

## Appendix C1 Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan



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# 1 INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

This document is the Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP) for the South Caucasus Pipeline Expansion (SCPX) Project in Azerbaijan. BP, on behalf of a number of partner companies, is managing the Project, as it is the technical operator of the South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP) Company.

This PCDP presents and describes the stakeholder (including members of the public) disclosure and consultation procedures that are proposed as part of the ESIA process. For ease of reading, the term 'consultation' is used in this document to cover both disclosure and consultation activities. Good stakeholder consultation assists in building strong relationships with stakeholders, based on mutual respect and trust, and increases the likelihood that projects are well designed and responsibly implemented. It reduces the risk of delays in Project approval and permitting processes, or the need for costly redesign of operations/facilities. There are some internationally recognised principles that apply to the design and implementation of such consultations, for example, those presented in Performance Standard 1 entitled "Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts" (International Finance Corporation, 2012). This Performance Standard states, *inter alia*, that stakeholders should be able to enter into consultations without coercion, that they should be given adequate information upon which they can comment before key Project decisions are made and that their comments will be taken into account in decision-making on a proposed project.

Work on this PCDP began prior to the formal introduction of the Performance Standard; however, the PCDP has been finalised to be compatible with it, in particularly with the characteristics of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, as presented in the Performance Standard<sup>1</sup>. In addition, the PCDP draws on the experience that BP has gained in over nearly two decades of operating in Azerbaijan, having carried out extensive stakeholder consultation programmes associated with its major developments. Therefore, BP has well-established relationships with stakeholders, upon which it will build for the SCPX Project.

This PCDP has been prepared to support the development of the ESIA for SCPX, which began in Q1 2011. It will be revised periodically to reflect changes in the Project and to apply learning and experience gained through ESIA work and consultation with stakeholders.

BP will be responsible for community liaison during pipeline construction and in respect of the SCPX Project as a whole; however, it will be a joint effort involving both BP and contractor personnel working in parallel to communicate with affected communities and other stakeholders.

The SCPX Project's stakeholders include, *inter alia*, the ministries and agencies of the Government of Azerbaijan (especially regulatory authorities), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and project-affected communities (PACs). This PCDP presents a mechanism for stakeholder consultation, which has these key characteristics:

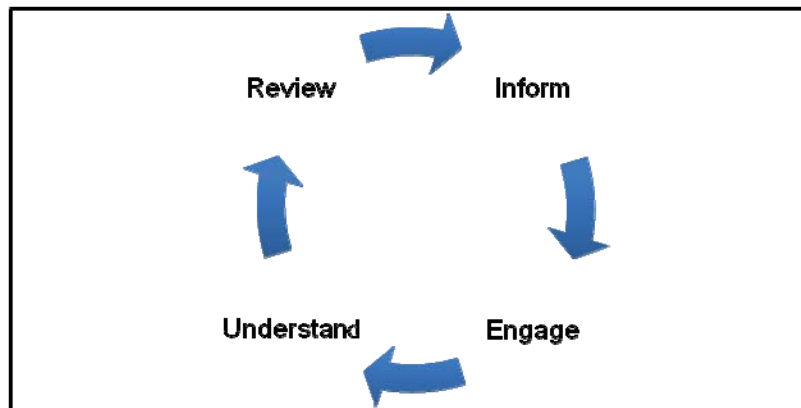
- **INFORM (1):** provide accurate, relevant, timely and culturally appropriate information to stakeholders about the SCPX Project, its impacts and benefits, and the ESIA process
- **ENGAGE:** Provide opportunities for Project stakeholders to express their opinions and concerns about the Project, and to seek broad stakeholder support for the Project and impact management.

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<sup>1</sup> The implementation of an 'Informed Consultation and Participation' process, as presented in the Performance Standard, was not considered necessary since the likely characteristics of the expected impacts were not expected to meet the criteria applicable to using such a process.

- **UNDERSTAND:** Enable the SCPX Project team to understand the concerns and priorities of stakeholders
- **REVIEW:** Incorporate these concerns and priorities into the design, construction and operation of the SCPX Project
- **INFORM (2):** Provide feedback to Project stakeholders as the Project develops so that the consultation process continues.

This cyclical process is illustrated in Figure 1 below:



**Figure 1: Cyclical Stakeholder Consultation Process**

This PCDP allows BP to demonstrate that its planning, construction and operation of the SCPX Project complies with the requirements of the host government agreement (HGA) between the SCP participants and the Republic of Azerbaijan as it relates to stakeholder engagement in ESIA, and conforms with BP's policies and operational guidelines. The detailed objectives of this PCDP are further described in Section 4.

## 2 PREVIOUS IN-COUNTRY ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND ONGOING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

### 2.1 Other Projects

BP has been operating in Azerbaijan since the mid-1990s and has established strong relationships with key stakeholders. ESIA-related stakeholder consultations have been implemented for development of the Western Route Export Pipeline (WREP), BTC and SCP pipelines (and associated facilities), the Sangachal Terminal, and associated offshore exploration and production facilities in the Caspian.

During the WREP, BTC and SCP Projects, extensive stakeholder consultation programmes were undertaken, involving, *inter alia*, national and local government entities, NGOs and communities along the pipeline routes.

#### Box 1: Previous BTC and SCP Stakeholder Consultations

The SCP ESIA was initiated through consultation and information disclosure at both national and community level in October 2000. The consultation process was formally expanded to cover the BTC pipeline in August 2001.

The key consultation milestones were as follows:

- Identification of Stakeholders: October 2000
- SCP Consultations: October 2000 – April 2001
  - Phase 1: October 2000 – November 2000 - Meetings with key officials
  - Phase 2: November 2000 to December 2000 – Introductory workshops and meetings with NGOs and other stakeholders. Scoping of environmental and social issues, including first round of community-level consultation and baseline data collection.
  - Phase 3: March 2001 to April 2001 - Second round of community-level consultation and preliminary development of mitigation options
- Combined SCP and BTC Consultations: August 2001 – November 2001
  - Phase 4: August 2001 – Consultation and baseline data collection with communities in the vicinity of potential sites of construction camps and pipe yards, including meetings with village leaders, migratory herders and interviews with a sample of community members
  - Phase 5: October 2001 to November 2001 – Introductory workshops with NGOs for BTC, combined with issues management workshops with national and international NGOs on BTC and SCP in Baku and Ganja

Continuing stakeholder consultation activity associated with the operation of the WREP, BTC and SCP pipelines includes:

- Regular communication with PAC members and local government representatives including update meetings on topics such as pipeline operation; community safety and land use restrictions
- Implementation of the grievance procedure to record and respond to individual, group or community complaints
- Regular dialogue with national NGOs through capacity-building initiatives

- Regular communication with media including round table meetings and field trips

The SCPX stakeholder consultation programme has built upon the lessons learnt from the WREP and BTC/SCP Projects and the existing established relationships between BP and key stakeholders.

## 3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 3.1 The South Caucasus Pipeline Expansion Project

The SCPX Project is currently nearing the end of the front-end engineering design (FEED) stage and is being developed to expand the capacity of the existing SCP system to allow additional gas throughput from the Shah Deniz Full Field Development in the Caspian Sea. The existing 690 km South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP) 42" gas pipeline transports gas from the Sangachal Terminal, Azerbaijan, to markets in Georgia and Turkey, with a system design capacity of 7.41 billion metric cubic metres per annum. A map of the route of the proposed pipeline is shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2: The Route of the SCPX Project**

A new pipeline will be constructed in both Azerbaijan and Georgia. In Azerbaijan, the new pipeline will be constructed, starting approximately 57 km from the Sangachal terminal to the border with Georgia, primarily in parallel to the existing SCP route. A new pigging station will be constructed at the start of the new pipeline, and five new block valves will be constructed in Azerbaijan, to be co-located with the existing SCP/BTC block valves. A number of temporary construction camps to house workers will be required, as well as temporary pipe lay-down areas and access roads to the ROW. These temporary locations are yet to be defined.

Pre-construction mobilisation in Azerbaijan is scheduled for late 2014 with early works to prepare access roads, construction camps and lay-down areas commencing in mid to late 2014. It is estimated that the pipeline construction period in Azerbaijan will commence in July 2015 for the first sector (SCPX KP0-KP233) and will be completed in July, 2017. The second sector (SCPX233 to KP385) will commence construction in October, 2015 and will complete at the same time as the first sector. Commissioning is scheduled to commence in late 2017 with system start up and normal operation scheduled for mid-2018.

As the Project definition develops and becomes more detailed and locations for temporary areas and access roads are determined, the consultation process will be expanded, as necessary, to ensure all stakeholders, especially PACs, will be consulted on the Project in accordance with the requirements of this PCDP.



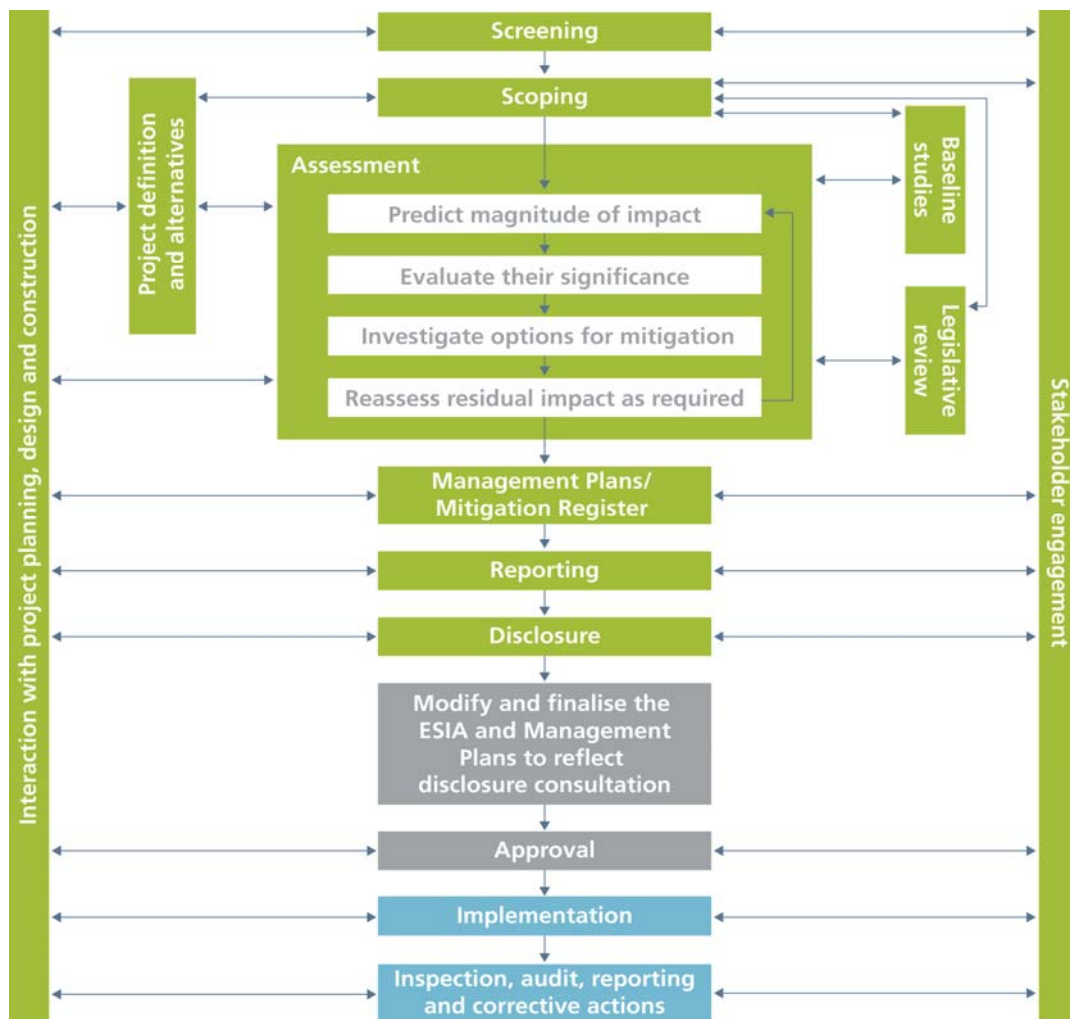
## 3.2 The SCPX Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

The SCPX ESIA will determine the potential Project effects on the natural environment and on nearby people and communities. The ESIA findings will inform Project design and decision-making (by BP and the regulatory agencies of the Government of Azerbaijan), by identifying key environmental and socio-economic issues and sensitivities associated with the Project, and by enabling the establishment of effective processes for impact mitigation, management and ongoing monitoring.

The SCPX ESIA process includes the following:

- **Project screening** (in line with BP requirements): The purpose of screening is to ensure early identification of key environmental and social sensitivities and potential Project impacts on those sensitivities. It results in a list of prioritised potential impacts for management through the life cycle of the Project.
- **Project scoping**: to identify key environmental and social sensitivities associated with the SCPX Project, and therefore the key issues to address in the ESIA report. Existing sources of data were reviewed to identify gaps and the requirements for additional studies. Key governmental stakeholders were consulted during this phase through individual meetings.
- **Baseline socio-economic and environmental investigations**: In line with scoping results the provision of a detailed description of baseline socio-economic and environmental conditions in the SCPX area of impact has been acquired, including information on critical trends in the biophysical and social environments. The baseline conditions will also provide a basis on which to monitor environmental and social change during the life of the Project. Baseline data for the SCPX pipeline route and aboveground facilities is being obtained by means of a range of field surveys.
- **Impact assessment**: to provide a comprehensive assessment of the potential impacts of the SCPX Project. This includes an evaluation of the nature, magnitude and significance of all environmental and socio-economic impacts. The most significant impacts identified during the assessment process – including those related to particularly sensitive environments or vulnerable social groups – were addressed in greater detail. Impact assessment work addressed cumulative and transboundary impacts.
- **Draft ESIA report**: The draft ESIA report will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) for review. The MENR will set up an Environmental Review Expert Group to review and reach a decision in terms of issuing an ‘approval’ for the final ESIA report. Copies of the draft ESIA report were also provided directly to identified key stakeholders whilst the draft ESIA report was made available at various public locations within Baku, Kurdemir, Ganja, Yevlakh and Agstafa, i.e. the main communities that are close to the proposed pipeline route. Copies of the non-technical summary were available for consultation in public venues in the PACs. Public meetings were also held in Baku, Kurdemir, Ganja, Yevlakh and Agstafa during the draft ESIA report disclosure phase to inform stakeholders and seek feedback on the draft ESIA findings.
- **Final ESIA report**: Following consultation on the draft ESIA report, a final version of the ESIA report has been developed incorporates, where appropriate, comments and issues raised, on the draft ESIA report, by the MENR and other stakeholders. This is a record of all comments received during disclosure, and the responses, which relate to the SCPX ESIA and the draft ESIA report.
- **Approval**: Based on the ESIA findings, and agreement on the implementation of appropriate measures for impact management, the Azerbaijani government authorities will determine whether the required approvals and permits will be issued.

Stakeholder consultation is an integral component of the ESIA process (see Figure 3).



**Figure 3: The ESIA Process**

## 4 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE OBJECTIVES

This SCPX PCDP has the following strategic and operational objectives:

- Identification of all Project stakeholders and gain an understanding of the nature of their interest and influence in Project development, and impact management
- Provision of culturally appropriate, adequate and timely information on Project development and impact assessment to Project stakeholders
- Providing culturally appropriate and timely opportunities for Project stakeholders to express their opinions and concerns in relation to the ESIA and Project development and for these to be reflected in the ESIA and management decisions where considered appropriate
- Providing the SCPX Project team with comments and feedback from stakeholders
- Establishing a foundation of effective and broad stakeholder engagement that is conducive to the emergence of stakeholder support for the Project and impact management programmes
- Supporting compliance with SCP Host Government Agreement (HGA) requirements
- Ensuring that Project decisions consider, to the extent feasible, stakeholder needs, priorities and concerns
- Reducing the potential for delays in decision-making times for issue of Project approvals and permits or the need for costly redesign of operations/facilities. The consultation process will help to ensure continuity in Project development and the implementation of agreed impact management strategies
- Helping stakeholders understand the Project's corporate and operational aims and requirements and have confidence in the Project's ability to manage risk in a responsible manner.

It is however important to note that the stakeholder engagement will continue beyond any potential approval of the Final ESIA Report. BP will be responsible for this activity during pipeline construction and in respect of the SCPX Project as a whole; however, it will be a joint effort involving both BP and Contractor personnel working in parallel. Contractor requirements will be specified in the Contractor Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan.

In this respect, local communities and other Project stakeholders will be made aware of the SCPX grievance mechanism to manage complaints.

## 5 REGULATORY CONTEXT

Stakeholder consultation activities presented in this PCDP conform to:

- The standards and practices specified in the Azerbaijani HGA for the SCP Project.
- National legislation (specific to ESIA consultation)
- BP policies, notably the *Environmental & Social Group Defined Practice* and *Group Recommended Practice*).

The Azerbaijan SCP HGA specifies that SCPX must: use its “best endeavours” to minimise potential disturbances to the environment, giving priority in the order of life, the environment and property. According to the HGA, “best endeavours” means: taking all lawful, reasonable steps which a prudent and determined man acting in his own interest and anxious to achieve minimum environmental disturbance would have taken under the circumstances.

When developing an ESIA for SCPX, the HGA requires that the Project shall apply environmental standards and practices generally prevailing in the international Natural Gas pipeline industry for comparable projects (Appendix 4, section 3.3) Appendix 4, section 6.1 of the HGA also specifically requires that the social impact assessment (SIA) shall be: “in general accordance with World Bank Standard (excluding any World Bank prescribed time periods for review and consultation in respect of the SIA)” The SCP ESIA for Azerbaijan generally applied World Bank and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) policies together with other guidelines (WHO) to satisfy the above HGA requirement. SCPX will operate under the same HGA and thus the Project will adopt the same approach used for SCP as a base case.

Requirements for Stakeholder consultation as included in the HGA are as follows:

- Article 12 of the Azerbaijan Host Government Agreement for SCP participants sets forth the standards and principles for Public Consultations and Disclosure outlined in Appendix 4 of the Agreement.
- ‘3.9 (iii) The EIA shall be subjected to public review and comment in accordance with the following procedures:
  - (a) Affected public and non-governmental organisations will be notified about the nature of the operation of the Facilities during the development of the draft EIA through dissemination of information to these organisations through meetings and exhibitions.
  - (b) Following the completion of the draft EIA, the public will be provided with information on the environmental aspects of the Project to enable it to comment with respect thereto. To facilitate this process the draft EIA and an executive summary (both of which shall be in both the English and Azerbaijan languages) will be made available in a public place for review and comments; additionally an information copy of the executive summary shall be submitted simultaneously to the Government SCP Representative.
  - (c) A maximum of sixty (60) days will be allowed for public comments, which will be provided to the Government SCP Representative by the SCP Participants within thirty (30) days after the expiration of said sixty (60)-day period. Demonstration that the SCP Participants have reasonably addressed public concerns (through issuance of the final EIA) which includes a final executive summary that will be submitted to the Government SCP Representative.’

In order to comply with the “best endeavours” requirement of the HGA, the SCPX Project has considered key principles of the IFC’s Performance Standard 1 on “Assessment and

Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impact” (and accompanying Guidance Note)<sup>2</sup> and relevant international conventions, regarding Project-related disclosure and consultation.

The regulatory, policy and administrative framework for the ESIA work is presented in chapter 6 of the ESIA report. It has been determined that the legal, policy and administrative framework outlined briefly above supports the principles and objectives of stakeholder consultation presented in the introduction to this PCDP (Section 1): namely that stakeholders should be consulted in a meaningful and transparent way in order for them to contribute to the process of designing and executing the Project, particularly within an ESIA context. In this way, adverse impacts on people and the environment can be minimised, and the potential benefits maximised.

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<sup>2</sup> In addition, cognisance was taken of the recommendations contained in IFC’s (2006) *Lessons of Experience: The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) Pipeline Project*, Number 2. Washington, DC: IFC. Also, although an ‘archived’ document, account was taken of IFC’s *Guidance for Preparation of a Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan*, Environmental and Social Review Procedure Guidance Note F.



## 6 STAKEHOLDERS

Within the SCPX ESIA process, the following inclusive definition of stakeholders is used: *any organisation, group or individual that is affected in any way by the proposal or has the ability to influence the Project*. In line with this definition government ministries and agencies, local government entities, NGOs, PACs (including community-based interest groups such as those based on livelihoods) and individual residents, the scientific community, and others, are all recognised as stakeholders.

It was recognised that the nature and intensity of participation in the ESIA consultation process would vary between stakeholders and between different stages of the process. During the ESIA consultation process the SCPX team has aimed to ensure that consultation occurs in a manner appropriate to stakeholders' needs and wishes.

### 6.1 Stakeholder Identification Workshop

An initial stakeholder identification exercise was undertaken during the ESIA scoping phase. A workshop was held with key SCPX Project personnel and representatives of BP in Azerbaijan in Baku on 14 October 2010.

The aims of the workshop were to identify key stakeholders, including vulnerable groups, likely key stakeholder concerns; past and current relationships with stakeholders, and lessons learned from BTC/SCP and current BP operations in Azerbaijan. Workshop participants also developed an initial consultation strategy and timetable and defined roles and responsibilities for consultation and disclosure.

### 6.2 Key Stakeholder Groups Identified for SCPX Project

The key stakeholder groups identified by the workshop as requiring consultation as part of the SCPX Project are listed below and each is discussed in further detail in the following sections:

- National and local governments
- Project-affected communities (PACs)
- International and national NGOs
- Scientific community
- Media
- Diplomatic missions and international organisations
- SCPX Project partners
- BP staff.

### 6.3 Governmental Stakeholder Identification

#### 6.3.1 *National Government*

The governmental stakeholders identified for the SCPX Project in Azerbaijan at the national level are shown in Table 1. They have been grouped into:

- Primary governmental stakeholders for ESIA consultation and approval
- Governmental stakeholders to be consulted and who may provide input to the ESIA process

- Governmental stakeholders to be contacted on an “information provision only” basis for the ESIA<sup>3</sup>.

**Table 1: National Government Stakeholders**

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>1.Primary(approval)</b>         | <p><u>Governmental stakeholders for consultation and approval</u></p> <p>Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR), the key governmental environmental institution in Azerbaijan. Within MENR, the Office of State Ecological Expertise (SEE) is responsible for reviewing environmental aspects of new projects and issuing environmental permits.</p> <p>The State Oil Company of Azerbaijan (SOCAR); the Host Government Representative for the SCPX Project</p> |
| <b>2. Secondary (consultation)</b> | <p><u>Governmental stakeholders who may provide data/feedback for the ESIA</u></p> <p>Ministries of Culture, Emergency Situations, Health, Defence, National Security, Transportation, IT &amp; Communications, Agriculture, Education.</p> <p>State Statistics Committees for: Melioration and Water Resources, State Land &amp; Cartography, Statistics.</p> <p>Special State Protection Service (SSPS); Export Pipelines Protection Department (EPPD)</p>                   |
| <b>3. Other (information)</b>      | <p><u>Governmental stakeholders that will be provided with information about the ESIA</u></p> <p>Ministries of Economic Development, Internal Affairs, Industry &amp; Energy, Justice</p> <p>Milli Majlis (Parliament)</p> <p>State Border Service, Customs Committee, Migration Service, Marine Administration</p> <p>State Committee for Standardization and Patents.</p>  |

### 6.3.2 Local and Regional Government

Local governments elected representatives/senior officials in the 11 districts will be consulted during the ESIA process. The regional and local government structure is illustrated in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Structure of Azerbaijan Regional and Local Government**

| Government Entity                  | Elected Representatives                           | Appointed  |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Regional/District ( <i>rayon</i> ) | Municipality (city) head                          | Executive Authority ( <i>İjra Hakimiyyəti</i> )                  |
|                                    | Baladiyya   | (ExCom)<br>Head of Regional Executive Committee ( <i>İjra</i> )  |
| Village                            | Head of village municipality ( <i>beladiyya</i> ) | Executive Authority (ExCom)<br>Village ExCom rep ( <i>İjra</i> ) |

<sup>3</sup> Note that some of these stakeholders may be important for other, non-ESIA related, aspects of the SCPX Project

## 6.4 Non-Governmental Stakeholders

### 6.4.1 *Project-Affected Communities (PACs)*

One hundred and sixteen towns and villages along the proposed route of the SCPX pipeline have been identified as PACs. A PAC is identified as follows (based on an update of criteria used for the BTC/SCP Projects)<sup>4</sup>.

Two approaches were used to define a PAC. First, a PAC is defined as an inhabited settlement (whether inhabited permanently, temporarily, or intermittently) that falls within the following boundaries or has at least one inhabited structure that is on/within the boundary:

- Pipeline (including block valves and pigging station): 2km either side of the centre-line resulting in a 4km-wide zone
- Construction camps: 5km 'radius' based on the centre point of the facility
- Pipe lay-down areas and storage yards: 2km 'radius' based on the on the centre point of the yard
- Access roads (new, upgraded and whether temporary or permanent): 300m either side of the centre-line resulting in a 600m-wide zone.

Secondly, a settlement outside the above boundaries, but located nearby, was determined (or not) to be a PAC depending on the outcome of a case-by-case analysis of its characteristics taking the following factors into account:

- Number of private land plots owned and worked by residents, and their total surface area, that are located within one of the boundaries defined above
- Surface area of communal land, or state-owned land that is used as if it were communal land (irrespective of whether such use is by legal or non-binding agreement between the state and the community) and is located within one of the boundaries defined above
- Evidence from impact monitoring studies/grievance logs that the community was affected by BTC/SCP, or an associated facility, in the past
- Judgement by the ESIA team that, on basis of previous experience and available data, there is reasonable likelihood that the community could be affected.

The SCPX pipeline generally parallels the SCP and BTC pipeline route corridor (with the exception of a few areas where deviations are necessary). In addition, wherever practicable, construction camps, and pipe storage areas used for BTC/SCP will be reused for SCPX construction. Therefore, the SCPX Project PACs are similar to that for the BTC/SCP Projects. A list of the current SCPX pipeline PACs is provided in Appendix B.

Consultation with PACs was a central feature of the ESIA consultation process. BP has consulted PACs during the ESIA work and draft ESIA report disclosure phases of the Project, further consultation with the additional identified 16 PACs will occur. Engagement with PACs will continue, thereafter, during construction and operation of the SCPX Project. The PACs located along the SCPX pipeline route in Azerbaijan exhibit considerable ethnic/linguistic homogeneity. Most PACs have been clustered into groups taking into account PAC proximity, population size, shared language and logistic criteria (PAC clustering resulted in 72 consultation meetings, covering the 100 PACs identified during this period). It is intended that representatives of each PAC, in a specific cluster, will attend a

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<sup>4</sup> The list of PACs is current as of May 2013. An additional 16 PACs have been added during the disclosure phase owing to the identification of the pipeline camps and identification of the pipe offloading and storage locations.

meeting with representatives of the other PACs, in that cluster, in a convenient central location.

Consultations with PACs involved 'formal' leaders and a selected group of five or six residents, for each PAC, chosen to represent a cross-section of perspectives and interests, for example, a teacher, a doctor/nurse, a farmer, an entrepreneur, a young person and an individual who is either a registered disabled person or is chronically sick. At least one of these was a woman.

#### **6.4.2 *International and National NGOs***

International and national NGOs can make important contributions to the ESIA process on account of their knowledge and perspective on key issues of concern and/or their strong links with some PACs. NGOs that have previously participated in audit and monitoring programmes and shown an active interest in BP's activities in Azerbaijan, along with the wider NGO community in Azerbaijan are considered key stakeholders. BP Azerbaijan retains a database on NGOs, and their area(s) of interest, for those NGOs that have been involved previously or are currently involved or interested in BP's activities.

The BTC/SCP current list of NGOs with which they actively engage is provided in Appendix A.

Existing internal NGO databases and/or NGO networks and partnerships were used as required to engage this stakeholder group in consultation on the SCPX Project.

#### **6.4.3 *Media***

A list of key media organisations have been developed during the ESIA phase of the Project, and includes, as a minimum, the media organisations which participate in the regular briefings and updates BP provides on its activities in Azerbaijan.

#### **6.4.4 *Scientific/Academic Community***

BP has long-standing relationships with the scientific and academic community in Azerbaijan, which often have valuable technical perspectives on aspects of Project design and development, including ESIA. The key specialists in this community for the SCPX Project are members of the National Academy of Sciences, including the Institutes of Archaeology and Ethnography, Botany, Zoology, Geology and Geography.

Existing relationships with the scientific and academic community in Azerbaijan have been used to engage this stakeholder group in consultation on the SCPX Project.

#### **6.4.5 *Diplomatic Missions and International Organisations***

Diplomatic missions, including foreign embassies in Baku, and international organisations such as multi-lateral lending institutions (e.g. International Finance Corporation and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) are considered Project stakeholders and have been provided with high-level information about the Project as part of ongoing engagement activities in Azerbaijan connected to the existing operations.

#### **6.4.6 *Project Partners***

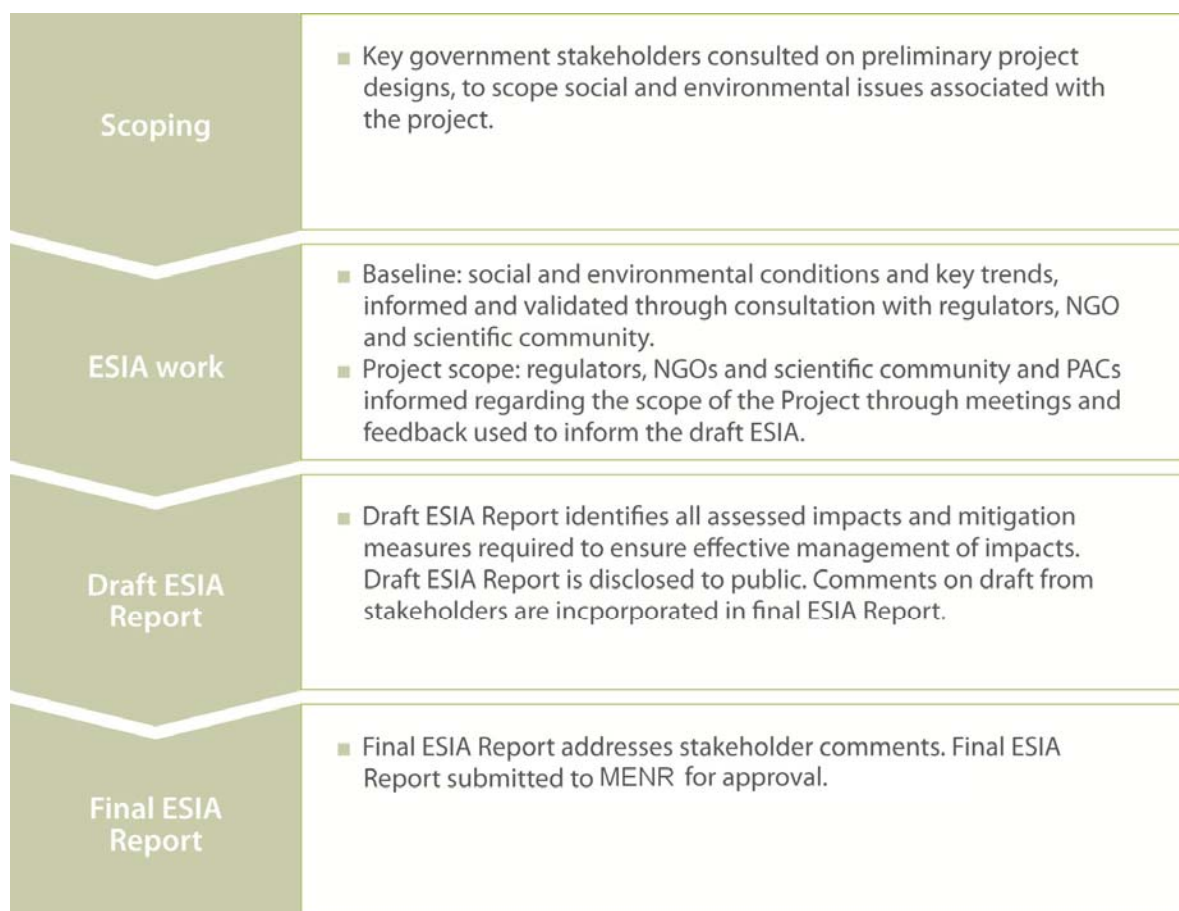
SCPX Project partners are also stakeholders in the SCPX Project and are kept informed of Project progress at regular intervals, generally through quarterly partner meetings.

#### **6.4.7 *BP Staff***

BP staff members are stakeholders in the SCPX Project and are kept informed of Project progress at regular intervals.

## 7 METHODOLOGY

This section describes the approach for the consultation activities planned by SCPX with various stakeholders and explains their relationship to the ESIA process. The stages of consultation are illustrated in the diagram below (Figure 4).



**Figure 4: Stages of ESIA Consultation**

### 7.1 Consultation Methods

The ESIA stakeholder consultation process will use a range of methods appropriate to different stakeholder requirements. Indicative methods and timing are illustrated in Table 3.

**Table 3: Consultation Approach and Timing**

| Stakeholder   | Type of consultation   |
|---|--|
| National and regional government (e.g. MENR)                            | Two face-to-face meetings with MENR at different ESIA stages<br>One face-to-face meeting with SOCAR<br>One face-to-face meeting with MoC<br><i>Ad hoc</i> regular face-to-face progress meetings on specific Project-level issues as necessary |
| Local government (e.g. regional/municipality/officials and PAC leaders) | Face-to-face consultation meetings at local government level, including 11 Regional Excoms. PACs are covered below<br>ESIA public disclosure meetings  |



| Stakeholder   | Type of consultation  |
|---|---|
|   | Consulted during the draft ESIA report disclosure process<br>ESIA public disclosure meetings  |
| PACs  | <p>72 face-to-face consultation meetings were conducted with key stakeholders including PAC leaders, Excoms, and PAC representatives</p> <p>PAC-level consultations involved all 100 PACs, but meetings were clustered; resulting in meetings in 72 PAC 'locations'.</p> <p>Two types of face-to-face consultation are planned:<br/>           1) Consultation meetings with key community representatives from all Project-affected communities (approximately 5 in each community including the elected and/or government-appointed settlement leader), and<br/>           2) Interviews with a representative sample of people in PACs, via a household survey conducted in 1204 households, to record perceptions, views and issues about the SCPX Project. The household survey will be used to ensure that the views of members of the community that are sometimes under-represented in more formal or public meetings (which can include women, disabled/chronically sick and unemployed people) are obtained.</p> <p>ESIA public disclosure meetings</p> |
| Non-governmental organisations                      | A consultation workshop for NGOs was held in Baku<br>ESIA public disclosure meetings  |
| Media   | National and regional media was consulted during the draft ESIA report disclosure process by invitation to public meetings  |
| Scientific/ Academic Community                      | A consultation workshop was held in Baku. Dissemination of ESIA reports and information through the public disclosure meetings  |
| Diplomatic missions and international organisations | Consultation through on-going regular meetings as part of the existing BP Operations engagement strategy  |
| Project partners                                    | SCPX partners are updated at regular quarterly meetings   |
| BP staff members                                    | Are being informed and engaged to promote clarity and prevent unrealistic expectations. Special focus is given to staff working on the Project including community liaison officers   |

In addition, a summary of the SCPX Project and various ESIA-related documents were posted on BP's Internet site and can be viewed by any interested individual/organisation globally.

