

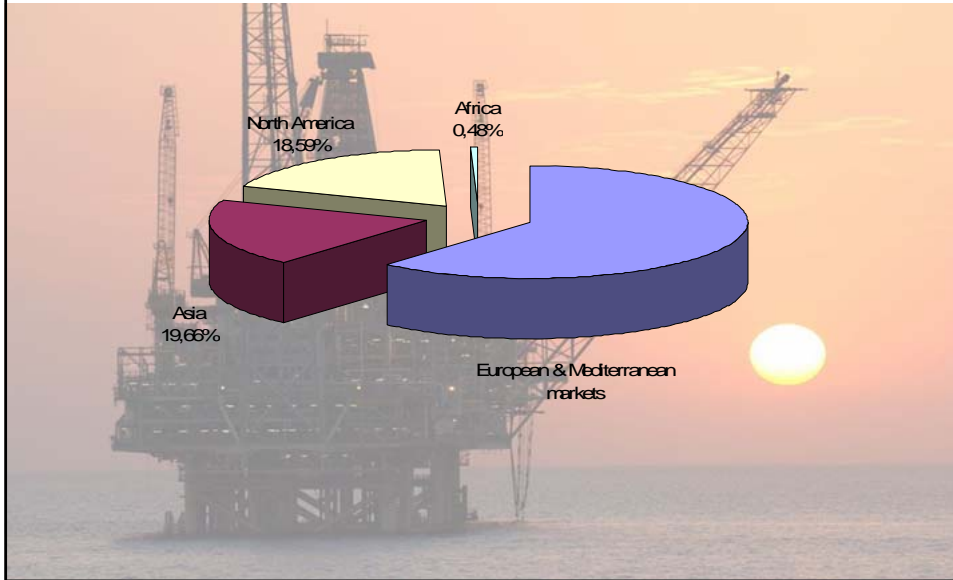
SOCAR

*Energy Exports from the Caspian Region:
Recent Developments and Perspectives
Export of Oil*

Main crude oil export routes:

- **Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan main export pipeline (BTC)**
 - In operation since 2006,
 - throughput capacity – 1.2 mbd or 60 mln mt
- **Baku-Novorossiysk pipeline**
 - In operation since 1997,
 - throughput capacity – 100 mbd or up to 5 mln mt
- **Baku-Supsa pipeline**
 - In operation since 1999,
 - throughput capacity – 105 mbd or up to 6 mln mt
- **Baku-Kulevi/Batumi r/r transportation**
 - In operation since 1998,
 - throughput capacity – 165 mbd or up to 15 mln mt

**Energy Exports from the Caspian Region:
Recent Developments and Perspectives
SOCAR Export Destinations in 2009**



**Energy Exports from the Caspian Region:
Recent Developments and Perspectives
Potential Export Routes for Azerbaijani Oil**



***Energy Exports from the Caspian Region:
Recent Developments and Perspectives
New transportation projects***



- Euro-Asian Oil Transportation Corridor through the extension of the Odessa-Brody oil pipeline to Poland (Plock) (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine, Poland, Lithuania)
- Development of Kazakhstan-Azerbaijan TransCaspian System for the delivery of East Asian oil across the Caspian through the territory of Azerbaijan to the world markets
- Development of transportation infrastructure for establishing links between the East Asian gas reserves and the EU

***Energy Exports from the Caspian Region:
Recent Developments and Perspectives
Support to the Southern Corridor Strategy***



- Modern Silk Road establishing new direct energy and transportation links among EU and different regions including Azerbaijan and the other Caspian states
- The opening of a new gas supply corridor to Europe is an important factor contributing to the stability of the European gas market, creates enhanced competition and raises attractiveness of gas as a fuel in the EU fuel mix
- South Caucasus Pipeline Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum as a key element in the potential gas export system from the Caspian should be accompanied by the development of transportation infrastructure through neighboring countries to the EU markets.
 - ITGI Project (210 km Poseidon subsea section, 8-11 bcma)
 - Nabucco Natural Gas Pipeline Project (3400 km, 31 bcma)
 - Transadriatic Pipeline – TAP (520 km, 10-12 bcma)
- Trans-Black Sea pipelines, e.g. White Stream (1150 km, 850 subsea, 8-32 bcm)
- Trans-Black Sea CNG & LNG projects (Georgia-Bulgaria, AGRI, 1200 km, 2,5 – 10 bcm)

**Energy Exports from the Caspian Region:
Recent Developments and Perspectives
Potential Export Routes for Azerbaijani Gas**



**Energy Exports from the Caspian Region:
Recent Developments and Perspectives
Gas Strategy Principles**



Development of as many transportation options along as many directions as possible to meet growing gas demand in Europe and beyond

Direct link between producer country and end consumer markets

Diversification of transportation options without blocking transit of a competing flow of hydrocarbons

Freedom of transit and non-discrimination

Transit countries should act as reliable partners for both producers and consumers

The value of the gas resource to the producer state shall be maintained by everyone along the value chain

Implementation of a clear, transparent, cost-based, stable transit regime for the transportation of natural gas/oil across the territories of transit countries in line with international commitments



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