (Celamin Holdings NL, 2011a).

Celamin also held 80% interest with TMS (20% interest) in the Chaketma phosphate rock exploration permit, which has an area of 56 square kilometers and 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 (Celamin Holdings NL, 2010).

In January 2011, CPG ceased phosphate rock production because of the political unrest in the country that stemmed from the “Jasmine Revolution” and resulted in the overthrow of the Government. Phosphate production at the level of 20,000 metric tons per day was stopped because of a strike by the railway workers and labor disputes at the mines. Phosphate rock production by CPG during the first half of 2011 was at 30% of the normal production levels and CGT’s production of phosphoric acid and fertilizer was at 50% of capacity. Subsequently, the mining sector index decreased by 60.6% in the first quarter of 2011 compared with a 4.2% increase in the first quarter of 2010. The decrease included 74% in phosphate rock production and a 66.1% decrease in phosphate products production. CPG expected to run at 75% of capacity in the second half of 2011 and to fulfill GCT’s entire needs for its manufacturing fertilizer and chemicals plants (Central Bank of Tunisia, 2011b, p. 3; Feytis, 2011a–c).

Mineral Fuels

Natural Gas and Petroleum.—Tunisia had proved reserves of hydrocarbons at the end of 2010 that were estimated to be 430 million barrels of crude oil and 65 billion cubic meters of natural gas. Fifty-seven international and local companies conducted exploration and production activities and held 54 exploration licenses for crude oil and natural gas in Tunisia. Four natural gas discoveries and one crude oil discovery were reported in Tunisia in 2010 compared with one crude oil discovery in 2009. BG Group plc of the United Kingdom, which was the leading producer of natural gas in Tunisia and the sole operator of the Miskar field, increased its production of natural gas and condensates by 25% to 16.0 million barrels of oil equivalent in 2010 from 12.7 million barrels of oil equivalent in 2009, which in turn was an increase of 15% compared with that of 2008. The increase in natural gas production was attributable to the commissioning of the Hasdrubal offshore gasfield in December 2009, which was operated by BG Group and ETAP (each of which held a 50% interest). BG Group sold natural gas to Société Tunisienne de l’Electricité et du Gaz, which was Tunisia’s state-owned electricity and gas company (BG Group plc, 2011; Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, 2011, p. 198-199, 201).

In 2010, most of the crude oil produced in Tunisia came from ETAP concessions, which included the Adam, the Ashtart, the Baraka, the Cheroug, and the Oued Zar oilfields. Significant production also came from other concessions that were not majority owned by ETAP, however, including the Didon oilfield, which was 100% owned by PA Resources AB of Sweden; the El Borma oilfield, which was 50% owned by Eni Tunisia B.V. (a subsidiary of Eni S.p.A. of Italy); and the Miskar field, which was 100% owned by BG Group (Entreprise Tunisienne d’Activités Pétrolières, 2010).

In December, Pioneer Natural Resources Co. of the United States, which in 2010 produced an average of 5,400 barrels per day (bbl/d) of oil equivalent through its subsidiaries in Tunisia, sold its assets in Tunisia to OMV

Aktiengesellschaft of Austria for \$866 million. In 2010, OMV held 15 exploration and production licenses for onshore and offshore blocks in Tunisia. The company reported two natural gas and condensates discoveries at the Nawara Block and produced 6,500 bbl/d of oil equivalent in 2010 (OMV Aktiengesellschaft, 2011; Rigzone.com, 2011).

Outlook

Tunisia’s mineral resources, especially hydrocarbons, lead and zinc, and phosphate rock, are likely to continue to attract international investors because of the country’s proximity to European markets and its favorable investment laws. The volumes of phosphate rock and phosphate fertilizers production and exports are likely to increase significantly following the completion of the Celamin Holdings and the TIFERT projects in the country. Tunisia is likely to produce and export more industrial mineral commodities, such as cement, to neighboring Algeria and Libya as demand for such commodities is expected to increase to satisfy the need for construction materials in North Africa.