## 7.2 Briefing Materials and Messaging

PACs and other stakeholders need to receive clear, consistent information about the SCPX Project and the ESIA process. The SCPX Project team has developed information about the Project for use with various audiences. It includes:

- An illustrated leaflet providing an overview of the Project, for use in consultation with PACs, and other stakeholders, presented in Appendix C
- A question and answer (Q&A) sheet for use by Project and ESIA personnel in response to questions commonly raised by stakeholders during ESIA consultations and related technical investigations (including baseline surveys).

The illustrated community leaflet was prepared in Azerbaijani (based on an English language original) and ~45,000 copies were distributed in the PACs prior to consultations occurring. This amount (45,000) was calculated so that there were sufficient copies to ensure that a minimum of one in two households would be able to receive a copy of the leaflet.

## 7.3 Public Disclosure and Distribution of Documents

### 7.3.1 Draft ESIA Report Disclosure

The draft (and final) ESIA reports (and associated documents) were prepared in Azerbaijani and English. The disclosure period for the draft ESIA report was 60 days, in accordance with the requirements of the SCP HGA.

The public disclosure period started on 24 January 2012 with media announcements in national media (Table 4), which included information on the disclosure period (60) days; location of ESIA documentation; main public meeting date; and the mechanisms of providing feedback (see Appendix E).

The SCPX Project team worked with BP's Communications Department to use the mass media and Project communications channels to disseminate and invite comment on the draft ESIA report.

**Table 4: ESIA Disclosure Announcements**

| Publication Title | Announcement Language |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Zerkalo           | Azerbaijani           |
| Yeni Azerbaijan   | Azerbaijani           |
| Azerbaijan        | Azerbaijani           |
| 525-ji gazet      | Azerbaijani           |
| Azadliq           | Azerbaijani           |
| Xalq Qazeti       | Azerbaijani           |
| Yeni Musavat      | Azerbaijani           |

Information on the ESIA process, the draft ESIA report (and associated documents) and the consultation process was published through the following media outlets and other mechanisms:

- National newspapers
- Project internet site
- Presentations by SCPX Project and BP Azerbaijan staff and ESIA team personnel on technical studies and analyses conducted through the ESIA
- Leaflets, brochures posters and audio-visual materials.

During the public disclosure phase, the draft ESIA report and non-technical summary was made available at certain key public locations to allow stakeholders to review it and provide feedback. Such locations included:

In the regions:

- Municipalities
- Libraries (depending on availability)
- Project information centres (PICs) in Yevlakh, Kurdemir and Ganja
- Agstafa Youth Centre and Public Library.

In Baku

- Central Library named after M.F. Akhundof
- MENR

- Scientific Library of National Academy of Sciences
- “Orhus” civic-ecology Information Centre
- International Eco-Energy Academy
- Baku Education Information Centre
- Azerbaijan State Oil Academy
- BP Azerbaijan Offices receptions: in Bayil “Villa Petrolea”, Hyatt Tower 2, 6th floor, and Hyatt Tower 3, 3rd floor.

For PACs, copies of the draft ESIA non-technical summary (NTS) and feedback forms were lodged in public information centres and the community leaflet (Appendix F) summarising the ESIA contents was distributed within all PACs along the route of the pipeline and within the vicinity of many of the temporary facilities. The draft NTS, community leaflet and feedback forms were also translated into English.

The draft ESIA report and NTS were also posted on the BP website ([www.bp.com/caspian](http://www.bp.com/caspian)), which is accessible to the general public. Table 5 below reports the ESIA disclosure schedule.

**Table 5: ESIA Disclosure Schedule**

| Meeting Location  | Schedule   |
|---|--|
| ESIA disclosure period  | 24 January, 2013   |
| Issue disclosure announcement in the media and on BP Caspian website                              | Friday 18 January–'20 January 2013<br><br>15 February 2013 |
| Lodge draft ESIA. NTS and community leaflet with national, regional and local government and PACs | 25 January–9 February 2013                                 |
| <b>Public meetings</b>  |  |
| Baku  | 11 March 2013  |
| Kurdamir  | 12 March 2013  |
| Yevlakh   | 13 March 2013  |
| Agstafa   | 14 March 2013  |
| Ganja   | 14 March 2013  |
| End of disclosure period  | 11th April, 2013   |

<sup>1</sup> The second announcement contained an extension to the disclosure period and additional location to view the ESIA in Agstafa.

The SCPX ESIA Project team ensured that:

- The material was published in the Azerbaijani and English languages. Summary documents will be written in non-technical language so that they can be understood by non-experts
- The material published is comprehensive and provides a fair reflection of the positive and negative impacts of the SCPX Project
- All stakeholders are informed of the publications/information, have access to the material and have adequate time in which to reflect on the proposals and formulate their responses
- Prior to changes in the draft ESIA report being finalised and the release of responses to stakeholders, internal approval of any commitments is confirmed by SCPX managers.

## 7.4 Public Meetings

In compliance with the HGA and national requirements, public meetings were held to present the findings of the ESIA (draft ESIA report disclosure) and seek feedback from stakeholders during the draft ESIA report disclosure period. Public disclosure meetings were held in Baku and regional centres along the pipeline route including Ganja, Agstafa and Yevlakh. Community meetings were also held in towns and villages along the pipeline. Final locations were determined prior to the disclosure period. A summary of the consultations for the SCPX ESIA in Azerbaijan, and accompanying timetable, is shown below in Table 6.

**Table 6: Consultation Summary and Timetable**

| Stakeholder                     | Scoping<br>4Q 2010              | ESIA consultation<br>1Q 2012   | Environment and Social<br>(E&S) Baseline Report<br>1Q 2013<br>Draft ESIA report<br>disclosure<br>1Q 2013  |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| National and local government   | Meetings with MENR, SOCAR, MoCT | ESIA consultation<br>Meeting with key Ministries including MENR and MoCT (others informed by letters). Regional and Municipality Government meetings, including Regional Excoms                    | Environment and Social (E&S) Baseline Report and ESIA:<br>Disclosure meeting with MENR<br>Submitted ESBR and ESIA to MENR for approval (MENR then decided to submit to Ministry of Emergency Situations and other government agencies)<br>Draft ESIA Report lodged at public locations as for BTC/SCP.<br>National and regional public meetings held as for BTC/SCP |
| PACs                            |                                 | 72 community meetings encompassing all 100 PACs (some communities are clustered usually in pairs) <sup>5</sup><br>1204 one-to-one interviews with a representative sample of households in 43 PACs | PAC leaders invited to public meetings along the pipeline. PAC residents given opportunity to attend  |
| National and international NGOs |                                 | One NGO meeting in Baku  | One public meeting in Baku for all interested parties (including media)<br>Invitation to regional public meetings   |
| Scientific community            |                                 | One meeting in Baku (combined with NGOs)   | One public meeting in Baku for all interested parties (including media)<br>Invitation to regional public meetings   |
| Media                           |                                 | Will not be involved in  | Informed media via  |

<sup>5</sup> Planned clustering is shown in the list of PACs, Appendix B. The schedule for consultation meetings as of 1Q 2012 is shown in Appendix D.

| Stakeholder              | Scoping<br>4Q 2010   | ESIA consultation<br>1Q 2012  | Environment and Social<br>(E&S) Baseline Report<br>1Q 2013<br>Draft ESIA report<br>disclosure<br>1Q 2013 |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|
|                          |  | consultation process – only in<br>draft ESIA report disclosure        | quarterly report that draft<br>ESIA report submitted to<br>MENR for review<br>Invited to public meetings |
| BP staff                 | Intranet article plus<br><i>Compass</i> (internal<br>magazine) | Intranet, internal magazine,<br>Region Leader's monthly<br>newsletter | ESIA materials on<br>intranet, internal<br>magazine, Region<br>Leader's monthly<br>newsletter            |
| BP SCPX Project partners |  | Regular briefing meetings   | Regular briefing meeting<br>held during draft ESIA<br>report disclosure period                           |



## 8 RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The proposed roles and responsibilities within the BP/SCPX organisation for SCPX Project stakeholder consultations are outlined in Table 7.

**Table 7: PCDP Resources and Responsibilities**

| Stakeholder Group                                   | Responsibility  |
|---|---|
| National and local governmental stakeholders        | AGT Region Regulatory Compliance and Environment, S & OR, Communication and External Affairs (C&EA)   |
| PACs  | AGT Region Communication and External Affairs (C&EA) Social Team  |
| International and national NGOs                     | International NGOs:<br>Communication and External Affairs Team – London (St James Square)<br>AGT Region C&EA, External Affairs Team for international NGOs in-country representative offices<br><br>National NGOs: AGT Region C&EA, External Affairs Team |
| Media   | AGT Region C&EA, External Communications Team   |
| Scientific community                                | AGT Region Regulatory Compliance and Environment, S & OR  |
| Diplomatic missions and international organisations | Diplomatic missions:<br>AGT Region Communications and External Affairs Team<br><br>International organisations:<br>Communication and External Affairs Team – London (St James's Square)   |
| BP staff  | AGT Region Communications and External Affairs Team, Internal Communications Team   |
| BP SCPX Project partners                            | SCPX Project/BP General Projects Organisation   |

## 9 DATA MANAGEMENT

The SCPX ESIA team have established a stakeholder database that includes details of key stakeholders; their participation in ESIA consultations and issues raised. The database allows information to be assembled, collated and analysed, as and when required.

For each stakeholder, the database includes the following data:

- Name
- Contact details
- Stakeholder group (e.g. government, NGO, PAC etc.)
- Primary point of contact
- Primary interests in the SCPX Project and ESIA process
- Level of influence over the ESIA and Project development
- Nature of issue raised
- Type of contact with the stakeholder (e.g. written communications, face-to-face meeting etc.)
- SCPX/BP Team representative/s who primarily interact with the stakeholder.

The stakeholder database is a dynamic tool. It will be revised and updated throughout the ESIA process.

## 10 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

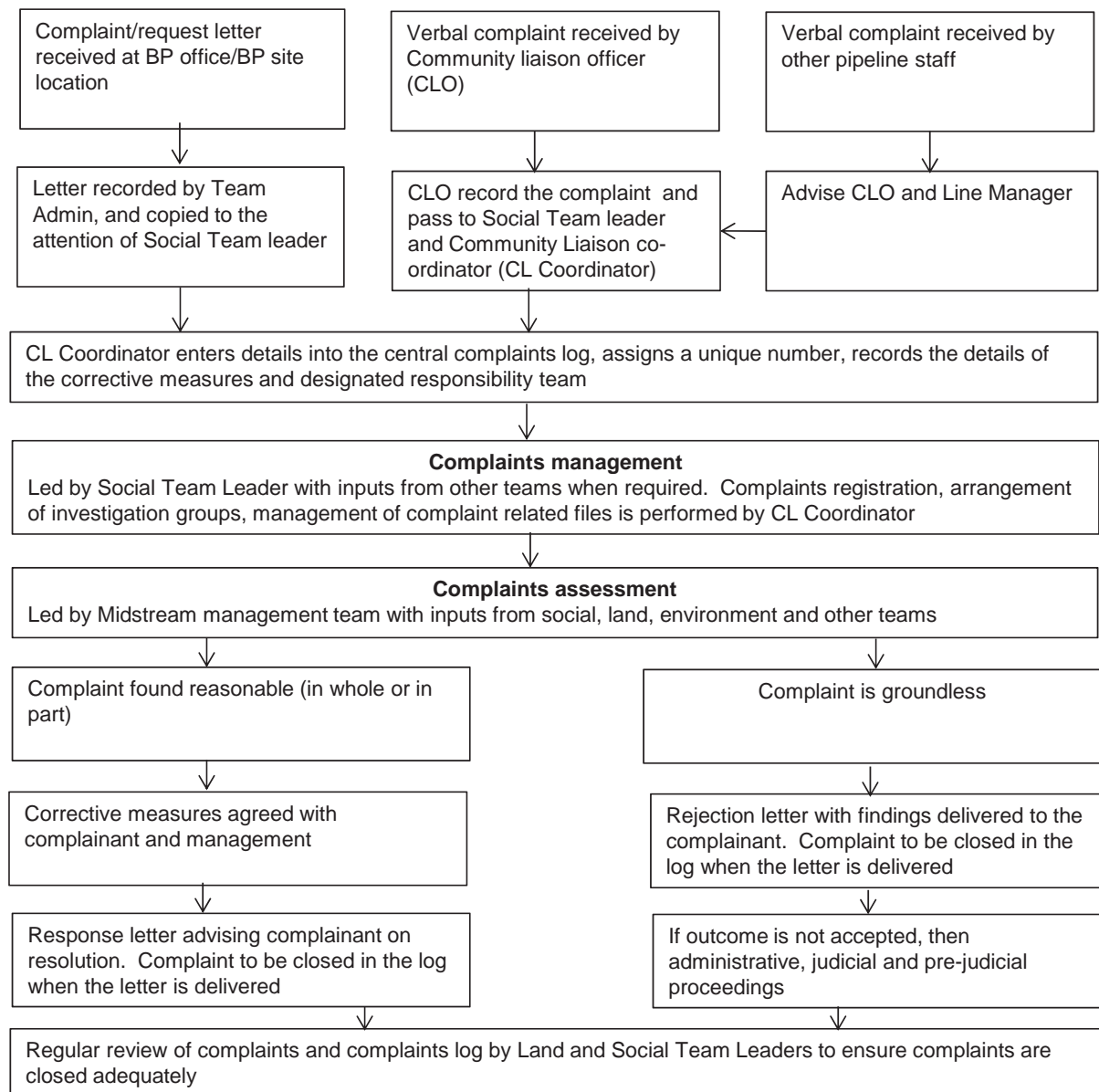
BP has an established mechanism to handle grievances, which has been developed and used with success over more than a decade in the AGT Region. The SCPX Project will use this Grievance Mechanism for all aspects of the Project, starting with the ESIA process. The Grievance Mechanism enables local people and other stakeholders to bring complaints to BP in order for them to be dealt with appropriately, for corrective actions to be taken if appropriate, and to ensure the complainant is informed about the outcome. The key elements of the Grievance Mechanism are summarised below.

BP's C&EA team in Azerbaijan is responsible for collating written complaints associated with the SCPX ESIA process. Any complaints received by members of the SCPX ESIA team or its contractors have been and will continue to be directed to BP's C&EA team, and must be acknowledged within two weeks of receipt. All complaints should be responded to in writing, though a verbal response may also be provided, if this is more appropriate under the circumstances (e.g. where literacy may be an issue).

The BP C&EA team is responsible for producing a monthly report detailing the number and status of complaints, and any issues to be addressed. The number and types of complaints, and how they are handled, will be monitored during the ESIA process.

The diagram in Figure 5 illustrates how the grievance mechanism works.

The Complaints Log assigns a number to each complaint, to facilitate tracking and recording of actions. It also contains a record of who is responsible for an individual complaint, as well as key dates and other information about the complaint. The Complaints Action Form (see example below in Figure 6 specifies the information required to ensure that a complaint is 'closed out'.



**Figure 5: Grievance Mechanism**

| <b>COMPLAINT ACTION FORM</b>   |           |  |                |
|--|-----------|--|----------------|
| <b>PART A</b>  | LOCATION: | COMPLAINT NUMBER (to be taken from the General Complaints Log) | DATE RECEIVED: |
| Name:  |           | Method of Response   |                |
| Address:<br><br>Telephone Number:  |           | Verbal (in person)   |                |
|  |           | Verbal (telephone)   |                |
|  |           | Written (personally handed)                                    |                |
|  |           | Written (mailed)   |                |
|  |           | Written (notice board)   |                |
| <b>PART B COMPLAINT<sup>1</sup></b>  |           |  |                |
| <p>Name:.....</p> <p>Signature:..... Date:.....</p>                        |           |  |                |
| <b>PART C RESPONSE</b>   |           |  |                |
| <p>Name:..... Signature:.....</p> <p>Position:..... Date:.....</p>         |           |  |                |
| <b>PART D VERIFICATION OF RESPONSE AND CORRECTIVE ACTION (IF REQUIRED)</b> |           |  |                |
| Follow-up Details:   |           |  |                |
| Closed Out:.....<br>(Date)   |           | Signature:.....  |                |
| <b>PART E ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF RESPONSE</b>                              |           |  |                |
| Name:.....   |           |  |                |
| Signature:..... Date:.....   |           |  |                |

**Figure 6: Complaint Action Form**



## 11 REPORTING

The SCPX ESIA Team will report on the progress of the consultation and disclosure programme at key milestones in the ESIA process. At the conclusion of the ESIA process, a close-out report on the consultation and disclosure process will be issued. This report will review the consultation activities conducted; levels of stakeholder and community participation, particularly among vulnerable or marginalised groups; the issues discussed and outcomes; and the extent to which stakeholder issues, priorities and concerns have been reflected in the impact assessment, mitigation and monitoring strategies. Lessons learned will also be incorporated where applicable.

This consultation report is included in Appendix C2 of the Final SCPX ESIA.

## APPENDIX A: LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS CONSULTED

| Name                                       | Key staff       | Phone                                   | Fax                                     | Address   | E-mail/Website  | Category | Main Focus   | Comments                                 |
|--|-----------------|---|---|---|---|----------|--|--|
| Economic and Political Analysis Center     | Sabit Bagirov   | tel: 493 14 38;<br>mob: (055) 214 07 32 | fax: 493 14 38                          |   | bagirov.sabit@gmail.com                                 | Economic |  | Regularly attends the company's meetings |
| Center for Economic and Social Development | Vugar Bayramov  | tel: 597 09 61;<br>mob: (050) 2201326   | fax: 497 56 84                          | Shirin Mirzeyev<br>76 "a" 33, Baku<br>A   | cesd@aztelekom.net;<br>cesd.az@gmail.com<br>www.cesd.az | Economic | To promote research and analysis into domestic economic and social issues for the purpose to positively influence the public policy decision-making processes                      | Regularly attends the company's meetings |
| Public Finance Monitoring Center           | Inglab Akhmedov | tel: 497 89 67<br>mob: (050) 212 19 18  | Fax: +994 12 497 8967                   | Caspian Plaza<br>3, 44,<br>J.Jabbarly str.,<br>9th floor<br>Baku AZ1065,<br>Azerbaijan  | inglab@pfmc.az<br>http://www.pfmc.az/                   | Economic | Monitoring of oil revenues, which mostly concentrated in the State Oil Fund of Azerbaijan (SOFAZ)  | Regularly attends the company's meetings |
| Economic Research Center                   | Gubad Ibadoglu  | tel: 437 32 30<br>mob: (050) 212 27 10  | fax: 437 32 40                          | Baki,<br>Azerbaijan<br>AZ1065<br>Cəfər Cəbbərlı<br>44, Kaspian<br>Plaza 3,<br>mərtəbə 9 | www.erc.az<br>g_ibadoglu@yahoo.com                      | Economic | Policy-research oriented non-profit think-tank with a mission to facilitate sustainable economic development and good governance in the New Public Management system of Azerbaijan | Regularly attends the company's meetings |
| Union of Traders and Producers             | Sevgim Rahmanov |   | tel: 598 00 61;<br>mob: (050) 614 43 48 |   | tib@azdata.net  |          |  | Regularly attends the company's meetings |
| Khazar University Business Research Center | Fuad Rasulov    | mob: (050) 327 69 11                    | N/A                                     | Khazar<br>University<br>11 Mehseti St.<br>Baku, AZ1096<br>Azerbaijan                    | frasulov@khazar.org                                     | Research |  |  |

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| Name                                 | Key staff                         | Phone                                       | Fax | Address                                      | E-mail/Website                             | Category    | Main Focus  | Comments                                 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----|--|--|-------------|---|--|
| Ecoworld Union                       | Sevil Yuzbasheva                  | tel: 430 51 73                              | N/A | Baku, AZ1134,<br>Mir Jalal str.15,<br>apt.4. | yuzbashova@mail.ru                         | Environment |   | Regularly attends the company's meetings |
| Ecologic Forecasting National Center | Telman Zeynalov                   | mob: (050) 352 55 16                        | N/A |  | info@tzecongo.org;<br>ncef@tzeynalov.org   | Environment |   |  |
| International Ecoenergy Academy      | Fagan Aliyev                      | 438-23-70; (050) 214-01-99                  | N/A | 5 M. Arif str., AZ 1073                      | ie_academy@yahoo.com;<br>www.ieacademy.org | Environment | Research in fundamental and applied problems associated with energy development and functioning of energy systems, with the environmental problems of utilisation of the natural resources and economic issues of the rational use of the natural and manpower resources;<br>Promotion of a wider application of renewable energy sources with the aim to increase their part in the integral fuel and energy complex |  |
| Ecosphere" Social Ecology Center     | Firuz Sultanzadeh                 | 492-43-48                                   | N/A | 3 Lermontov Str., Apt. 61, AZ 1000           | ecosfera@azeurotel.com                     | Environment | Ecological education, promotion of humanistic relationships and healthy living standards for young generation, social assistance.   |  |
| Ekostil- Azerbaijan                  | Elman Yusifov;<br>Nazakal Isayeva | 439-73-32; (050) 315-73-22; (050) 680-76-08 | N/A | 119 Nizami Street, Apt. 25, AZ 1010          | yusifov_eco@yahoo.com                      | Environment |   | Regularly attends the company's meetings |
| "Ruzigar" Ecological Public Union    | Islam Mustafayev                  | 439-41-13; 439-33-91                        | N/A | 31a Javid av., 370143                        | Imustafayev@iatp.baku.az                   | Environment | Unifying ecologists, economists, sociologists, lawyers, journalists to develop approaches to dealing with specific, relevant problems in the sphere of ecology. Inform the public about the problems & their solutions  |  |

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| Name   | Key staff        | Phone                              | Fax | Address  | E-mail/Website  | Category    | Main Focus  | Comments  |
|--|------------------|------------------------------------|-----|--|---|-------------|---|---|
| Azerbaijan Ecological union                  | Manaf Suleymanov | 439-61-23                          | N/A | 28a,<br>Inshaatchilarave<br>apt 43                   | N/A   | Environment | Addressing environmental issues, including environmental safety and protection of biodiversity. Promoting ecotourism. Lobbying for environmental legislation  |   |
| Azerbaijan Green Movement (AGM)              | Farida Huseynova | (050) 329-93-91                    | N/A | 47/17<br>Isliglalyyat Str.,<br>5th floor, AZ<br>1001 | gremove.az@gmail.com;<br>farida_az@inbox.ru;<br>guseynovafk@aznet.org | Environment | Creation of ecological welfare in Azerbaijan. Information, education, ecological audit, protest actions (pickets, meetings, collecting signatures), expeditions, researches & conferences.          | Farida Huseynova is a member of the Conservation of Historical Monuments group in the BTC monitoring process held by the Open Society Institute |
| Azerbaijan Society for Protection of Animals | Azer Garayev     | 496-39-36; (050) 312-50-89         | N/A | 53 Fizuli Str.,<br>Apt.96                            | agarayev@azspa.org  | Environment | The main mission of the NGO is to protect animals and educate the population on the humane treatment of animals. ASPA actively engages in the spheres of natural preservation, ecology and animals. |   |
| Ecological-Renaissance                       | Irshad Abbasov   | (022) 52-14-30;<br>(050) 671-18-73 | N/A | 153 S.I.Khatai<br>Avenue, Ganja,<br>AZ 2002          | irishad@rambler.ru  | Environment | Protection of environment Western regional and improving ecological safety  |   |

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| Name  | Key staff            | Phone   | Fax | Address   | E-mail/Website         | Category    | Main Focus  | Comments   |
|---|----------------------|---|-----|---|------------------------|-------------|---|--|
| <b>Ecomed</b>                                   | Namig Rzayev         | 496-64-58; (050)<br>356-78-61                     | N/A | 8 Garabag<br>Street, Apt. 78,<br>AZ 1008          | namikrzayev@yahoo.com  | Environment | To defend ecological health<br>and rights of people, to<br>protect biodiversity, to<br>conduct events on protection<br>of environment, also<br>concerning medical issues<br>research work on HIV/AIDS<br>awareness. To control<br>Health- Management of<br>Medical Waste, constitutes<br>medical waste (medicines,<br>sharps, thermometers),<br>Economic Opportunities-<br>Agricultural inputs,<br>Contamination of local<br>drinking water and irrigation<br>water | Member of<br>Environmental<br>AWG and FUG<br>under BTC/SCP<br>NGO Audit<br>Program |
| <b>Ecosaf</b>                                   | Rasim Aliyev         | 431-88-36   | N/A | 14 Azer<br>Manafov, Apt.<br>36                    | rasim_aliyev@yahoo.com | Environment |   |  |
| <b>Ecoscope</b>                                 | Chinnaz<br>Shabanova | (050) 673-53-38                                   | N/A | N/A   | shabanovacm@mail.ru    | Environment | Publications on ecological<br>topics  | Regularly attends<br>the company's<br>meetings                                     |
| <b>EcoStyle<br/>Azerbaijan<br/>Public Union</b> | Elman Yusifov        | 439-73-32; (050)<br>315-73-22                     | N/A | 119 Nizami<br>Street, Apt. 25,<br>AZ 1010         | yusifov_eco@yahoo.com  | Environment | N/A   |  |
| <b>Eco-TES</b>                                  | Chingiz Nazarov      | (994147) 6-15-98                                  | N/A | Mingachevir, 1<br>Y.Mansurov,<br>Apt. 45          | ecotes@mail.ru         | Environment | Carrying out activities in<br>education, science and<br>industry sectors  |  |
| <b>Ecoworld<br/>Union</b>                       | Sevil<br>Yuzbasheva  | 430-51-73; (050)<br>673-83-40; (055)<br>763 83 40 | N/A | Baku, 9 mcr<br>dist. 15 Mir Jalal<br>str. AZ 1134 | syuzbashova@mail.ru    | Environment | N/A   |  |
| <b>Ekores</b>                                   | Shahin Panahov       | 495-83-68; 495-<br>13-91; 495-12-23               | N/A | 157 Shamil<br>Azizbekov Str.,<br>AZ 1004          | ecores@atp.baku.az     | Environment | Improving the environment<br>by informing the public about<br>the actual ecological<br>situation, existing resources,<br>about the experience of the<br>developed countries in<br>resolving ecological problems   |  |

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| Name   | Key staff          | Phone                                 | Fax | Address                            | E-mail/Website   | Category    | Main Focus                           | Comments   |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Society for Sustainable Development              | Fikret Jafarov     | 492-78-56; 494-95-72; (055) 790-67-88 | N/A | 24/25, 61 Nefchiller Avenue        | fjafarov@mail.ru | Environment | Environmental education and projects | Environment AWG Mentor NGO "Sustainable Development". Coordinator of Environmental BTC NGO Monitoring Group in 2004. Implemented Training for teachers under EIP. Also Fikret is a member of ASRC  |
| League for the Protection of Oil Workers' Rights | Minvari Gahramanli | 494-33-76; 494-33-76 (050) 220-27-52  | N/A | 38 Shamsi Badalbeyli Str., AZ 1000 |                  |             | Human Rights                         | The primary mission of the committee is to protect the rights of local experts working in the oil industry and foreign oil companies. CPOWR works to fight corruption and bribery in the Azerbaijan Oil Company (facts have been disclosed in mass media) and protecting the rights of employees of the oil industry |



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| Name  | Key staff         | Phone  | Fax | Address  | E-mail/Website   | Category    | Main Focus  | Comments   |
|---|-------------------|--|-----|--|--|-------------|---|--|
| Extraordinary General Assembly of the National Confederation of Entrepreneurs (Employers') Organizations of Azerbaijan Republic (ASK) | Sadaqat Gambarova | 465-72-42/43/44/45/46;<br>465-72-43  | N/A | 57, Acad.<br>Hasan Aliyev,<br>3rd floor,<br>AZ 1110  | sadaqat59@mail.ru  |             | Coordinating activities of the juridical and physical persons dealing with the entrepreneurial activity not-dependent on their property and organisation-legal form (excluding state financed organisations) on voluntary basis, protecting their legal and economic rights, having social-effective objectives and considering not to get profit as the basic principle of its activity. | Member of<br>Azerbaijani Social<br>Review<br>Commission                |
| Ecostyle-Azerbaijan   | Aghali Yusifov    |  | N/A |  | e.yusifov@ecostyle.az,<br>office@ecostyle.az<br>http://www.ecostyle.az | Environment |   | Winner of 6th<br>Biodiversity<br>Competition by BP<br>and its partners |
| Young Enlightenment's Organization of Azerbaijan  | Eldar Aslanov     | Tel: (+994 12)<br>564 42 33<br>(internal number<br>20);<br>Fax: (+994 12)<br>564 68 45,<br>Mobil. (050) 325<br>38 62 | N/A | K. Rahimov<br>822/23,<br>AZ1072, Baku,<br>Azerbaijan |  |             |   |  |

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| Name                          | Key staff                      | Phone                | Fax               | Address                       | E-mail/Website                   | Category  | Main Focus  | Comments  |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Society of Democratic Reforms | Razi Nurullayev                | (994 12) 436-1840    | (994 12) 436-1840 | AZ 1000, P.O. 34              | contact@dluc.org<br>www.dluc.org |   | To promote democratic changes via which we can achieve positive results in the lives of people, especially serve the needs of the most vulnerable, particularly youth and children, IDPs/refugees, national minorities and ethnic groups through educating, protecting their rights, empowerment, reducing human suffering, lobbying and working for their economic and political equity. |   |
| Madad Azerbaijan              | Emil Mamedov, Country Director | 495-21-52; 497-37-56 | N/A               | 50, Mirza Ibrahimov Str. Baku | riaz@ri.org                      | Information Technology; Children; Health; Education; Community development; Capacity building | Provision of emergency, rehabilitation and development services and implementation of programs to empower the most vulnerable people in Azerbaijan through education, civic participation, online collaborative projects and exchanges  | Part of CIP   |
| Centre of Civic Initiatives   | Mais Gulaliyev, chairman       | (050) 334-44-91      | 440-13-18         | 7 Mirgasimov Str., AZ 1007    | mayis_gulaliyev@yahoo.com        | Social; economic and ecological   | The primary mission of the centre is to conduct social, economic and ecological research and provide corresponding education in this sphere   | Gulaliyev is a member of the human rights group in the BTC monitoring processes, which will be held by the Open Society Institute |

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| Name  | Key staff  | Phone                      | Fax       | Address                                      | E-mail/Website  | Category     | Main Focus   | Comments   |
|---|--|----------------------------|-----------|--|---|--------------|--|--|
| Centre of Legal and Economic Education (CLEE) | Elmur Huseynov,<br>Chairman;<br>Agamirza Bagirov | 493-91-28; 596-73-62       | 596-73-64 | 90/2, Bashir Safaroglu Str., AZ 1009         | office@clee.co-az.net;<br>agamirza@clee.co-az.net                     | Human Rights | Their main mission is to assist in the promotion of human rights, rule of law, and democratic institutions in the Azerbaijan Republic through legal and economic educational activities    | CLEE has a strong relationship with BP. In 2003, the BTC CIP Program awarded CLEE to assist in legal and economic educational activities along the BTC pipeline route. Currently CLEE has grant agreement with Onshore PU in providing independent legal assistance to the landowners, land users, local executive bodies and municipalities related to land and social issues |
| Azerbaijan Green Movement (AGM)               | Farida Huseynova                                 | (050) 329-93-91            | N/A       | 47/17 Istiglaliyyat Str., 5th floor, AZ 1001 | gremove.az@gmail.com;<br>farida_az@inbox.ru;<br>guseynovafk@aznet.org | Environment  | Creation of ecological welfare in Azerbaijan. Information, education, ecological audit, protest actions (pickets, meetings, collecting signatures), expeditions, researches & conferences. | Farida Huseynova is a member of the Conservation of Historical Monuments group in the BTC monitoring process held by the Open Society Institute  |
| Khazar University Business Research Centre    | Fuad Rasulov                                     | 421-17-08; (050) 327-69-11 | 430-33-15 | 11 Mehseti Str., AZ 1096                     | frasulov@khazar.org   | Education    | N/A  | (Participant of NGO BTC/SCP Monitoring & Audit Program)  |

SCP Expansion Project, Azerbaijan  
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| Name   | Key staff                  | Phone                                 | Fax | Address                               | E-mail/Website                    | Category   | Main Focus  | Comments  |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Political Pluralism Institute  | Sevil Hamidova, chairwoman | 492-96-85                             | N/A | 17 Qesr Str., AZ1004                  | spl_sh@mail.ru                    | Civil Society  | The primary mission of the centre is to carry out pluralism in forming civil society and improving women's political activity   | Member of Human Rights AWG under BTC NGO Audit Program. Has a normal relationship with BP and has held several roundtable discussions on benefits of the BTC project  |
| Social Strategic Research and Analytical Investigation Public Union (SSRAI PU) | Ilgar Huseynli             | 462-46-33                             | N/A | 192 Azadlyg Avenue, Apt. 219, AZ 1106 | sstaa@box.az                      | Gender: Social Infrastructure/Community Development; Rule of Law; Local self-governance; Human rights; Micro-financing; NGO Development; Community building; Poverty; Gender; Water and sanitation; Demographics; Socio-economic conditions; Political questions; Children; Ecology Micro-enterprise development; Environment; Education; Community development; Local NGO development | Support civil society establishment, development of democratic institutes, juridical and economic reforms. Problems of local self-government, election rights and economic reforms are the main directions of SSRAI PU activities and we had realised many projects in these fields | The SSRAI Social Society is a member of the NGO Election Monitoring Center (EMC) and Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan International Public Support Coalition and implemented community mobilisation project with financial support from BP |
| Ganja Agrobusiness Association (GABA)  | Vugar Babayev              | (+99422) 56-01-78, (+99455) 271-71-02 | N/A | 19 Javadkhan Str., Ganja, AZ2000      | office@gaba.az, v.babayev@gaba.az | Economic   | Non-discriminatory legal and policy frameworks, equal opportunity for women in the economic sphere, resource center, organic agriculture  | Currently Involved to the Garadagli (Ucar) , Goranboy district Khatinly (Tovuz ) community programs   |

