



Trans Adriatic  
Pipeline





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TAP is a project for the future, helping to ensure the security of Europe's energy supply for decades to come.



# What is TAP?

The Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) will transport Caspian natural gas to Europe through Greece, Albania and Italy.

Connecting with the Trans Anatolian Pipeline (TANAP) at the Greek-Turkish border, TAP will cross Northern Greece, Albania and the Adriatic Sea before coming ashore in Southern Italy to connect to the Italian natural gas network.

Once built, TAP will offer a direct transportation route to connect with other parts of the Southern Gas Corridor, a 3,500km long gas value chain stretching from the Caspian Sea to Europe.

## High standards

TAP's shareholders are major energy companies with significant experience in delivering complex international projects.

They take environmental management, corporate social responsibility and safety very seriously, implementing good industry practice. In addition, TAP aims to comply with the environmental and social performance requirements of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). The pipeline's design has been developed in accordance with recognised national and international safety standards. All of this expertise equips TAP to deliver the project safely, on budget, on time and to specification by 2020.

Anticipating future needs, the project's developers integrated flexibility into the pipeline design to accommodate future gas volumes. TAP's initial capacity of 10 billion cubic metres (bcm) of gas per year is equivalent to the energy consumption of approximately seven million households in Europe. In future, the addition of two extra compressor stations could double throughput to 20 bcm/a as additional energy supplies come on stream.

## A better deal

By helping to improve the liquidity and competitiveness of European energy markets, TAP will also encourage a better deal for both energy producers and consumers.

In addition to the stimulus to economic development that new energy supplies bring, construction of the pipeline will attract direct foreign investment to TAP's host countries.

Independent experts confirmed the creation of new jobs, directly and indirectly, in manufacturing, utilities, transport, communications, financial and business services.

Furthermore, TAP is not dependent on public subsidies.

At a regional level, TAP will also help realise the European Union's objective of facilitating gas supplies to the growing energy markets of South East Europe, some of which currently have no access to gas at all.

TAP is a project for the future, helping to ensure the security of Europe's energy supply for decades to come.

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Once built, TAP will become an important part of the Southern Gas Corridor, contributing to Europe's energy security. One of the most important energy infrastructure projects, the pipeline will allow Caspian natural gas to flow into Europe's energy markets.

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TAP's design offers various connection options to a number of existing and proposed pipelines along its route.



### Southern Gas Corridor

The Southern Gas Corridor (SGC) is a term used to describe planned natural gas infrastructure projects aimed at improving the security and diversity of the EU's energy supply by bringing new supplies of natural gas via new routes from the Caspian region to Europe.

### Complex gas value chain

The Southern Gas Corridor is one of the most complex gas value chains ever developed in the world.

It is comprised of several separate energy infrastructure projects representing a total investment of approximately US\$45 billion:

- The Shah Deniz 2 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.

### Taking Caspian gas to Europe

To ensure that the Southern Gas Corridor fulfils its purpose, it is essential that Caspian gas reaches many

different European markets and consumers.

TAP's design offers various connection options to a number of existing and proposed pipelines along its route. This will enable the possible delivery of Caspian gas to destinations throughout Europe:

- **Greece and Albania:** TAP will transit directly through Greece and Albania. Greece's public gas supply corporation DEPA signed a gas sales agreement with the Shah Deniz Consortium in September 2013. The transit through Albania creates the opportunity to supply Albania with gas in future once local gas distribution facilities are developed and a gas sales agreement is in place.
- **Bulgaria:** TAP can provide a new source of gas to Bulgaria:
  - the Interconnection Point with the DESFA Network at the location of Nea Messimvria will allow the transportation of gas to Bulgaria through the Interconnection Point of Kula-Sidirokastro
  - In Komotini TAP will connect to the planned IGB pipeline connecting Greece to Bulgaria.
- **South Eastern Europe:** Caspian gas could flow to the region's growing markets and contribute to the establishment of new energy markets in the Balkans and South East Europe that are currently dependent on a single gas supplier. TAP is cooperating with the developers of the planned Ionian Adriatic Pipeline (IAP) to discuss connection possibilities. This may enable Caspian gas to flow to markets in Southern Croatia, Albania, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- **Italy:** TAP will connect to the Italian natural gas grid operated by Snam Rete Gas from which all Italian gas exit points to European destinations may be reached.
- **Austria and Central Europe:** natural gas transported via TAP can reach the Central European Gas Hub, Austria via the Trans Austria Gas (TAG) pipeline, using reverse flow.

– **Germany and France via Switzerland:** using reverse flow through the Transgas pipeline.

– **United Kingdom:** grid operators Snam Rete Gas and Fluxys have agreed to develop physical reverse flow capabilities between Italy and the UK by interconnecting the gas markets of Italy, Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, enabling Caspian gas to reach the UK.

The Southern Gas Corridor is a major component of EU energy policy. TAP's role in realising that vision will not only provide economic benefits. It will also ensure that one of the continent's vital energy routes remains viable for decades to come.

### European Union support

As one of the most important energy infrastructure projects in many years, the European Union recognises the role of TAP in bringing a new source of gas to Europe, thereby contributing to the security, flexibility and reliability of Europe's energy supply.

### Priority Status

In October 2013, the European Commission, European Parliament and European Council designated TAP a Project of Common Interest (PCI) status under the new guidelines

for trans-European energy infrastructure (TEN-E). TAP's PCI status was reconfirmed in November 2015.

TAP was selected as a PCI for its role in opening up the Southern Gas Corridor, one of 12 so-called energy corridors identified by the EU as priorities for the achievement of its energy policy objectives.

PCI status is reserved for key infrastructure projects and is intended to accelerate the granting of necessary licenses and permits and to improve regulatory processes.

Eligible projects must:

- Have significant benefits for at least two EU member states.
- Contribute to market integration and the fostering of competition.
- Enhance security and diversification of supply.

