Trans-Caspian Gas Pipeline - the Project of Common Interest No 7.1.1

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“Available Capacity”
The Southern Gas Corridor (SGC) structure under the latest (October 2013) CEF supported plan, includes two separate pipeline bundles. It is the first time that Trans-Caspian Pipeline is identified as a project of Common Interest of the EU (PCI) and it has a dedicated private promoter – the W-Stream Caspian Ltd that cooperates with the European Commission on the Public-Private partnership basis. Turkmen gas will start its SGC journey at Turkmen Caspian shore, gas will come to Azerbaijan via the Trans-Caspian Pipeline (TCP), on its way to western Georgia will use the South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP-(f)X), then split into two trunks providing two entry points to the EU gas market: one via TANAP in Turkey and further through the Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP), and another via the White-Stream Pipeline (WSP) - under the Black Sea waters.
Unlocking Caspian Gas Reserves

• Strategies:

1. Effective Corridor
   • Two entry points to EU: reduced geopolitical risks by route diversification
## Unlocking Caspian Gas Reserves – Benefits of SGC

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<th>Stakeholder</th>
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| Caspian Producers                    | Diversification of export routes and markets through TCP, TANAP & White Stream  
|                                      | ➢ **Security of demand**                                               |
| Georgia & Turkey                     | Access to cheap gas                                                      
|                                      | ➢ **Economical growth**                                                |
| European Union & Eastern Europe      | Diversification of supply sources and routes                            
|                                      | ➢ **Security of supply & competitive prices**                          |
Chinese CNPC's current Turkmenistan gas imports reach 35 Bcm/year


Gas sales to China started in late 2009 under a 30-year, 30 Bcm/year deal agreed between CNPC and Turkmengaz.

EU market is closer to Turkmenistan than Chinese
Analysts say Turkey will need to ramp up its total capacity from the initial plan of 16 bcma for it to make any major impact on the EU's goal of diversifying supplies ... "In the longer term if TANAP carries much more that will start to give it greater significance. That is something that will probably happen but will not be imminent," said Laurent Ruseckas, senior advisor in global gas at IHS Energy.

March 22, 2015
The Government of Turkmenistan is building the so-called East-West pipeline that will have the capacity of 30 bcma already by 2016 making it possible to supply gas further West. And this is in addition to Turkmen offshore production.

What will be required, is merely 300km long, shallow water pipeline. Such Trans-Caspian pipeline would link with the existing route that is functional since 2006 and delivers natural gas from Azerbaijani to Georgia and Turkey.
What are the options for gas once within EU borders?

Aging Trans-Balkan pipeline may appear useful in supplementing new interconnectors