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| Name   | Key staff  | Phone  | Fax       | Address  | E-mail/Website                                 | Category | Main Focus   | Comments   |
|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|----------|--|--|
| "Umid" HSSC  | Dr. Israyil Isgandarov<br>Executive Director                 | 994 (12) 434 53 15                                 | 434 96 98 | 7a, A.Javad str,<br>Baku Azerbaijan<br>P.O. AZ1138                         | www.umid-hsdm.com<br>iiskenderov@umid-hsdm.com |          | Community Development: Income Generation and Skills development  | Implementing Partner   |
| Local Governance Assistance                          | Vusal Mirzayev   | 99412 432 2464<br>99450 369 9117<br>99455 369 9117 |           | A 93<br>Sh.Mehdiyev St.<br>Yasamal district<br>Baku AZ 1141,<br>Azerbaijan | localgovassistance@gmail.com                   |          | Capacity building , Income Generation  |  |
| Civic Response Network                               | Experts who participated at BTC/SC pipeline audit/monitoring | N/A  | N/A       | N/A  | http://www.cm.az/                              |          | To increase civil activity in areas affected by mining industry and to establish civil control mechanisms through mobilisation of the community. | Civic Response Network consisting of experts who participated at BTC/SC pipeline audit/monitoring projects was established in February 2007. |
| Socio-Economic Research Centre<br>ARZU               | Azad Aliyev  | 050 3253145  |           |  |  |          |  |  |
| Enlighteners and Charity Public Union                | Esmira Asadullayeva  | 050 255 47 77                                      |           |  |  |          |  |  |
| Ecological Enlightenment and Monitoring Public Union | President Gamza Yusubova                                     | (994) 563 4005<br>(994) 50 366 1829                |           |  | 'ecoemaz@gmail.com'                            |          |  |  |

## APPENDIX B: LIST OF BTC/SCP PROJECT-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

|         | REGION    | District  | PAC                     | Population |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|
| EAST    | HAJIGABUL | HAJIGABUL | Mugan                   | 4874       |
|         | HAJIGABUL | HAJIGABUL | Garasu                  | 2600       |
|         | HAJIGABUL | HAJIGABUL | Padar                   | 1020       |
|         | AGSU      | AGSU      | Padargishlag/ Padarchol | 1376       |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Sigirly                 | 6320       |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Karrar                  | 3216       |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Arshaly                 | 500        |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Shusha IDP Settlement   | 284        |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Karrar Station          | 1980       |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Yeni Shiximly           | 252        |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Choxhranly              | 1647       |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Atakishily              | 5708       |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Khyrdapay               | 7320       |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Garabujag               | 1245       |
| Central | UJAR      | UJAR      | Taza Shilyan            | 2948       |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Bargushad               | 7117       |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Qaracalli               | 3449       |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Anver Memmedhali        |            |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Chiyny                  | 425        |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Gulabend                | 1084       |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Garaberk                | 3528       |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Alpout(Ujar)            | 3405       |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Garadagli               | 3414       |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Alikend                 | 726        |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Shahliq                 | 1064       |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Ramal                   | 791        |
|         | AGDASH    | AGDASH    | Asagy Leky              | 1657       |
|         | AGDASH    | AGDASH    | Hapitti                 | 876        |
|         | AGDASH    | AGDASH    | Orta Leky               | 2657       |
|         | AGDASH    | AGDASH    | Guvakand                | 2297       |
|         | AGDASH    | AGDASH    | Amirarx                 | 1134       |
|         | AGDASH    | AGDASH    | Agjaqovaq               | 144        |
|         | YEVLAKEH  | YEVLAKEH  | Ashagy Garxun           | 1377       |
|         | YEVLAKEH  | YEVLAKEH  | Yevlakh                 | 64928      |
|         | YEVLAKEH  | YEVLAKEH  | Narimanabad             | 1777       |
|         | YEVLAKEH  | YEVLAKEH  | Duzdak                  | 441        |
|         | YEVLAKEH  | YEVLAKEH  | Samedabad               | 1253       |
|         | YEVLAKEH  | YEVLAKEH  | Nematabad               | 2897       |
|         | YEVLAKEH  | YEVLAKEH  | Aran                    | 6992       |
|         | YEVLAKEH  | YEVLAKEH  | Yaldily                 | 1339       |
|         | GORANBOY  | GORANBOY  | Eyvazlilar              | 548        |
|         | GORANBOY  | GORANBOY  | Jinli Boluslu           | 1261       |
|         | GORANBOY  | GORANBOY  | Irevanly                | 245        |
|         | GORANBOY  | GORANBOY  | Yaharchi-Qazakhlar      | 764        |
|         | GORANBOY  | GORANBOY  | Veyisli                 | 1656       |
|         | GORANBOY  | GORANBOY  | Qazanbulaq              | 726        |
|         | GORANBOY  | GORANBOY  | Borsunlu                | 3267       |
|         | GORANBOY  | GORANBOY  | Nadirkend               | 1549       |
|         | GORANBOY  | GORANBOY  | Azizbeyov               | 757        |
|         | GORANBOY  | GORANBOY  | Muzdurlar               | 1479       |
|         | GORANBOY  | GORANBOY  | Yolpak                  | 617        |
|         | GORANBOY  | GORANBOY  | Bashirly                | 486        |
|         | GORANBOY  | GORANBOY  | Sarov                   | 974        |
|         | GORANBOY  | GORANBOY  | Fahrly                  | 2714       |
|         | GORANBOY  | GORANBOY  | Gurbanzade              | 596        |

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|  | REGION   | District | PAC                         | Population |
|--|----------|----------|-----------------------------|------------|
|  | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Qushchular                  | 841        |
|  | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Alpout(Goranboy)            | 1218       |
|  | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Yuxari Agasibayli           | 452        |
|  | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Ashagy Agasybeyli           | 452        |
|  | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Aly Bayramly                | 928        |
|  | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Lyak                        | 1208       |
|  | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Hajally                     | 1096       |
|  | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Chobanabdalli               | 2601       |
|  | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Samukh (Nabiagali formerly) | 6013       |
|  | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Fizuli                      | 1471       |
|  | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Kadily                      | 382        |
|  | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Seyidlyar                   | 575        |
|  | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Talish                      | 639        |
|  | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Gillinjbayli                | 1294       |
|  | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Garacamirli                 | 5625       |
|  | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Mahmudlu                    | 3397       |
|  | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Kechily                     | 3729       |
|  | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Khulufu                     | 2900       |
|  | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Mashadi Huseynli            | 1987       |
|  | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Chaparly                    | 3696       |
|  | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Dellerjirdaxan              | 3546       |
|  | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Dallyar Jeir                | 5384       |
|  | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Dallyar Dashbulak           | 2177       |
|  | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Sary Tepe                   |            |
|  | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Sabirkend                   | 3991       |
|  | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Bayramly                    | 2756       |
|  | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Zeyem                       | 7698       |
|  | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Duyarli                     | 7978       |
|  | TOVUZ    | TOVUZ    | Ashagy Ayibly               | 10845      |
|  | TOVUZ    | TOVUZ    | Duz Girigli                 | 6402       |
|  | TOVUZ    | TOVUZ    | Govlar                      | 13557      |
|  | TOVUZ    | TOVUZ    | Bozalganli                  | 4230       |
|  | TOVUZ    | TOVUZ    | Jilovdarli                  | 13622      |
|  | TOVUZ    | TOVUZ    | Garaxanli                   | 3273       |
|  | TOVUZ    | TOVUZ    | Khatinly                    | 3186       |
|  | TOVUZ    | TOVUZ    | Qadirli                     | 1400       |
|  | TOVUZ    | TOVUZ    | Ashaghi Mullkulu            | 2384       |
|  | AGSTAF   | AGSTAF   | Ashagy Kesaman              | 2707       |
|  | AGSTAF   | AGSTAF   | Zelimkhan                   | 1300       |
|  | AGSTAF   | AGSTAF   | Girag Kesaman               | 1999       |
|  | AGSTAF   | AGSTAF   | Poylu                       | 3146       |
|  | AGSTAF   | AGSTAF   | Poylu St.                   | 1522       |
|  | AGSTAF   | AGSTAF   | Soyuk Bulak                 | 950        |
|  | AGSTAF   | AGSTAF   | Kechveli                    | 2251       |
|  | AGSTAF   | AGSTAF   | Boyuk Kesik                 | 1428       |



## APPENDIX C: CONSULTATION PAMPHLET

*English Pamphlet*

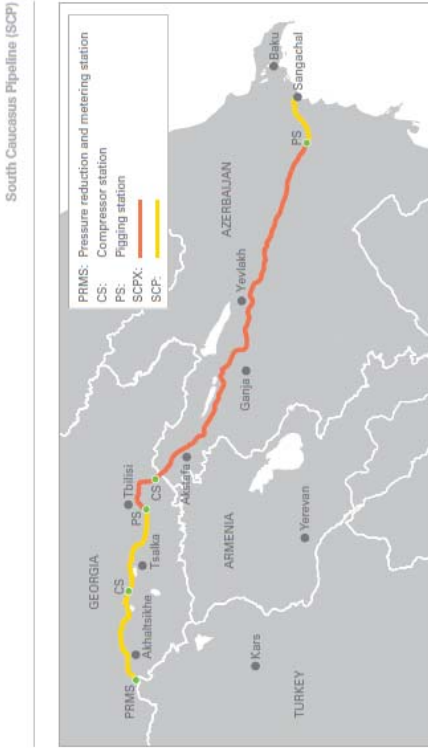


### South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP) Expansion in Azerbaijan



South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP)

**BP, on behalf of the SCP Company, is planning to build an expansion to the South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP), which has been operating since 2006.** The new section of pipeline and associated facilities will be constructed in both Azerbaijan and Georgia. In Azerbaijan, the project will involve the construction of a new section of pipeline running from approximately 57 km from the coast to the Georgian border, primarily following the existing SCP route. There will also be above ground facilities, such as a pigging station at the start of the pipeline and valves. A number of temporary construction camps to house workers will be required at locations to be defined. Construction is expected to begin in 2015 and will be completed in 2017.



**Land requirements and compensation arrangements**

The pipeline will avoid populated areas; it will be buried and the land will be restored. The pipeline and the associated facilities will be built to the highest international standards. During the construction period, and continuing into operations, there will be a programme of regular monitoring and reporting to ensure that everything is working well.

Special provisions will be made to protect the interests of owners or users of land to be affected during construction. As with previous pipelines, land will be acquired and compensation paid, in line with international best practice. Land acquisition will take place before construction of the pipeline begins, and will involve consultation with all those affected by land acquisition.



**About this leaflet**

This leaflet is part of BP's public consultation and information programme in Azerbaijan. This consultation programme is part of an overall Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study for the SCP Expansion. Further opportunities to provide comment through consultation will be advertised in the future.

**About the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study**

The ESIA study will be in line with best international practice. Its purpose is to assess and manage the impacts of the pipeline and associated facilities, and to establish a framework for consultation about the project and its impacts with local people and other stakeholders such as local authorities and community groups. This consultation will help BP to plan the routing, design and construction of the pipeline and associated facilities. The aim is to ensure, to the extent practical, that any adverse impact is minimised and benefits are realised. The ESIA will also be used by the Government of Azerbaijan to make decisions about issuing permits and consents for the pipeline.

**About the Disclosure of Information and Consultation**

The ESIA study will involve a programme of initial consultations with governmental and community leaders and other stakeholders in towns and villages near the proposed pipeline.

When the draft ESIA Report is prepared, early in 2012, it will be available locally for public review in locations to be defined. Then, there will be a series of public meetings to enable local people to express their views and make comments on the draft ESIA Report. All views, opinions and comments received will be considered when preparing the ESIA report.

ESIA work has already started, with environmental and social baseline data collection underway. The ESIA is expected to be completed by late 2012.



### Your input

A series of initial consultation meetings will be organized soon. If you have any comments, views and opinions, about the proposed project/its potential impacts, that you wish to see considered as part of the ESIA, please present them at your local government office or the existing BP Community Liaison Officers, verbally or in writing, and they will be submitted to the team implementing the ESIA. In this way you will help us to ensure that all the views of local residents are considered in the design and planning of the pipeline.

Please submit your comments, views and opinions within 10 days of receiving this leaflet.

### About BP

BP is one of the world's leading international oil and gas companies, with operations in over 80 countries around the world.

BP has been operating in Azerbaijan since 1992 under a number of Host Government Agreements and Production Sharing Agreements signed with the government of Azerbaijan. In Azerbaijan, our main activities are the exploration and production of oil and gas, and their distribution.

### Contact

If you have any comments or questions about the pipeline, please contact:

#### The BP Community Liaison Officers

Garadagh, Absheron, Hajigabul, Agsu, Kurdamir  
Phone (+994 55) 225 02 51/225 02 45

Ujar, Agdash, Yevlakh, Goranboy  
Phone (+994 55) 225 02 57/225 02 54

Samukh, Shamkir, Tovuz, Agstafa  
Phone (+994 55) 250 58 31/225 02 60

#### Public Information Centers

Kurdamir (+994 145) 50545

Yevlakh (+994 166) 65884

Ganja (+994 225) 73890

[www.bp.com/caspian/contactus](http://www.bp.com/caspian/contactus)



## Azerbaijani pamphlet



### Sizin fikirləriniz

Tezliklə bir sıra ilkin görüş və məsləhətləşmələr keçiriləcək. Təklif olunan boru xətti, onun potensial təsirləri haqqında hər hansı şərh, fikr və rəyiniz varsa və onları ƏMSSQ-da nəzərə alınmasını istəyirsinizsə, onları yerli hakimiyyət orqanına və ya "BP" şirkətinin icimai əlaqələr üzrə məsul şəxslərinə şifahi və ya yazılı surətdə çatdırın. Bu addım sizə və ya yazılı surətdə çatdırın. Bu addım sizə və ya yazılı surətdə çatdırın. Bu addım sizə və ya yazılı surətdə çatdırın.

Bu broşurayı alandan sonra 10 gün ərzində şərh, fikr və rəyinizi bildirməyiniz xalis olmur.

### "BP" şirkəti haqqında

"BP" şirkəti dünyanın neft və qaz sahəsində aparıcı şirkətlərindən biri olaraq 80-dən çox ölkədə fəaliyyət göstərir. "BP" şirkəti Azərbaycanda 1992-ci ildən bəri Azərbaycan hökuməti ilə imzalanmış bir sıra hökumətlərarası sazişlər və Həsətin Pay Bölgəsi sazişləri çərçivəsində fəaliyyət göstərir. Azərbaycanda bizim əsas fəaliyyətimiz neft və qazın kəşfiyyatı, hasilatı, həmçinin nəqlindən ibarətdir.

## CƏNUBİ QAFQAZ BORU KƏMƏRİNİN AZƏRBAYCAN HİSSƏSİNİN GENİŞLƏNDİRİLMƏSİ



Əlaqə saxlamaq üçün aşağıdakı ünvanlara müraciət edə bilərsiniz:

"BP"-nin icimai əlaqələr üzrə məsul şəxsləri

Qaradağ, Abşeron, Hacıqabul, Ağsu, Kürdəmir  
Tel.: (+994 65): 225 02 51/225 02 45

Ucar, Ağdas, Yevlax, Goranboy

Tel.: (+994 65): 225 02 57/225 02 54

Samux, Şəmkir, Tovuz, Ağstafa

Tel.: (+994 65): 250 58 31/225 02 60

və ya

İcimai məlumat mərkəzinin telefon nömrələrindən istifadə edə bilərsiniz:

Kürdəmir - (+994 146) 50545

Yevlax - (+994 166) 65884

Gəncə - (+994 22) 573890

<http://www.bp.com/azsajani/contactus>



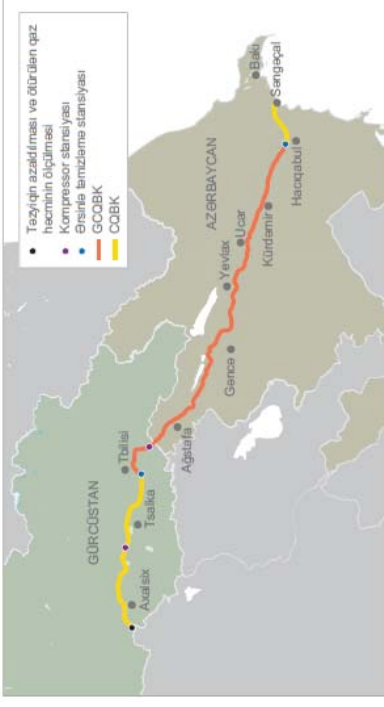


**BP, Cənubi Qafqaz Boru Kəməri (CQBK) şirkəti adından 2006-cı ildən istismarda olan bu boru kəmərinin genişləndirilməsi ilə əlaqədar tikinti işləri aparmağı planlaşdırır.** Yeni boru kəməri və onunla bağlı qurğular həm Azərbaycanda, həm də Gürcüstanda tikiləcək. Layihə Azərbaycanda bu boru kəmərinin yeni bir hissəsinin tikintisini nəzərdə tutur. Boru kəmərinin ilk 57 km-lik hissəsində mövcud CQBK-dən istifadə ediləcək, sonra isə Gürcüstan sərhədindəki əsasən mövcud boru kəməri marşrutuna paralel yeni boru kəməri tikiləcək. Bu hissədə həmçinin yerüstü qurğular da olacaq, məsələn boru kəmərinin başlanğıcında tikiləcək ərsilə təmizləmə stansiyası və sıyrtımələr kimi. Tikintidə iştirak edən işçilərin yerləşdirilməsi üçün bir neçə müvəqqəti inşaat düşərgəsi də lazım olacaq. Bunların yerləri gələcəkdə müəyyənləşəcək. Tikinti işlərinin 2015-ci ildə başlanması və 2017-ci ildə bitməsi gözlənilir.

Boru kəməri əhali yaşamayan ərazilərdən keçəcək, yəni altı ilə çəkiləcək və tikinti aparılan torpaq sahələri işlər başa çatdıqdan sonra bərpa olunacaq. Boru kəməri və yardımçı qurğular ən yüksək beynəlxalq standartlara uyğun olaraq tikiləcək. Tikinti zamanı münitəzəm olaraq monitoring proqramı həyata keçiriləcək və bu, işləmə dövründə də davam edəcək, həmçinin bütün işlərinin qaydalarına uyğun olaraq aparılmasının təmin edilməsi üçün hesabatlar hazırlanacaq.

#### Teleb olunan torpaq sahələri və torpağa görə kompensasiya ödənişinin təşkil

Tikinti işləri gedəcək torpaq sahələrində sahiblərin və istifadəçilərin maraqlarının qorunması üçün xüsusi qaydalar hazırlanacaq. Bundan əvvəlki boru kəmərinin olduğu kimi, bu tikinti zamanı da torpaq sahələrinin götürülməsi və kompensasiyaların ödənilməsi ən yaxşı beynəlxalq təcrübəyə uyğun şəkildə aparılacaq. Torpaqların əldə edilməsi boru kəmərinin tikintisinə başlanmadan öncə həyata keçiriləcək və torpaqların istifadə üçün ayrılması şəxslərin hamısı ilə məsləhətləşmələr aparılacaq.



Məqsəd istənilən məntəqi təsəlim imkan daxilində minimuma endirilməsi və bundan irəli gələn faydaların reallaşdırılması təmin etməkdir. ƏMSSTQ sərəndindən həmçinin Azərbaycan hökuməti boru kəməri üçün icazələrin verilməsi və razılaşdırılmasını əldə edilməsi üçün istifadə ediləcək. ƏMSSTQ üzrə işlərin aparılmasına artıq başlanılıb, ətraf mühit və sosial sahə üzrə ilkin məlumatın toplanılması davam edir. ƏMSSTQ-nin başa çatdırılması 2012-ci ilin axırına gözlənilir.

#### Məlumatın açıqlanması və məsləhətləşmələr haqqında

Çəkilməsi nəzərdə tutulan boru kəmərinin yaxınlığında yerləşən şəhər və kəndlərin hakimiyyət nümayəndələri və icma qruplarının rəhbərləri, habelə digər maraqlı tərəflərin nümayəndələri ilə ƏMSSTQ üzrə tədqiqatlar çərçivəsində ilkin məsləhətləşmələr proqramı həyata keçiriləcək.

ƏMSSTQ hesabının ilkin variantı hazır olandan sonra 2012-ci ilin əvvəlində o, tanışlıq üçün müəyyən edilmiş yerlərdə ictimaiyyətə təqdim ediləcək. Bundan sonra ƏMSSTQ hesabının ilkin variantı ilə bağlı yerli əhəlinin rəy və təkliflərini öyrənmək üçün ictimaiyyətə açıq görüşlər təşkil ediləcək. Toplanmış fikirlər və şərtlərin hamısı ƏMSSTQ hesabının hazırlanması zaman nəzərə alınacaq.

**Bu broşura haqqında**  
Bu broşura "BP" şirkəti tərəfindən Azərbaycanla ictimaiyyətlə aparılan məsləhətləşmə və məlumatlandırma proqramının bir hissəsi kimi hazırlanıb. Bu məsləhətləşmə proqramı isə COBK-nin genişləndirilməsi layihəsinin Ətraf Mühit və Sosial Sahəyə Təsir Qiyamlandırılması (ƏMSSTQ) sahəsində aparılan ümumi işin bir hissəsidir. Məsləhətləşmələr vasitəsilə rəy və təkliflərin verilməsi üçün gələcək imkanlar haqqında əlavə elanlar veriləcək.

#### Ətraf Mühit və Sosial Sahəyə Təsir Qiyamlandırılması (ƏMSSTQ) üzrə tədqiqat haqqında

ƏMSSTQ üzrə tədqiqat ən yaxşı beynəlxalq təcrübəyə uyğun olaraq aparılacaq. Onun məqsədi boru kəməri və yardımçı qurğuların təsirinə qiyamlandırmaq və idarə etməkdən ibarətdir. Bu məqsədlər sırasına həm də layihə və onun təsirləri haqqında yerli əhali və başqa maraqlı tərəflərlə, o cümlədən yerli hakimiyyət orqanları və icma qrupları ilə məsləhətləşmələrin aparılması qaydalarının müəyyənləşdirilməsi də daxildir. Bu məsləhətləşmələr "BP" şirkətinə boru kəməri və yardımçı qurğuların marşrut üzrə yerləşdirilməsi, layihələşdirilməsi və tikintisinin planlaşdırılma qaydalarını daşıyacaq.

## APPENDIX D: PAC CONSULTATION SCHEDULE

### Schedule of ESIA Consultation Meetings with PACs

The 100 PACs identified in 2012 (table below) were divided into three regions: east, central and west zones. The consultation and social baseline survey were undertaken in these three zones simultaneously. The consultation commenced on 13 February 2012 and was completed by 14 March 2012.

The schedule was developed so as to give priority to PACs where baseline survey work as well as public consultation work was taking place. PAC-level consultations involved all 100 PACs, but meetings were clustered; resulting in meetings in 72 PAC 'locations'. PACs were represented at consultation meetings by a PAC leader and selected PAC representatives.

| Zone    | Region    | District  | PAC                    | KP Name | Consultation Date |
|---------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| EAST    | HAJIGABUL | HAJIGABUL | Mugan                  | 63      | 14.02.2012        |
|         | HAJIGABUL | HAJIGABUL | Garasu                 | 77      | 15.02.2012        |
|         | HAJIGABUL | HAJIGABUL | Padar                  | 91      | 16.02.2012        |
|         | AGSU      | AGSU      | Padargishlag/Padarchol | 85-93   | 23.02.2012        |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Sigirly                | 104     | 22.02.2012        |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Karrar                 | 2474    | 24.02.2012        |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Arshaly                | 742     |                   |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Shusha IDP Settlement  | 114     | 06.03.2012        |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Karrar Station         | 118     | 05.03.2012        |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Yeni Shiximly          | 124     | 29.02.2012        |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Choxhranly             | 123     |                   |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Atakishily             | 128     | 27.02.2012        |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Khyrdapay (Kirda Pay)  | 132     |                   |
|         | KURDEMIR  | KURDEMIR  | Garabujag              | 140     | 01.03.2012        |
| Central | UJAR      | UJAR      | Taza Shilyan           | 150     | 13.02.2012        |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Bargyushad             | 156     | 13.02.2012        |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Qaracalli              | 157     | 14.02.2012        |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Chiyny                 | 164     | 14.02.2012        |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Anver Memmedhali       |         |                   |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Gulabend               | 170     | 15.02.2012        |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Garaberk               | 174     | 15.02.2012        |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Alpout (Ujar)          | 180     | 16.02.2012        |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Karadagly (Garadagli)  | 184     | 16.02.2012        |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Alikend                | 189     | 20.02.2012        |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Shahliq                | 189     |                   |
|         | UJAR      | UJAR      | Ramal                  | 190     |                   |
|         | AGDASH    | AGDASH    | Asagy Leky             | 198     | 20.02.2012        |
|         | AGDASH    | AGDASH    | Hapitli                | 198     |                   |
|         | AGDASH    | AGDASH    | Orta Leky              | 198     | 21.02.2012        |
|         | AGDASH    | AGDASH    | Guvakand               | 204,1   | 21.02.2012        |
|         | AGDASH    | AGDASH    | Amirarh                | 205     |                   |
|         | AGDASH    | AGDASH    | Agdjaqovak             | 217     | 22.02.2012        |

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| Zone | Region   | District | PAC                         | KP Name | Consultation Date |
|------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------------|
|      | YEVLA KH | YEVLA KH | Ashagy Garhun               | 220,1   | 22.02.2012        |
|      | YEVLA KH | YEVLA KH | Yevlakh                     | 230     | 23.02.2012        |
|      | YEVLA KH | YEVLA KH | Narimanabad                 | 235     | 23.02.2012        |
|      | YEVLA KH | YEVLA KH | Duzdak                      | 236     | 27.02.2012        |
|      | YEVLA KH | YEVLA KH | Samedabad                   | 237     | 27.02.2012        |
|      | YEVLA KH | YEVLA KH | Neymatabad                  | 238     | 28.02.2012        |
|      | YEVLA KH | YEVLA KH | Aran                        | 241     | 28.02.2012        |
|      | YEVLA KH | YEVLA KH | Yaldily                     | 242     |                   |
|      | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Eyvazlilar                  | 251     | 29.02.2012        |
|      | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Jinli Boluslu               | 254     | 29.02.2012        |
|      | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Erevanly                    | 256     | 01.03.2012        |
|      | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Yaharchi-Gazakhlar          | 265     | 01.03.2012        |
|      | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Veyisli                     | 170     | 05.03.2012        |
|      | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Gazambulak                  | 271     | 05.03.2012        |
|      | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Borsunlu                    | 272     | 06.03.2012        |
|      | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Nadirkend                   | 275     | 06.03.2012        |
|      | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Azizbeyov                   | 280     | 07.03.2012        |
|      | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Muzdurlar                   | 281     | 07.03.2012        |
|      | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Yolpak                      | 282     | 12.03.2012        |
|      | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Bashirly                    | 283     |                   |
|      | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Sarov                       | 284     | 12.03.2012        |
|      | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Fahrally                    | 289     | 13.03.2012        |
|      | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Gurbanzade                  | 289     |                   |
|      | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Gushchular                  | 289     | 13.03.2012        |
|      | GORANBOY | GORANBOY | Alpout(Goranboy)            | 291     | 14.03.2012        |
| WEST | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Ashagy Agasybeyli           | 294     | 13.02.2012        |
|      | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Aly Bayramly                | 294     |                   |
|      | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Lyak                        | 297     |                   |
|      | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Hajally (Hodjali)           | 302     |                   |
|      | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Chobanabdalli               | 302     |                   |
|      | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Samukh (Nabiagali formerly) |         | 14.02.2012        |
|      | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Fizuli                      | 304     |                   |
|      | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Kadily                      | 316     | 14.02.2012        |
|      | SAMUKH   | SAMUKH   | Seyidlyar                   | 316     |                   |
|      | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Talish                      | 318     | 15.02.2012        |
|      | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Gillinjbayli                | 324     |                   |
|      | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Garacamirli                 | 325     | 16.02.2012        |
|      | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Mahmudlu                    | 330     | 16.02.2012        |
|      | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Kechily                     | 333     | 20.02.2012        |
|      | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Khuluflu                    | 334     |                   |
|      | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Mashadi Huseynli            | 335-338 | 20.02.2012        |
|      | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Chaparly                    | 336     |                   |
|      | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Dellercirdaxan              | 338     | 21.02.2012        |
|      | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Dallyar Djeir               | 342     |                   |
|      | SHAMKIR  | SHAMKIR  | Dallyar Dashbulak           | 342     |                   |



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| Zone | Region  | District | PAC            | KP Name | Consultation Date |
|------|---------|----------|----------------|---------|-------------------|
|      | SHAMKIR | SHAMKIR  | Sary Tepe      | 346     | 21.02.2012        |
|      | SHAMKIR | SHAMKIR  | Sabirkind      | 349     | 22.02.2012        |
|      | SHAMKIR | SHAMKIR  | Bayramly       | 353     |                   |
|      | SHAMKIR | SHAMKIR  | Zeyem          |         |                   |
|      | SHAMKIR | SHAMKIR  | Duyarli        |         | 22.02.2012        |
|      | TOVUZ   | TOVUZ    | Ashagy Ayibly  |         | 23.02.2012        |
|      | TOVUZ   | TOVUZ    | Duz Girigli    | 365-368 | 23.02.2012        |
|      | TOVUZ   | TOVUZ    | Sari Tala      | 367     | 27.02.2012        |
|      | TOVUZ   | TOVUZ    | Govlar         | 372     | 28.02.2012        |
|      | TOVUZ   | TOVUZ    | Bozalganli     | 376     | 28.02.2012        |
|      | TOVUZ   | TOVUZ    | Jilovdarli     |         | 29.02.2012        |
|      | TOVUZ   | TOVUZ    | Garaxanli      | 381     |                   |
|      | TOVUZ   | TOVUZ    | Khatinly       | 382     |                   |
|      | TOVUZ   | TOVUZ    | Qadirli        | 382     |                   |
|      | TOVUZ   | TOVUZ    | Ashagi Mulkulu | 383     | 29.02.2012        |
|      | AGSTAFa | AGSTAFa  | Ashagy Kesaman | 399     | 01.03.2012        |
|      | AGSTAFa | AGSTAFa  | Zelimhan       | 402     |                   |
|      | AGSTAFa | AGSTAFa  | Girag Kesaman  | 435-441 | 01.03.2012        |
|      | AGSTAFa | AGSTAFa  | Poylu          |         | 05.03.2012        |
|      | AGSTAFa | AGSTAFa  | Poylu St.      | 409,2   |                   |
|      | AGSTAFa | AGSTAFa  | Soyuk Bulak    | 429     | 05.03.2012        |
|      | AGSTAFa | AGSTAFa  | Kechvely       | 431     |                   |
|      | AGSTAFa | AGSTAFa  | Boyuk Kesik    | 440     | 06.03.2012        |

## APPENDIX E: DISCLOSURE ANNOUNCEMENTS & ESIA DISCLOSURE MEETINGS POSTER



### PRESS RELEASE

**24 January, 2013**

### **Environmental and social studies in Azerbaijan for South Caucasus Pipeline expansion project are ready for public review**

BP as the operator of the South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP) project announced today that the draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) document for the South Caucasus Pipeline Expansion project (SCPX) in Azerbaijan had been produced and was available for public review and comment. A similar document covering the Georgia section is being prepared and finalised in Georgia.

Copies of the draft ESIA are now placed in public locations including a number of libraries in order to provide easy access to the document. In addition, the non-technical summary of the studies will be distributed at locations such as public information centres and community pamphlets will be distributed to villages along the route of the pipeline. These are supplemented with feedback forms to allow comments on the draft ESIA to be received and considered during the disclosure period. The draft document in both Azerbaijani and English languages has also been posted on BP Azerbaijan website [www.bp.com/caspian](http://www.bp.com/caspian).

The ESIA describes the existing environmental and social conditions along the pipeline route, the design, construction and operation of the facility, the predicted effects of the planned activities and the measures which will be taken to prevent, minimise and reduce any potential adverse effects on the ecology and population.

For further information please contact Tamam Bayatly at BP, tel: (+994 12) 437 75 73.

## Disclosure Announcements



**BP as the Operator of the South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP) project announces that the draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) document for the South Caucasus Pipeline Expansion project (SCPX) in Azerbaijan has been produced and is available for public review and comment.**

The document examines the potential environmental and social impacts of the project, and describes recommended mitigation measures.

The ESIA document and an accompanying non-technical summary have been produced in the Azerbaijani and English languages.

**Starting the 24<sup>th</sup> of January, copies of these documents will be placed in the following sites in Baku for public review:**

- M.F. Akhundov Central Public Library, 29 Khagani Street
- Scientific Library of the National Academy of Sciences, 31 H.Javid Avenue.
- Aarhus Environmental Information Center, MENR, 100 B. Agayev Street
- International Eco-Energy Academy, 5 Mammad Arif Street
- Baku Education Information Centre, 40 J. Jabbarli Street, 2nd Floor
- The Azerbaijan State Oil Academy, 20 Azadlig Avenue
- BP Azerbaijan Offices' receptions:
  - BP office, Hyatt Tower 2, 6th floor, Izmir Street 1033 , Baku AZ1065
  - BP office Hyatt Tower 3, 2nd floor, Izmir Street 1033, Baku AZ1065
  - Bayil, "Villa Petrolea", 2 Neftchilar Prospekti, Baku AZ1003 – please note that the documents will be available at this location only till end of February.

**Starting the same date copies of the documents will also be placed in the following sites outside of Baku for public review:**

- Public Information Centre located at the Kurdamir Olympic Sports Centre, 2nd floor, Kurdamir district, 22 Baku Avenue, AZ3300.
- Public Information Centre, Yevlakh district, Nizami Prospekti, 4th cul-de-sac, Building 2.
- Public Information Centre, Ganja city, intersection of Shah Ismayil and Fikret Amirov Streets, the “Emon” Hotel.
- Central Library, Akstafa city, 46a Heydar Aliyev Avenue.

