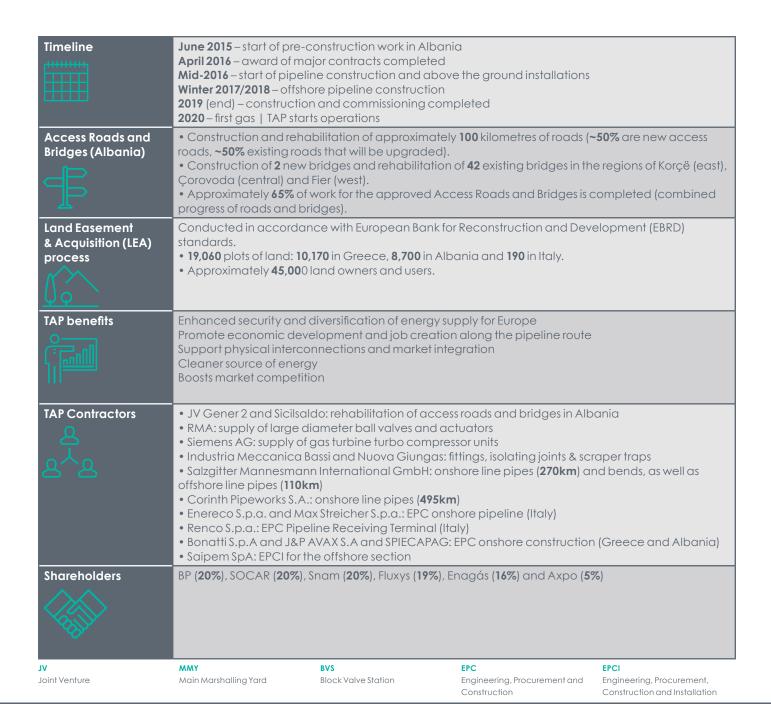


Trans Adriatic TAP – Key Facts and Figures



Length 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 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. • 33 Block Valve stations: 23 in Greece, 9 in Albania and 1 in Italy Approximately 53,000 pipes will be used for the construction of 878 km pipeline **Pipeline** • 32,000 pipes in Greece • 12,000 pipes in Albania • 8,750 pipes offshore • 660 pipes in Italy The weight of one 18-metre (48 inch) pipe is about 10 tonnes The weight of steel pipes is approximately **526,000 tonnes** (72 Eiffel towers) • 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) The overall trench excavation volume is 4,545,000 m³ (almost two times the volume of the Cheops pyramid in Egypt) • 3,200,000 m³ in Greece • 1,300,000 m³ in Albania • 45,000 m³ in Italy Logistics Three main marshalling yards (MMY) • Durrës, Albania – 90,000 m² (10 football pitches) • Thessaloniki, Greece – 90,000 m² (10 football pitches) • Kavala, Greece – **80,000 m**² (9 football pitches) The first three shipments have been discharged in Durrës (c.3,500 pipes), in April 2016 • A first shipment (1,390 pipes & 73 bends) arrived in Albania on 5 April. The offloading of a vessel takes about one week. Connectivity 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).



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.