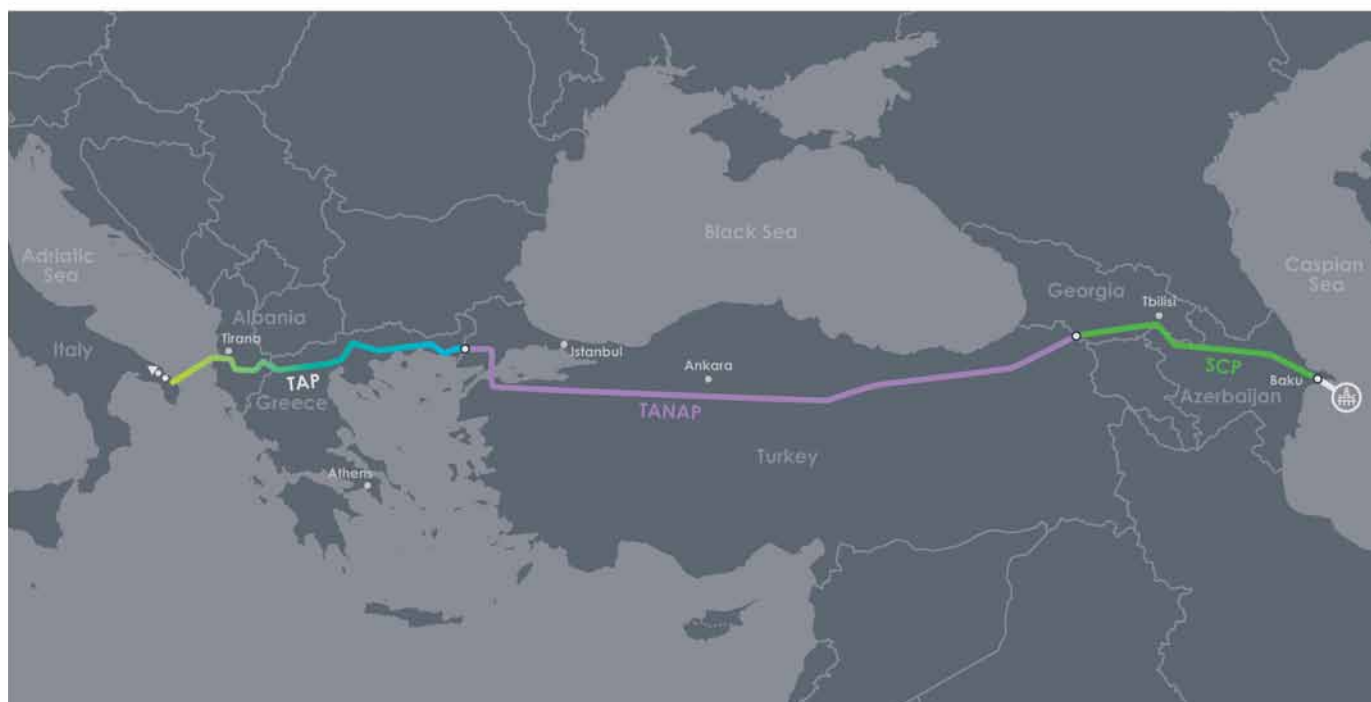
The identification of TAP as a PCI formalises the high level of political support from the EU for the project and its implementation.

TAP is also a Project of Energy Community Interest (PECI) and a top priority project for the Central Eastern and South-Eastern European Gas Connectivity (CESEC).



3.500 km

Total distance of the Southern Gas Corridor gas value chain



Map of the Southern Gas Corridor TAP's



### **Strategic partnerships**

Building a pipeline across a continent requires substantial resources, outstanding technical expertise, high environmental and safety standards, sound financing and, above all, strong partnerships.

During the past few years, TAP has successfully established several strategic partnerships with various governments and companies.

### **Political Support**

At the geo-political level, the project received strong support from the European Union, through bodies such as the Commission, Parliament and Council.

At the national government level, the three countries through which the pipeline will pass – Greece, Albania and Italy – confirmed their joint commitment to TAP with the signing of a trilateral Intergovernmental Agreement in 2013, since ratified by each country's parliament.

Individual Host Government Agreements (HGAs) have also been signed and ratified with the governments of Albania and Greece. They set out the framework in which TAP will be realised and operated in each country.

In Albania, where it has been designated a 'Project of National Importance', TAP is also supporting the government in developing a domestic gas market plan.

In Italy, TAP is part of the National Energy Strategy adopted in March 2013.

In Greece TAP has also been designated as a project of national importance and public interest.

### **Ionian Adriatic Pipeline**

In South East Europe, one of the regions that will benefit most from the Southern Gas Corridor, TAP has entered into several Memoranda of Understanding and Cooperation (MoUC) with the developers of the proposed Ionian Adriatic Pipeline (IAP). This pipeline aims to provide gas access to the markets of Albania, Montenegro, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### **Interconnector Greece Bulgaria**

In Bulgaria, the developers of the planned Interconnector Greece-Bulgaria (IGB) signed a technical MoUC with TAP in January 2014. The IGB could enable Caspian gas to flow into the Bulgarian network and further into South East Europe.

### **DESFA**

In Greece, TAP cooperates with the natural gas transmission system operator DESFA.



Independent studies conducted in Greece, Albania and Italy suggest that TAP will have a positive impact on the economic development of each country, especially during the construction phase.



### **Trans Anatolian Pipeline**

In Turkey, TAP cooperates with the Trans Anatolian Gas Pipeline (TANAP) which will connect with TAP on the border with Greece.

### **Snam Rete Gas**

Snam Rete Gas (SRG) is the Italian gas transmission system operator that TAP will connect to, when it comes ashore in Italy. Planned expansion of the system will ensure that Shah Deniz gas can be transported further into Central and Western Europe.