BP welcomes all comments on the draft ESIA. Please tell us what you think through visiting our web-site at [www.bp.com/caspian](http://www.bp.com/caspian) or emailing to [esiafeedback@bp.com](mailto:esiafeedback@bp.com), or through completing the feedback form provided with the above documents. Please send the completed forms to:

**Nigar Maharramova, Regulatory, Compliance and  
Environment team, Hyatt Tower II, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor  
1033 Izmir Street, 1065 Baku, Azerbaijan**

Please submit your comments by the end of March, 2013. Substantive comments will be carefully considered and addressed as far as is possible.

For further information please contact:

Nigar Maharramova at BP Azerbaijan. Tel.: [994 12] 497 90 00  
Ext: 837162.

## **AMENDED PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT - 15th February, 2013**



**BP as the Operator of the South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP) project advises that the draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) document for the South Caucasus Pipeline Expansion project (SCPX) in Azerbaijan has been produced and is available for public review and comment.**

The document examines the potential environmental and social impacts of the project, and describes recommended mitigation measures.

The ESIA document and an accompanying non-technical summary have been produced in the Azerbaijani and English languages.

**Copies of these documents are placed in the following sites in Baku for public review:**

- M.F. Akhundov Central Public Library, 29 Khagani Street
- Scientific Library of the National Academy of Sciences, 31 H.Javid Avenue.
- Aarhus Environmental Information Center, MENR, 100 B. Agayev Street
- International Eco-Energy Academy, 5 Mammad Arif Street
- Baku Education Information Centre, 40 J. Jabbarli Street, 2nd Floor
- The Azerbaijan State Oil Academy, 20 Azadlig Avenue
- BP Azerbaijan Offices' receptions:
  - BP office, Hyatt Tower 2, 1033 Izmir Street, Baku AZ1065
  - BP office Hyatt Tower 3, 1033 Izmir Street, Baku AZ1065
  - Bayil, "Villa Petrolea", 2 Neftchilar Prospekti, Baku AZ1003
  - Landmark, Business Center 3, 90 A Nizami street, Baku AZ1010 .

**Copies of the documents are also placed in the following sites outside of Baku for public review:**

- Public Information Centre located at the Kurdamir Olympic Sports Centre, 2nd floor, Kurdamir district, 22 Baku Avenue, AZ3300.
- Public Information Centre, Yevlakh district, Nizami Prospekti, 4th cul-de-sac, Building 2.
- Public Information Centre, Ganja city, intersection of Shah Ismayil and Fikret Amirov Streets, the “Emon” Hotel.
- Central Library, Akstafa city, 46a Heydar Aliyev Avenue
- Youth Centre, Akstafa city, Heydar Aliyev Park area.

BP welcomes all comments on the draft ESIA. Please tell us what you think through visiting our web-site at [www.bp.com/caspian](http://www.bp.com/caspian) or emailing to [esiafeedback@bp.com](mailto:esiafeedback@bp.com), or through completing the feedback form provided with the above documents. Please send the completed forms to:

**Nigar Maharramova, Regulatory, Compliance and Environment team, Hyatt Tower II, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor  
1033 Izmir Street, 1065 Baku, Azerbaijan**

The disclosure date for public comments has been extended. Please submit your comments by 11 April, 2013. Substantive comments will be carefully considered and addressed as far as is possible.

For further information please contact:

Nigar Maharramova at BP Azerbaijan. Tel.: [994 12] 497 90 00

## **APPENDIX F: COMMUNITY LEAFLET – ESIA DISCLOSURE**



#### Community health and safety

Workforce health checks and health awareness training will be undertaken. Project vehicles will only use approved access roads. Speed limits will be enforced. Drivers will receive safety and social awareness training and their driving behaviour monitored. Community health and safety awareness training will also be undertaken. Construction sites will be fenced close to communities. During operation the pipeline will be regularly patrolled. In addition, the Project will implement a grievance process for local residents to raise concerns or provide feedback, which will be formally responded to.

#### Land requirements and compensation arrangements

The SCPX Project will acquire land for the facilities and lease land along the pipeline route, and will generally lease land that is needed temporarily for the construction period. Land users whose livelihoods are affected by loss of crops or restriction of access to their land will be eligible for compensation payments. Land acquisition will take place before construction of the pipeline and facilities. The land acquisition and compensation has been fully described in two documents, the Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework (LACF) and the Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation (GLAC). These documents will be available to view in public locations and the GLAC will be provided to each individual landowner or occupier at the start of the land acquisition process.

#### About this leaflet

This leaflet is part of BP's public consultation and disclosure programme in Azerbaijan. The leaflet provides information on the Project and summarises the key findings of the Draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). The purpose is to seek feedback on the draft document from a variety of stakeholders, before finalising the ESIA and submitting it to the Azerbaijan Government for approval. If the Project is approved, sharing of information and consultation with stakeholders will continue prior to, during and after the Project construction.

### About the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

The ESIA study has been undertaken in line with the requirements of the Host Government Agreement (HGA), which requires the SCPX Project to comply with certain standards. Its purpose is to assess and manage the potential impacts of the Project, and to establish a framework for consultation about the Project and its potential impacts. Consultation has already begun and has helped BP to plan the routing, design and construction of the Project. The aim is to try to ensure that adverse impacts are kept to a minimum and benefits are realised. The ESIA will also be used by the Government of Azerbaijan to make decisions about issuing permits and consents for the Project.

### About the Disclosure of Information and Consultation

Consultation has already been undertaken with national, regional and local government, community leaders and other stakeholders in towns and villages near the proposed pipeline. Feedback from this process has been considered within the production of the draft ESIA Report. The draft ESIA Report is now available locally for public review and comment for a period of 60 days.

The document is available in key public locations including national and regional government offices, public libraries in key locations (selected, partly, for ease of access for all Project affected communities), BP Azerbaijan office receptions and offices of main academic institutions and NGOs that participated in the ESIA consultations. The ESIA and accompanying non technical summary are available on the BP website: [www.bp.com/caspian](http://www.bp.com/caspian).

Towards the end of the 60-day disclosure period there will be a series of public meetings to enable stakeholders to express their views and make comments on the draft ESIA report. Public meetings will be held in Baku, Kurdeniz, Yevlakh, Ganja and Agstafa. The meeting dates and venues will be advertised in communities and via local and regional newspapers in advance.

#### Your input

If you have any comments, views and opinions about the proposed Project or its potential impacts, which you wish to see considered as part of the final ESIA, please either: attend one of the Public meetings; submit comments via your Community Liaison Officer; or send feedback by post to

BP Azerbaijan  
1033 kmir st. Hyatt Tower II, 6th floor  
AZ1065 Baku  
Azerbaijan

or by email to [esialfeedback@bp.com](mailto:esialfeedback@bp.com)

or contact the BP office (00994 12 497 9000) and request to leave comments on the SCPX ESIA.

Comments will be submitted to the team implementing the ESIA for consideration in the final ESIA. All comments must be submitted by 29 March 2013.



## South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP) Expansion in Azerbaijan

**BP, on behalf of the SCP Company, is planning to develop an expansion to the South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP), which has been operating since 2006.**

#### Pipeline

The pipeline will primarily follow the existing SCP route with a number of minor deviations due to engineering and terrain constraints, which equates to approximately 54km in total. The pipeline will begin with a pigging station which will occupy an area of approximately 0.2ha at a location known as KPI 57, west of Jeyhan, at SCP kilometre point 150. The additional block valve stations adjacent to the existing SCP block valve stations. The pipeline will be buried and the land reinstated. The depth of burial will be increased at road and river crossings, and additional measures such as concrete slabs will be installed to protect the pipe in some areas.

Studies have been undertaken to determine a safe separation distance between the new and existing pipelines and to determine the facility designs and site boundaries. Studies have also determined locations where the pipeline wall thickness will be increased as the pipeline passes close to existing developments.

The sections of pipe will be transported from Black Sea ports in Georgia to Azerbaijan by rail and then by road to the construction sites. Pipeline construction equipment will be imported temporarily into Azerbaijan for the works.

The SCP expansion (SCPX) project involves building a new pipeline and associated facilities at different locations in both Azerbaijan and Georgia. In Azerbaijan, the work will involve a new section of pipeline beginning close to Hajigabul and ending on the border with Georgia, a distance of approximately 388km.

The pipeline will then continue for a short distance, approximately 56km, into Georgia. After this point, the increased gas flow will continue to the border with Turkey in the existing SCP. Within Azerbaijan there will be a new pigging station facility at the start of the pipeline, near Hajigabul, and five new block valve stations.

Early civil construction works are expected to start in mid-late 2014 in Azerbaijan. The main construction works in Azerbaijan will begin in early 2015 and complete in late 2017. Operations are expected to begin in 2018. The Project will be built to international standards.

During the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process the Project considered a number of alternative options, evaluating environmental and social, health and safety and technical and commercial considerations to select the preferred Project design. These included studies of:

- Routing and length of pipeline
- Location of temporary construction camps and pipe storage areas
- Watercourse, road and rail crossing options.

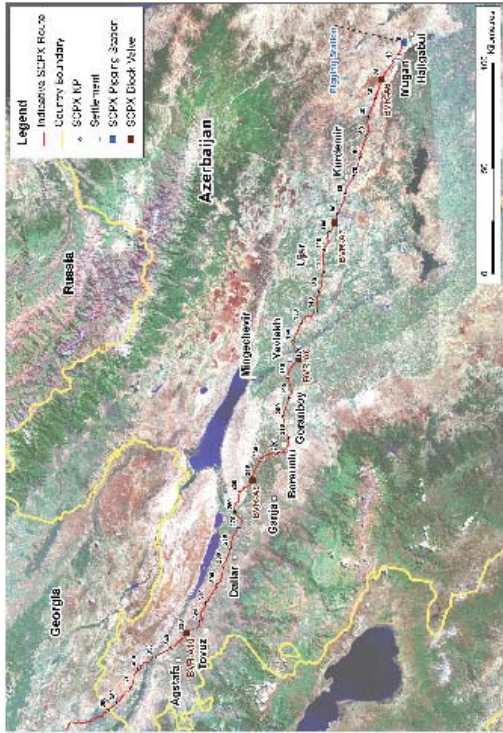


View north from proposed pigging station at KPI 57



Typical view during pipeline construction





Proposed SCPX crossing location at Kura East



Excavation of cultural heritage site near Dashbulak, during BTC construction

#### Landscape and visual

To minimise the overall impacts, the SCPX pipeline has been routed, for the majority of its length parallel to, and partly within, the existing SCP and BTC route, existing access roads will be used where possible and the block valves will be located with existing SCP block valves. The pipeline route and temporary areas will be reinstated as early as practicable following pipeline construction. The existing programme of landscape monitoring of BTC/SCP will be extended to include SCPX, so that the progress of reinstatement can be assessed.

#### Ecology

Prior to the start of construction, surveys for protected plant species will be undertaken and a translocation scheme will be implemented where appropriate. Various mitigations will be carried out with the aim of avoiding harm to any protected animals that may be present. This will include cutting vegetation close to ground level, to discourage nesting, where topsoil is planned to be stripped during the breeding season and checking working areas immediately before vegetation clearing and topsoil stripping.

A detailed reinstatement programme will be implemented with the aim of re-establishing natural vegetation and the existing BTC/SCP bioremediation monitoring plan will be extended and revised as needed to cover monitoring of the SCPX Project.

#### Air emissions, efficiency and noise

Preferentially, the Project will use fuel that has low sulphur content, where practical and available within Azerbaijan. Construction equipment and vehicles will be regularly maintained to maximise efficiency and help minimise emissions. Measures will be adopted to help prevent dust problems from occurring during construction, including enforcement of speed limits for vehicles, covering of fine materials and the dampening of road surfaces. Particular attention will be paid to the implementation of dust suppression measures at sensitive locations, such as where construction activities are occurring close to occupied buildings or bee-keeping areas.

To reduce noise levels where needed during construction, measures such as screening, time constraints and the use of acoustic insulation on equipment, will be considered. There will be no significant sources of noise during operation.

#### Measures to reduce impacts or enhance benefits

Measures (often called mitigations) for reducing the potential impacts or enhancing the potential benefits of the project have been generated by the ESIA, and included in the project design and in the way the project will be constructed and operated. Examples of mitigations are provided below:

##### Soil

Reinstatement of the pipeline and temporary areas will be undertaken as early as practicable following completion of construction; topsoil storage will be managed to reduce erosion; and engineering design measures will be used to reduce erosion potential along the pipeline.

##### Surface and groundwater

The rate of water abstraction for use during construction will be controlled and monitored; instructions for the management of fuel, oils and chemicals will be put in place; silt fences and other mechanisms will be used to reduce the amount of sediment entering water; and tunnelling or drilling will be used to install the pipeline beneath certain major rivers including both crossings of the Kura River.

#### Temporary construction camps and pipe storage areas

Temporary construction camps to house workers, and temporary pipe storage areas and rail offloading areas will be required. Construction camp, pipe storage and rail offloading areas will be distributed at locations along the length of the route that ensure optimum access throughout construction. A number of camp and pipe storage areas are currently being considered and further work is being undertaken to identify the most appropriate locations.

#### Baseline conditions

To inform the impact assessment and the design of mitigation measures, a variety of baseline surveys have been undertaken to update the information available on existing environmental and socio-economic conditions.

Baseline environmental surveys were carried out of soil and contaminated land, landscape and visual, surface and groundwater, flora and fauna and cultural heritage resources. Baseline socio-economic surveys consisted of a community leader survey and household surveys that gathered representative data including household structure, income, employment and infrastructure on communities in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline and facilities; a traffic survey was also undertaken on the main roads likely to be used during construction.

#### Cultural heritage

The route of the SCPX Project has been selected, where possible, to avoid or reduce impact on the majority of known cultural heritage sites.

There are a number of areas, most commonly near Yevlakh, where archaeological features were encountered on the BTC and SCP pipelines. These sites will be examined as part of SCPX construction and all works in these areas will be carefully monitored. The Project archaeologist will be empowered to temporarily stop works, pending archaeological examination, if artefacts are seen. Known archaeological sites within 50m of the pipe centreline, or other construction activity will be marked throughout construction.

#### Employment

Employment targets will be set for recruitment from local communities, municipalities and nationally; unskilled labour will be preferentially recruited from communities in proximity to the pipeline and facilities; and the recruitment process will be monitored to ensure it is fair and transparent.

The recruitment strategy will be published and Community Liaison Officers will help explain the process in the Project Affected Communities.

#### Infrastructure and services

The surface of frequently used Project access roads will be subject to regular inspection and repair, with the aim of ensuring they are maintained in good condition during construction; following construction, the Contractor will repair roads to at least their pre-construction condition. Communities will be notified of any planned disruptions to services during construction of pipeline crossings and temporary alternatives will be provided. The integrity and viability of functional irrigation and drainage systems will be maintained throughout construction; any disrupted irrigation or drainage system will be reinstated after construction to at least their original condition. Land users and local communities will be consulted to determine their requirements for access across the ROW.

## APPENDIX G: ESIA FEEDBACK FORM



Feedback Form  
SCPX Draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

We welcome all comments on the draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). Tell us what you think completing this form and sending it via email at [esiafeedback@bp.com](mailto:esiafeedback@bp.com)

Please submit your comments by end of March, 2013. Substantive comments will be carefully considered and incorporated as required. However, we will not be able to respond individually to those who fill in this form. The final ESIA will be available on [www.bp.com/caspian](http://www.bp.com/caspian) and will include a record of comments received and responses

Thank you for taking the time to send us your comments.

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Name:</b>         | <b>District or Region and Community:</b> |
| <b>Telephone No:</b> | <b>Date:</b>                             |
| <b>Address:</b>      |  |

It would be helpful for us to have these contact details. All your comments will be considered whether or not you provide these details.

If you have any comments or concerns about the draft ESIA's or the disclosure process, please write them below. Please refer to a specific section in the ESIA where relevant.

| ESIA Section | Comment |
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SCP Expansion Project, Azerbaijan  
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment  
Final

| ESIA Section | Comment |
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## Appendix C2 Response to ESIA Disclosure Phase Comments



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

The SCPX Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been subject to a 60-day public disclosure period as required by the SCP Host Government Agreement. In response to stakeholder comments received during the disclosure period the Draft for Disclosure ESIA (June 2013) has been updated to form the SCPX ESIA Final, which will be submitted to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR) for review and subsequent approval.

This appendix provides an overview and high level analysis of the stakeholder comments received and a summary of the responses to comments, including an identification of any changes made to the Draft ESIA to address these comments.



## **2 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE PROCESS**

### **2.1 Overview**

The draft ESIA disclosure phase is described in more detail in Chapter 9 (Consultation Process) and Appendix C1 (Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan) and involved:

- Disclosure of the Draft ESIA (in Azerbaijan), a non-technical summary (NTS, in Azerbaijan and English) and a community leaflet (in Azerbaijan and English) in public locations in Baku and in the vicinity of the planned Project locations. Copies of the ESIA including the appendices were made available for viewing and additional copies of the NTS and community leaflet were available to take away
- Disclosure of the Draft ESIA including the NTS in English and Azerbaijan on the BP Caspian website
- Five public disclosure meetings.

### **2.2 Mechanisms for Providing Feedback**

Feedback on the draft document could be provided to the Project via the following mechanisms (which are described in detail in Chapter 9 and Appendix C1):

- Written feedback sent to the BP Offices in Baku
- Feedback by telephone or email
- Feedback forms submitted to BP Community Liaison Officers or at public meetings
- Verbal feedback at public disclosure meetings
- Submission of electronic feedback forms, which could be downloaded via the website.

Of the comments received from PAC'S the majority (54 %) were received via feedback forms with 46 % raised at public meetings. No comments were received via telephone or e-mail/website.

### **2.3 Incorporation of Feedback**

Each comment received was entered into the stakeholder comments database, including information on the stakeholder making the comment and the mechanism by which the comment was received.

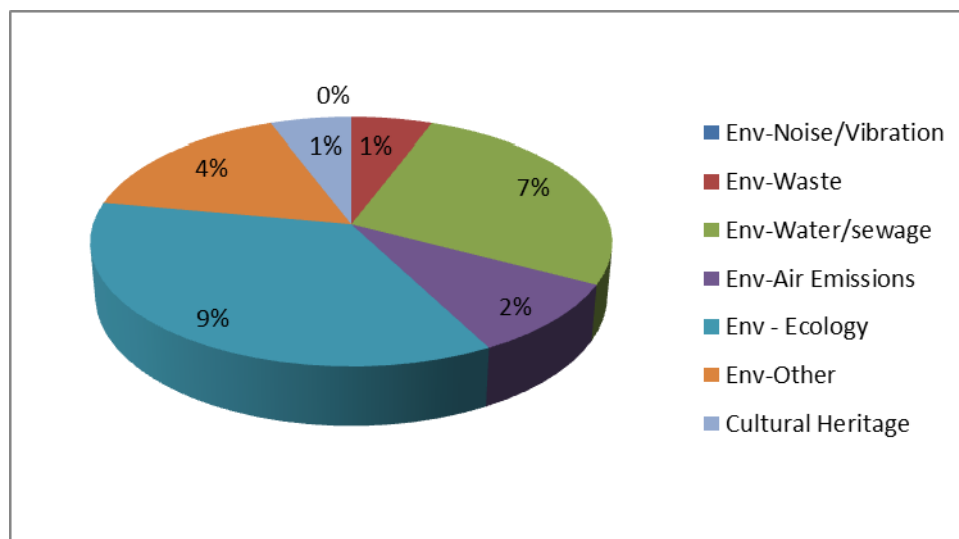
Each comment was given a unique identification number and assigned a category from a pre-defined list of issue topics; defined to describe the area of the Project or ESIA to which the comment related. Comments often related to more than one issue. In this case, a primary, secondary and, where necessary, a tertiary issue category was used.

Comments were sorted by issue and a response was generated to each individual comment. Where a number of similar comments were received, an issue summary has been prepared, which collates these comments and provides a summary response. Where applicable the response also describes how the comment has been addressed.

### 3 OVERVIEW OF STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

A summary of the comments received for the various issue topics is provided below. The list of individual comments and responses, including the relevant chapters and sections of the ESIA that have been updated in response to these comments, are included in Section 4.

#### 3.1 Comments Related to Environmental Issues



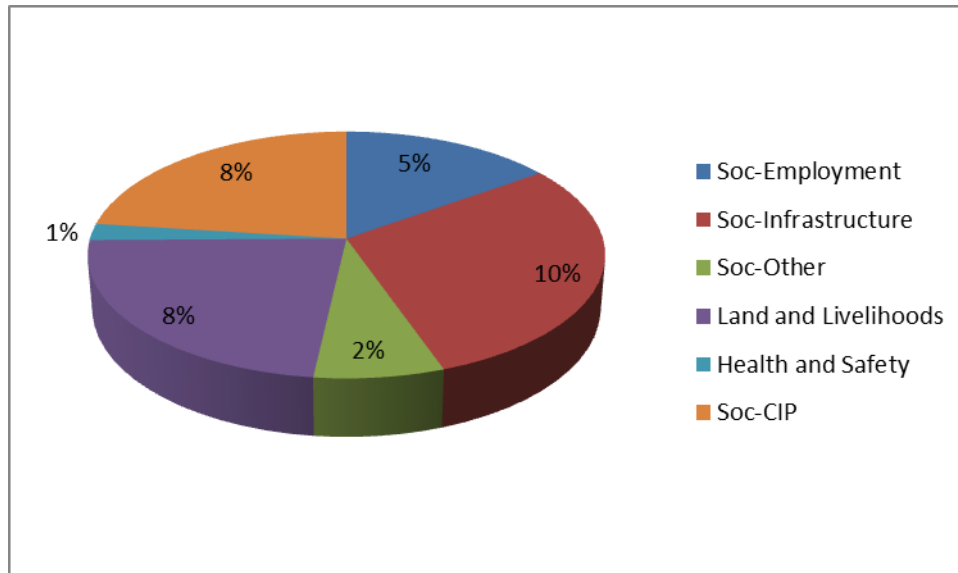
**Figure 3-1: Analysis of Stakeholder Comments Related to Environmental Issues**

The majority of environmental issues raised were from the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR) and SOCAR. Comments from Project-affected communities (PACs) on environmental issues were generally regarding insufficient irrigation as a result of BTC/SCP activities and whether the Project would result in environmental impacts. These have been classed as comments relating to impact assessment (refer to Section 3.3).

Ecology-related comments were raised regarding the adequacy of baseline data and the effects and location of the pipeline to state nature reserves, and the possible ecological impacts and mitigation measures assigned to Azerbaijan Red List species specifically Tugay Forest.

Comments on water generally related to the planned treatment and discharge of hydrotest water and sewage. Waste related comments were regarding the composition of waste from the pigging station, waste treatment infrastructure and waste transportation. Additional comments were obtained regarding calculated greenhouse gas emissions

## 3.2 Comments Related to Socio-Economic Issues



**Figure 3-2: Analysis of Stakeholder Comments Related to Socio-Economic Issues**

The majority of socio-economic comments (10 % of all comments received) were concerning required Project infrastructure and selected camp locations. PAC's raised issues regarding the maintenance of access roads and ensuring the development of alternative routes for communities.

The majority of employment related comments raised were from PAC's in the Kurdamir district who were concerned with the possible employment opportunities that would be generated by the Project overall employment comments were concerned with the positive impacts on the regions with high unemployment. MENR questioned the recruitment process for previously trained employees from BTC/SCP construction.

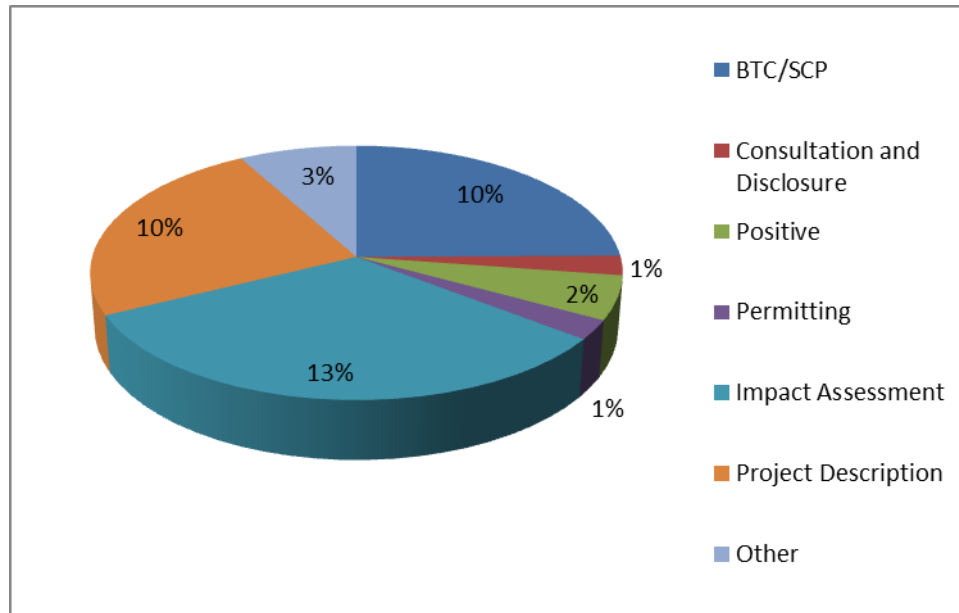
Issues related to land and livelihoods included requests for clarification on how compensation for land and crops would be calculated and if compensation had been envisaged for loss of soil fertility, the process for the acquisition and remediation of private, municipal and communally owned land.

Health and safety issues were raised by MENR who were concerned about the health impacts from construction and safety concerns around the location of camp and pipe storage areas to the highway.

Comments regarding the community investment programme (CIP) were received mainly from PAC's who recommended CIP's that would benefit their communities from upgrading access roads, community infrastructure and improved water supplies.

### 3.3 Other Comments

Comments relating to other areas of the ESIA, BTC/SCP legacy issues or the wider approvals process were also raised. Comments concerning the format and information contained within the ESIA have been classified as comments relating to the impact assessment.



**Figure 3-3: Analysis of Stakeholder Comments Related to Other Issues**

The majority of issues received from PAC's during public disclosure meetings were regarding the existing BTC or SCP pipelines. Issues raised were regarding access to land especially with heavy machinery and disagreements with compensation received for land parcels. MENR and third party organisations questioned why during SCP further expansion had not been considered and built into the pipeline design.

Comments regarding the Project description were raised by MENR and SOCAR regarding pipeline corrosion protection, the chosen pipeline route and technical queries on the movement of gas from SCP (42" pipeline) to SCPX (56" pipeline).

Issues regarding the impact assessment included the request for more detail in the alternative sections especially to do with camp locations and clarity on project effects to protected areas. Comments were also concerned with the cumulative impacts of all the pipelines and current activities in the region, in the event of unforeseen and emergency situations.

Comments on the permitting procedure were received from MENR who clarified their position in the permitting procedure and MoC who clarified the involvement of relevant bodies regarding undertaking archaeological work.

## **4 DETAILED RESPONSE TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS**

Sections 4.1 to 4.3 show individual comments received the source of the comment and the specific response to comments from national, regional and local governmental organisations or representatives and third-party organisations. Comments from MENR are taken from questions during draft disclosure meetings and comments received via email.

Comments from PACs generally referred to a number of common themes, which have been grouped together under each issue and a response provided in a common template (Section 4.4).

Please note that comments received on draft versions which refer to specific sections or tables may not directly correspond with referencing in the final version. This is because in some instances, comments and responses discuss a specific table in a draft version, which has since been updated in the final report. For accuracy, comments have been kept as received and responses address the specific comment referred to. The ESIA Section Reference column in Table 4-1 is updated to reflect section and table referencing in the final report and should be used for cross-referencing.

## 4.1 National Governmental Organisations' Comments

**Table 4-1: Draft ESIA Comments and Responses – National Governmental Organisations**

| Comment   | ID  | Response   | ESIA Section Reference |
|---|-----|--|------------------------|
| <b>Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR)</b>   |     |  |                        |
| Have any significant changes been observed in the environment along the pipeline corridor in the past 10 -15 years, possibly due to climate change. By using previous baseline surveys completed for the other pipeline projects. | 001 | <p>Note that the Project does not have baseline data from the same transects from 2001, so a comparison using the same data sets is not possible. In SCPX, the baseline transect locations has followed the same 2006 BP strategy, and future monitoring will also adopt the same locations.</p> <p>In 2006, BP started the restoration monitoring programme which involved transects perpendicular to the ROW and spanning on ROW and off-ROW areas. Along these transects, vegetation was recorded in terms of cover and species composition. The undisturbed data represents target cover at time zero for that particular area / habitat, but the can also be used to monitor trends in vegetation cover and composition. However, this data is very location specific, and monitoring only commenced in 2006.</p> <p>The ESIA Section 7.7.6 Flora and Vegetation has been updated to include a section on the changes in vegetation from off RoW monitoring and trends seen in the on-RoW monitoring programme. In summary, it is difficult to link any trends in vegetation cover and species composition to any underlying causes except for the locations where natural habitat has been removed and the land cultivated for agricultural purposes or disturbed by vehicles and livestock.</p> | Section 7.7.6          |
| How close is the pipeline to Jandari Lake?  | 002 | The pipeline is located approximately 2.7 kilometres from the proposed SCPX pipeline route.  | Appendix A             |

| Comment  | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference             |
|--|-----|---|------------------------------------|
| In the ESIA's for BTC/SCP they mention a positive social impact would be increased qualifications for locals to use in new projects. Will these people be used and how will they do this? Do you have contacts for them? | 003 | Skilled labourers from BTC/SCP have gone into many construction projects across Azerbaijan. Many have moved to Baku and may not wish to return to the regions to work, therefore, recruitment will likely take place in the regions and new talent developed. BP has a number of recruitment agencies that provide staff for Projects and the Contractor will most likely involve a number Agencies to recruit for the project.   |                                    |
| During construction will there be significant differences in the technical approaches used compared to BTC/SCP and will new technologies be applied?   | 004 | Construction techniques will be similar to BTC. Lessons learnt have been used to inform upon the engineering design of the Project. For example lessons learnt on contracting strategies, river crossings, open trench and reinstatement have been applied. For example, during BTC/SCP they had unrealistic reinstatement targets – 70 % reinstatement within a year in arid desert environments. Reinstatement rates on BTC/SCP have been reviewed over a period of 6 years and targets for SCPX have been set accordingly.   |                                    |
| How will SCPX pump gas from Sangachal to Mugan, will this be through the existing pipeline?  | 005 | SCPX is not a "stand alone" pipeline; it is an expansion of the existing SCP system. Engineering studies have demonstrated that was not necessary to have a full length pipeline loop in Azerbaijan, as per the 42 inch pipeline, and so the gas will be transported by the 42 inch pipeline to the new 56 inch SCPX pipeline loop which starts at a connection into the 42" pipeline, approximately 57 km from Sangachal. Additional text has been added to section 4.3.2.4 and 4.3.2.5 of the ESIA to explain the engineering challenges and pipeline hydraulics.   | Section 4.3.2.4<br>Section 4.3.2.5 |
| What difficulties are expected and at what depth will the pipeline be when it crosses over the current pipelines?  | 006 | <p>The pipeline will cross existing pipelines using trenchless methods. There are no difficulties expected for the majority of the route as there is historical data for the majority of the areas. In areas of new re-routes outside of the SCP/BTC corridor, additional geotechnical and other data is being obtained to inform the assessment of risks. In section 5.6.2 of the ESIA, Figure 5-14 is of a Preliminary Typical Trenchless Crossing. The depth of cover will be approximately 1500mm using the trenchless method, and 900mm if an open cut method is used.</p> <p>There is a design commitment in Appendix E of the ESIA, D-0510, which describes the depth of cover over buried services and pipelines.</p> | Section 5.6.2<br>Appendix E        |

| Comment   | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference |
|---|-----|---|------------------------|
| Has a gas pipeline over the surface be considered instead?                                | 007 | Conventional installation, integrity and security considerations determine that the pipeline will be buried below ground level.   |                        |
| Are there any special safety designs to protect the pipeline in the highly seismic areas? | 008 | <p>The SCPX pipeline starts in Mugan and therefore it does not traverse any active faults. A modern designed pipeline to International standards and design guidelines does not suffer any impacts from earthquake induced ground shaking. The only 'effect' on the pipeline from ground shaking comes if the pipeline is laid in soils susceptible to liquefaction and slope instability. Studies carried out for BTC/SCP identified where these areas are and these areas were avoided. Given that the Project is following the existing corridor for most of the route, geohazard avoidance was included in the original design.</p> <p>Site specific seismic parameters have been developed for all of the above ground installations on the SCPX Project. These have been based on a Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Assessment (PSHA) carried out. The seismic design of all facilities is based on ASCE 7-10.</p> |                        |
| What is the initial budget for the Azerbaijan section of the Project?                     | 009 | <p>The BP website link<br/> <a href="http://www.bp.com/sectiongenericarticle.do?categoryId=9046884&amp;contentId=7080518">http://www.bp.com/sectiongenericarticle.do?categoryId=9046884&amp;contentId=7080518</a></p> <p>Provides details on the overall costs for the Shah Deniz 2 Project and indicates overall cost of \$25 Billion for Shah Deniz 2 full field development and SCPX project combined. The SCPX Project is unable to provide details on the budget for only the Azerbaijan section of the SCPX project.</p>  |                        |



| Comment  | ID       | Response   | ESIA Section Reference                     |
|--|----------|--|--|
| Insufficient attention is paid to Tugay forests  | 011/292  | <p>Ecological data was gathered as part of the baseline data collection to inform the ESIA. The studies were scoped so that the survey areas were carefully selected to provide the required level of information for the ESIA.</p> <p>Tugay forests are discussed in the context of protected areas and in relation to the Kura East crossing (which passes close to, but does not cross, an area of Tugay forest). As the route does not cross any Tugay a description of it is not included in Section 7.7.5 (the section that describes the habitat crossed by the route), but a discussion of potential indirect or secondary effects where the route passes close by has been included (e.g. Section 7.7.9.6).</p> | Section 7.7.5,<br>7.7.10.6                 |
| For reinstatement original habitats must be known but the ESIA only gives a generic list of habitats and these ecosystems have officially recognised Azerbaijani names.                            | 012      | In Section 7.6.10 there are tables that specify habitats and their sensitivity identified during the baseline studies. The scientific names have been used to describe the habitats. The Glossary has been updated to include a species and habitat list which also has the local Azerbaijani name where known. The Scientific names are in accordance with the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN), and the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) .  | Section .6.10,<br>Glossary                 |
| What are the residual impacts on soils and what is the number of areas with high erosion potential, how will this be incorporated into the activity plans and reinstatement works for the Project? | 013/ 014 | <p>The residual impacts on soils is addressed in section 10.3.5 of the ESIA and most impacts are considered to be of low significance; low-medium level significance are related to impacts from flooding on soil erosion. The areas of high erosion potential have been identified in section 7.3.3.7 of the ESIA.</p> <p>There are a number of commitments in Appendix E and a Reinstatement and Land Management Plan in Appendix D which describes the management and mitigations for soil management. The Project is required to return the soil to the required specification. The Project will carry out assurance on reinstatement activities.</p>  | Section 7.3.3.7,<br>10.3.5<br>Appendix D&E |