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TABLE 1
TUNISIA: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES¹

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity ²	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
METALS					
Iron and steel:					
Iron ore:					
Direct shipping ore and concentrate, gross weight	214	180	108 ^r	151	150
Fe content ^e	112	94	110	79	79
Metal:					
Steel, crude	68	61	82	155	194
Concrete-reinforcing bar	501	454	426 ^r	337	563
Lead, mine output, Pb content	metric tons	--	--	--	--
Silver, metal, primary ^e	kilograms	--	--	--	--
Zinc:					
Concentrate, gross weight	metric tons	--	--	--	--
Zn content	do.	--	--	--	--
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS					
Cement, hydraulic:					
Gray	6,599	6,725	7,243	7,181	7,200
White	333	327	316	330	330
Total ^f	6,932	7,052	7,559	7,511	7,530
Clays:					
Common	5,600	5,800	6,160	6,450	6,450
Mosaic tile	thousand square meters	22,000	22,000	24,200	24,200
Earthenware tile	do.	26,000	26,000	30,000	30,000
Fertilizers:					
Ammonium nitrate	153	25	124	155	155
Compound fertilizers	15	25	23	28	28
Diammonium phosphate	1,093	1,008	1,017	1,124	1,277
Dicalcium phosphate	66	88	72	64	75
Hyperphosphate	26	31	36	7	7
Phosphoric acid	1,181	1,140	1,009	1,115	1,214
Sodium tripolyphosphate	142	143	112	112	112
Triple superphosphate	801	806	863	747	740
Fluorine, aluminum fluoride	43	42	43	40	40
Gypsum ³	151	157	177	360	360
Lime	401	395	369	366	370
Phosphate rock, washed, gross weight	7,801	8,002	7,692 ^r	7,409 ^r	7,281
Salt, marine	1,127	933	1,063	1,260 ^r	1,300
MINERAL FUELS AND RELATED MATERIALS					
Gas, natural:					
Gross	million cubic meters	2,163	2,062	2,068	2,540
Dry	do.	1,682	1,599	1,499	1,589
Petroleum:					
Crude	thousand 42-gallon barrels	25,200	35,100	32,485	31,390
Refinery products:					
Liquefied petroleum gas	do.	1,304	1,212	1,569	1,766
Gasoline	do.	1,775	1,465	1,350	1,106
Naphtha	do.	1,110	1,743	1,513	1,562
Distillate fuel oil	do.	3,780	4,140	4,110	4,387
Residual fuel oil	do.	4,020	4,320	4,450	4,330
Paraffin oil	do.	971	928	859	621
White spirit	do.	85	102	110	102
Total	do.	13,045	13,910	13,961	13,873

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

¹Table includes data available through September 30, 2011.

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

³Does not include phosphatic gypsum (waste product) generated during fertilizer production.

TABLE 2
TUNISIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2010

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity ¹	
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 (Cementos 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 Kéïl (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 Tunisienne (GCT) (Government, 100%)	Ghannouch, near Gabes	330 ²	
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.	Lundin Petroleum A.B.	Zinnia field	2
Do.	do.	Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières (ETAP), 50%, and British Gas Tunisia Ltd., 50%	Hasdrubal field	NA
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%	Asstart 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
Do.	do.	British Gas Tunisia Ltd., 100%	Miskar field	1,420

See notes at end of table

TABLE 2—Continued
TUNISIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2010

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity		Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity ¹
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.	Lundin Petroleum A.B./EGEP	Sidi El Itayem field	390
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%	Debbech 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 Khaled 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 Eschaïer 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 Tunisienne (GCT), 35%, Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd., 15%; Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemical Ltd., 15%]	Skhira	360 ³
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 Tunisienne (GCT), 39.1%; IMER Co., 22.12%; Driss Group, 17.05%; Carte Insurance, 9.77%; STEC, 7.23%; others, 4.73%]	Gabès	200

See notes at end of table

TABLE 2—Continued
TUNISIA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2010

Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available

¹Actual production may significantly exceed nominal capacity.

²Does not include production capacity of 30,000 metric tons per year of explosives-grade ammonium nitrate.

³Under construction.