### **Benefits for host countries**

Greece, Albania and Italy will strategically benefit from the presence of TAP in their countries, enhancing their status on the European energy map as regional

gateways and energy hubs.

Benefits that TAP will bring include:

- Direct contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) through taxes.
- Direct and indirect employment during construction and operation.
- Procurement of goods and services through eligible suppliers.
- Social and environmental investment programmes.
- Building and upgrading access roads and bridges.

Independent studies conducted in Greece, Albania and Italy suggest that TAP will have a positive impact on the economic development of each country, especially during the construction phase.

### **Albania**

TAP will facilitate the development of Albania's energy infrastructure and will help attract foreign investment to the country. TAP is one of the largest foreign direct investments in Albania to date.

The pipeline will help the commercial, physical and political integration of Albania with Europe, increasing the country's regional and geo-strategic significance while promoting continued stability.

As well as encouraging stable and predictable annual tax revenues once it is operational, TAP could also support Albania in meeting its own domestic energy needs by helping to develop an internal energy market.

### **Greece**

The project will be a source of direct foreign investment into Greece. At the same time it is expected that TAP will help encourage the creation of new jobs during and after construction and generate operational revenues through taxes.

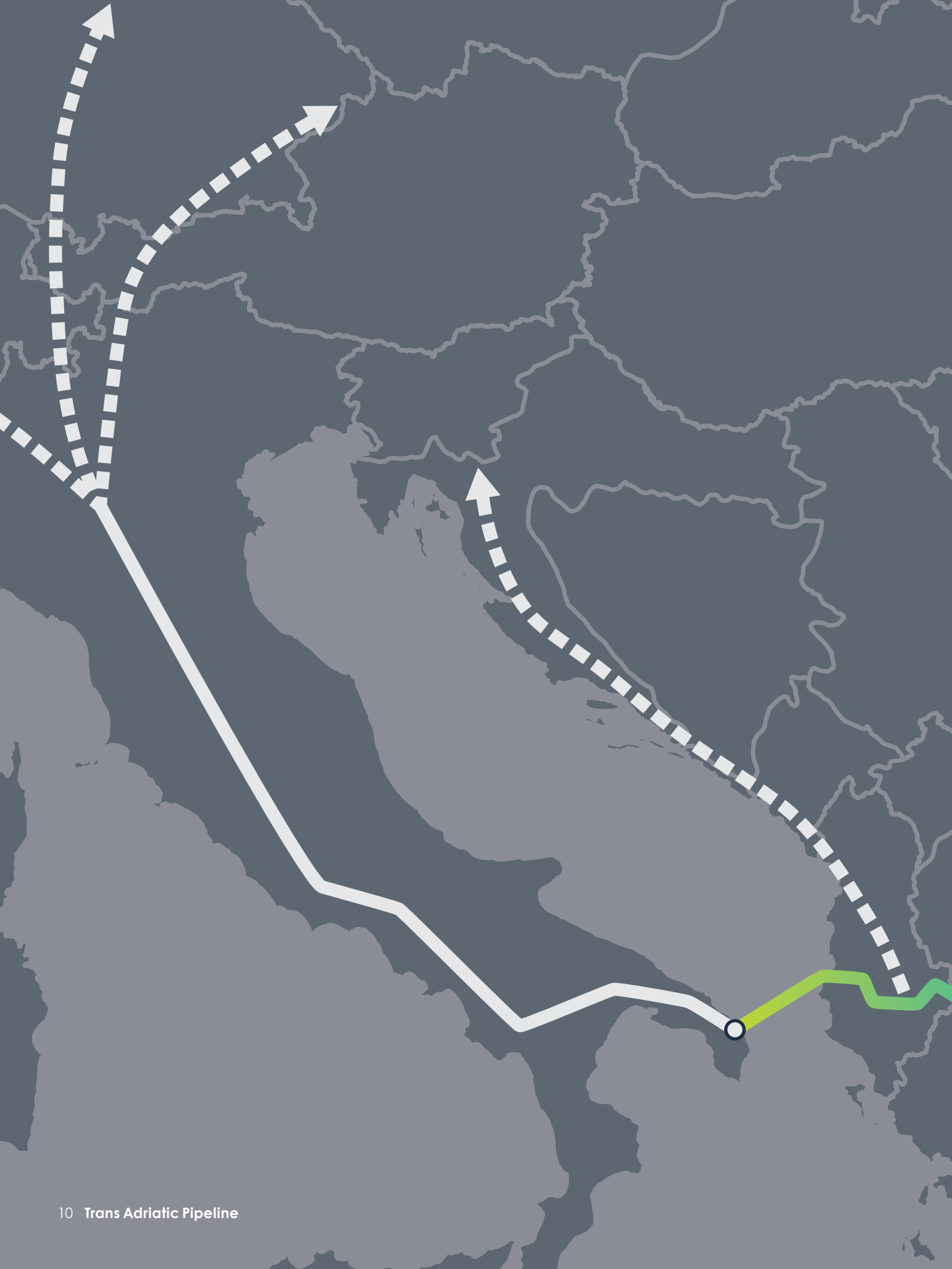
Additionally, TAP's construction and operation will generate employment and business opportunities locally, thereby fostering the transfer of knowledge and skills to local firms and workforce.