| Comment   | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference   |
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| Atmospheric emissions are estimated as low, but were emissions from construction equipment and vehicles considered?   | 016 | The section 5.10.7.2, discusses atmospheric emissions associated with the construction equipment, road vehicles and non-road construction equipment and the information is provided in Chapter 5. The figures are based on the type and number of construction equipment and vehicles used and the anticipated duration of each construction activity associated with the camps, pipe storage areas, intermediate pigging station, block valve stations and ROW. These assumptions also include all vehicles that will carry out activities such as transport of aggregate and waste. The mass of emissions were calculated for a two way journey (60 miles) by multiplying the mass of fuel by the emissions factors. Every piece of equipment was assumed to be operating for 10 hours a day. The mass emissions was calculated for the entire 31 month construction period. In Azerbaijan there is a legacy of old soviet machinery and old generators. During SCPX, vehicles and machinery will need to meet Project standards. | section 5.10.7.2   |
| During BTC/SCP construction irrigation systems were destroyed and irrigation possibilities reduced, how will the Project ensure irrigation channels are restored? | 017 | The Project is aware of the challenges and will work with the relevant Authority to determine appropriate timing for the crossing works. In addition, the Project will work with the landowners to ensure where possible, land-owner requirements for temporary irrigation connections and water supply (e.g. to cattle troughs). The CONTRACTOR shall be responsible for implementing agreed temporary measures and maintaining supply during construction or providing alternative irrigation sources. The ESIA has a number of commitments which aim to ensure that these issues do not occur on this Project (35-05, 35-06; 35-08).   | Appendix D-Infrastructure and Services Management Plan<br>ESIA Chapter 10.13 |

| Comment  | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference |
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| How are land owners compensated for impact on productivity?  | 018 | <p>There is a land acquisition process that is followed based on the Republic of Azerbaijan legislation. This process is being followed by the Project and data such as land registry for the list affected persons, plot boundaries, parcel coordinates for acquisition, cadastral maps, land category, ownership, land use, assets, location, and relevant executive authorities, are being acquired.</p> <p>The ESIA has been updated to make it clear that landowners affected by the Project will receive compensation based on the market rates effective at the time of acquisition (Section 10.13.4.1). The LACF and the Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation will be released prior to land acquisition and compensation commencement and the Guide will have the formulae used for compensation of different land categories and crop type.</p> | Section 10.13.4.1      |
| Cases of indirect impacts to other land owners, such as damage to irrigation or significant dust effects that reduced productivity caused big concerns during BTC/SCP. There was approximately 40 such cases who did not receive any compensation. How will this be managed on SCPX? | 019 | Land compensation will be managed carefully by the Project and in addition, the Contractor will not do any land acquisition. iBP will manage all land acquisition. This is a different approach to BTC allowing the Contractor to control the process directly. The validity of each complaint will be assessed as part of the grievance procedure developed for the Project.   |                        |
| The maps in the ESIA should highlight protected areas and show how close they are to the pipeline.   | 020 | <p>The boundaries of the closest protected areas are shown on the maps in Appendix A.</p> <p>A new map has been created for Appendix A (A7-2) which has annotated maps to show the distance between the protected areas and the pipeline or RoW.</p>  | Appendix A             |
| The ESIA methodology is better than drafts beforehand, but he has seen better methodologies elsewhere (Russia).  | 021 | The SCPX Methodology is robust and systematic and representative of contemporary impact assessment methodology.   |                        |
| When alternatives are given why aren't the costs shown as this is good international practice and gives transparency to the assessment?  | 022 | Cost information has not been included as they are considered commercially confidential.  |                        |

| Comment  | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference       |
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| The heavy metal waste water discharge standard is 5 mg/l but why isn't it broken down into individual components in the ESIA?  | 023 | The heavy metal discharge standard is appropriate for a type of industrial water discharges from a gas infrastructure project.<br><br>Waste water is addressed in the pollution prevention plan, located in Appendix D of the ESMMP. These types of projects are not known for heavy metal discharges. The monitoring parameters are given in the ESMMP.  | Appendix B&D                 |
| If there are no transboundary effects this needs to be stated.   | 024 | Transboundary effects are discussed in chapter 11 of the ESIA.  | Chapter 11                   |
| Why aren't costs for the implementation of monitoring and training included, as this is common practice?   | 025 | The mitigation plans in Appendix D and mitigation measures will be included in the Contractors implementation plans. An audit programme will be developed by the Project team which will include monitoring of all issues as specified in the monitoring section as discussed in the ESIA and Appendix D. The costs of implementation of monitoring and training for both Contractor and Company are still at an early stage of development until the implementation plans and approved conditions for the Project are known.   | Appendix D                   |
| The ESIA contains references to other documents and references to different countries, why aren't these documents included? An example of this in the ESIA is when a resettlement plan is mentioned. This should be included in other documents. | 026 | There are references in the ESIA to the Environmental and Social Baseline Report which contains more detail on the baseline surveys conducted for the ESIA. The relevant data from the ESBR was used to create chapter 7 and 8 of the ESIA. The ESBR was submitted to MENR. It is usual practice to review and use data and information from other documents and refer to these documents in the ESIA. It is not required to include the entire document from where the information is obtained. It is important to reference these documents in the ESIA.<br><br>The Resettlement Action Plan has not been released into the public domain yet, however, a summary of impacts and their associated mitigations are included in the updated ESIA (Section 10.13). | Section 10.13<br>Chapter 7&8 |

| Comment   | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference      |
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| Sometimes you use legislation that has been passed by the Ministries and at other times you refer to European standards. It was queried why are not all references to legislation included in the reinstatement plan? | 027 | <p>The ESIA and Project standards comply with the requirements of the Host Government Agreement, which requires the Project to apply standards and practices no less stringent than those in the international gas pipeline industry. The intent of the Reinstatement plan is to provide a framework for management of Reinstatement against the standards and commitments made in the ESIA. The relevant international standards that have been considered are listed in Section 7.2 of the Plan. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Pipeline and Offshore Contractors Association (IPLOCA)</li> <li>• International Finance Corporation (IFC) EHS Guidelines for Onshore Oil and Gas Development</li> <li>• IFC General EHS Guidelines: Construction and Decommissioning.</li> </ul> | Appendix D<br>(Section 7.2) |
| What does the timescale of 'periods' mean in the monitoring plan?   | 028 | A period is a length of time. E.g. A period of 3 months will apply.   | Chapter 3<br>Appendix D     |
| Clarification question regarding the existing BTC/SCP and WREP. Any changes that may be in place to the new project should take on board the lessons learned from those pipelines and project.                        | 233 | A section on lessons learned has been added to Chapter 3. The BTC/SCP Project team completed an extensive lessons learned process in 2006. The lessons learned were put into the SCPX knowledge management register. They have been included in design and execution aspects of the Project. One example is the introduction of reinstatement targets for BTC which were not habitat specific and thus unrealistic for some habitats. For SCPX targets, habitat specific re-vegetation targets based on 6 years of monitoring data generated post BTC/SCP have been introduced. These targets are presented in Appendix D (ESMMP): Figure 7-1 in the Reinstatement plan is near term monitoring targets and Figure 8-1 in the Ecological management plan represents long term monitoring targets.                         | Chapter 3                   |

| Comment  | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference    |
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| <p>Questions if any differences in the ecosystem from BTC/SCP times have been noted?</p> <p>Since 2005 there may have been a lot of changes in the habitat. It would be logical to have a table in the ESIA to show the extent of habitat in 2001 and 2011. Stated that 2001 conditions are considered to be the baseline conditions that you could compare against the current state of habitat. Explaining everything with climate change and desertification is not normal.</p> <p>This question also came up at the public meeting. The gentlemen that had asked the question believed that there were underlying trends as a result of increased aridity due to climate change?</p> | 234 | Refer to: ID#001.   | Section 7.7.6             |
| <p>It was asked if the data for habitat recovery process would be for the whole corridor.</p>  | 235 | <p>The data that will inform the Reinstatement and biorestorement programme for the pipeline corridor and temporary facility areas will be taken from the baseline information obtained for the ESIA and from data that will be obtained during the pre-construction surveys that have been committed to in Appendix E. This will be SCPX specific, but will be integrated into the operational monitoring plan for the entire pipeline system.</p> | Appendix D and Appendix E |

| Comment   | ID                       | Response   | ESIA Section Reference |
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| There was a general statement made that the consultants have done a great job and MENR have also done a great job reviewing this project ESIA during a clarification meeting. It was raised that there are more than 300 abbreviations in the document and MENR find reading the document difficult as they had to try to keep referring back to the Glossary at the beginning of the document to read the abbreviations. There may be situation that you cannot understand the text properly without being referred to a different appendix or section of the ESIA. E.g. There was research done on fish, but then the text referred to another document. They could not understand what species of fish were actually found, how many large, how many small fish were found. Stated that detail on fish species should be in the ESIA main body text and that the detail is missing from the ESIA chapter. Very little reference given to local standards and the references are given to international standards like API. | 237                      | <p>In technical documents such as ESIA's there are going to be a large number of acronyms and abbreviations.</p> <p>There is detail provided on fish species in Chapter 7 of the ESIA. Table 7-46 in the draft for disclosure ESIA listed the fish species using Latin names together with their numbers identified during the fish surveys carried out in 2011.</p> <p>The table has been updated to give total number of species caught and the mean size and is now called 'Table 7 47: Fish Species Presence/Absence for Each of the Watercourses Surveyed during 2011'.</p> | Section 7.7.9.6        |
| How many trees would be disturbed by the Project and how many trees are going to be removed.  | 239                      | <p>The Project has not yet undertaken a tree count. In the design phase, avoidance of trees is undertaken through routing and narrowing of the corridor to avoid the number of trees affected by the Project. There is one particular area Dallyar Dashbulak, where some trees may have to be removed owing to the constraints in that area.</p> <p>There will be compensation planting to offset the removal of trees. (Commitment no. 8.05 and 17.08, respectively).</p>   | Appendix E             |
| It was stated that another big issue is hydrotesting. The hydrotesting work will require development of a hydrotest plant. The plan will need to specify the exact locations and volumes of water withdrawal and discharge, withdrawal and discharge methodology and an assessment of testing with and without the use of chemical agents.  | 015<br>241<br>279<br>297 | <p>Chapter 5 presents information on hydrotesting that will be carried out for SCPX. At this stage in the Project, the exact locations of take-off and discharge points have yet to be determined, and will be the focus of a <u>Hydrotest Management Plan</u>. The impact assessment has assessed the potential impacts of hydrotesting activities and a mitigation package has been derived that will be applied to the development of the Hydrotest Management Plan.</p>  | Chapter 5              |



| Comment  | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference      |
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| Enquires about gas pumping. How can gas be pumped from SCPX kilometre point (KP 0) from the 56 inch pipe and then to Georgia with a 42 inch pipe?  | 242 | The process of transporting gas involves complicated pipeline hydraulics. The pipeline is designed to have a combination of additional pipeline (loop) and compression to move gas quantities. Chapter 4, Section 4.3.2.5 of the ESIA has been updated to give further information on pipeline hydraulics. The SCPX Project uses 56 inch pipeline in both Azerbaijan and Georgia.   | Section 4.3.2.5             |
| There was a question on the requirement for a 56 inch pipeline?  | 243 | By installing in a 56 inch pipeline, it allows for future expansion and additional gas reserves from other fields. This is mentioned in Section 1.3 where the rationale for the Project is discussed.   | Section 1.3                 |
| Will the 56 inch pipe in Azerbaijan join to the 42 inch pipeline in Georgia as this is not clear in the ESIA?  | 244 | The proposed SCPX Project in Azerbaijan will connect to the new 56 inch pipeline in Georgia. We utilise existing pipeline (42 inch) in difficult areas e.g. Gobustan as discussed in Chapter 4.   | Chapter 1, Chapter 4        |
| Clarification is sought on the connection of the pipeline as it goes from a 42 inch pipeline that starts at Sangachal to KP 0 where it joins to the SCPX 56 inch pipeline. How is this small section of 42 inch able to contain gas in the pipeline? | 245 | Refer to ID#242.  | Section 5.2                 |
| There will be 5 main construction camps built across the SCPX. Will there be any auxiliary camps in addition to the main one?  | 246 | The alternatives considered for the camp locations have been updated in Chapter 4. Information on a smaller camp to be based at Saloghlu is discussed and assessed in the ESIA. The intent of the smaller camp at Saloghlu is to serve the Kura river East crossing HDD construction. The location of the camps including the smaller proposed camp is shown on the maps in Chapter 4, section 4.7.3 and also on the Appendix A maps. | Section 4.7.3<br>Appendix A |
| Will there be different types of construction camps and how they will be organised? MENR would like to see in the ESIA a map to show what the camp layout is likely to look like and the exact locations of each camp.                               | 247 | An indicative layout of the Camp is given in Chapter 5. The Project will take a typical plan and replicate this at each site subject to topographical or other constraints that may require deviations to the typicals. The locations of the camps are shown on the maps in Chapter 4 under section 4.7.3.  | Chapter 4&5                 |

| Comment   | ID          | Response  | ESIA Section Reference       |
|---|-------------|---|------------------------------|
| MENR will need to know how waste will be transported and where it will be disposed to. It is not ok to say that waste will be handled by municipalities; MENR want to see exactly which Municipality will receive waste from each construction camp. Not all municipalities can handle waste. Transporting waste will also have an effect on emissions and these needs to be considered.  | 249         | The ESIA has been updated with the current Waste philosophy. The project philosophy is to aim to maximise the treatment on site of the waste, through waste water treatment, composting, recycling and reducing the volume to the extent possible. Off-site shipments will go to Government and Company approved facilities. (Chapter 5, Section 5.10).   | Section 5.10                 |
| The ESIA says that the pumping stations will be expanded in Yevlakh and Kurdemir is this correct?   | 250         | The ESIA does not reference 'pumping stations' (understood to mean Compressor Stations) in Yevlakh and Kurdemir, as there are none in Azerbaijan.<br><br>Chapter 5 discusses the additional above ground installations that are being built as part of the Project in Azerbaijan. The facilities include a pigging station and five block valve stations.   | Chapter 5, Section 4.3.2     |
| It was asked if there will be a pigging station and what will the pigging station be equipped with?<br><br>How many fuel tanks will be stored at the pigging station and what page no. of the ESIA can this information be found on?<br><br>It is said that the power supply at the compressor stations and the pig launcher will be provided from the national grid and the generators installed in the vicinity. How will the generators be filled with diesel and are there storage tanks? Are there bund walls exceeding the maximum capacity of a tank? Are there pallets? | 251/252/284 | There will be a pig launching facility at SCPX KP0. It is envisaged that the pigging station will not be manned on a permanent basis by operational staff, although security personnel will be present.<br><br>Section 5.4.9 of the ESIA discusses that plug sockets will be installed at the pigging station to permit temporary diesel generators to be connected to the switchboard during maintenance works. This ESIA section has been updated to clarify that the generator is temporary and will not be kept on-site, but brought on site on an as needed basis. Any fuel associated with the temporary generator use, will be bunded or held in a double skinned tank. Drip trays will be used during fuel transfer procedures. The Pollution Prevention Plan (ESIA Appendix D ESMMP) provides further detail on controls in relation to re-fuelling activities. The ESIA has been updated in Chapter 5 to clarify. | Section 5.4.9.<br>Appendix D |

| Comment   | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference  |
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| Stated there was one section where a camp is on one side of the railway and pipe storage is on the other side of the railway. There are safety concerns with the highway? | 253 | <p>Section 4.7 discusses the locations of the camps and pipe storage areas and the criteria and philosophy on selection. The preferred camps are selected on using health and safety, environmental and social, land type and access criteria.</p> <p>The comment is noted on safety concerns regarding crossing the Main highway. Detailed risk assessments are undertaken to understand crossing risks to inform the traffic management measures that will be required at a number of locations. Further discussions will be required with the Ministry of Transport and Az Rail. There will be traffic management required at a number of locations to address safety concerns and commitments have been made in the ESIA to address community safety.</p> | Section 4.7, Appendix E |
| Clarified it would be better to have one map to describe the protected areas and how close the project is to each of the protection areas.                                | 254 | Refer to: ID#20.  | Appendix A              |
| Asks that more detail on the emissions is provided in the ESIA. How much from road travel etc.  | 255 | Refer to: ID#16.  | Section 5.10.7          |
| Stated the Project have not figured out what quarries it will use yet, so trips are not included in the emissions section and this needs to be considered.                | 256 | Chapter 5 discusses the greenhouse gas emission assumptions and confirms that the assumptions include all vehicles that will carry out activities such as transport of aggregate, materials and waste. The project will carry out environmental and social assessment to input to off-site facility/supplier selection which will apply the proximity principle, together with other selection requirements, such as health and safety.   | Section 5.10.7.2        |

| Comment   | ID      | Response   | ESIA Section Reference  |
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| Why weren't the possible additional volumes of gas taken into consideration in 2002, when the first pipeline was under construction? The fields had already been explored (albeit not carefully).                           | 231/257 | <p>The Shah Deniz field was drilled by SCP in 1999 with the SDX-1 well. The Notice of Discovery and its Commerciality (NODC) was submitted in March 2001. The Development Programme for the field was submitted in June 2001 and subsequently approved. There are three key points in the Development Programme:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Because of its size and the complexity of drilling, to fully appraise the field it would have taken up to 10 appraisal wells, and many years to complete, hence SOCAR and the Contractor Parties agreed to a phased development of the field.</li> <li>2. The Development Programme estimated a market demand in Turkey of up to 9bcma when SCP pipeline was to come into operation. To justify the SCP Pipeline construction, long-term gas sales were needed, and Turkey (Botas) agreed to take approximately 6bcma of gas for 15 years.</li> <li>3. The Development Programme stated that maximum full field development would only ever deliver 15bcma of total sales based on the understanding of the reservoir at the time.</li> </ol> <p>Subsequently, reservoir evaluation since 2001 has increased this estimation and further gas sales agreement with Turkey and anticipated onward transportation of gas to Europe has secured an SCP expansion design of +16bcma (total capacity 23bcma).</p> <p>The scope of the ESIA is to evaluate the expansion facilities that accommodate an increase in capacity of +16bcma.</p> <p>The ESIA (Section 1.3) has been updated to reflect this information.</p> | Section 1.3             |
| It would be very useful and even necessary to include a section that would describe the changes introduced to the project on the basis of the available experience in the construction and operation of existing pipelines. | 258     | Refer to: ID# 233.   | Chapter 3<br>Appendix D |

| Comment  | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference |
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| All international regulatory acts and standards are shown in paragraphs 7.7.2.4 and 7.7.2.5 but no reference is made to local regulatory acts. | 259 | <p>The references given in the question are related to the methodology section of Ecology in chapter 7, (the environmental baseline).</p> <p>Section 7.7.2.4 of the ESIA discusses Riparian habitat surveys. The reference in question is 'The survey methods broadly follow the river corridor survey technique developed in the UK ' (National Rivers Authority (1992). River Corridor Surveys. Conservation Technical Handbook Number 1)'. It is an appropriate methodology to use for Riparian surveys.</p> <p>7.7.2.5. The method of vegetation classification followed here is taken from Shukurov et al. (2008). This is a hierarchical scheme employed in following a European-style phyto-sociological classification structure.</p> <p>Both sections do not discuss international legislation or local regulatory acts as these survey standards are fit for purpose.</p> | Section 7.7.2.4        |
| How is the British methodology of recording animals better than other methodologies?   | 260 | <p>The methods for recording animals included searching for field signs and sightings of animals, during the botanical surveys and also during the riparian habitat surveys. This consisted of searching for evidence of animals (such as tracks, burrows, droppings etc.) and also recording direct sightings (of which birds and reptiles were most frequently encountered). This methodology is not UK specific. The Nature Conservancy Council (NCC) Phase 1 survey methodology was followed. The NCC has played a leading role in creating and implementing standardised methods of biological survey and the NCC Phase 1 survey methodology is widely used throughout Britain.</p>  |                        |
| Risk assessment should also cover military intervention and munitions risk.  | 261 | <p>The Project risk assessment detailed in Chapter 12 have considered various security risks including military intervention and munitions risk. The security considerations were part of the decision making process in the design of the pipeline and the location and design of above ground facilities. The Host Government Agreement (Article 11) discusses the provision by State Authorities for security and responsibility to the pipeline.</p>  | Chapter 12             |

| Comment  | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference   |
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| What is the cumulative impact of all four pipelines in the event of unforeseen and emergency situations? | 262 | <p>The cumulative impacts of unexpected emergency situations is discussed in Chapter 12 of the ESIA. Section 12.2.2 states:</p> <p>“Considering the BTC, SCP, WREP and proposed SCPX pipes together slightly increases the overall risk levels, but even with the introduction of the SCPX pipe the risk levels are considered to remain extremely low. As long as adequate pipeline separation is implemented or additional protection measures included where the separation distance is reduced, an accidental event is considered unlikely to escalate to an adjacent pipeline in the ROW.”</p> <p>In Section 12.2.3.1, the following studies are summarised:</p> <p>Pipeline risk assessment includes modelling studies which compare the results from two Pipeline Research Council International (PRCI) models, 1) a BP model and 2) industry data from incidents on similar pipeline were used to determine the separation distance. The models simulate a full-bore rupture operating at 95.5 barg (the worst-case event) and provided an estimate as to whether the crater from an explosion and or whether heat radiation, would be likely to affect the adjacent pipelines. The largest crater radius from the modelling results was 18.4m. A minimum separation distance of 20m is applied between SCPX and SCP and when SCPX is adjacent to BTC the distance will generally be in the region of 36m.</p> <p>The Final Draft also adds this statement: ‘It should be noted, that the crater size resulting from a pipeline explosion is a function of the pressure (and not the flow rate) and thus the risk associated with the SCP sections of the pipeline does not change as the operating pressure remains at or below 90 barg pressure.’</p> | Section 12.2.2, 12.2.3.1 |



| Comment   | ID  | Response   | ESIA Section Reference                                |
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| Compensation measures are not envisaged. Compensation actions have not been taken into consideration.   | 263 | <p>For Land: Refer to ID#18</p> <p>For Ecological Compensation:<br/>As described within the ESIA Section 10.7.4 and Appendix D Section 8.4.6, the Project has committed to the preparation of a tree removal, replacement and offset strategy which will describe in detail the Project Planting Programme. All compensation re-planting ratios will be species and region specific.</p> <p>Biorestorement of Priority areas (a Project-defined term that refers to areas along the right-of-way that have been raised to a higher level of environmental significance owing to the presence of sensitive vegetation and/or fauna), will be described in detail within a site-specific ecological management plan (ESMMP, Section 8.4.2) which will be developed and implemented with the assistance of specialist ecological consultancy expertise.</p> <p>The Project will submit the tree removal, replacement and offset strategy and site-specific ecological management plan for priority areas for Ministry review and comment.</p> | Section 8.4.2, 8.4.6, 10.7.4, 10.13.4.1<br>Appendix D |
| The baseline situation before the construction of the previous pipelines and now should have been compared. On the basis of this a forecast regarding the impact of construction should have been provided. | 264 | Refer to: #01.   | Section 7.7.6   |
| Will trees be felled during construction operations and felling of how many trees is expected?  | 265 | Refer to: ID#239.  |   |

| Comment  | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference |
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| What will the migration of wild animals look like during construction?   | 266 | It is understood this question refers to impedance of animals by open trench during construction. There is some localised seasonal migration (e.g. amphibians and potentially gazelle) in the area. No major project impacts are expected as the amount of open trench in linear length will be restricted and gaps will be left in the top soil stock piles at strategic locations to allow passage of animals and people where the Project considers it safe to do so (Commitment no. 20-01 and 21-01, respectively).   |                        |
| Special attention must be paid to the vulnerability of soils along the entire route, not only at crossings with water flows and heavily eroded areas. Impact on soils has been observed three times since 1996. It is necessary to monitor the composition and structure of soils and vegetation cover along the entire route from KP0 to the Georgian border. It is necessary to provide for compensation measures for damaging the soil cover along the route. | 267 | Refer to ID#133.<br><br>There are a number of commitments in Appendix E and a Reinstatement and Land Management Plan in Appendix D which describes the management and mitigations for soil management. The Contractor is required to return the soil to the required specification prior to leaving the work site. The Project will carry out assurance on reinstatement activities.  | Chapter 7              |
| What is the temperature of gas pumped into the pipeline and how will the temperature of the pipeline influence on the ambient environment?   | 268 | The inlet temperature of the gas at Sangachal is the same at present, and is c. 50 degC. There is no expected temperature change with the additional 16bcma of gas that will be carried by the 42". The inlet temperature of the gas at Sangachal will stay the same at no more than 50 degree C. The gas cools through the pipeline and the arrival temperature at the Azerbaijan / Turkey border will depend on the flowrate and season of the year, and will normally be the same as the ambient ground temperature. It is expected that there will be no effect on the environment.<br><br>The ESIA (Section 4.3.2.5) has been updated to reflect this information. | Section 4.3.2.5        |

| Comment   | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference          |
|---|-----|---|---------------------------------|
| It is not clear how new large volumes of gas can be transported for up to 56 km and on Georgian territory without additional construction on these sections. This means that there are technological capacities making it possible for this gas to be transported in Azerbaijan without additional construction | 269 | Chapter 4 has been updated to provide further information on this issue.<br><br>In summary, the aim is to understand where the pressure drops and finding the best point that balances the pressure needs of the Project. In Azerbaijan, this point is at SCP KP57 where the pressure remains high enough not to compromise the 42". In summary, SCP 42" System at +16 BCMA shows how the pressure would rapidly decline in a single line, which demonstrates that this is insufficient to transport the gas and SCP 42" and 56" pipelines to the Georgian border shows the effect of adding a 56" line loop in parallel with the 42" starting at KP 57 and ending at the Georgia / Turkey border.  | Section 4.3.2.5                 |
| Five main construction camps are mentioned. Does it mean that there will be smaller and additional ones?  | 270 | The alternatives considered for the camp locations has been updated in Chapter 4.<br>Refer to: ID#246.  | Section 4.7.3<br><br>Appendix A |
| Will additional measures be taken to protect the pipeline from corrosion in places of high subsurface and corrosive water occurrence?   | 271 | The pipeline will be externally coated with a 3 layer system where the outer layer is a thick medium density polyethylene which imparts a high level of corrosion and abrasion resistance. The pipeline is provided with an impressed current cathodic protection scheme similar to that already in place on the BTC, SCP and WREP pipelines. The coating and Corrosion Protection systems are generally sufficient to protect against most corrosive water systems and these are generally absent from the SCPX route.<br>Section 5.4.6 has been modified to include: If during construction areas of increased corrosivity are encountered, then the Corrosion Protection system may be supplemented with additional measures such as sacrificial anodes. | Section 5.4.6                   |

| Comment   | ID  | Response   | ESIA Section Reference   |
|---|-----|--|--------------------------|
| What are aggressive soils?  | 272 | <p>Aggressive soils have chemical characteristics that can corrode buried infrastructure. Mineral content of soils that could lead to aggressive chemical characteristics include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gypsum</li> <li>• pyrites</li> <li>• sodium chloride</li> <li>• sulphate</li> <li>• lignite.</li> </ul> <p>Moisture can also be an indicator of soil aggression. Water may drain from areas of land that contain soluble materials (e.g. sodium chloride), which can pool next to the infrastructure.</p> <p>Corrosion potential has been considered at the design stage of the Project. As discussed in section 5.4.6 of the ESIA - 'A high-integrity, three-layer polyethylene coating will be applied to the external surface of the pipe before delivery to the pipe storage yards. This coating will insulate the metal exterior surface of the pipeline from the surrounding soil, thereby reducing the potential for induced current corrosion and biological and chemical attack on the pipeline.'</p> | Section 5.4.6            |
| <p>Coordination of the project with MES should be ensured.</p> <p>Technological safety to be agreed with the Ministry of Emergency Situations, in particular:</p> <p>The presence of roaming currents</p> <p>Justified choice of steel</p> <p>Wall thickness of the pipe</p> <p>Thickening of its walls in geologically dangerous areas</p> | 273 | The Project Draft ESIA has been provided to MES, and the Project will cooperate with MES with respects to further request for information.   |                          |
| Where exactly will camps and pipe yards be located and how will access ways to them be structured?  | 274 | The location of temporary facilities is shown on maps in Chapter 4 and access to them is discussed in Chapter 5. An indicative camp layout has been provided in amendments to Chapter 5 (5.5.3).   | Chapter 4, Section 5.5.3 |

| Comment  | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference         |
|--|-----|---|--------------------------------|
| What are the locations of stockpiling and fuel storage (although it is mentioned that they will be banked) and their proximity to water sources. | 275 | Fuel storage location can be seen on the indicative site layout for camps (Figure 5.6), and the exact locations of fuel storage on the right of way will be site specific and will be identified by the Contractor so are not included in the ESIA. However, the Pollution Management Plan in Appendix D and the commitments given in Appendix E manage the risks around fuel storage.  | Appendix D                     |
| What are the number and types of machinery and transport vehicles?   | 276 | Section 5.5.6, Table 5-6, lists the number and types of vehicles and equipment.   | Section 5.5.6                  |
| How will you undertake collection and disposal of faecal and household wastewater?   | 277 | <p>The ESIA has been updated with the current Waste philosophy. The project philosophy is to aim to maximise the treatment on site of the waste, through waste water treatment, composting, recycling and reducing the volume as much as we can. The shipments off site will go to Government and Company approved facilities. (Chapter 5, Section 5.10).</p> <p>Chapter 5.10.3 - All waste water, except for uncontaminated rainwater, will be treated prior to discharge as detailed in the Pollution Prevention Management Plan in the ESMMP (see Appendix D). The camps will discharge domestic wastewater treated by a sewage treatment package designed to meet the Project standards and permit requirements (commitment no. D5-106). Project standards are detailed in Appendix B of Appendix D (ESMMP). If permanently manned, domestic sewage from the pigging station will either be treated on, or off-site (commitment no. D5-080).</p> <p>If the Plant is not meeting then wastewater will be taking away and disposed off-site to a Company approved municipal sewage treatment plant if it does not meet the Project standards.</p> | Section 5.10.3<br>Appendix B&D |
| Where exactly will solid domestic wastes be disposed?  | 278 | Refer to: ID277.  | Chapter 5                      |

| Comment  | ID  | Response   | ESIA Section Reference       |
|--|-----|--|------------------------------|
| It is necessary not only to indicate sensitive recipients but also the sensitive time for them along the route.  | 280 | This comment is understood to mean seasonal constraints along the pipeline route.<br><br>The seasonal constraints and receptors have been covered in the Chapter 7, 10 and Appendix D. A useful summary of seasonal constraints is found in Appendix F of the ESMMP, Table F1. For example, this includes faunal translocation off the ROW and recognition of the breeding and spawning season.  | Chapter 7&10<br>Appendix D&F |
| The pig launcher at KP0 is new. What will it look like? How many people will serve it? How will the sewage water treatment system be designed? What other wastes are expected at this station? Ways of disposal? | 281 | There will be a pig launching facility at SCPX KP0. It is envisaged that the pigging station will not be manned on a permanent basis by operational staff, although security personnel will be present. No sewage treatment plant is required as the pigging station will be unmanned except for maintenance and security. Effluent will be transferred off-site.<br><br>The ESIA has been updated in Chapter 5.<br><br>The ESIA has been updated with the current Waste philosophy. The project philosophy is to aim to maximise the treatment on site of the waste, through waste water treatment, composting, recycling and reducing the volume as much as we can. The shipments off site will go to Government and Company approved facilities. (Chapter 5, Section 5.10). | Section 5.10                 |
| 5.8.2. There should be no additional vehicle traffic along the pipeline route. This decision was adopted even during the construction of the previous pipelines.   | 285 | This is discussed in Chapter 5, section 5.8.2.<br><br>During Construction: it is preferential to maximise project traffic along the running track of the ROW, and minimise project traffic off the ROW, for community and project road traffic safety reasons.<br><br>During operations: There will be very limited vehicular access to ROW owing to a continuing requirement for access for maintenance, security and in case of emergency.   | Section 5.8.2                |



| Comment   | ID       | Response   | ESIA Section Reference     |
|---|----------|--|----------------------------|
| The opinions of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources concerning the removal and storage of the topsoil in connection with the construction of gas and oil pipelines, horizontal drilling, hydro-testing, reinstatement of the topsoil, rehabilitation of the damaged soil layer, temporary roads, plant cover and animals should strictly be taken into consideration. | 286      | The Project has systematically and comprehensively examined all identified aspects of the Project with the potential to give rise to environmental or social impacts. The Project understands that there are a number of residual impacts relating to construction of the pipeline and operation of the aboveground facilities. However, by careful management and implementation of the Plans (Appendix D, ESMMP), these residual impacts are expected to be managed.   | Appendix D                 |
| Locations of quarries and factories, places where materials will be transported should be shown clearly. The distance to the territories determines harmful emissions into the atmosphere. Special permits should be obtained for the utilization of quarries.  | 287      | Chapter 5 discusses the greenhouse gas emission assumptions and confirms that the assumptions include all vehicles that will carry out activities such as transport of aggregate, materials and waste. The project will carry out environmental and social assessment to input to off-site facility/supplier selection which will apply the proximity principle, together with other selection requirements, such as health and safety.<br><br>The Project acknowledges the requirement to obtain a Mineral Extraction Permit (See ESIA Appendix D, Appendix C). | Chapter 5<br>Appendix D, C |
| Many special protected areas mentioned are incorrect. For instance on pages 12 and 176, there is a mention of the Barda State Reserve, while in some places of the Barda State Wildlife Sanctuary. It mainly protects the boars, boxes, francolins and sandpipers, not the Tugay forests.   | 010/ 288 | Amendments have been made to the text to be consistent with the MENR website namely, 'Barda State Nature Sanctuary'.<br><br>Reference to Tugay forest will be removed other than where it is referenced in connection with indirect potential impacts. We note the MENR website mentions 'The main purpose of the area is the preservation and restoration of the number of Phasianus, Francolinus and hare.'  | Chapter 7                  |
| On page 176, a Wildlife Sanctuary is mentioned, but no information on the Korchay Reserve is given.   | 289      | Korchay State Reserve was called Korchay State Nature Sanctuary in the draft ESIA and is listed in Table 7-29 with the information on the reason for designation and protection (Persian gazelle ( <i>Gazella subgutturosa</i> )). The information has been updated to include Partridge as per the feedback received (from MENR).<br><br>Amendments have been made to the text to be consistent with the MENR website namely, 'Korchay State Reserve.   | Chapter 7                  |

