



<p>Length</p>	<p>~ 878 km</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greece 550 km, Albania 215 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
<p>Capacity</p>	<p>10 bcm/a = enough gas to supply around 7 million households</p> <p>Diameter: 48 inch (1.2 m) onshore; 36 inch (0.91 m) offshore.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 33 Block Valve stations: 23 in Greece, 9 in Albania and 1 in Italy
<p>Pipeline</p>	<p>Approximately 53,000 pipes will be used for the construction of 878 km pipeline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32,000 pipes in Greece • 12,000 pipes in Albania • 8,750 pipes offshore • 660 pipes in Italy <p>The weight of one 18-metre (48 inch) pipe is about 10 tonnes</p> <p>The weight of steel pipes is approximately 526,000 tonnes (72 Eiffel towers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 126,000 tonnes in Albania, 215 km (17 Eiffel Towers) • 323,000 tonnes in Greece, 550 km (44 Eiffel Towers) • 72,000 tonnes offshore (10 Eiffel Towers) • 5,000 tonnes in Italy (almost 1 Eiffel Tower) <p>The overall trench excavation volume is 4,545,000 m³ (almost two times the volume of the Cheops pyramid in Egypt)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,200,000 m³ in Greece • 1,300,000 m³ in Albania • 45,000 m³ in Italy
<p>Logistics</p>	<p>Three main marshalling yards (MMY)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durrës, Albania – 90,000 m² (10 football pitches) • Thessaloniki, Greece – 90,000 m² (10 football pitches) • Kavala, Greece – 80,000 m² (9 football pitches) <p>The first three shipments have been discharged in Durrës (c.3,500 pipes), in April 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A first shipment (1,390 pipes & 73 bends) arrived in Albania on 5 April. The offloading of a vessel takes about one week.
<p>Connectivity</p>	<p>TAP will connect to: TANAP (Trans Anatolian Pipeline), SRG in Italy, and is planned to connect with the Interconnector Greece-Bulgaria (IBG) and Ionian Adriatic Pipeline (IAP).</p>

Timeline 	<p>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 Winter 2017/2018 – offshore pipeline construction 2019 (end) – construction and commissioning completed 2020 – first gas TAP starts operations</p>
Access Roads and Bridges (Albania) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and rehabilitation of approximately 100 kilometres of roads (~50% are new access roads, ~50% existing roads that will be upgraded). • Construction of 2 new bridges and rehabilitation of 42 existing bridges in the regions of Korçë (east), Çorovoda (central) and Fier (west). • Approximately 65% of work for the approved Access Roads and Bridges is completed (combined progress of roads and bridges).
Land Easement & Acquisition (LEA) process 	<p>Conducted in accordance with European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19,060 plots of land: 10,170 in Greece, 8,700 in Albania and 190 in Italy. • Approximately 45,000 land owners and users.
TAP benefits 	<p>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 Boosts market competition</p>
TAP Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JV Gener 2 and Sicilsaldo: rehabilitation of access roads and bridges in Albania • RMA: supply of large diameter ball valves and actuators • Siemens AG: supply of gas turbine turbo compressor units • Industria Meccanica Bassi and Nuova Giungas: fittings, isolating joints & scraper traps • Salzgitter Mannesmann International GmbH: onshore line pipes (270km) and bends, as well as offshore line pipes (110km) • Corinth Pipeworks S.A.: onshore line pipes (495km) • Enereco S.p.a. and Max Streicher S.p.a.: EPC onshore pipeline (Italy) • Renco S.p.a.: EPC Pipeline Receiving Terminal (Italy) • Bonatti S.p.A and J&P AVAX S.A and SPIECAPAG: EPC onshore construction (Greece and Albania) • Saipem SpA: EPCI for the offshore section
Shareholders 	<p>BP (20%), SOCAR (20%), Snam (20%), Fluxys (19%), Enagás (16%) and Axpo (5%)</p>

JV
Joint Venture

MMY
Main Marshalling Yard

BVS
Block Valve Station

EPC
Engineering, Procurement and Construction

EPCI
Engineering, Procurement, Construction and Installation

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.