### **Italy**

TAP will offer Italy new opportunities to increase the level of market competition by adding gas from

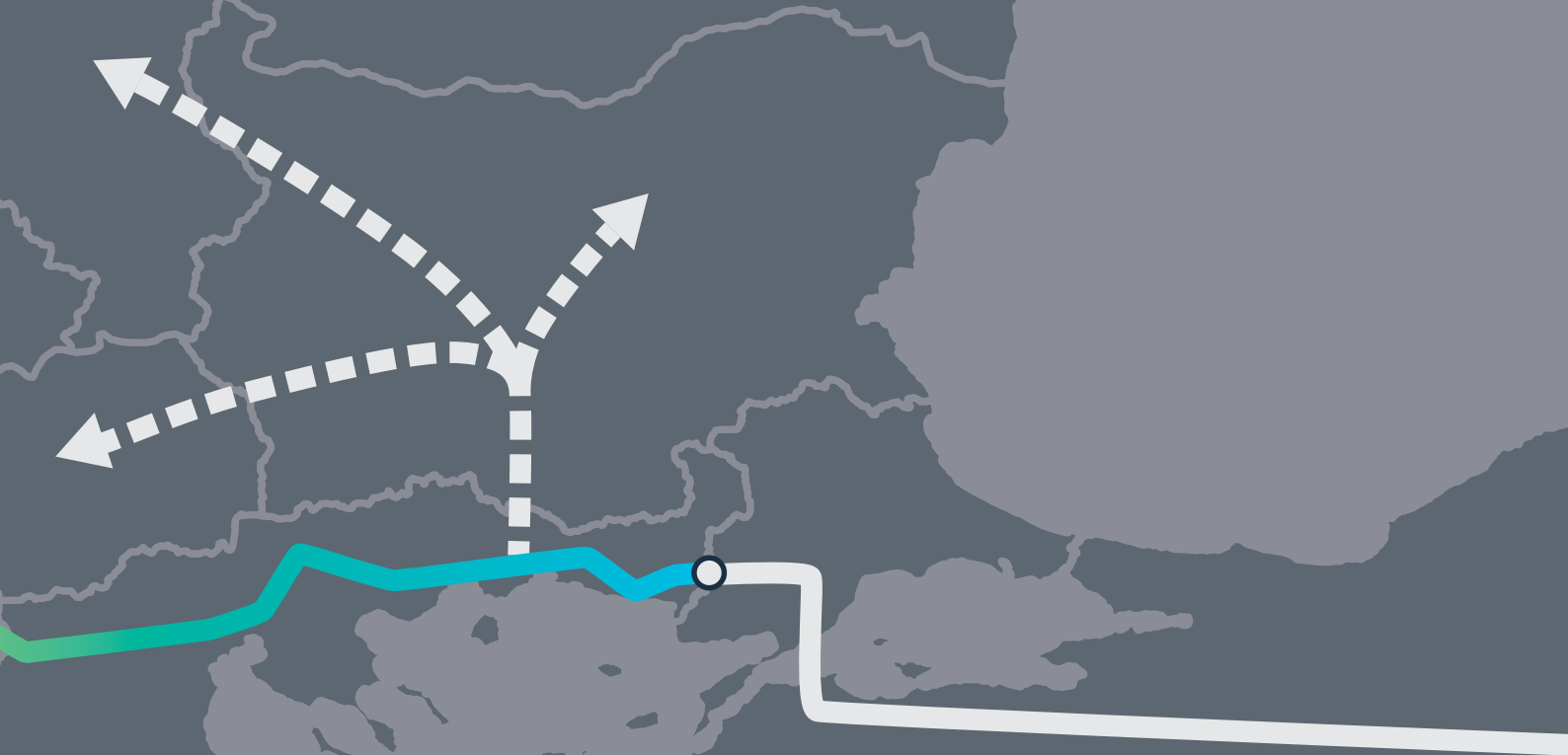
a new source. The pipeline already employs highly skilled engineering companies from Italy.

When TAP comes on-stream, permanent staff will be required at the Pipeline Receiving Terminal to monitor local daily operations, as well as operation of the entire pipeline.



# The pipeline

TAP starts in Greece at the border with Turkey, where it ties up with the Trans Anatolian Pipeline (TANAP). From there, TAP crosses the entire territory of Northern Greece (its longest section) then proceed onwards, east to west, through Albania and the Adriatic Sea before entering beneath the ground in Southern Italy to connect to the Italian natural gas network.



  
GREECE

- TAP's length in Greece is approximately **550 km**
- Crossing **1,693** roads, **722** rivers and **20** railways (major and minor crossings)

  
ALBANIA

- **215 km** onshore pipeline
- **37 km** offshore pipeline

**Access roads:**

- **58 km** of access roads are newly built or updated during the first phase of road infrastructure update
- Bridges: more than **40** refurbished and **2** new
- An additional **120 km** of road will be refurbished during a second phase of road upgrades

  
ITALY

- offshore pipeline in the Adriatic Sea - **45 km, 36-inch (900 mm)** in diameter
- micro-tunnel - **1.5 km**
- onshore pipeline - **8.2 km, 36 inches** diameter
- Crossing **15** asphalt roads (major and minor crossings)



For most of its route, the pipeline will be invisible once built, buried at least one metre beneath the ground.

**TAP's route**

Guided by several Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, TAP's developers took great care in selecting its route to avoid environmental, social and culturally sensitive areas wherever possible.

Extensive consultation with the project's stakeholders, including national governments and local communities, also led to modifications to the pipeline's route.

**Pioneering journey**

TAP starts in Greece, at the Greece-Turkey border where it connects with the Trans Anatolian Pipeline (TANAP) taking gas from Azerbaijan to Europe. From there, TAP will cross the entire territory of Northern Greece, then proceed onwards, east to west, through Albania to the Adriatic coast.

The offshore section of the pipeline will begin near the Albanian city of Fier. TAP will then traverse the Adriatic Sea, following the contours of the seabed before emerging beneath the ground, in southern Italy, at Lecce, near San Foca in the Melendugno municipality.

There it will tie into Italy's gas transportation network, with its multiple links to other pipelines serving markets deep into Europe.

TAP officially marked the start of construction with a Construction Inauguration Ceremony on the 17th May 2016, in Thessaloniki.

**Greek route**

From east to west, TAP will run for approximately 550 kilometres across Greece, making this the pipeline's longest section.