| Comment   | ID  | Response   | ESIA Section Reference |
|---|-----|--|------------------------|
| Names of the plants and animals included in Edition II of the Red Book of Azerbaijan are not mentioned in the document. | 290 | <p>Edition II of the Red Data Book of Azerbaijan was not published at the time of the writing of the Draft ESIA. The sources used were the most up to date references at the time of publication (January 2013). We understand that Edition II of the Red Data Book of Azerbaijan is still not published.</p> <p>Where relevant, species that are proposed to be included in the 2nd edition of the Red Data Book of Azerbaijan have been included. For example, Table 7-40, Edition I species are identified as 'RDB' and edition II are identified as 'pRDB'.</p>  | Chapter 7              |
| The boundaries of the Garayazi state reserve are shown incorrectly.   | 291 | <p>BP first wrote to MENR in July 2012 to request shape files and information on boundaries of protected areas (and natural resource areas, forest fund areas etc.). We have had subsequent meetings in late 2012 and March 2013. MENR have been unable to provide detailed boundary definition of the Protected Areas. The Project also wrote to the State Land and Cartography Committee requesting detailed maps or GIS shape files and has not received a response at the time of the publication of the ESIA. In lieu of this, the project has used the GIS shape files from the Protected Planet website for the draft ESIA and will use them for the final ESIA unless information is provided by Government departments prior to finalization of the ESIA.</p> |                        |
| There is no reference to the sources of information about the flora and fauna along the pipeline route.                 | 293 | <p>Section 7.7.2 of the ESIA mentions the data sources used for flora and fauna along the pipeline route. Section 7.7.2 is based on four main sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desktop review of freely-available data regarding ecology and ecosystems in Azerbaijan</li> <li>• Data prepared for the SCP and BTC pipeline ESIA reports, including desktop research and data from ecological surveys carried out in 2002</li> <li>• The results of the on-going botanical monitoring programme for the BTC/SCP ROWs between 2007 and 2011</li> <li>• Field surveys carried out specifically for the SCPX Project in May/June 2011 and August 2011.</li> </ul>   | Section 7.7.2          |

| Comment  | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference       |
|--|-----|---|------------------------------|
| 7.7.2.6. Study of fish. Nets, cells, calculation and study methodology are described, but there is not a word about fish species, number of young and full-grown fish in each particular body of water.          | 294 | See Table 7-47 which has listed all the species that were recorded during the surveys, and shows which rivers they were found in. We have added columns to show the total number of fish caught the mean size and the size range for each species. We have not done this for each individual river as this would potentially be misleading. There were 2 surveys undertaken and these give a good indication of the baseline diversity and abundance. But they are not population studies and it could therefore be misleading to show the number of individuals caught in each river, as this would not be an accurate representation of the actual abundance – it would be far too influenced by the timing of the surveys and any seasonal or long-term variation in population numbers. The table should be taken as an indication of the diversity and abundance of fish found in each river type (canalized drainage, meandering rivers and braided channels), not an absolute measure of abundance. The full survey data and discussion is provided in the Environmental and Social Baseline report. | Chapter 7, Table 7-47        |
| 7.7.4. International classification of the protection of Azerbaijani natural zones is provided. However, no information on protected plant and animal species inhabiting reserves and wildlife sanctuaries       | 295 | Chapter 7 contains a brief summary of the information about each reserve, taken from the MENR website. This is the only definitive source of information identified.<br><br>As the protected areas are not directly impacted by the project footprint, the ESIA does not focus on these areas. Information is included in the baseline section (Table 7-29) in the ESIA and cites species which are the reason for the protected area designation.<br><br>Additional information has been added to Table 7-29.  | Chapter 7                    |
| All protected territories should be shown on a map for clarity. It would be a lot easier to determine how close protected areas are located to the pipeline corridor and what biological resources they protect. | 296 | The boundaries of the closest protected areas are shown on the maps in Appendix A.<br><br>Refer to: ID#20.  | Table 7-29<br><br>Appendix A |

| Comment   | ID  | Response   | ESIA Section Reference                     |
|---|-----|--|--|
| The objective of studying the baseline conditions of the biological environment was to determine the impact of pipeline construction on these resources. However, the text does not contain a specific analysis and description of habitats, nesting, migration routes and breeding grounds along the route. If there are no such places, then this should be specified | 298 | <p>The baseline ecology did not discuss migration potential as there was little potential impact on migration routes. For example, birds, the only species proposed to be affected were wetland species, but as the project does not pass through wetlands likely to be of significant importance to migrating birds and therefore no potential impact is seen.</p> <p>Chapter 7 (7.7.9.2) of the ESIA has been updated to clarify the migratory bird species.</p> <p>Feeding and nesting is discussed in Chapter 7, for example on amphibians and reptiles, Table 7-41 describes nesting potential at temporary areas and Table 7-15, 7-39 discuss potential nesting habitat at major river crossings.</p>  | Chapter 7                                  |
| There is no description of impacts on protected animal species in protected areas adjoining the pipeline.   | 299 | <p>The draft ESIA required little discussion on the impacts to protected areas as the route and sites were 1km or more from the protected area. The updated temporary facility areas have been incorporated into the ESIA. For example, the Garayazi State Nature Reserve is adjacent to the proposed pipe storage and camp area at Saloghlu. Border affects have been considered in the ESIA in the impact assessment Chapter 10. Table 10.13 has the Garayazi State Nature Reserve as a sensitive receptor and looks at the impacts from light and noise on the adjacent protected area and proposes mitigations to minimize the impact.</p> <p>Chapter 7 and 10 have been updated to discuss the effect on seasonal migrations undertaken by the Goitered Gazelle (Korchay State Nature Reserve).</p> | Chapter 7&10                               |
| 7.7.2.2. "... The work was started but was not carried out due to the uncertain location of the construction site"?   | 300 | Section 7.7.2.2 states that the areas for camps and pipe storage were not identified at the time of the draft ESIA being published. Chapter 4 gave a list of sites under consideration at the time of publication. Chapter 4, 7 and 10 have been updated with information on the proposed construction camp and pipe storage areas.  | Section 4<br>Section 7.7.2.2<br>Section 10 |
| During the assessment of risks it is necessary to examine the risk emerging from the pumping of gas from a 56-inch into a 42-inch pipe.   | 301 | Construction techniques used for tie will conform to international standards. The hydraulic profile is discussed in Section 4.3.2.5 and pressures are constrained within maximum operating pressures.  | Section 4.3.2.5                            |

| Comment   | ID  | Response   | ESIA Section Reference  |
|---|-----|--|-------------------------|
| The data of sociological surveys in section 12 are dated 2009 at best and therefore cannot be considered completely reliable. Data from the last one to two years is considered reliable. | 302 | Chapter 8 makes reference to the 2009 secondary data that was gathered as part of a desk-top review. This has been clearly referenced and is separate to the extensive socio-economic survey in Project Affected Communities that was undertaken in 2012 and which is considered current.  | Chapter 8               |
| The criteria for establishing the definitions of “vulnerable” and “very vulnerable” are provided everywhere.  | 303 | <p>A definition for vulnerable will be given in the Glossary. The term vulnerable is used in Chapter 7 extensively for contamination, groundwater, flora and fauna. Very vulnerable is a mistranslation of the term ‘near threatened’. One example was found on page 171 of Chapter 7. The term ‘very vulnerable’ is not used in Chapter 08 (English version).</p> <p>The ESIA has a definition for ‘vulnerable household’ in Chapter 8. Vulnerable households in Azerbaijan are defined as the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Households headed by women with no local extended family support</li> <li>2. Households where the head of household is unemployed</li> <li>3. Households living below the poverty line and thus eligible for social payments</li> <li>4. Households headed by a pensioner with no local extended family support</li> <li>5. Households where the head of the household is chronically sick or disabled</li> <li>6. Households owning/using land that may be removed, permanently or temporarily, from use so that individuals are considered to be project-affected people (PAP).</li> </ol> <p>Vulnerable groups 1–4 were captured by random sampling.</p> | Chapter 7,<br>Chapter 8 |

| Comment  | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference |
|--|-----|---|------------------------|
| Impact of social and economic alternatives is not described in the project.  | 304 | <p>Chapter 4 has been updated to provide further clarity around this issue.</p> <p>In summary, a multi-disciplinary approach has been taken to evaluate the 42" and 56" concepts. Social criteria included in this assessment include: social tension, cultural heritage, community health, community safety and disturbance, employment and economic opportunity, physical resettlement, economic resettlement, security and human rights, labour and welfare, and infrastructure quality.</p> <p>Relative commercial values of each concept are presented in tables 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6. Actual values are considered commercially sensitive and have not been provided in the ESIA.</p>   | Chapter 4              |
| As a useful addition to the methodological approach it is recommended to incorporate another good-quality method of examination, namely in focus groups. It would be interesting to conduct separate interviews with categories such as women, youth, internally displaced persons, other vulnerable groups, etc. in order to examine issues of importance to these particular vulnerable groups. These issues will subsequently be considered in the general group. | 305 | <p>The social investigations that were conducted for SCPX are described in detail in Section 8.2 of the ESIA and have combined qualitative instruments (PAC level survey conducted with local leadership) and quantitative ones (household surveys), as is typical for such linear projects worldwide.</p> <p>Focus Group Discussions targeting specific layers of the population such as women, youth, internally displaced persons, other vulnerable groups are an excellent investigation instrument where potential social impacts are assessed as sufficiently significant to warrant such methods of investigations, for instance where large above ground facilities are anticipated or where physical displacement is expected.</p> <p>However, it is important to stress that from the perspective of social impacts SCPX in Azerbaijan is essentially a linear project, i.e. a project with limited social impacts on a large number of communities. Indeed, SCPX does not include any large above ground facilities in Azerbaijan. As a result, Focus Group Discussions were not deemed necessary.</p> | Section 8.2            |
| For the sociological survey to be complete, it is recommended that the following information be included: Information on education and professionalism; Information on population employment peculiarities; Cross-sectional information on age and sex; age and education; and other cross-sectional information   | 306 | The surveys did cover all of the items listed. Age and sex is discussed at both national and PAC level. Education is discussed at PAC level. No direct comparisons are made, e.g. age vs. sex. There are various graphs in the chapter that cover this information.   |                        |



| Comment   | ID  | Response   | ESIA Section Reference                  |
|---|-----|--|---|
| <p>Recommended information on health problems caused by construction:</p> <p>Changes in income levels in the last five years</p> <p>Changes in the general state of health</p> <p>Current economic situation – frequency of applications for medical aid;</p> <p>Household incomes – possibility to buy medicines;</p> <p>Incomes of individual households – ultimate nutrition;</p> <p>Level of education in the family (head of the family) - frequency of applications for medical aid;</p> <p>Household incomes – most widespread diseases in the family;</p> <p>Provision of clean water and quantity of water / quality of water - most widespread diseases in the family / frequency of infectious diseases.</p> | 307 | <p>All of the points raised have been addressed in Chapter 8 of the ESIA. The only point is on nutrition which is discussed in various sections of chapter 8, but it is not linked to the income of various households.</p> <p>Changes in income (Table 8.24) was recorded as was state of health (8.4.7)</p> <p>Medical Aid is addressed in Table 8.13</p> <p>Level of education - discussed in various sections of Chapter 8.</p> <p>Infectious disease discussed at National level (Section 8.4.4) and PAC level (Section 8.4.8).</p> <p>Water quality discussed at National level in section 8.4.13.1 and PAC level (Section 8.8.3.4).</p> | Section 8.4.13.1, 8.8.3.4, 8.4.4, 8.4.8 |
| <p>It will be necessary to monitor land allocation, land acquisition from landowners and payment of compensations to them.</p>  | 309 | Refer to: ID#18.   |   |

| Comment   | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference                        |
|---|-----|---|---|
| The project provides a general standard for monitoring the heavy metal content in water of 5 mg/l. What kind of a standard is it? What does it have to do with Azerbaijan?  | 310 | <p>The standard referred to is provided in Appendix D: ESMMP - Appendix B - Project environmental standards. Section 1.7.2. The note beneath Table A-5-States: Reference: IFC Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Onshore Oil and Gas Development (April 2007); UK Refining Sector Guidance Note EPR 1.02.</p> <p>The standard is appropriate for industrial water discharges. Heavy metals include: Arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, silver, vanadium, and zinc.</p> <p>The Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry specific examples of Good International Industry Practice and are applicable to this Onshore Gas project. The applicability of the standards in this document has been considered in the context of the Project and the Host Government Agreement.</p> | Section 1.7.2.<br>Appendix B&D                |
| By implementing this construction project, Bp assumes tremendous responsibility as it intervenes in human, animal and vegetation habitats again. It is necessary to envisage adequate compensation measures on the restoration of nature, but not by means of breeding turtles. | 311 | <p>For Land: Refer to ID#18</p> <p>For Ecological Compensation: ID#263.</p>   | Section 8.4.2,<br>8.4.6, 10.7.4<br>Appendix D |
| Discharges and emissions must be calculated from all operations and all light and specialized vehicles.   | 312 | The discharges from the construction and operations phase are given in chapter 5, and further clarity to assumptions has been provided in the amendment to the assumptions section-5.10.7.2. Table 5-6 lists the construction phase equipment.  | Section 5.10.7.2                              |

| Comment  | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference      |
|--|-----|---|-----------------------------|
| Chapter 6 does not specify which regulatory legal acts and standards have been used in the consideration of environmental and social issues in the SCPX project. | 313 | <p>The purpose of Chapter 6 in the ESIA as described in section 6.1, is to provide a high-level description of the regulatory framework of the SCPX Project. The HGA requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The environmental strategy set out in the EIA to be in accordance with the standards and practices generally prevailing in the <u>international Natural Gas pipeline industry</u> as appropriate.</li> <li>SCPx must also complete a social impact assessment of its activities. The impact assessment shall be in general conformance with <u>World Bank standards</u>.</li> <li>SCPx must use its “best endeavours” to minimise potential disturbances to the environment, giving priority in the order of life, the environment and property.</li> </ul> <p>The environmental standards which have been developed for use by the proposed SCPX Project, have taken into account the above requirements, and are presented in Appendix B of the Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) which can be found in Appendix D of the ESIA. SCPX has also considered a range of other sources of guidelines, practices and standards, such as WHO, IPLOCA, EU and IFC</p> | Section 6.1<br>Appendix B,D |
| No references are made to any national legislation issues in the National legislation section. Only general considerations and requirements have been described. |     | <p>Chapter 6 (6.2.2) has been updated to discuss some key legislation namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>relating to land lease and acquisition</li> <li>National ecological legislation</li> </ul> <p>The ESMMP also describes the permitting requirements in Appendix C, Appendix C – Azerbaijan Permit Requirements Relevant To Environmental And Social Management.</p>   | Section 6.2.2<br>Appendix C |

| Comment   | ID  | Response   | ESIA Section Reference |
|---|-----|--|------------------------|
| Information on sizes of the land plots, number of landowners is indicated approximately. For instance, it is mentioned on page 55 that a 30-ha land parcel is in private ownership, on page 56 it is mentioned that a 14-ha land plot is owned by the state, a 20-ha land parcel is municipal property and a 20-ha land parcel is private property.   | 314 | <p>It is understood that the comment is in relation to why landowners and ownership details are only identified at a higher level rather than in detail.</p> <p>It is not the intention of the ESIA to present the exact details of landowners. This represents a considerable amount of information and is acquired and stored by the land acquisition team in preparation for land acquisition and compensation phase.</p> |                        |
| Based on the requirements of the legislation, boundaries of the land plots affected as a result of acquisition of the land plots for state needs should be specified, land structure maps reflecting their category, accurate sizes, types and location have to be developed, land plot-related ownership should be determined, relevant executive authorities and municipalities should be applied to for a complete list of the persons affected as a result of land acquisition. Moreover, it should be mentioned in the document that compensation to claimants shall be calculated on the basis of a market price effective at the time of the acquisition of the land plot. | 315 | Refer to: ID#18.   | Section 10.13.4.1      |

| Comment  | ID  | Response   | ESIA Section Reference   |
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| Composition and purpose of the use of a 6.0-ha land plot to be used as pipe yard is not shown on page 55. There is no information on the ownership, type, composition, plant cover of the Kurdamir pipe yard area (30 ha). Moreover, the thickness and volume of the topsoil of the land plots intended to be used is not shown. In a word, the project does not provide an assessment of the adverse environmental impact during the utilization of land plots. | 316 | <p>Baseline information regarding the pipe storage areas (including land ownership) is presented in Section 8.5.8 of Chapter 8. The page referred to in the question does discuss land ownership (Private, Municipal or State) but ecology, soil conditions and other environmental features are discussed in the relevant sections in Chapter 7 (e.g. Section 7.3 for Soils, Section 7.7 for Ecology).</p> <p>Both Chapter 7 and 8 have been updated with information following the site surveys of the temporary facility sites.</p> <p>Soil analysis and profiles have been acquired as part of the baseline surveys on the majority of the project footprint in Azerbaijan, and key sensitivities have been identified in Chapter 7 and evaluated in Chapter 10 to provide an assessment of impact, and proposed mitigation measures. There is a commitment in Appendix E that states 'A soil survey of camp sites and pipe storage areas that are identified will be undertaken' (no. 4.22). This will be carried out as part of the Projects due diligence surveys, in line with good international practice, once the camps and storage areas have been secured through land acquisition.</p> | <p>Section 8.5.8, 7.3, 7.7</p> <p>Chapter 10</p> <p>Appendix E</p>       |
| Names of main plant and animal species encountered within the pipeline corridor and on the territories where pipe yards will be set up, and information on the assessment of the impact on fauna and flora in connection with the implementation of the project are not incorporated in the project.   | 317 | <p>The names of the main flora and fauna along the pipeline route are discussed in Chapter 7, Section 7.7. They are presented in a comprehensive manner as Protected Area (7.7.4), Flora and Vegetation (7.7.6), Riparian Habitats (7.7.7), and Fauna (7.7.8), where species types and classification according to IUCN are provided in tables, and key sensitivities identified, which are then taken and assessed in Chapter 10 (section 10.7. 3) of the impact assessment on flora and fauna sensitive receptors is discussed in Chapter 10. In addition, key habitats and species are also shown on the Environmental maps in Appendix A.</p> <p>Chapter 7 has been updated to additional species information in riparian habitats (Table 7.40).</p>   | <p>Section 7.7, 7.7.4, 7.7.5, 7.7.6, 7.7.8, 10.7.3</p> <p>Appendix A</p> |

| Comment  | ID       | Response   | ESIA Section Reference      |
|--|----------|--|-----------------------------|
| On pages 193 and 194 names of lake frogs and on page 200, names of fishes and in Attachment F-1 names of some animals and rodents are not given correctly in Latin   | 318      | This reference is to the Environmental and Social Baseline Report that was submitted to MENR.<br><br>The comment is noted and the text in the ESIA has been checked to aim to ensure the same errors are not repeated.   |                             |
| Compensation for damages caused to soil cover along the whole route should be taken into account   | 319      | Refer to: ID#13/14.  | Appendix D, E               |
| Pump stations will be constructed near the existing stations. Is the acquisition of additional land plot required for that? Which additional equipment will be installed on this territory? Will additional manpower be involved and how will the additional effluents and solid wastes be managed?                  | 320/ 282 | Refer to: ID#250.  |                             |
| Based on the map, it is shown that two camps will be located at a far distance from each other. This distance will result in an increase of light and heavy machinery traffic. Is it possible to locate these camps near each other?   | 321/283  | The camps are spaced along the route to aim to deliver the personnel to the work areas in the shortest possible distance and thus within close proximity to the RoW. The spacing of the camps aims to ensure that the transport safety risks are minimised as discussed in Section 4.7.3. It is not practical to reduce the distance between the camps as it will result in an increase in travel distance / time. The spacing of the camps optimised to minimise the amount of Project traffic. Chapter 5 discusses the number of predicted vehicles and assumptions behind travel. | Section 4.7.3.<br>Chapter 5 |
| The implementation of the project put tremendous responsibility on BP shoulders. The fact is that this project will have impacts on human life, plant and animals. Therefore, it is considered appropriate to envisage adequate compensation for impacts not only on human life but also on the natural environment. | 322      | The Project has a community investment programme, and part of this programme may consider environmental investment as an integrated component of this, if appropriate.   |                             |

| Comment  | ID       | Response  | ESIA Section Reference       |
|--|----------|---|------------------------------|
| If acquisition or lease of land was envisaged during the implementation of the project, then a "Resettlement plan" prepared in accordance with the established procedure should have been submitted during the expertise of the ESIA document. | 308/ 323 | <p>A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been drafted with the aim of release prior to land acquisition compensation commences. The RAP documentation is entitled 'Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework' (LACF) and is accompanied by the 'Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation' (GLAC) which is intended from broad distribution amongst landowners and land users.</p> <p>The purpose of the LACF is to assess the potential impacts of land acquisition and inform the GLAC and the ESIA and ESMMP (in particular the Land Management Plan). The LACF and GLAC has been managed as a parallel process with the ESIA and compiled by an internationally recognised expert.</p> <p>Chapter 10 (10.13.3.7 Impact summary and assessment of significance and 10.13.4.1 Compensation) of the ESIA has been updated with LACF commitments.</p>   | Section 10.13.3.7, 10.13.4.1 |
| Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MoCT)   |          |   |                              |
| A Bronze Age burial site was discovered at 332km was it found before construction or was it a chance find?   | 037      | This site was found during previous BTC/SCP pipeline construction.  |                              |
| Do you have an archaeological strategy for phase 4&5?  | 112      | <p>As discussed in Chapter 10 (Section 10.10) and Appendix D (Section 18.5), a Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be implemented that includes the five-phase strategy for the progressive assessment and mitigation of the effects of construction.</p> <p>Phase 4 is the Chance Finds during Construction. It is recognised that construction of a pipeline and associated permanent and temporary facilities may reveal previously unknown archaeological features. Arrangements are made for the monitoring of construction and provision of a team of archaeologists to conduct 'rescue/salvage excavations' where required. A Chance Finds Procedure will be in place.</p> <p>Phase 5 of the strategy is the 'Reporting Phase' and involves the study of material and preparation of reports on the archaeological works carried out during the Project. This phase includes the dissemination of the results of the work both to the archaeological establishment and to the wider public via an appropriate medium.</p> |                              |



| Comment   | ID  | Response   | ESIA Section Reference |
|---|-----|--|------------------------|
| Why have you chosen to undertake archaeological pre-construction excavation work at certain sites?  | 113 | <p>Phase 1 of the Cultural heritage strategy as discussed in Appendix D (Section 18.5) is the review existing data and areas of potential archaeological interest are identified by various desk based activities such as scientific literature review, documentary searches for previous archaeological work and examination of aerial and satellite images. The route of the pipeline and facilities locations is examined on the ground in a rapid walkover survey to verify the route facilities and proposed access road locations.</p> <p>The potential areas of interest within the pipeline construction corridor (50m) or which may be impacted by permanent or temporary facilities (such as access roads and construction camps) are examined to determine their nature and significance and taken forward for further review e.g. trial pits and exaction if required.</p> |                        |
| SOCAR   |     |  |                        |
| Couldn't find any notes about the plan to use a Sewage Treatment Plant at Pigging Stations. Taking into consideration operational practice at WREP PS2, BTC IPA1, some other facilities, all of these facilities are mostly man-operated. | 056 | No sewage treatment plant is currently proposed at the pigging station at SCP KP0 as the assumption is that it will be unmanned except at those times during maintenance periods. It is likely waste will be held and tankered away for disposal. This is addressed in Chapter 5 (Section 5.10.7.1).   | Section 5.10.7.1       |

| Comment   | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference                                 |
|---|-----|---|--|
| <p>Reinstatement (section 5.8.2):<br/>How/who will undertake reinstatement</p> <p>How/who determines whether reinstatement of disturbed areas back to pre-construction conditions is reasonably practicable or not in EACH particular case?</p> | 057 | <p>Section 5.8.2 discusses the Reinstatement Philosophy for the proposed Project. As discussed in Appendix D (ESMMP, Section 7), it is the Contractor who will undertake reinstatement. Section 7.3 of the ESMMP describes the roles and responsibilities of both Contractor and Company. The Project team has specified reinstatement specifications and KPIs for habitat restoration. During construction and until the end of the Contract warranty period the Contractor shall be responsible for monitoring erosion and vegetative cover in accordance with the parameters and frequencies identified in the Reinstatement Specification by the Project team which are given in Appendix D. The Contractor shall maintain the standard of reinstatement, taking all corrective action as necessary (within the timeframe specified in the Reinstatement Specification) to ensure that the stated erosion class (Section 7.4.2.3) and vegetative cover targets (Section 7.4.4) are met. The Project will ensure this is completed through use of a standard process prior to section sign off.</p> <p>There is a land exit procedure which will involve sign off by Company, Contractor and Landowners on the reinstatement achieved.</p> | <p>Section 5.8.2, 7.4.2.3, 7.4.4</p> <p>Appendix D</p> |
| <p>How will reinstatement be controlled “very limited vehicular access along the ROW (Section 5.8.2)?</p>   | 058 | <p>Section 5.8.2 describes the Philosophy of the approach. The practical implementation of reinstatement is described in detail in the Management plans in Appendix D (Section 7.4). Once reinstatement is complete, the land will be handed back for normal agricultural activities to resume, where applicable. Elsewhere, during operations project vehicles will be required to use existing access for maintenance and EPPD will be encouraged to use existing access. The project will continue its programme of reinstatement monitoring as an integrated component of the overall pipelines system.</p>   | <p>Section 5.8.2, 13.4.6</p> <p>Appendix D</p>         |

| Comment  | ID  | Response   | ESIA Section Reference |
|--|-----|--|------------------------|
| Why is the compressor station after Sangachal Terminal in Georgia and not in Azerbaijan regions close to the border with Georgia (5.4.8)?                                  | 060 | <p>Chapter 4 (Section 4.3.2) of the ESIA discusses the Alternatives and different concepts that were considered for SCPX.</p> <p>The required flow rate can be achieved by a number of different concepts combining variations of pipeline diameter, pipeline loop length and compression power.</p> <p>In each case, a number of options were evaluated in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and safety (H&amp;S) – accessibility, construction hazards, operational hazards</li> <li>• Environmental and social (E&amp;S) impacts</li> <li>• Technical feasibility (geotechnical constraints, constructability and operational constraints)</li> <li>• Commercial implications (capital expenditure, operating expenditure).</li> </ul> <p>The preferred concept considering all of the above, is presented in this section of the report. An added benefit of the concept, is the co-location of the CSG2 facility with PSG1.</p> | Section 4.3.2          |
| In the ESIA does it talk about investment in social programs similar to BTC/SCP activities in the past and currently in Georgia? Are any Social programs planned for SCPX? | 061 | BP is pursuing a Community Development Initiative of which SCPX is an integrated component. Section 13.5 discusses the community development initiative.   | Section 13.            |

| Comment  | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference                 |
|--|-----|---|--|
| Soil conditions. Why has topsoil survey carried out by BTC and SCP Contractor (CCIC) in 2003 – 2011 on BTC/SCP ROW been taken by Client as predominant over the geotechnical surveys conducted in 2001. For example on Shirvan Plain which shows in Draft ESIA mostly the topsoil depth ranging between 0 cm – 6 cm but during geotechnical surveys topsoil depth shown at ranging between 10 cm – 30 cm. How has assurance been conducted by the Client that the information provided by the Contractor is unprejudiced, which might have come from their intend to ease their workload in the past? What is the verification mechanism to get correct information? Whether independent research has been conducted by the Client? If yes why has Contractor's information been taken as a reference source but not an independent party for example National Academy of Sciences' information (7.3.3, page 7-33) | 062 | <p>The baseline surveys that are discussed in Chapter 7, include both previous and current survey data. The reason BTC/SCP data is used is because it was specific to the pipeline area and gave additional topsoil depth data.</p> <p>The topsoil depth on the most current survey was measured by a prominent member of the "Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences: Institute for Soil Studies and Agriculture Chemistry".</p> <p>The Project recognises that there is conflicting data, which is why commitment 4.15 (Appendix E) is in place. This commitment states that a soil survey will be undertaken prior to construction to measure depth of topsoil; - this is primarily to inform the top soil stripping depth. The Project will carry out assurance over the soil survey to ensure that the results are representative of actual conditions.</p> | <p>Appendix E</p> <p>Section 7.3.3</p> |
| Has work already started and if not when is the official date?   | 114 | No construction work has commenced. There are some early works required such as Rail spur upgrades late 2013 as discussed in Chapter 5 to meet the Project schedule (Figure 5-3).   | Chapter 5                              |
| What is the length of the pipe?  | 115 | The proposed Pipeline Project length is c.390km in Azerbaijan and c.56km in Georgia.  | Introduction                           |
| Will this increase capacity of the pipeline in Azerbaijan & Georgia?   | 116 | The objective of the 56 inch SCPX Pipeline Project is to expand the capacity of the existing SCP system to accommodate additional gas throughput from the Shah Deniz Stage 2 (SD2) expansion development in the Caspian. The Project base-case design is to facilitate an increase in gas transmission capacity in the existing SCP pipeline system by an additional 16 bcma to create a total system capacity of 23 bcma.  | Introduction                           |
| How long do you think reinstatement will take once construction has finished?  | 117 | Reinstatement on a pipeline project occurs throughout construction but lags behind front end activity. There are lessons that have been learned from the BTC Project and biorestitution monitoring programme. Reinstatement was found to be low (only 5 %) after 1 year in some arid environments, and in fertile environments reinstatement can be as much as 50 % in one year.  |  |

| Comment   | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference    |
|---|-----|---|---------------------------|
| As operator will BP reinstate the land to better condition than it was before?  | 118 | Appendix D (Section 7) contains the reinstatement plan. This states that land will be reinstated to near original condition. When soil is disturbed its structure is damaged and consequently, it takes a time to return back to its original condition. The reinstatement process aims to minimise the time taken for recovery and is in line with good international practice.  | Appendix D                |
| Will you fence along the whole ROW?   | 119 | There will not be fencing long the entire ROW. There is a commitment in Appendix E which states that the project will consult with local government authorities, landowners and land users, including graziers, before restricting access to land and will establish the need for temporary fencing.<br><br>Community safety needs will inform the need for fencing in particular sections of the RoW.  | Appendix E                |
| There are very sensitive issues around trees for example heritage and spiritual links, you mentioned moving trees and the temporary impacts, will you replant these and how will you do this? | 120 | The Project team has initially in the design phase looked at re-routing or a reduced RoW to reduce the number of trees to be impacted. It is proposed to try to avoid removing trees, and in areas where the Project cannot, beforehand a permit will be sought which will specify the methodology required. This will be carried out in cooperation with MENR. There is a replanting scheme in place which is detailed in Appendix D and commitment no. 17.08 which states that Compensation planting will be based on the number of trees to be removed. A re-planting ratio will be developed which will be species and region specific. | Appendix D                |
| What RDB species have you found along the ROW?  | 121 | Chapter 7 (Section 7.7) of the ESIA describes both flora and fauna found during surveys, and also the potential for a number of Red data book species to be found based on the type of habitat seen. For example:<br><br>Flora: notable RDB species include Iris Camillae and Iris Acutiloba<br><br>Fauna: Spur-thighed Tortoise (Testudo graeca), Black Francolin (Francolinus francolinus).   | Appendix D<br>Section 7.7 |

| Comment   | ID          | Response  | ESIA Section Reference             |
|---|-------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Do you have a table for GHG emissions in the ESIA?  | 122         | In Azerbaijan most GHG emissions will be produced during construction.<br><br>Section 5.10.7.2 gives the Assessment of Combustion Emissions from Construction Activities and the Preliminary Annual Operation CO <sub>2</sub> eq Emissions at the Block Valves and Pigging Station.   | Chapter 11                         |
| Do you have a list of equipment that you will use?  | 123         | Section 5.5.6 of the ESIA gives the estimated Plant (Equipment) Requirements for Main Activities on Spreads.  | Section 5.5.6                      |
| How will the pigging station be located at KSO beginning point?<br>How many employees will work there? What impacts, for instance waste, do you plan for at the pigging station?<br><br>How will effluents treatment system be installed at the station? Generation of which wastes is expected at this station? Information on the disposal of these wastes should be given; | 124         | The pigging station will be located at KP0 at the start of the SCPX pipeline. The Pigging station will be unmanned (Chapter 5), except for a security guard. There will only be employees on-site during maintenance periods only.<br><br>There will be a small amount of waste generated and this will be included in the SCP/BTC waste management system. The waste philosophy and disposal of wastes is discussed in 5.10.7.1.   | Section 5.10.7.1                   |
| Hydrotesting:<br>What waste will be produced during hydrotesting?<br>Is this to international standards?<br>What sources will be used for HT?<br>What chemicals are you planning to use?<br>How will contaminated water be purified after HT?<br>What is the mechanism for discharge and where (exact locations)?   | 059,<br>125 | The Project has been looking at the use of oxygen scavengers and biocides. A risk assessment will be undertaken before any chemical additives are used in hydrotest water (10.08). All discharges will meet Project standards as detailed in Appendix D, Management plans: Pollution and Resource Management Plan. The Project standard is based on the IFC Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Onshore Oil and Gas Development (April 2007); UK Refining Sector Guidance Note EPR 1.02.<br><br>Under Section 10.4.6.7 of Appendix D, the Contractor shall be required to prepare a comprehensive plan for the implementation of hydrostatic testing, which will include information on the quantity and quality of water needed, the proposed use of any chemical additives, an evaluation of available water resources in the relevant regions and proposed abstraction points, as well as a discharge proposal in accordance with the project environmental standards (Appendix B of Appendix D) and any relevant specifications. | Appendix B & D<br>Section 10.4.6.7 |

| Comment  | ID  | Response   | ESIA Section Reference |
|--|-----|--|------------------------|
| Why is the camp selection different to SCP?  | 126 | The camps are placed in strategic areas along the proposed Pipeline route in order to reduce the travelling time, and hence risks. The philosophy of the camp selection along the pipeline route is discussed in Section 4.7.  | Section 4.7            |
| In order to follow all lawful obligations have you made contact with the MoC and the relevant bodies to undertake archaeological excavation? | 127 | The Project is in discussion with both the MOCT and the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography regarding archaeology and cultural heritage. The Project team held two separate meetings during ESIA disclosure with the MOCT and the IOAE in order to seek their feedback on the ESIA. The five phase strategy for archaeology and chance finds procedure that are discussed in Appendix D in the Cultural Heritage Management Plan were discussed as well as the proposed works for 2013/2014.  | Appendix D             |
| You have avoided Gobustan but have you diverted from any other reserves?   | 128 | The protected areas are not directly impacted by the project footprint. This can be seen by the maps produced in Appendix A.   | Appendix A             |
| Are you moving houses?   | 129 | <p>The Project has tried to avoid the requirement to relocate houses, however, this still remains a possibility. A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been drafted with the aim of release prior to land acquisition compensation commences. The RAP documentation is entitled 'Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework' (LACF) and is accompanied by the 'Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation' (GLAC) which is intended from broad distribution amongst landowners and land users.</p> <p>The purpose of the LACF is to assess the potential impacts of land acquisition and inform the GLAC and the ESIA and ESMMP (in particular the Land Management Plan). The LACF and GLAC has been managed as a parallel process with the ESIA and compiled by an internationally recognised expert.</p> | Section 10.13          |
| We have national legislation on reserves do you follow any other legislation for these reserves?   | 130 | The protected areas are not directly impacted by the project footprint.  | Appendix A             |
| Will there be transboundary impacts?   | 131 | Transboundary effects are discussed in Chapter 11 of the ESIA. There are no significant transboundary impacts identified.  | Chapter 11             |



| Comment   | ID  | Response  | ESIA Section Reference    |
|---|-----|---|---------------------------|
| How close is the pipeline to Armenia?   | 132 | The pipeline is approximately 20 km from the border with Armenia in the West of Azerbaijan.   |                           |
| Have you seen any need to do any soil sampling?                                   | 133 | Soil samples were taken at 5km intervals during the baseline surveys for the proposed SCPX Project. Soil sampling began at SCPX KP0, close to Hajigabul, and finished at SCPX KP387, close to the Georgian border.  | Chapter 7, Chapter8       |
| Is your soil sample from the top soil or sub soil and did you test for fertility? | 134 | Soil analysis and profiles have been acquired as part of the baseline surveys on the majority of the project footprint in Azerbaijan, and key sensitivities have been identified in Chapter 7 and evaluated in Chapter 10 to provide an assessment of impact, and proposed mitigation measures. Samples were obtained from the top soil and fertility analysis was performed.   | Chapter 7, Chapter 10     |
| Have you selected a construction contractor?                                      | 136 | The construction corridor has been defined, however some minor refinements are on-going as part of detailed engineering.  |                           |
| Will you use the same contractor for all stages e.g. laydown and block valves?    | 137 | In Azerbaijan, the current strategy is to use the same contractor for pipeline and AGIs. However, a different contractor will be used for HDD and micro-tunnel. The contract strategy is in Section 5.2.4 of Appendix D.  | Appendix D                |
| How many HDDs?  | 138 | Five HDD's and one micro tunnel are currently planned as described in Section 5.6.1..   | Section 5.6.1             |
| What is the closest distance the SCPX pipe will be to those already operating?    | 139 | SCPX will be an average distance of 20m apart from existing operating pipelines. This is discussed in Section 5.4.7 and also in Appendix E as a commitment. In some areas the SCPX pipeline passes below the current pipelines.   | Section 5.4.7, Appendix E |
| Have you finished ESIA disclosure in Georgia and what was the feedback?           | 140 | The final disclosure of the Georgian ESIA occurred in April 2013. Public feedback and questions received were similar to those in Azerbaijan. There were questions relating to employment, ecological impacts, infrastructure and routing of access roads, impacts and mitigation measures relating to protection of the pipeline from natural events. Compensation in relation to land and crops was also discussed. |                           |

