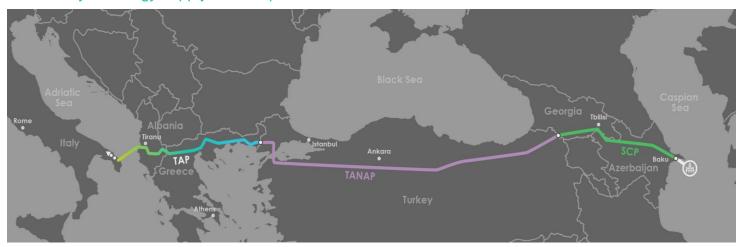


TAP in a nutshell

Diversity and security of energy supply for Europe



- TAP is the European leg of the **Southern Gas Corridor**, a value chain that improves the security and diversity of energy supply, by connecting European markets to new sources of natural gas in the Caspian Sea.
- 10 bcm/a initially available from Shah Deniz II corresponds to the amount of energy necessary to supply 7 million households in Southeastern and Western Europe
- 878 km pipeline (550 Km in Greece, 215 Km in Albania, 105 Km offshore, 8 Km Italy), 2 compressor stations and 1 pipeline receiving terminal.

Methane emissions



In October 2020, the EC announced a **Methane Strategy** which stipulates a need to include **methane emissions reduction** into **climate neutrality objectives**.

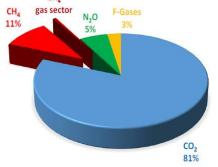
The document encourages business-led **voluntary mechanisms** in **verification and monitoring**, and envisages public-private partnerships to reduce emissions.

From 2021 onwards, further legislative initiatives are planned.

Why methane emissions?

- The concentration of methane in the atmosphere has increased an average year-on –year increase of 0.3-0.5% in the last decade
- Methane released directly into the atmosphere is a highly potent greenhouse gas, with 28 times the warming power of carbon dioxide over a 100-year period
- Account for 11% of total EU GHG emissions in 2017. The two largest sources are enteric fermentation and anaerobic waste (54%); gas operations 5% (0.6% total EU GHG emissions)





Methane emissions by type in the oil and gas industry

Venting

 Intentional release via a specified outlet (vent line)

Fugitives

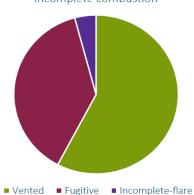
 Unintentional release from any component (e.g. seal or connector or corroded part)

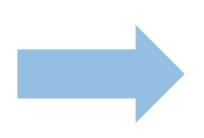
Incomplete combustion

 Uncombusted methane (slip) from flare or engine/turbine

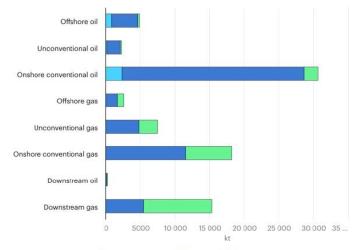


Global: oil and gas methane emission split between vents, fugitive and incomplete combustion





World emissions sources, IEA estimate



Incomplete-flare

Vented

● Fu



TAP Energy Transition Task Force

Established end-March to:

- develop and implement progressively TAP's long-term sustainable development strategy and
- anticipate and manage the climate challenges

Aims to:

- Identify additional opportunities for sustainable development
- Promoting a culture of environmental sustainability within the company
- De-risk the use of the asset
- OGMP inclusion
- Inclusion of GHG reduction and energy efficiency objectives within policies and that these are adopted at the top level of the TAP organisation



TAP 2021 – 2023 Methane emission footprint



2021: Detailed Fugitive Emissions survey and target setting

- Identification of emissions sources and analysis of available data
- LDAR monitoring campaign and reporting (3 countries)
- Detection and quantification of fugitive emissions training (O&M employees)
- Target setting and monitoring frequency
- Carbon Management Plan
- Yearly calculation methane emission footprint using OGMP 2.0 reporting questionnaire and guidelines

2022: Target testing and Emissions reductions opportunities

- Target testing
- List of measures for each source of emission and Methane Emissions Reduction Plan
- Setting of emissions reduction targets
- Yearly calculation methane emission footprint using OGMP 2.0 reporting questionnaire and guidelines

2023: Methane emissions monitoring programme (3 countries)

- LDAR campaign to ensure that targets identified are being met, according to measures implemented in the methane reduction plan
- Yearly calculation methane emission footprint using OGMP 2.0 reporting questionnaire and guidelines.