Starting at Kipoi, at the country's border with Turkey, TAP's route in Greece will end at the country's border with Albania, south-west of Ieropigi in northern Greece.

The pipeline's section through Greece will include one compressor station near Kipoi to handle its initial capacity of up to 10 billion cubic metres (bcm/a) of gas. An additional station near the city of Serres will be built should TAP's capacity be upgraded to 20bcm/a when further supplies come on stream.

There will also be 22 block valve stations in Greece.



### Albanian route

TAP's route through Albania will be approximately 215 kilometres onshore and 37km offshore in the Albanian section of the Adriatic Sea. It will start at Trestenik village in Devoll Municipality, in the Korça region, at the Albanian border with Greece, and will arrive at the Adriatic coast 17km north-west of Fier.

A compressor station will be built near Fier, and an additional compressor is planned near Bilisht should capacity be expanded to 20 billion cubic metres (bcm/a). Eight block valve stations and one landfall valve station will be built along its route.

To allow the safe passage of steel pipes through Albania, more than 178 km of access roads will be newly built or upgraded. These works are conducted in two phases. Additionally, two new bridges have been built and 40 bridges refurbished. By the end of 2016 the first phase of access roads and bridges was completed. An additional 120km of roads will be refurbished during a second phase of road upgrades which has been commenced.

### Italian route

Approaching the coast of Italy on its journey across the Adriatic Sea, TAP will pass through Italian territorial waters. The pipeline will then be routed through a specially constructed micro-tunnel, 1.5km long, connecting to the coast underground at a depth of 25 metres.

This advanced feature will ensure that TAP does not affect the coast, avoiding any excavation near the beach and protecting local Posidonia sea grass at sea and the Mediterranean Maquis scrubland onshore.

The total length of the onshore section in Italy will be approximately 8km. There will be a Landfall Valve Station in the vicinity of the landfall at Lecce, near San Foca, and a Pipeline Receiving Terminal (PRT) in the municipality of Melendugno, 8.2km away from the coast and protected areas.

The PRT will be the supervisory and control centre for TAP. Operated by an estimated 32 staff, the facility will occupy a 12-hectare plot of land. Great care has been taken to design the PRT to integrate with the surrounding landscape and minimise its visual impact. Following consultations with local stakeholders, the size of the terminal was reduced by 40%.

Using electric heaters to warm the gas and facilitate its flow, the PRT will emit zero emissions during normal operations unless there are interruptions or sudden pressure variations in the Snam Rete Gas distribution network.

At most, the PRT will be producing emissions for less than 2% of its annual operational time. The tie-in point with the Snam Rete Gas system will be at the fence of the TAP facility.



## Pipeline construction

Preparatory work began in June 2015 with the building and rehabilitation of roads and bridges in Albania to access future pipeline construction sites.

The pipeline will be invisible once built, buried at least one metre beneath the ground. Only facilities such as the pipeline receiving terminal, compressor and block valve stations will be above ground and they will be designed, and constructed to have minimal environmental impact.

For future upgrading to 20bcm/a, it would be necessary to construct two new compressor stations at Bilisht in Albania and Serres in Greece and expansion of initial compressor stations.

## Onshore pipeline

The onshore sections of TAP will be approximately 878 kilometres (Greece 550km; Albania 215km; Italy 8km). The construction of TAP and its related facilities, will take place in stages/phases and will be influenced by weather conditions and in some cases, seasonal restrictions. The actual intense construction along the pipeline Right-of-Way (RoW) will typically be sequenced to take place over a period of 3 to 6 months. However, overall access to land will be required for a longer period, to allow for continuing RoW access for transportation and other peripheral construction activities and in total, could last between 12 and 24 months, inclusive of the intense construction periods.

First, a trench approximately 2.5 metres deep is excavated. The width of the construction corridor will depend on the terrain.

Pipes will be welded together into 'strings', which are then lowered into the trench, the soil filled back and the landscape reinstated while the construction 'spread' moves forward. Pipes used on land will be 48 inches (1.2 metres) in diameter. All land used will be reinstated to at least, its original condition.

Techniques such as horizontal directional drilling will be used

for crossing roads and rivers, and care will be taken to mitigate any adverse effect on the environment during construction.

There will be approximately 15 camp sites along the route, with 150 to 200 staff per site. Block valve stations will be placed 30km apart on the pipeline for blocking gas flow during routine maintenance or in an emergency.

## Offshore pipeline

TAP will traverse the Adriatic Sea at the shortest crossing, between Fier in Albania and Italy's southern Puglia region, a distance of just 105km. This choice of route also took into consideration strict environmental protection requirements and the nature of the Adriatic seabed. The deepest point of the pipeline below sea level will be 820 metres in the Strait of Otranto.

Pipes 12 metres long will be welded to the pipeline string on the deck of a barge and carefully lowered into the sea. The steel pipe will have a diameter of 36 inches (91.44 cm) and a thickness of 20 to 34 mm, depending on the depth of water. Special equipment and techniques will be used at the landfalls in Italy and Albania to ensure that the pipe is brought ashore with the least possible adverse effect on the local environment.

## Construction phases

TAP's schedule is in alignment with upstream developments and designed to be operational in early 2020 to deliver Caspian gas.



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54,387 pipes  
will be used  
32,000 pipes in Greece  
12,977 pipes in Albania  
8,750 pipes offshore  
660 pipes in Italy



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The weight of steel  
pipes is 516,184 tonnes

(71 Eiffel towers)

- 116,184 tonnes in Albania, 215 km (16 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)



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The overall trench excavation volume is 4,545,000 m<sup>3</sup> (almost **two times** the volume of the Cheops pyramid in Egypt)

- 3,200,000 m<sup>3</sup> in Greece
- 1,300,000 m<sup>3</sup> in Albania
- 45,000 m<sup>3</sup> in Italy





# Paving the way

TAP is committed to ensuring that all landowners and users living along the pipeline corridor and affected by the project are treated with respect and compensated fairly.

