



Length

~ 870 km

- Greece 545 km, Albania 211 km, Adriatic Sea 105 km; Italy 8 km (~1.5 km micro tunnel at landfall)
- Highest point: 1,800 metres in Albania
- Lowest point: 820 metres beneath the sea

Capacity

10 bcm/a = enough gas to supply around 7 million households

Diameter: 48 inch (1.2 m) onshore; 36 inch (0.91 m) offshore

Base case: Two compressor stations (one in Kipoi, Greece, and one in Fier, Albania) and built-in physical reverse flow

Expanded case: over 20 bcm/a capacity by installing two additional compressor stations, one in Serres, Greece, and one in Bilisht, Albania

Timeline

2015 – start of pre-construction work in Albania

2016 – start of pipeline construction and above the ground installations

2019 (end) – construction and commissioning completed

2020 (early) – first gas | TAP starts operations

Access Roads and Bridges

Construction and rehabilitation of approximately 100 kilometres of road

- Approximately half will be new access roads constructed while the other half will be existing roads that will be upgraded
- In Vishocicë, Vithkuq and Shtyllë in the Korça region; Potom, Çorovodë, Kakrukë, Therepelë, Vendreshë in the Berati region Topojë in the Fier region

Construction of three new bridges and rehabilitation of more than 40 existing bridges in the regions of Korçë, Berat and Fier.

Land Easement & Acquisition (LEA) process

Conducted in accordance with the international standards of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

20,200 affected land plots in total (estimated figure)

- 10,000 plots in Greece, 10,000 plots in Albania and about 200 plots in Italy
- ~45,000 land owners and users in total

Connectivity

Infrastructure TAP will connect to: TANAP Trans Anatolian Pipeline, SNAM in Italy, and could connect with the Interconnector Greece-Bulgaria (IBG) and Ionian Adriatic Pipeline (IAP)

TAP Benefits in Albania

- Facilitate development of the country's energy infrastructure and internal energy market (Gas Master Plan assistance)
- Increase the country's regional and geo-strategic significance and contribute to Albania's commercial and physical integration in Europe
- Promote economic development and job creation as well as encourage foreign direct investment
- Upgrade Albania's road infrastructure and contribute to increased road safety
- Improve cadastral data in the areas along the project route

Shareholders

BP (20%), SOCAR (20%), Statoil (20%), Fluxys (19%), Enagás (16%) and Axpo (5%)

The Southern Gas Corridor (SGC)



The Southern Gas Corridor (SGC) is one of the most complex gas value chains being developed in the world, aiming to bring Caspian resources to European energy markets for the very first time. Natural gas from the Shah Deniz field will make a 3,500 km journey from the Caspian Sea into Europe. This will require enhancement of some existing infrastructure and development of a chain of new pipelines.

The Shah Deniz II development, drilling wells and producing gas offshore in the Caspian Sea.

Expansion of the natural gas processing plant at the Sangachal Terminal on the Caspian Sea coast in Azerbaijan.

Three pipeline projects:

- South Caucasus Pipeline (SCPX) – Azerbaijan, Georgia
- Trans Anatolian Pipeline (TANAP) – Turkey
- Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) – Greece, Albania, Italy

Expansion of the Italian gas transmission network.

Possibilities for further connection to gas networks in South Eastern, Central and Western Europe.