Trans Adriatic Pipeline

TAP – Key Facts and Figures

Length	**~ 878 km** • Greece 550 km, Albania 215 km, Adriatic Sea 105 km; Italy 8 km (~1.5 km micro tunnel at landfall) • Highest point: 2,100 metres in Albania • Lowest point: 810 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 & in Italy • ***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. • 30 block valve stations (22 in Greece, 8 in Albania), 2 landfall stations (1 in Albania and 1 in Italy), 1 metering station (Bilisht, Albania) and 1 pipeline receiving terminal (Melengugno, Italy)

Pipeline	• Approximately **55,000 pipes** are used for the construction of 878 km pipeline
	  ○ 32,000 pipes in Greece
	  ○ 13,000 pipes in Albania
	  ○ 9,150 pipes offshore
	  ○ 670 pipes in Italy
	• The average weight of one 18-metre pipe (48 inch) ranges from 9.3 tonnes to 16.3 tonnes, depending on the wall thickness
	• The weight of steel pipes is approximately 520,000 tonnes (71 Eiffel towers)
	• The overall trench excavation volume is 5,397,000 m^3 (roughly two times the volume of the Cheops pyramid in Egypt)

Logistics	• **7** Main marshalling yards used during peak delivery activities:
	  ○ 4 in Greece
	  ○ 1 in Albania
	  ○ 2 in Italy
	• The first shipment was offloaded in Durrës, Albania, in April 2016. The last shipment arrived in Thessaloniki, Greece, approximately one year and a half later.

Connectivity	TAP will connect to: TANAP (Trans Anatolian Pipeline), SRG (Snam Rete Gas) in Italy, and is planned to connect with the Interconnector Greece-Bulgaria (IBG) and the Ionian Adriatic Pipeline (IAP).
Timeline	June 2015 – start of pre-construction work in Albania April 2016 – award of major contracts completed Mid-2016 – start of pipeline construction and above the ground installations 1Q2018 – complete manufacturing and delivery of all company provided items: line pipes, large block valves and turbo compressor units 2019 – offshore pipeline construction and commissioning 2020 – first gas | TAP starts operations

Access Roads and Bridges (Albania)	To allow the safe passage of steel pipes through Albania, approximately **180 km of access roads** will have been newly built or upgraded by the time the pipeline is completed. • Phase I: upgrade of approximately 58km of access roads, construction of two new bridges and refurbishment of 40 bridges. Completed at the end of 2016. • Phase II: upgrade of 120km access road. 90% works have been completed.
Land Easement & Acquisition (LEA) process	Conducted in accordance with industry best practice. • 22,590 plots of land: 10,300 in Greece, 12,100 in Albania and 190 in Italy. • Approximately 45,000 land owners and users.
Social and Environmental Investment (SEI)	In total, over **€55 million** will be invested in communities across Greece, Albania and Italy. The overall objectives of TAP's SEI programme are: • Strengthen livelihoods within local communities • Support improved community quality of life along the pipeline route • Enable improved skills and abilities through support for education and training initiatives • Enhance environmental management including through support for biodiversity.
TAP benefits	Enhanced security and diversification of energy supply for Europe Promote economic development and job creation along the pipeline route Support physical interconnections and market integration Cleaner source of energy, contributing to decarbonisation Boosts market competition
TAP Contractors	See TAP website: https://www.tap-ag.com/about-us/our-contractors-and-sub-contractors
Shareholders	**BP** (20%), **SOCAR** (20%), **Snam** (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.