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TAP awarded several large strategic procurement contracts for onshore and offshore construction of the pipeline.

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## Procurement

TAP has provided opportunities for international as well as national and local companies seeking to contribute to the project as suppliers and service providers. When dealing with our contractors, TAP abides by international legislation, standards and good practice.







We therefore ensure:

- Equal treatment of all bidders
- Competitive tendering
- Objectivity, transparency and reliability in our tendering process

For strategic works and supply contracts, TAP applied public procurement procedures according to the EU directives.

## Overview of contracts awarded by TAP

TAP has awarded a large package of strategic procurement contracts for onshore and offshore construction of the pipeline and other services and items.

Scope		Contractor							Award date
Access roads and bridges (Albania)		Gener 2 SH.P.K. and Sicilsaldo S.P.A(JV)		✓	✓				April 2015
Large diameter valves		RMA Kehl GmbH & Co. KG				✓			July 2015
Turbo compressors		Siemens A.G.				✓			September 2015
Fittings and scraper traps		Industria Meccanica Bassi Luigi S.P.A.			✓				October 2015
Isolating joints		Nuova Giungas S.R.L			✓				October 2015
Onshore	line pipes & bends (297km)	Salzgitter Mannesmann International GMBH				✓			October 2015
	line pipes (495km)	Corinth Pipeworks S.A. and Marubeni - Itochu Steel INC (JV)	✓						November 2015
Onshore Pipeline Construction (Italy)		Max Streicher S.P.A. and Enereco S.P.A (JV)			✓				December 2015
Pipeline Receiving Terminal (Italy)		Renco S.p.A			✓				December 2015
Onshore EPC	2 lots Greece	Bonatti S.P.A. and J&P Avax S.A. (JV)	✓		✓				March 2016
	1 lot Greece, 2 lots Albania	Spiecapag S.A.S					✓		
Offshore EPCI		Saipem S.p.A			✓				April 2016
Offshore line pipes (110km)		Salzgitter Mannesmann International GMBH				✓			April 2016
Compressor stations		J.V. Renco S.p.A. and Terna S.A. (JV)	✓		✓				May 2016
Fibre optic cable		Himachal Futuristic Communications LTD						✓	June 2016
EPI SCADA, telecommunications and security systems									To be awarded

JV – Joint Venture | EPC – Engineering Procurement & Construction | EPCI – Engineering Procurement Construction & Installation | EPI – Engineering, Procurement & Installation  
 The contract for the supply of the Compressor Units was in the meantime novated to the EPC Contractor for the Compressor Stations.



TAP's LEA process involves approximately 19,060 land plots



Approximately 10,170 plots in Greece, 8,700 plots in Albania and 190 plots in Italy



Approximately 45,000 land owners and users

### Land access

TAP is committed to ensuring that all landowners and users living along the pipeline corridor and affected by the project are treated with respect and compensated fairly.

Access to land along its route is being secured by TAP so that the pipeline and its associated infrastructure can be built and operated. This process is known as Land Easement and Acquisition (LEA).

The project will affect approximately 19,060 plots of land: 10,170 in Greece, 8,700 in Albania and 190 in Italy. Also, it will affect approximately 45,000 land owners and users. *(These numbers are subject to change as the project progresses. For the latest figures please check our website).*

TAP's contractors work closely with a number of local and international companies experienced in land easement and acquisition, involving them as sub-contractors for field work on TAP's behalf in Greece, Albania and Italy.

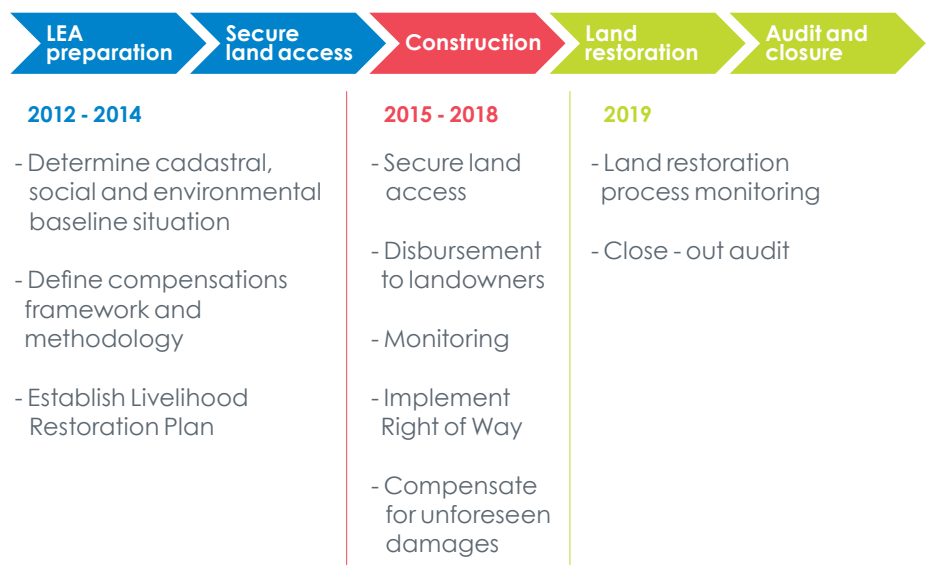
### Important principles

The principles to which TAP is committed in undertaking the LEA process include:

- Compliance with applicable national legislation and international requirements (EBRD PR 5)
- Avoidance of physical displacement and minimisation of economic displacement.
- Compensation for all project-associated impacts on land, standing crops and structures based on full replacement value (including related transaction costs).
- Payment of compensation before the start of construction
- Commitment to reach agreements with affected landowners and users wherever possible
- Expropriation and compulsory easement to be used only if attempts at reaching an agreement fail. Affected people will have access to TAP's grievance mechanism
- Vulnerable people identified and assisted as necessary.