## 4.2 Regional and Local Governmental Comments

**Table 4-2: Draft ESIA Comments and Responses – Regional and Local Governmental Organisations**

| Comment  | ID  | PAC Affiliation                    | Format      | Response Provided  | ESIA Section Reference |
|--|-----|------------------------------------|-------------|--|------------------------|
| <p>The community members from Chohranli-Yeni Shykhymly that benefited from previous pipeline construction are still interested in security and protection of the pipeline. As a lead of community group, I would like the community to benefit from construction of the new pipeline. Regardless of many projects implemented in the community, some problems are still remaining for the 300 families / 1500 people who live in the community.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There's no medical station to serve so many people.</li> <li>2. School building in Yeni Shykhymly village intended re-construction but still remains old.</li> <li>3. The potable water supply facility is not able to function due to lack of funds. Water floods the yards and houses as there's no sewage system in the village.</li> </ol> <p>We would be thankful if you can help us in solution of these problems.</p> | 230 | Chohranli-Yeni Shykhymly community | FF          | BP is pursuing a programme of community investment and development initiatives for the future. Section 13.5 discusses the proposed community development initiative.   | Section 13.5           |
| <p>Recommends a single price per ha of land whether it is cultivated or not.</p>   | 077 | Kurdamir district                  | PM Kurdamir | <p>Chapter 10.13 discusses the Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework' (LACF) and the 'Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation' (GLAC) which sets the framework for compensation for land and is based on best international practice. The key compensation principles that SCP Co. commits to for SCPX are the following:</p> <p>Land acquisition will be carried out in compliance with Azerbaijan law</p> | Section 10.13          |

| Comment   | ID  | PAC Affiliation  | Format     | Response Provided   | ESIA Section Reference |
|---|-----|------------------|------------|---|------------------------|
|   |     |                  |            | and the Host Government Agreement between the Government of Azerbaijan and SCP Co., and will be guided by international requirements (specifically those of the International Finance Corporation);<br><br>Current market value will be used for the calculation of land and crop compensation. |                        |
| The biggest problems experienced are access to land parcels and access for machinery.           | 080 | Yevlakh District | PM Yevlakh | The Project team has taken an action to review the weight restrictions to machinery on access post construction.  | Section 10.13          |
| What is the process for municipality land acquisition as often the Municipalities get bypassed? | 101 | Ganja District   | PM Ganja   | Refer to ID#077. Municipalities are included in the land acquisition and compensation programme.  |                        |

## 4.3 Third-Party Organisations

**Table 4-3: Draft ESIA Comments and Responses – Third-Party Organisations**

| Comment  | ID  | Name of Organisation                                   | Format  | Response Provided   | ESIA Section Reference   |
|--|-----|--|---------|---|--------------------------|
| <b>Scientific, NGO's and Professional Organisations</b>  |     |  |         |   |                          |
| During pigging what is the chemical composition of the waste produced?   | 033 | Institute of Radiation Problems of ANAS                | PM Baku | There will be limited pigging waste as discussed in Chapter 5, possibly some small residual waste from the lining of the pipe that will be tested and classified to ensure correct disposal. This waste however, will be generated in Georgia, not Azerbaijan.    | Chapter 5                |
| Will Cathodic protection be used as it can have affects at the surface especially upon fauna?  | 034 | Institute of Radiation Problems of ANAS                | PM Baku | A Cathodic protection system as discussed in Chapter 5 will be used on SCP. SCP uses an impressed current which is particularly important at third party transmission line crossings. Experience shows cathodic protection does not cause impacts at the surface. | Chapter 5                |
| Is extra construction required for the Cathodic protection?  | 035 | Institute of Radiation Problems of ANAS                | PM Baku | No additional construction is required as electricity will be taken from the existing SCP infrastructure and monitored.   |                          |
| Why does the ESIA not contain the assessment for the alternative camp proposals?   | 038 | SULACO Consulting Co. Ltd                              | PM Baku | The alternatives considered for the camp locations has been updated in Chapter 4.   | Chapter 4                |
| Why is there no reference in ESIA on the type of equipment to be used in construction and the additional emissions?                                      | 039 | SULACO Consulting Co. Ltd                              | PM Baku | Section 5.5.6, lists the number and types of vehicles and equipment. Section 5.10.7.2 lists greenhouse gas emissions from construction from the equipment.  | Section 5.5.6 , 5.10.7.2 |
| What type of pipe is going to be used and where is it being produced? Have you considered using Basalita Plastic that is produced in Russia and Ukraine? | 041 | Scientific Research Institute of Mineral Raw Materials | PM Baku | The pipe is likely to come from places such as Japan. BP has world-wide agreements established with suppliers. The Project will be using tried and tested materials that meet international standards. The Project has not considered Basalita plastic.           |                          |

| Comment  | ID       | Name of Organisation                                | Format            | Response Provided  | ESIA Section Reference |
|--|----------|---|-------------------|--|------------------------|
| Asks that Gobustan is considered, as it is a UNESCO site and has many mud volcanoes  | 042      | Forestry Scientific Research Institute              | PM Baku           | The pipeline starts outside of Gobustan at approximately SCP KP 57 near Mugan. The alternatives chapter 4 discusses the routing considerations that were undertaken as part of the Project design review. An example of careful project routing to avoid Gobustan is given in the chapter.   | Chapter 4              |
| Why was this pipeline route chosen and why doesn't it start at Sangachal?  | 043      | Institute of Botany of ANAS                         | PM Baku           | Chapter 4 of the ESIA discusses the work undertaken at the design stage to find the optimal routing of the SCPX Pipeline.<br><br>Detailed engineering studies, including hydraulic analysis were undertaken to investigate the feasibility options. Taking into account the results of these studies, and environmental and social considerations, the decision was made to start SCPX at SCP KP57 which starts west of Sangachal to avoid going through Gobustan. | Chapter 4              |
| Why are you not building in Georgia?   | 044      | Institute of Botany of ANAS                         | PM Baku           | A short section of pipeline is to be built in the lowlands of Georgia. To avoid the challenging mountainous terrain the pipeline will tie back into the existing pipeline for the remaining part through Georgia and flow will be maintained by compressor stations.   |                        |
| How will the Project help high unemployment rates in the Regions?  | 045/ 097 | Institute of Botany of ANAS/ The Eurasia Foundation | PM Baku/ PM Ganja | There will be employment targets for the Contractors and they will advertise in the local communities when recruiting unskilled labour.  |                        |
| There are 4 main extinct species and 1/10 flora in Azerbaijan is endangered, has extra protection like seed banks been considered? | 046      | Institute of Botany of ANAS                         | PM Baku           | Flora was identified along the ROW during baseline surveys, Chapter 7. Pre-construction surveys will be undertaken. If endangered species are found we will develop site specific ecological management plans.   | Chapter 7              |
| How will the pipes be decommissioned?  | 047      | Institute of Botany of ANAS                         | PM Baku           | Section 5.11 of the ESIA discusses technical approach relating to decommissioning.   | Section 5.11           |
| Why during construction of SCP was expansion not considered?   | 051      | NGO   | PM Baku           | Refer to: ID#231/257.  | Section 1.3            |

| Comment  | ID  | Name of Organisation                | Format   | Response Provided  | ESIA Section Reference |
|--|-----|-------------------------------------|----------|--|------------------------|
| Concern about the negative effects construction will have on animals as the pipeline is close to reserves.                                 | 052 | NGO                                 | PM Baku  | As the protected areas are not directly impacted by the project footprint, the ESIA does not focus on these areas. Information is included in the baseline section (Table 7-29) in the ESIA and cites species which are the reason for the protected area designation. | Chapter 7, Table 7-29. |
| What if the gas runs out?  | 053 | NGO                                 | PM Baku  | The forecasts do not anticipate gas running out within the design life of the pipeline.  |                        |
| Is there are any high or low level hazardous emissions from the Project and is there relevant estimated data in the ESIA?                  | 094 | Ecological Resonance Union          | PM Ganja | ESIA, Chapter 5 describes the possible environmental emissions from construction activities. Equipment will meet the relevant international standards.   | Chapter 5              |
| Will there be any greenhouse emissions and are any compensation programs planned?<br>Are these reflected in the ESIA?                      | 095 | Ecological Resonance Union          | PM Ganja | Section 10.8 explains the GHG emissions calculated for the Project. The Project will control and maintain equipment to minimize emissions.   | Section 10.8           |
| Is the protection of Tugay forests addressed in the ESIA?  | 096 | Ecological Resonance Union          | PM Ganja | Tugay forests are mentioned briefly in ecological context in Chapter 7, and also in the section on protected areas. The proposed SCPX project does not encroach upon any Tugay forest.   | Chapter 7              |
| Are community investment programmes envisaged for this Project?  | 098 | The Eurasia Foundation              | PM Ganja | BP is pursuing a programme of community development initiatives.   | Section 10.14.4.2      |
| The Project needs to engage with students and younger people more as they are the future and engagement will make them more knowledgeable. | 099 | The Eurasia Foundation              | PM Ganja | BP will be actively engaging the public during the Project to inform them of progress and issues. Anyone can apply for jobs with the Project including students and those recently graduated.  |                        |
| Questions why there has not been much activity around sustainable development since 2012?  | 100 | Education and Knowledge Association | PM Ganja | Section 13.5 discusses the proposed community development initiative for the Project. The Plans are to continue with this programme.   | Section 13.5           |

## 4.4 Project Affected Communities

Comments from PACs generally referred to a number of common themes, which have been collated under each issue using the common template below (Figure 4-1: Issue Response Summary Template).

### Issue Summary: [Issue Title]

|   |
|---|
| <b>Description of Issue</b><br>[Consolidated summary of feedback received on this issue]  |
| <b>Issue Drawn from Comments:</b><br>[List of unique comment numbers addressed in this issue summary. In combination with Appendix 1, this list allows individuals to easily relate responses to a specific comments]                     |
| <b>How comment is/will be addressed:</b><br>[Where appropriate, reference has been made to relevant sections of the ESIA, including the commitment numbers, which discuss the issue or which have been amended in response to this issue] |

**Figure 4-1: Issue Response Summary Template**

Sections 4.4.1 to 4.4.16 include the issue summaries for all issues, and the full list of comments is provided in Appendix 1.

### 4.4.1 Issue Summary: Reinstatement

|  |
|--|
| <b>Description of Issue</b><br><p>Questions rose regarding if the Project will reinstate land after use to original condition it was emphasised that natural vegetation, biodiversity and water channels should be reinstated after construction as occurred during BTC/SCP.</p> <p>It has been requested that vegetation is studied prior to starting construction and protected plant species are transferred and preserved.</p>   |
| <b>Issue Drawn from Comments:</b><br>208 167 172 178 180 183 185 198 207 214 215 216   |
| <b>How comment is addressed:</b><br><p>Reinstatement is an important issue for the Project. This is addressed in Appendix D (the ESMMP) which contains the Monitoring plan for reinstatement, including reinstatement specifications and KPIs for habitat restoration. Reinstatement will be measured against adjacent undisturbed land to measure recovery and reinstate to near original condition. There are a number of commitments in the ESIA that address these concerns and ensure irrigation structure and function is maintained and returned to operational condition.</p> <p>The Project has currently undertaken baseline surveys to identify flora along the ROW (Chapter 10 of the ESIA). Pre-construction surveys of flora will be undertaken with the aim of identifying protected plant species. If endangered species are found we will develop site specific ecological management plans.</p> <p>SCPX has consulted with BTC/SCP operations to establish lessons learnt especially concerning reinstatement.</p> |



#### **4.4.2 Issue Summary: Security**

|   |
|---|
| <b>Description of Issue</b>   |
| It was expressed that an action plan should be developed to ensure security of the pipeline.  |
| <b>Issue Drawn from Comments:</b>   |
| 204   |
| <b>How comment is addressed:</b>  |
| Security considerations have been an integral part of decision making on the pipeline route and design. Those groups responsible for security of BTC/SCP will also include the security of SCPX into their daily roles. The Azerbaijan government will be responsible for the provision of security to the pipeline and day to day responsibility will remain with SCP co. During construction responsibility will be delegated to the construction contractor to employ security staff and develop action plans. |

#### **4.4.3 Issue Summary: Water Consumption and Irrigation**

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| <b>Description of Issue</b>  |
| Questioned if we will monitor water consumption during construction activities. It was recommended that during construction certain tunnels/crossings should be in place to ensure the integrity of the limited irrigation facilities, this is important as currently some of the underground irrigation infrastructure is obsolete and inadequate to meet requirements.   |
| <b>Issue Drawn from Comments:</b>  |
| 078 079 148 160 190 193 197 210  |
| <b>How comment is addressed:</b>   |
| Yes we will monitor water consumption during construction and try to reduce consumption where possible.<br><br>The Project is aware of the irrigation challenges faced by communities and will work with the Irrigation Union to reduce project impacts. The Construction Contractor is required to ensure that flow is maintained in irrigation channels during construction of crossing, or to provide alternative irrigation sources. Any irrigation channels that are disrupted must be re-instated immediately following construction.<br><br>Following reinstatement, landowners will be able to develop new, shallow, irrigation channels across the ROW in consultation with operations. |

#### **4.4.4 Issue Summary: Access to Land**

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|---|
| <b>Description of Issue</b>   |
| We have been asked to consider establishment of alternative routes as there is concerns regarding access to land parcels during construction.   |
| <b>Issue Drawn from Comments:</b>   |
| 171 092 177 203   |
| <b>How comment is addressed:</b>  |
| The Construction Contractor is required to ensure that landowners and users continue to have access to land which is dissected by the ROW. Alternative access routes will be established where possible to ensure land can be accessed when required. |

#### **4.4.5 Issue Summary: Cultural Heritage**

|   |
|---|
| <b>Description of Issue</b>   |
| The project was asked to take into consideration the possible impacts on cultural heritage and historic monuments.  |
| <b>Issue Drawn from Comments:</b>   |
| 219   |
| <b>How comment is addressed:</b>  |
| Cultural heritage considerations have been an integral part of the decision making process on the pipeline route and design (Chapter 10). Throughout the project design process detailed discussions have been held with the Ministry of Culture and Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography. There is a 5 phase strategy for archaeology (used during BTC) and a chance finds procedure in place. During construction archaeologists will be present on site in case of chance finds. |

#### **4.4.6 Issue Summary: Environmental Impacts**

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| <b>Description of Issue</b>  |
| Protection of the environment and sensitive habitats has been highlighted as important issues for many respondents. One comment requested that the Project consider mitigations to avoid erosion during construction in order to preserve the top soil.  |
| <b>Issue Drawn from Comments:</b>  |
| 204 197 180 183 207 214  |
| <b>How comment is addressed:</b>   |
| The ESIA has attempted to systematically and comprehensively examine all identified aspects of the Project with the potential to give rise to environmental or social impacts. Environmental impacts (including but not limited to those on soils, landscape, air quality, ambient noise, surface and groundwater, and ecology) have been assessed within the ESIA and a range of mitigation measures developed. Mitigation measures related to environmental impacts are defined in Chapter 10 of the ESIA (Sections 10.2–10.10).<br><br>The Project is aware that topsoils in certain areas are very thin and therefore more sensitive to erosion. The areas with a higher potential for erosion have been identified in the ESIA and ESSMP and specific erosion measures and controls are listed in the ESIA commitments and in Appendix E. |

#### **4.4.7 Issue Summary: Social Impacts**

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| <b>Description of Issue</b>   |
| One comment was concerned with how heavy vehicles working in the protection zone would not cause negative impacts to the local community.   |
| <b>Issue Drawn from Comments:</b>   |
| 068   |
| <b>How comment is addressed:</b>  |
| Project vehicles will follow designated routes that have been specified so to reduce the impacts on local communities as far as possible. A number of mitigations are in place concerning dust, noise, vibration, traffic management and consultation with local communities in order to reduce the level of impact to local communities. The construction of the pipeline means that specific local impacts are temporary in nature and of short duration as the construction of the pipeline moves forward. |

#### **4.4.8 Issue Summary: Dust and Traffic Impacts**

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| <p><b>Description of Issue</b></p> <p>Concerns were raised on traffic levels during construction, suggestions were made to enforce speed limits and use alternative roads.</p> <p>The Project has been asked to undertake appropriate measure to prevent an increase in dust during the construction phase and to reduce it reaching dwellings through traffic management and spraying water upon road surfaces</p>   |
| <p><b>Issue Drawn from Comments:</b></p> <p>189 181 211 212</p>   |
| <p><b>How comment is addressed:</b></p> <p>A transport management plan will be implemented by the Contractor to reduce where possible the amount of traffic, safety risks and ensure the use of appropriate routes. Construction traffic will be restricted to set speed limits and to driving in daylight hours. Construction vehicles will also be monitored through GPS.</p> <p>Dust suppression measures will be carried out in accordance with the ESIA such as damping down of roads, and monitoring to mitigate impacts as much as possible. A grievance process will be in place during the Project for communities to use if they have concerns.</p> |

#### **4.4.9 Issue Summary: Community Investment Programme**

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| <p><b>Description of Issue</b></p> <p>There were many suggestions for possible Community Investment Projects for the PAC's and especially for those who did not receive compensation. Suggestions included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and upgrading of access roads and water crossings</li> <li>• Farm development programmes including a community crop storage shed</li> <li>• Improved utility infrastructure</li> <li>• Community infrastructure: Bakery, community house, day care and nursery facilities</li> <li>• Minaret for a local Mosque</li> </ul> <p>One comment suggested that projects undertaken by NGOs should increase with the financial support of the Project.</p> |
| <p><b>Issue Drawn from Comments:</b></p> <p>073 142 143 144 146 147 150 151 152 153 154 155 158 159 163 165 196 220 224 225 226 227 228 229 230</p>  |
| <p><b>How comment is addressed:</b></p> <p>The Project thanks respondents for their suggestions. BP is currently pursuing a programme of community investment and development initiatives for the future. These suggestions have been passed to the BP regional Social team who are implementing the Community investment initiative. The SCPX Project confirms its participation in the programme in the ESIA.</p>  |

#### **4.4.10 Issue Summary: Consultation and Engagement**

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| <p><b>Description of Issue</b></p> <p>One comment requested that the Project consult with members of the public through regular meetings and debates, to ensure they are updated on Project progress.</p> <p>It has been communicated that there is the desire for prompt attention and answers to complaints once lodged by project affected personnel.</p> |
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**Issue Drawn from Comments:**

166 174

**How comment is addressed:**

Public disclosure of the draft ESIA was undertaken between January and April 2013. The ESIA, including a non-technical summary and community leaflet (summarising the ESIA and the results), has been published and made available for comment to the public. Further public consultations will take place throughout the construction phase and educational workshops delivered to inform communities on Project progress.

The Project has a grievance procedure in line with the current operations procedures; this outlines the requirement and actions that need to be undertaken once a complaint has been received. Complaints will be responded to and dealt with in a timely manner.

#### **4.4.11 Issue Summary: Local Employment – Job Opportunities**

**Description of Issue**

The majority of comments received from PACs concerned the provision of local employment opportunities for unskilled and skilled workers, and the use of local machinery. There is a high level of unemployment in communities surrounding the proposed SCPX pipeline and temporary facilities, local people have requested that job opportunities on the SCPX Project be made available to these communities.

One resident queried if the Project would develop and implement employment targets and specifications.

**Issue Drawn from Comments:**

149 156 161 169 173 179 182 186 191 192 194 195 209 217

**How comment is addressed:**

The Project has identified Project-affected communities (PACs), which are those communities defined in the ESIA Section 9.4. Several commitments within the ESIA relate to the provision of local employment opportunities.

Unskilled labour will be preferentially recruited from Project Affected Communities (28-02), the Project will agree targets for local recruitment from PACs with the Contractor (28-04), and the Project will give priority to people from the construction camp PACs for employment opportunities within the camp (e.g. cook, housekeeper etc.), where suitably qualified (28-23).

The majority of employment available will be temporary in nature and predominantly during the construction phase of the Project.

The SCPX ESIA has committed to the implementation of recruitment procedures which will be transparent, public and non-discriminatory and open with respect to ethnicity, religion, sexuality, disability or gender (28-06). Clear job descriptions will be provided in advance of recruitment and will explain the skills required for each post (28-07).

Job vacancies will be advertised in the PACs through appropriate and accessible media (consistent with employment targets) (28-17). For example, advertisements for unskilled workers are likely to be placed in local communities using newspapers or other accessible means, for semi-skilled and skilled workers these jobs will also be advertised more widely including via newspapers and the internet. Applications for employment will only be considered if submitted via the official application procedure (28-03). The workers selection process will begin in each Project location in advance of construction works commencing. Specific dates for the start of the recruitment process will be developed by the Construction Contractor working with the Project. These measures are described in the ESIA and further information provided Appendix D, ESMMP.

The Project is unable to comment on specific requests for employment at this time, and although priority will be given to residents of PACs for certain positions, this does not preclude applications from members of other communities.

#### **4.4.12 Issue Summary: Infrastructure**

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| <p><b>Description of Issue:</b></p> <p>Comments relating to infrastructure were obtained through feedback forms; many were concerned with the impacts the Project would have on existing infrastructure and queried if repairs would occur if damaged by the Project, specifically to road repairs, water crosses and irrigation channels.</p> <p>Several comments regarded the requirement for mitigations to reduce impacts during construction, especially impacts on river crossings, ditches, irrigation canals and traffic.</p>  |
| <p><b>Issue Drawn from Comments:</b></p> <p>065 177 184 188 202 222 213</p>  |
| <p><b>How comment is addressed:</b></p> <p>The Construction Contractor will prepare a Method Statement that includes measures to seek to protect the integrity of the third-party services (35-01) and to repair any damage to third-party services promptly in consultation with, or by the service operator (35-02). If construction is planned to affect third party assets pre-entry agreements including reinstatement requirements will be agreed prior to work affecting third party assets commencing (35-09) and any planned diversion of services will be communicated to local authorities and affected communities at least 72 hours in advance of the works (35-03). Additional text has been added to the description of reinstatement in Section 5.7.3 regarding existing roads, services and other facilities, which will be restored to a condition at least as good as their pre-construction condition.</p> |

#### **4.4.13 Issue Summary: Land and Livelihoods – Damage to land**

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| <p><b>Description of Issue:</b></p> <p>Several comments were concerned with damage the Project could cause to the landscape to which livelihoods are dependant, specifically the effects upon fish farms.</p>  |
| <p><b>Issue Drawn from Comments:</b></p> <p>200 205</p>  |
| <p><b>How comment is addressed:</b></p> <p>Impacts of Land Acquisition on Land based livelihoods has been reviewed and secondary impacts on livelihoods and corresponding mitigations from: Soil compaction; Soil erosion and sediment run-off following removal of vegetation and/or disturbance of ground; Loss of soil structure, fertility and seed bank; Flooding caused by impeded river or ground surface flows and Dust generation, particularly from vehicle movements, storage of excavated materials and operation of concrete batching plant, have been added for completeness. Impacts to irrigation channels and secondary impacts on crops have also been included in Chapter 10.</p> |

#### **4.4.14 Issue Summary: Land and Livelihoods – Compensation**

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| <p><b>Description of Issue:</b></p> <p>A number of questions related generically to the provision of land compensation with recommendations for compensation to be based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market rates</li> <li>• The mean value of crops in the district</li> </ul> |
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|  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher compensation for seasonal goods</li> <li>• Taking into account welfare, livelihood and productivity of the soil</li> </ul> <p>One comment received was concerned with ensuring compensation and land acquisition is an open process involving local authorities and based upon international standards.</p>  |
| <p><b>Issue Drawn from Comments:</b></p> <p>066 089 162 175 176 187199 205 218</p>   |
| <p><b>How comment is addressed:</b></p> <p>The SCPX Project land acquisition and compensation process is currently being developed and will be documented and publicised in 2013. Land acquisition will be carried out in compliance with Azerbaijan law and the Host Government Agreement between the Government of Azerbaijan and SCP Co., and will be guided by international requirements (specifically those of the International Finance Corporation).</p> <p>Agricultural land and crop prices will be based on market values based on a study carried out by specialists in each area where the SCPX Project will be constructed. Land and crop prices are described in the Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation (GLAC), which will be provided to every landowner at the start of the acquisition process.</p> <p>The SCPX Project will purchase land from the registered legal owner of the land, which may include private, communal or state-owned land. The Project will work with landowners in the Project-affected areas to assist with registration of land. Communal land will be compensated using the same rules as private land. Individuals with a registered use right on state or municipal land will not be compensated for land but will be compensated for crops if applicable.</p> <p>The Project has implemented a Grievance Procedure and will seek to resolve any grievances related to the Project (including land acquisition) through an amicable settlement in the first instance, rather than through the judicial system. This grievance procedure remains optional, at the discretion of the complainant, and will not prevent complainants from exercising their rights under Azerbaijan law, including by applying to a Court of Law at any stage.</p> |

#### **4.4.15 Issue Summary: General Feedback**

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| <p><b>Description of Issue:</b></p> <p>These comments expressed support for the Project and the extra income the Project will bring. Comments referred to the benefits BTC had on the local community and the subsequent high expectations for SCPX. It was also noted that SCP was safely constructed and is operating with no adverse impacts therefore, they are happy for the Project to occur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was noted that attendees from Gapanli village, Shamkir district expressed the Project should consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Protected plant species in the reinstatement plan</li> <li>○ Employment of an unskilled workforce</li> <li>○ Reinstatement of original road condition upon the completion of construction</li> <li>○ Restoration of damaged irrigation canals</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Issue Drawn from Comments:</b></p> <p>076 090 141 164 157 170</p>  |
| <p><b>How comment is addressed:</b></p> <p>The Project thanks respondents for their expressions of support for the Project. Appendix D of the ESIA has a number of management plans with mitigations included which addresses the points raised by the attendees at the meeting.</p>   |

#### **4.4.16 Issue Summary: Existing BTC and SCP Operations**

**Description of Issue:**

A number of comments received were related to the existing BTC and SCP operations, issues were generally related to:

- Restricted access to land parcels
- Irrigations issues
- Unsuccessful reinstatement
- The use of heavy machinery upon their land
- Compensation disputes

**Issue Drawn from Comments:**

067 069 070 071 075 083 084 091 092 093 153 223

**How comment is addressed:**

These queries were raised at the SCPX ESIA disclosure phase public meetings and through feedback forms. Individuals were asked that as the focus of the disclosure phase public meetings was to discuss the SCPX Project, they should submit their comments on the existing operations via the current grievance mechanisms. The existing operations Community Liaison Officer was present at all the meetings and could be approached to log any complaints relating to the BTC and SCP pipelines. Issues received via feedback forms have been forwarded on to existing operations Community Liaison Officers to address.