### Key steps in the LEA process

Below is a description of the main stages in the LEA process in all TAP host countries.





### **Temporary land access**

TAP mostly requires temporary access to land within an approximately 38-metre wide pipeline strip along the route in Greece and Albania and approximately 18-metre in Italy, reduced where possible.

Temporary access to land will also be needed for some transitory facilities, such as pipe yards and construction workers' camps. Land required on a temporary basis will be leased by TAP for approximately two years and returned to owners in a fully reinstated condition.

### **Permanent land access**

Land required on a permanent basis for above ground installations has been purchased from its current owners. After construction, TAP will need land easements along the pipeline corridor with some restrictions in the safety zones.

### **Meetings with communities**

In every community that might be impacted by TAP, TAP has held open meetings for local people to learn about the Land Easement and Acquisition process, the Census and Asset Inventory survey, Compensation Values and Compensation Principles.

For the latest news on the LEA programme, please visit: [www.tap-ag.com](http://www.tap-ag.com)

# Our commitment

We are committed to the communities living near the pipeline, to safety and to protecting the environment.





## Health and Safety

Throughout TAP's commitment to health and safety, TAP recognises that the project has a duty of care to its host communities and workforce.

Our targets are zero casualties and no serious incidents.

Safety measures are designed in accordance with the following hierarchy:

- Eliminate: wherever possible, hazards are designed out to make the site inherently safe.
- Prevent: where it is not possible to eliminate a hazardous material or process, measures are taken to ensure that the hazards are minimised.
- Detect: if a hazardous event occurs, the design ensures that it will rapidly be detected.
- Control: measures will be in place to control a hazardous event.
- Mitigate: suitable measures will be incorporated into the design to mitigate the effect of a hazardous event where such measures are effective and appropriate.

Also, comprehensive risk-based competency training programmes are conducted and the health and safety performance of the project's contractors and suppliers monitored closely at all times to ensure that TAP meets its obligations.

TAP has created a culture of lessons learned through health and safety networks where day-to-day experiences are shared and integrated into operations.

## Emergency response

TAP ensures that systems, resources and trained personnel are in place for an effective response to any emergency. Throughout the pipeline's lifespan, TAP will cooperate with national and local emergency services and other relevant agencies to ensure that the appropriate level of preparedness is identified and maintained.

## Environment

TAP's commitment to the environment is at the very heart of our pioneering project. We are committed to complying with the host country and EU legislation and to implementing the environmental and social performance requirements of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

The pipeline's route has been selected carefully to avoid environmentally sensitive areas wherever possible. Facilities will be carefully located and operated to reduce any potential physical and ecological impacts.

## Assessing environmental and social impacts – ESIA's

Before a trench can be dug or a single metre of pipeline laid, extensive preparatory and consultative work had to be undertaken by TAP.

In addition to technical and commercial feasibility studies and preliminary engineering and design work, a project of this scale and size needs to understand the potential impacts it will have on the people and places along its route.

To do this, TAP commissioned local and international experts to conduct a number of detailed surveys in its host countries of Greece, Albania and Italy. Known as Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), these important studies analysed the risks and opportunities associated with the pipeline project.

The assessments carefully considered the environmental, socio-economic and cultural heritage impacts of TAP.

TAP follows a mitigation hierarchy comprising measures to avoid creating environmental or social impacts, and where this is not possible, to implement additional measures that would minimise, mitigate and, as a last resort, offset and/or compensate any potential residual adverse impacts.





To attain the above, the ESIA process has identified the project's social and environmental risks and opportunities in a systematic and comprehensive manner. It has further informed the development of environmental and social management plans that guide TAP's and their contractors' activities during the construction, operation and closure phases of the project.

During operations there will be minimal impact, mostly limited to the pipeline above ground installations.

The ESIA's also include a detailed description of the proposed pipeline route in each country, permanent and temporary infrastructure created during the construction phase such as access roads and construction camps, and operational facilities that will be in place when construction is completed. The level of detail carried out by TAP on its ESIA's goes beyond national requirements in

all of its host countries, including open and transparent dialogue with stakeholders along the pipeline route. ESIA's were submitted to the appropriate national, regional and local authorities in each country as part of the regulatory approval procedure for construction and operation of the pipeline.

Full ESIA's have been approved in each host country - Albania (January 2013), Greece and Italy (September 2014). There have been several subsequent amendments to the Greek and Albanian ESIA's to reflect stakeholder concerns as well as further refinement of TAP route and facilities.

More information on the ESIA process in each host country is available on [www.tap-ag.com](http://www.tap-ag.com)



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0 casualties  
Our target is zero casualties and no serious incidents.



TAP is committed to engaging openly, proactively and respectfully with the communities along its route.



## Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

During 2016 TAP launched a new Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy, detailed below.

At the Trans Adriatic Pipeline, we understand that the long term success of the company is based on building and maintaining our social license to operate. We will achieve this by developing enduring relationships with our stakeholders at international, national, regional and local levels and working with them to sustain broad community support.

This approach is based on our commitment to deliver shared value for our stakeholders and operate in a way that enhances the benefits generated by company activities. In this way we will actively manage the social risks and opportunities generated by the construction and operation of the Trans Adriatic Pipeline. Our approach to CSR is tailored to meet the Company's activities and will be modified as those activities change. This policy applies to all our activities and areas of operation. It is also applicable to our Contractors.

We are committed to:

- Working to high standards of Health and Safety;
- Acting in accordance with TAP's Code of Conduct "Living Our Values";
- Proactively engaging with our stakeholders and respecting local culture;
- Understanding and managing our social and environmental impacts;
- Working in partnership to support local communities to meet their development priorities;
- Respecting the cultural heritage of the countries in which we operate;
- Facilitating opportunities for the local people and businesses to benefit directly and indirectly from company activities;
- Complying with, and striving to exceed, applicable international standards; and
- Respecting human rights, within our area of influence.

We have in place management systems to ensure our commitments are met, including applicable strategies, plans, measuring and review procedures.

These management systems have been designed to harmonise our approach to CSR in areas affected by our activities, whilst respecting the local context of the countries in which we work.

“

...the environment is at the very heart of our pioneering project.

”





## Community

### Human rights

In TAP's view, the protection of human rights requires us to understand how our business could impact human rights; identify abuse, and proactively manage risks and opportunities to improve the conditions of the people we impact.

TAP complies with all domestic laws concerning employment, international labor laws and conventions, health, safety, and security and is committed to upholding the principles set out in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. TAP is committed to implementing Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights. We also require our contractors to uphold International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

### Engagement

Engaging with stakeholders entails a continuous dialogue with people who are or might be affected by TAP. Inclusive and culturally appropriate consultations conducted in Greece, Albania and Italy provide stakeholders with opportunities to express their views and learn more about TAP.

Prior disclosure by TAP of relevant and adequate project information enables stakeholders to understand the risks, impacts and opportunities of the project. TAP identifies individuals, households, communities and other entities that may be affected by the project

in addition to other stakeholders, such as regulatory bodies, local governments, and NGOs. Relevant project information, in particular that related to environmental and social impacts, health and safety hazards and emergency management, is disclosed at the local level in a manner that is accessible, understandable and culturally appropriate for those affected.

### Social and Environment Investment Programme

The goal of the TAP SEI programme is to contribute to improved livelihoods and quality of life within local communities in proximity to the Trans-Adriatic pipeline in a sustainable and inclusive way. Based on extensive dialogue with local communities, TAP will focus the SEI programme on:

- i) Strengthening livelihoods
  - ii) Supporting improved community quality of life
  - iii) Enabling improved skills and abilities through support for education and training initiatives; and
  - iv) Enhancing environmental management including through support for biodiversity.
- These TAP-wide themes are then targeted to the most locally-appropriate focus area in the communities in proximity to TAP.

# Securing the future

A cornerstone of TAP's commitment to the future of the communities along its route is support for social and environmental investment (SEI) projects. Discussions with local communities aim to ensure that these projects are mutually beneficial.





### **Energy future**

As domestic gas production declines in Europe, the pipeline will help secure Europe's energy future by enabling the transportation into Europe of natural gas from a new source.

### **Environmental future**

Improving the flow of gas into the EU, TAP will also contribute to Europe's environmental future. The cleanest fossil fuel and an important element of the future low-carbon economy, natural gas will play an increasingly important role in achieving the EU's commitment to reducing carbon emissions and reaching its environmental targets.

### **Economic future**

The project will attract direct foreign investment, while economic development will be stimulated by the introduction of new energy supplies and more competitive energy markets.

### **Employment future**

According to independent experts, new jobs will be created by TAP, directly by its contractors and

indirectly through various 'spill-over' effects, in manufacturing, utilities, transport, communications, financial and business services. While most of the immediate employment gains will be during the pipeline's construction phase, TAP will also have a lasting economic legacy.

### **Community future**

A cornerstone of TAP's commitment to the future of the communities along its route is support for social and environmental investment (SEI) projects. TAP is working in partnership with local stakeholders to contribute to their development priorities.

### **Regional future**

TAP will support the EU objective of supplying gas to South East Europe, potentially contributing to the region's future economic and social development. Greece, Albania and Italy will also benefit at a strategic level from the presence of TAP in their countries, enhancing their status on the European energy map as regional gateways and energy hubs.

“

TAP is working in partnership with local stakeholders to contribute to their development priorities.

”

# About us

TAP has its headquarters in Baar, Switzerland and offices in Greece (Athens, Thessaloniki, Komotini, Kozani), Albania (Tirana, Korca, Fier, Corovoda) and Italy (Lecce and Rome). Currently, the project employs hundreds of oil and gas specialists from all over the world.



### Our company

Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) AG is a company established to plan, develop, build and operate the TAP natural gas pipeline. TAP is responsible for the development and operation of the gas transportation infrastructure from the Greek–Turkish border to Southern Italy.

Once operational, TAP will provide transportation capacity that enables interested parties to market their gas to European markets.

TAP AG has its headquarters in Baar, Switzerland and offices in Athens, Tirana, Lecce and Rome. Currently, TAP employs over hundreds of oil and gas specialists from many countries.

### Our values

At TAP, we believe that how results are achieved is just as important as the results themselves. That is why we have created a corporate culture in which our people can thrive, and work together effectively as a team.

We are also committed to fostering a safe and secure working environment for all our employees.

TAP's values guide our activities and give us direction when we take decisions. When in doubt, they help us to challenge assumptions and ourselves. Our values are an integral part of the TAP organisation.

They form the firm foundations for the way we do business and interact with all our stakeholders.

#### Excellence

Working together to be the best

#### People

Respectful and open minded

#### Integrity

Do what you say  
and say what you do

#### Responsibility

Act safely and care for the future

### Code of Conduct

TAP has a rigorous Code of Conduct (available on the TAP website) and a comprehensive Ethics & Compliance Framework.

The code is designed to preserve and foster the integrity and reputation of TAP and to help its employees and others who act on TAP's behalf avoid misconduct.

We are committed to acting in an ethical and socially responsible manner and within the laws, customs and traditions of the countries in which the project operates.

TAP's ambition is to avoid negative environmental impacts, enhance positive effects and contribute to sustainable development.



TAP's values guide our activities and give us direction when we take decisions.



# Contact us

For more information about the project, please contact the relevant team below:

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For further information, please visit our website at [www.tap-ag.com](http://www.tap-ag.com)



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