# Appendix 1: List of Comments Received from PACs

**Table 4-4: Draft ESIA Comments– Project Affected Communities**

| Comment   | ID  | PAC Affiliation        | Format      |
|---|-----|------------------------|-------------|
| The Project should consider: river crossings, ditches, irrigation canals and the traffic of heavy duty vehicles.  | 065 | Sigirli village        | PM Kurdamir |
| Compensation should be higher for seasonal goods, as the land in the district is weak and many leave the land to fallow for 1 year after the harvest. The prices they receive depend on the type of crops cultivated but many plants are seasonal or have intervals affecting compensation. | 066 | Sigirli village        | PM Kurdamir |
| Some people have been compensated differently previously for the same crops, will this happen again?  | 067 | Chohrali village       | PM Kurdamir |
| How will heavy vehicles working in the protection zone not cause negative impacts to the local community?   | 068 | Chohrali village       | PM Kurdamir |
| There are regulations for agricultural machinery not to exceed 10 tonnes (crossing of pipelines) and landowners are not happy with the weight restrictions imposed as they cannot access their land. If they use the same type of machinery as the Project why is theirs not allowed?       | 069 | Chohrali village       | PM Kurdamir |
| When he invites a tractor to his land to build a ditch the local authority stops work. He has complained to the local authorities in writing.   | 070 | Kurdamir District      | PM Kurdamir |
| He cannot irrigate his land plot properly due to not being allowed to construct an irrigation channel across the operational pipelines.   | 071 | Kurdamir District      | PM Kurdamir |
| Those not directly affected by the Project should also benefit, those who do not get compensation should be involved in social projects.eg. Bakery.   | 073 | Garabork village       | PM Kurdamir |
| He lives within 20m of the pipeline and has to rely on himself for security.  | 075 | Kurdamir District      | PM Kurdamir |
| Thanks BP as his village has benefited under BTC/SCP with improved roads and infrastructure   | 076 | Karrar Village         | PM Kurdamir |
| An issue irrigating his land as no access to water and it is impossible to irrigate the land as no access for machinery.  | 078 | Rovshan village        | PM Yevlakh  |
| Some of the underground irrigation infrastructure is obsolete and inadequate to meet expectations. The Project needs to ensure access to machinery or pay people to do it by hand.  | 079 | Rovshan village        | PM Yevlakh  |
| During BTC/SCP he was not compensated correctly as his land plot was not registered properly.   | 083 | Ashagi Garkhun village | PM Yevlakh  |
| During BTC/SCP asked by the construction contractor's representatives to clear the land for them to use. Will this happen again?  | 084 | Ashagi Garkhun village | PM Yevlakh  |
| His land parcel was subject to soil sampling from two places (Note: These were bore holes for the SCPX Geotech Survey). The land team originally told   | 089 | Girili Village         | PM Agstafa  |

| Comment   | ID  | PAC Affiliation                       | Format     |
|---|-----|---------------------------------------|------------|
| him that his land parcel was owned by the municipality and not by him. He explained that the size of his land plot was decreased. Therefore he received smaller compensation than he should have. He enquired how appropriate and fair this is.   |     |                                       |            |
| Grateful for the extra income the pipeline brings.  | 090 | Girili Village                        | PM Agstafa |
| He has not been compensated from BTC/SCP even though his land is close to the pipeline and he has complained, has been to court.  | 091 | Poylu Village                         | PM Agstafa |
| Issues accessing his land parcel.   | 092 | Poylu Village                         | PM Agstafa |
| Land parcels from BTC are still in a poor condition as they were not reinstated properly; promises were made but not kept.  | 093 | Ashagi Kasamanli Village              | PM Agstafa |
| I support the ESIA for SCPX. The level of importance of the South Caucasus Pipeline for the present and future of the Azerbaijani people is clear to everyone, including me. I like the protected plant species reinstatement plan prior to starting construction, employment of an unskilled workforce, reinstatement of original road condition upon the completion of construction, and rehabilitation of damaged irrigation canals. | 141 | Gapanli village, Shamkir district     | FF         |
| I suggest you undertake major repairs of the asphalt road from the village to Shamkir station (6.5km long).   | 142 | Gapanli village, Shamkir district     | FF         |
| I suggest you repair the internal Gapanli village roads.  | 143 | Gapanli village, Shamkir district     | FF         |
| I suggest repairs to the roads with aggregates and boulder stone.   | 144 | Gapanli village, Shamkir district     | FF         |
| My suggestions are:<br><br>Reinstate water crosses, roads, bridges and removed topsoil during excavation<br>"South Caucasus Pipeline Company"; to employ the local workforce when needed<br>BP to carry out the laying of asphalt on Gapanli-Shamkir station road for a length of 8 km, as this is the most important social issue of the village.  | 145 | Gapanli village, Shamkir district     | FF         |
| I would like a water crossing in the area.  | 146 | Atakishili village, Kurdamir district | FF         |
| I would like a vehicle crossing in the area.  | 147 | Atakishili village, Kurdamir district | FF         |
| I want to see melioration measures taken in order to remove ground waters to improve soil for cultivation.  | 148 | Karrar village, Kurdamir district     | FF         |
| Preference should be given to locals for employment during construction activities.   | 149 | Karrar village, Kurdamir district     | FF         |
| Roads and water crosses subject to the pipeline route should be improved to a condition that meets up-to-date requirements.   | 150 | Karrar village, Kurdamir district     | FF         |
| Projects implemented by non-governmental organizations and funded by BP and its partners should be increased.   | 151 | Karrar village, Kurdamir district     | FF         |
| Undertake local farm development programs with the locals along the pipeline route who did not receive compensation.  | 152 | Karrar village, Kurdamir district     | FF         |

| Comment  | ID  | PAC Affiliation                      | Format |
|--|-----|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline and Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum gas line operated by BP is routed through our village. 20 family heads received good compensation on account of these pipelines and made own business. BP implemented about 14 projects in Karrar community. Implementation of these projects was of great benefit for the members of the community.   | 153 | Karrar village, Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| I would like to suggest BP fund a farm product storage facility in our village so we can store our products. Once this project is implemented, loss of farm products will be minimized.  | 154 | Karrar village, Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| Two gas lines will go through our village and they will heat Europe. But our village has still no gas. BP, preferably to help with laying gas line to our village.   | 155 | Karrar village, Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| Preference should be given to employ locals for pipeline project.  | 156 | Karrar village, Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| The current pipelines go through my land. I received good compensation. I'd like to get more compensation.   | 157 | Karrar village, Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| Please assist with repair of the internal village roads.   | 158 | Karrar village, Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| I am very thankful to BP. Karrar community mosque has no minaret. Help us in construction of a minaret, if possible.   | 159 | Karrar village, Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| During constructing you should excavate drainage trenches adjacent to the pipeline to avoid ground waters rising over the surface.   | 160 | Karrar village, Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| Preferably, workforce for construction to be selected from our village and agree the selection with local communities.   | 161 | Karrar village, Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| Suggests when assessing land parcels, compensation is based on the mean value of all the plants over Kurdamir and not just the individually cultivated plants.   | 162 | Karrar village, Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| To ensure that all the community benefits from the pipeline project, and not only the landowners and lenders, new projects should be implemented in the community.   | 163 | Karrar village, Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| South Caucasus Pipeline Expansion project proved once more that Azerbaijan is a leader country in the South Caucasus region. Every new project serves for welfare and happy future of our people. SCPX routes through our district and this brings great hope to inhabitants of Chohranli village. A good asphalt road was laid in our village on construction of BTC pipeline; we have expectations for SCPX as well. | 164 | Chohranli village, Kurdamir district | FF     |
| We wish for help from management of SCPX to bring water via pipeline to our village. Such a good deed may lead to increased reputation and respect of international and local companies in the public.   | 165 | Chohranli village, Kurdamir district | FF     |
| There should be regular meetings, debates with residents of the villages that are on the route of SCPX. To ensure the residents of SCPX understand the importance and benefits etc.  | 166 | Chohranli village, Kurdamir district | FF     |
| Need to ensure correct reinstatement of land once pipeline construction is complete.   | 167 | Chohranli village, Kurdamir district | FF     |
| Need to ensure that construction of pipeline doesn't cause difficulties in daily activities of the people residing in that area.   | 168 | Chohranli village, Kurdamir district | FF     |

| Comment   | ID  | PAC Affiliation                      | Format |
|---|-----|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Need to ensure employment of skilled and professional people.   | 169 | Chohranli village, Kurdamir district | FF     |
| A long time has passed since commissioning of SCP. No harm to the environment has been caused during this period. Up to now no landowner has suffered any loss due to pipeline routed through his/her land parcel. Expansion of the pipeline has no adverse impact. Therefore, we are willing that this project is implemented soon and welcoming it. | 170 | Chohranli village, Kurdamir district | FF     |
| Crossings to grasslands for cattle should be considered when undertaking excavation works.  | 171 | Garabulag sett., Kurdamir district   | FF     |
| Natural vegetation cover and biodiversity should be reinstated after construction is complete as in construction of BTC/SCP.  | 172 | Garabulag sett., Kurdamir district   | FF     |
| Ensure employment of residents of the villages and settlements through which the pipeline is routed and ensure transparency of this process.  | 173 | Garabulag sett., Kurdamir district   | FF     |
| Prompt attention and answers needed to inquiries, replies and reviewing of complaints.  | 174 | Garabulag sett., Kurdamir district   | FF     |
| Ensure transparency of land use compensations tariffs and ensure based upon international standards.  | 175 | Garabulag sett., Kurdamir district   | FF     |
| Take into consideration welfare, common state, employment and productivity of soil in the process of compensation.  | 176 | Garabulag sett., Kurdamir district   | FF     |
| Consider access to land parcels during construction   | 177 | Garabulag sett., Kurdamir district   | FF     |
| Will you reimburse vegetation cover after construction and re-excavate water channels?  | 178 | Garabulag sett., Kurdamir district   | FF     |
| Will locals be employed for construction?   | 179 | Garabulag sett., Kurdamir district   | FF     |
| Local flora and fauna and nesting time of wild birds to be considered.  | 180 | Garabulag sett., Kurdamir district   | FF     |
| Speed limit of vehicles should be applied to prevent dust from construction machinery and trucks and water to be sprinkled onto used roads.   | 181 | Garabulag sett., Kurdamir district   | FF     |
| Will you make use of opportunities to use machinery owned by locals?  | 182 | Garabulag sett., Kurdamir district   | FF     |
| Will topsoil be protected during construction in the area?  | 183 | Garabulag sett., Kurdamir district   | FF     |
| Pay attention to repair of roads.   | 184 | Garabulag sett., Kurdamir district   | FF     |
| Vegetation should be reimbursed via seeding after construction is complete.   | 185 | Garabulag sett., Kurdamir district   | FF     |
| Will residents of the villages from the areas on the route of construction be employed?   | 186 | Garabulag sett., Kurdamir district   | FF     |
| Compensation should be provided for land and the process should be transparent without local authority's involvement and based on international standards.  | 187 | Garabulag sett., Kurdamir district   | FF     |

| Comment  | ID  | PAC Affiliation                       | Format |
|--|-----|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Roads damaged during construction should be timely remediated.   | 188 | Garabulag sett.,<br>Kurdamir district | FF     |
| Speed limit for vehicles should be applied for construction machinery and trucks, road surfaces should be levelled and water sprinkled onto used roads                             | 189 | Garabulag sett.,<br>Kurdamir district | FF     |
| Ensure irrigation and drainage systems are still operational by remediating damaged irrigation systems to original condition.  | 190 | Garabulag sett.,<br>Kurdamir district | FF     |
| Employ residents from villages and settlements on the route of the pipeline.   | 191 | Garabulag sett.,<br>Kurdamir district | FF     |
| Employment of full workforce from the areas on the route of the pipeline is highly appreciated.  | 192 | Karrar sett.,<br>Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| Will you monitor water consumption during construction activities?   | 193 | Karrar sett.,<br>Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| Will there be requirements developed and implemented regarding employment and infrastructure?  | 194 | Karrar sett.,<br>Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| There should be appropriate employment of residents of the dwellings along the pipeline  | 195 | Karrar sett.,<br>Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| Implementation of various development projects (incl. schools, hospitals, public establishments, etc.) should be considered necessary.   | 196 | Karrar sett.,<br>Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| Protection of ditches and drainage networks, including environmental protection is required.   | 197 | Karrar sett.,<br>Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| Some species of plants are protected will you avoid loss of these plants by transferring these plants to other areas?  | 198 | Karrar sett.,<br>Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| I suggest payment of compensation to landowners whose land is under cultivation.   | 199 | Karrar sett.,<br>Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| Not disturbing the landscape is important and necessary.   | 200 | Karrar sett.,<br>Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| Action plans have to be developed to ensure security of the pipeline.  | 201 | Karrar sett.,<br>Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| Pipeline may go adjacent to some dwellings. Here, regular repairs of the roads have to be implemented to maintain roads.   | 202 | Karrar sett.,<br>Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| Access-egress to some areas can become limited. Alternative roads must be available at all times for any natural or emergency cases.   | 203 | Karrar sett.,<br>Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| Actions have to be taken to eliminate problems during construction work.   | 204 | Karrar sett.,<br>Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| There are some areas where lakes were made for fish farming. Some damage may be caused to these farms and compensation should be considered necessary to compensate losses caused. | 205 | Karrar sett.,<br>Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| Will you install disposal facilities?  | 206 | Karrar sett.,<br>Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| What actions will you take to protect ecology along the pipeline?  | 207 | Karrar sett.,<br>Kurdamir district    | FF     |
| Will you reinstate land to original condition?   | 208 | Karrar sett.,                         | FF     |

| Comment   | ID  | PAC Affiliation                            | Format |
|---|-----|--|--------|
|   |     | Kurdamir district                          |        |
| An issue for us is employment of locals residing in the adjacent area to the pipeline   | 209 | Karrar sett,<br>Kurdamir district          | FF     |
| There might be some areas with higher ground waters. Then it is necessary to use certain tunnels/crossings to ensure construction of pipeline avoids the removal of irrigation facilities.  | 210 | Karrar sett,<br>Kurdamir district          | FF     |
| I suggest you determine a speed limit for the vehicles and use alternative roads.   | 211 | Karrar sett,<br>Kurdamir district          | FF     |
| It is clear that dust will be generated in the construction area. Appropriate measure must be taken to prevent dust reaching any dwelling.  | 212 | Karrar sett,<br>Kurdamir district          | FF     |
| It is possible that some irrigation and drainage systems may get damaged. Then it is necessary to ensure reinstatement of damaged sections.   | 213 | Karrar sett,<br>Kurdamir district          | FF     |
| Some erosion may take place in the construction area. Causes for erosion must be eliminated to avoid this as it is necessary to preserve top soil.  | 214 | Karrar sett,<br>Kurdamir district          | FF     |
| Vegetation in the area should be studied prior to starting the construction works. Once the studies are fully finished, the protected plant species should be transferred and preserved.  | 215 | Karrar sett,<br>Kurdamir district          | FF     |
| Ensure full reimbursement of soil and vegetation cover to original condition when SCPX is complete as it was for BTC and SCP projects.  | 216 | Karrar sett,<br>Kurdamir district          | FF     |
| Make use of local workforce resources in the process of construction.   | 217 | Karrar sett,<br>Kurdamir district          | FF     |
| Pay compensation to landowners and lenders with consideration to local condition and market prices.   | 218 | Karrar sett,<br>Kurdamir district          | FF     |
| Take into consideration possible impacts on cultural heritage and historic monuments.   | 219 | Karrar sett,<br>Kurdamir district          | FF     |
| Will you implement infrastructure projects in local communities?  | 220 | Karrar sett,<br>Kurdamir district          | FF     |
| Review and simplify requirements for crossing the pipeline along the route of the project.  | 221 | Karrar sett,<br>Kurdamir district          | FF     |
| Excavation of a 1300 meter long ditch/channel is required   | 222 | Garaberk village,<br>Ujar district         | FF     |
| Difficulties reaching land parcels outside of the village. Grading and laying gravel cover on the road from the Garaberk community mosque leading to the outside land parcels along the route of Export Oil Pipeline is required. | 223 | Garaberk village,<br>Ujar district         | FF     |
| Potable water problems in the community need to be resolved   | 224 | Mulkulu village,<br>Tovuz district         | FF     |
| Construction of community house in the village is required  | 225 | Ashaghi Mulkulu<br>village, Tovuz district | FF     |
| Construction of day care and nursery in the village is required   | 226 | Ashaghi Mulkulu<br>village, Tovuz district | FF     |
| Potable water problems need to be resolved  | 227 | Ashaghi Mulkulu<br>village, Tovuz district | FF     |

| Comment   | ID  | PAC Affiliation                 | Format |
|---|-----|---------------------------------|--------|
| A crossing is required under the road to clean ground waters from the pomegranate garden on the right side of Ujar-Zardab highway. Excavation of a ditch (200 - 1000 meter long) is needed. | 228 | Garaberk village, Ujar district | FF     |
| Replacement is needed of 44 electrical posts and cables which run North along SCP. The line is being used however it is in a poor state.  | 229 | Garaberk village, Ujar district | FF     |
| FF = Feedback Form; PM = Public Meeting   |     |                                 |        |





## Appendix C3 ESIA Amendments Register



## **APPENDIX C3 ESIA AMENDMENTS REGISTER**



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is a register of the amendments made during the ESIA disclosure period leading to the production of the final ESIA for submission to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) for review and approval.

Amendments have been made to this document to account for:

- The Project responses to stakeholder comments as described in Appendix C2
- Updating references to the public disclosure process which has now been completed
- Minor modifications to the Project design
- Clarifications to aid interpretation of the document
- Correction of erratum.

These amendments are included in the following tables:

- Table 1: Responses to Stakeholder Comments and Updates Due to Completion of Disclosure
- Table 2: Updates, Additional Information and Clarifications
- Table 3: Modifications on Typographic Errors and Inconsistencies.

Where an amendment has been noted against a commitment in Appendix E, although not specifically referenced in the table, this change has been made to the commitment in all other locations within the ESIA e.g. Chapter 5, 10, 12 and Appendix D. The ESIA Section Reference column in the tables below reflects the section and table referencing in the final report and should be used for cross-referencing.

**Table 1: Responses to Stakeholder Comments and Updates Due to Completion of Disclosure**

| Responses to Stakeholder Comments and Updates Due to Completion of Disclosure |          |                             |  |
|---|----------|-----------------------------|--|
| Chapter   | Section  | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description  |
| 1   | 1.6      | Table 1.1                   | Text has been added to reflect the additional Appendix C1, C2 and C3 added to Table 1.1: Structure of the ESIA   |
| 2   |          | Table 2.1 2.2               | The glossary has been reviewed and additional definitions to explain the type of road condition. Table 2-1 and 2-2 have been included to provide the local Azerbaijani names for species where possible, as a result of stakeholder comments |
| 3   | 3.15     |                             | New section included on lessons learned from previous projects   |
| 4   | 4.3.2    |                             | The text has been amended to give more detail on assessment of alternative concept options and an additional Figure (4.1) has been inserted to show the environmental and social scoring matrix, in response to stakeholder comments         |
| 4   | 4.3.2.1  |                             | The text has been amended to provide further detail on the Environmental and Social assessment of the concept options for the SCPX Project   |
| 4   | 4.7.2    | Table 4.7                   | A new table has been inserted that shows a comparative assessment of temporary facility areas against different criteria in response to stakeholder comments   |
| 4   | 4.7.2    | Figure 4.12                 | The figure has been updated to give better clarity on section breaks and the preferred temporary facility areas  |
| 4   | 4.7.3    | Figures 4.13 to 4.16        | Additional figures have been added to this chapter to show in more detail the preferred temporary facility options including rail spur upgrades in the context of the local area and the other alternative options                           |
| 4   | 4.7.3    |                             | The text has been amended to give further details on why a particular camp and pipe storage option was selected in response to stakeholder comments  |
| 4   | 4.7.2    |                             | Updated with further information on comparative assessment of alternative camp and pipe storage options  |
| 5   | 5.2      | Figure 5.2                  | A new figure and text has been inserted to explain concept selection and the starting point at SCP KP57 by explaining pipeline hydraulic losses over distance.   |
| 5   | 5.10.7.1 |                             | The text has been updated to clarify Operational waste   |

| Responses to Stakeholder Comments and Updates Due to Completion of Disclosure |              |                             |  |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Chapter   | Section      | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description  |
| 5   | 5.10.7.2     |                             | The text has been updated with additional detail to clarify the assumptions used for greenhouse gas emission calculations  |
| 5   | 5.4.2        |                             | The text has been updated to include statement to clarify in regions of high water table, the pipe will be concrete weight coated to prevent flotation and no detectable current at the surface, as a response to stakeholder comments |
| 5   | 5.4.6        |                             | Updated to explain additional measure against corrosivity in response to stakeholder comments  |
| 5   | 5.4.9        |                             | The text in this section has been updated to clarify the power requirements and temporary fuel storage at the pigging station site and use of a temporary generator  |
| 5   | 5.5.3.2      | Figure 5.6                  | A new figure has been included of an indicative camp layout  |
| 5   | 5.4          |                             | A new paragraph has been inserted to section 5.4.7 and 5.4.10 clarify how the pipeline is designed to withstand earthquakes  |
| 6   | 6.2.3        |                             | The text has been updated to give further clarification to the Host Government Agreement and National legislation as described in detail in Appendix C2  |
| 6   | 6.5.1        |                             | This chapter has been amended on national legislation as described in detail in Appendix C2  |
| 7   | All sections |                             | The spelling of the word 'Karayazi' has been renamed to Garayazi   |
| 7   | 7.7.2.7      |                             | The text has been updated text to clarify the National Strategy and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Azerbaijan and priorities were considered as part of the ESIA                                   |
| 7   | 7.7.4        | Table 7-27                  | This section has been updated with information on protected areas and the distance from protected areas to the pipeline and nearest temporary facility area  |
| 7   | 7.7.5        | Figure 7-26                 | A new section has been added to describe the Forest Fund lands in the vicinity of the proposed SCPX pipeline route   |



| Responses to Stakeholder Comments and Updates Due to Completion of Disclosure |          |                             |   |
|---|----------|-----------------------------|---|
| Chapter   | Section  | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description   |
| 7   | 7.7.6.10 |                             | A new section has been added to described the trends in vegetation growth adjacent to BTC/SCP Right of Way (ROW)  |
| 7   | 7.7.9.2  |                             | Text has been inserted to describe bird migration   |
| 7   | 7.7.9.3  | Table 7.45                  | The Notable Mammals Potentially Occurring along the Proposed Pipeline Route table has been updated  |
| 7   | 7.7.9.6  | Table 7.48                  | A new table "Species Presence/Absence for Each of the Watercourses Surveyed during 2011" has been included  |
| 7   | 7.7.10.6 |                             | The information on protected areas (including the Barda, Korchay and Shamkir State Nature Sanctuaries) has been updated   |
| 7   | 7.8.3.3  |                             | The section has been updated with additional information on soil-atmosphere temperatures  |
| 7   | 7.8.5.2  |                             | The section has been updated to describe information on predicted future climate and how this has influenced the  |
| 7   | 7.8.9    |                             | The section has been updated with more recent information on climate change   |
| 9   |          |                             | Chapter 9 has been revised to reflect that public disclosure of the ESIA has now occurred   |
| 10  | 10.1     |                             | The text has been updated to clarify that to avoid repetition, where a mitigation measure relates to a number of different impacts in Sections 10.3 to 10.16 and has been discussed previously in the chapter, it is included in other relevant impact assessment tables which follow, but not repeated in the explanatory text. This explanation is in response to stakeholder comment described in more detail in Appendix C2 |
| 10  | 10.10    |                             | The text has been updated with new potential impacts and corresponding mitigations and residual impacts in relation to the additional temporary facilities in Section 10.10.3.  |
| 10  | 10.10    |                             | The text has been updated in Section 10.10.4 and 10.10.5 to amend an error relating to a structure at Samukh Camp Option 3. It was not a Pir, but a memorial with a water fountain that was being built.  |

| Responses to Stakeholder Comments and Updates Due to Completion of Disclosure |           |                             |  |
|---|-----------|-----------------------------|--|
| Chapter   | Section   | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description  |
| 10  | 10.10     |                             | The text has been updated in Section 10.10.4 and 10.10.5 to amend an error relating to a structure at Samukh Camp Option 3. It was not a Pir, but a memorial with a water fountain that was being built.   |
| 10  | 10.1.5    |                             | The text has been updated to remove the statement concerning temporary facilities as a result of updates post disclosure of the ESIA   |
| 10  | 10.12     |                             | The text has been updated with new potential impacts and corresponding mitigations and residual impacts in relation to the additional temporary facilities in Sections 10.12.3, 10.12.4 and 10.12.5  |
| 10  | 10.13     |                             | The text has been updated in Sections 10.13.3, 10.13.4 and 10.13.5, with the amended footprint of the block valve, new potential impacts and corresponding mitigations as a result of the additional temporary facilities identified. The Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework commitments and text has been updated. This section has been revised in response to stakeholder comments described in more detail in Appendix C2 |
| 10  | 10.15.3   | Table 10-32                 | The text and table 10-32 has been updated with new potential impacts and corresponding mitigations in relation to the additional temporary facilities in Sections 10.15.3.   |
| 10  | 10.15.3.1 |                             | The text has been updated to give examples of site-specific infrastructure such as water pipes and overhead electrical transmission lines.   |
| 10  | 10.15.3.1 |                             | The text has been updated to give examples of site specific temporary access road upgrades required at the camps   |
| 10  | 10.16.3.1 |                             | The text has been amended to clarify that pipe storage areas that are not located adjacent to the rail spur and offloading area.   |
| 10  | 10.16     | Table 10.34                 | The text in section 10.16.2, 10.16.3 and 10.16.4 has been updated with new potential impacts and corresponding mitigations and a new commitment in relation to the additional temporary facilities.  |
| 10  | 10.3      | Table 10.3                  | The text has been updated with new potential impacts and corresponding mitigations and residual impacts in relation to the additional infrastructure and temporary facilities in Sections 10.3.2, 10.3.3 and 10.3.4  |
| 10  | 10.4      | Table 10.6                  | The text has been updated with new potential impacts and corresponding mitigations and residual impacts in relation to the additional infrastructure and temporary facilities in Sections 10.4.2, 10.4.3 and 10.4.5  |
| 10  | 10.5      | Table 10.8                  | The text has been updated with new potential impacts and corresponding mitigations and residual impacts in relation to the additional infrastructure and temporary facilities in Sections 10.5.2 and 10.5.3  |

| Responses to Stakeholder Comments and Updates Due to Completion of Disclosure |              |                             |   |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Chapter   | Section      | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description   |
| 10  | 10.6         | Table 10.10                 | The text has been updated with new potential impacts and corresponding mitigations and residual impacts in relation to the additional infrastructure and temporary facilities in Section 10.6.3   |
| 10  | 10.7         | Table 10.13                 | The text has been updated with new potential impacts (e.g. Migration) and corresponding mitigations and residual impacts in relation to the additional infrastructure and temporary facilities in Section 10.7.2, 10.7.3, 10.7.4 and 10.7.5   |
| 10  | 10.7.2       |                             | The text has been amended to reflect the proximity of Saloglu to protected areas and possible sensitivity of goitered gazelles  |
| 10  | 10.7.3.1     |                             | The text has been updated to provide the Projects current understanding that there are fourteen areas designated as Forest Fund Land that the Project may potentially pass through. This information was obtained from BTC GIS files  |
| 10  | 10.7.3.1     |                             | The text has been updated to provide additional information of the protected areas and the wildlife in those areas such as the goitered gazelle, and riparian species movements.  |
| 10  | 10.8         | Table 10.15                 | The text has been updated with new potential impacts and corresponding mitigations and residual impacts in relation to the additional infrastructure and temporary facilities in Section 10.8.2, 10.8.3, 10.8.4 and 10.8.   |
| 10  | 10.9         | Table 10.20                 | The text has been updated with new potential impacts and corresponding mitigations and residual impacts in relation to the additional infrastructure and temporary facilities in Section 10.9.2, 10.9.3 and 10.9.4.   |
| 10  | 10.9.3.1     |                             | Minor section headings have been updated to provide better clarity for the reader   |
| 10  | all section  |                             | The temporary facilities include rail spur and offloading areas. These have been considered in the assessments in all sections  |
| 10  | all sections |                             | The text has been amended to change the spelling from "Karayazi" to "Garayazi"  |
| 10  | 10.7         |                             | The section has been amended in response to stakeholder comments and to align with the changes to Chapter 07 updates on Protected areas   |
| 12  | 12.2.3.1     |                             | The section has been updated to clarify that "the crater size resulting from a pipeline explosion is a function of the pressure (and not the flow rate) and thus the risk associated with the SCP sections of the pipeline does not change as the operating pressure remains at or below 90 barg pressure," |

| Responses to Stakeholder Comments and Updates Due to Completion of Disclosure |              |                             |  |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Chapter   | Section      | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description  |
| Appendix A  |              |                             | New map-Figure A7-2 in Appendix A shows the distance between each of the protected areas and pipeline route  |
| Appendix B  | B1, B2, B3   |                             | The tables have been updated to include all new additional impacts and mitigations as a result of temporary facility clarifications  |
| Appendix C1   | 7.1          | text                        | Inclusion 'In addition, a summary of the SCPX Project and various ESIA-related documents were posted on BP's internet site and can be viewed by any interested individual/organisation globally.'  |
| Appendix C1   | All sections | text/tables                 | The PCDP has been updated to reflect the completion of the Draft ESIA public disclosure consultation process. Information on pre-construction, construction and operations phase consultation has also been added.   |
| Appendix C1   |              |                             | The PCDP has been updated to reflect the disclosure consultation process and additional PACs due to the additional rail spur and offloading areas, selected camp and updated pipeline storage locations; Information on pre-construction, construction and operations phase consultation has also been added.    |
| Appendix C2   |              |                             | Appendix C2 has been produced to reflect that ESIA disclosure phase comments have been submitted   |
| Appendix C3   |              |                             | A new section (this section) has been added to Appendix C to address updates to the ESIA   |
| Appendix E  | Commitment   | 7.10                        | The text of the generic commitment was updated to include temporary fuel storage at the pigging station and block valves and any location along the ROW  |
| Appendix E  | Commitment   | X7.37                       | In response to updates on goitered gazelle, an additional commitment has been added. 'A preconstruction survey between November and February inclusive will be undertaken at KP205-250 to identify any need for site-specific mitigation measures to reduce potential impact to gazelle during winter migration' |

**Table 2: Updates, Additional Information and Clarifications**

| Updates, Additional Information and Clarifications |              |                             |   |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Chapter  | Section      | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description   |
| 0  |              |                             | SCPX KP numbers have been updated throughout the document as a result of engineering alignment revisions  |
| 1  | 1.5.3        |                             | The text has been updated to reflect this is the final ESIA and not draft ESIA  |
| 3  | 3.12         |                             | The text within the second paragraph has been updated to reflect this is final ESIA   |
| 3  | All Sections |                             | All figure and table references have been updated due to insertion of new tables and figures  |
| 4  | 4.4.4        | Figures                     | The images (Figures 4.7, 4.8, 4.9 and 4.11) regarding cultural heritage re-routes on the pipeline corridor have been updated with images of better resolution |
| 4  | 4.7.2        | Table 4.6, 4.7              | The text within the table has been updated to show temporary facility preferred options   |
| 5  | 5.3.1        | Figure 5.3                  | The figure has been updated by changing the preconstruction bar to account for rail spur upgrades proposed to start in October, 2013                          |
| 5  | 5.3.1        | text                        | The text has been amended to explain the rail spur upgrade programme proposed to start in October, 2013   |
| 5  | 5.3.7        | Table 5.1,5.2               | Amendment to size of block valve station  |
| 5  | 5.3.7        | Table 5.1 and 5.2           | The project footprint estimates have been updated as a result of engineering design changes   |
| 5  | 5.3.8        | Table 5.3, 5.4              | The text has been updated for land requirements as a result of engineering design changes   |
| 5  | 5.4.10       | Text                        | A text amendment has been made to the size of block valve station following an engineering design change  |

| Updates, Additional Information and Clarifications |              |                             |  |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Chapter  | Section      | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description  |
| 5  | 5.5.2        | Figure 5.5                  | A new figure has been inserted to show the manpower estimates at the various camps over the construction phase of the Project                            |
| 5  | 5.6          | Figure 5.7                  | A new figure has been inserted to give the number of crossing types proposed by the SCPX Project route   |
| 5  | 5.5.2        |                             | Additional text has been included to update the current assumptions on staffing levels and start dates for rail spur upgrades                            |
| 5  | 5.5.3        |                             | The text in this section has been updated following temporary facilities, rail spurs and offloading areas review to give the preferred locations         |
| 5  | 5.5.3.1      |                             | The text amendment has replaced the Qazanchi Rail spur for the Dalimammadli rail spur  |
| 5  | 5.5.5        |                             | The text in this section has been updated with new line pipe estimate and estimated number of vehicle movements.   |
| 5  | 5.10.4       |                             | The text has been updated to state the number of vehicle trips from rail yard to pipe storage areas  |
| 6  | 6.1          |                             | Grammatical updates to first bullet within section   |
| 6  | 6.3          |                             | The first sentence in the section, discussing SCPX relation to international standards, has been deleted   |
| 6  | 6.4          |                             | The first sentence in the section, discussing SCPX relation to international conventions, has been deleted   |
| 7  | All sections |                             | The word "temporary" has been inserted in front of references to construction camps and pipe storage area to clarify the temporary nature of these areas |
| 7  | 7.1          |                             | The section has been updated to clarify that temporary areas which were not selected for acquisition and development have no asterisk                    |

| Updates, Additional Information and Clarifications |          |                             |   |
|--|----------|-----------------------------|---|
| Chapter  | Section  | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description   |
| 7  | 7.3.3.5  |                             | Information has been added to account for the baseline conditions at the new temporary facilities identified as described in Chapter 4  |
| 7  | 7.3.2.1  |                             | Additional reference has been included in the data sources section  |
| 7  | 7.3.2.3  | Table 7.7                   | Soil Fertility and/or Contaminated Land Information has been added to account for the baseline conditions at the new temporary facilities identified as described in Chapter 4    |
| 7  | 7.3.3.4  |                             | Soil Information has been added to account for the baseline conditions at the new temporary facilities (Ganja-Gazakh Plain (KP202 to KP390)) identified as described in Chapter 4 |
| 7  | 7.3.4.2  | Table 7.12                  | Observed Contamination Information has been added to account for the baseline conditions at the new temporary facilities identified as described in Chapter 4                     |
| 7  | 7.3.5.2  |                             | The sensitivities section has been updated to account for baseline conditions (contaminated land) at the new temporary facilities identified as described in Chapter 4            |
| 7  | 7.4.4.5  |                             | This section has been updated with descriptions and photographs to account for Mugan Camp Option 3* and Mugan Pipe Storage Area description updated                               |
| 7  | 7.4.6    |                             | The sensitivities section has been update to account for baseline conditions at the new temporary facilities identified as described in Chapter 4                                 |
| 7  | 7.5.8    |                             | This section has been added to account for the surface water baseline conditions at temporary facilities  |
| 7  | 7.6.3.3  |                             | This section has been updated to account for new temporary facilities West of Yevlakh identified as described in Chapter 4  |
| 7  | 7.7.8    |                             | Ecological Information has been added to account for the baseline conditions at the new temporary facilities identified as described in Chapter 4                                 |
| 7  | 7.7.10.4 |                             | <i>Hystrix indica</i> information has been removed due to recent changes in the Azerbaijan Red Data Book  |

| Updates, Additional Information and Clarifications |          |                             |  |
|--|----------|-----------------------------|--|
| Chapter  | Section  | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description  |
| 7  | 7.7.10.5 |                             | This section has been updated to account for new temporary facilities identified as described in Chapter 4   |
| 7  | 7.9.3    | Table 7-61                  | The distance of Construction Camps and Pipe Storage Areas to the nearest house or Settlement has been updated to account for the new temporary facilities identified as described in Chapter 4 |
| 7  | 7.10.4   | Table 7.63                  | This table has been updated to show the status of archaeological field surveys at the temporary facilities   |
| 7  | 7.10.6.7 |                             | The cultural heritage sensitivities section has been updated to account for baseline conditions at the new temporary facilities identified as described in Chapter 4                           |
| 8  | 8.1      |                             | Rail spur and offloading areas being considered and sites that are not being considered information updated  |
| 8  | 8.2.3.2  | Table 8.1                   | The text has been updated and the table inserted to account for the additional PACs identified due to the new temporary facilities' locations as described in Chapter 4 and 5                  |
| 8  | 8.5.7.2  |                             | Estimates of the block valve footprint have been updated to reflect a change in the Project design   |
| 8  | 8.5.7.3  |                             | The potential for physical displacement of livestock pens at BVR A6 has been included, due to a minor change in the block valve location   |
| 8  | 8.5.8    |                             | The baseline Land Use Conditions section has been updated to include the new temporary facilities baseline conditions  |
| 8  | 8.5.8    |                             | The baseline Land Use Conditions section has been updated to include the new temporary facilities baseline conditions  |
| 8  | 8.5.9    |                             | The key sensitivities section has been updated to account for revisions to the baseline land use condition   |
| 8  | 8.9.2.2  | Figure 8.60 -8.67           | The figures have been updated to show the new temporary facilities locations   |
| 8  | 8.9.3.4  |                             | Road and traffic observations of access to the revised temporary facility locations have been updated  |



| Updates, Additional Information and Clarifications |              |                             |   |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Chapter  | Section      | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description   |
| 9  | 9.4.2        |                             | The number of PACs has been updated to account for all selected temporary facility areas  |
| 10   | All sections |                             | All chapters have been updated to include the selected temporary facilities   |
| 10   | 10           |                             | The text has been updated in chapter sections with the revised block valve footprint following a design revision by the Project engineering team  |
| 10   | 10           |                             | The text in Chapter 10 has been updated for commitment wording changes and new commitments in the relevant sections   |
| 10   | 10.2.3.1     |                             | The text describing the aggregate amount was updated for consistency with Chapter 5   |
| 10   | 10.9.3.1     |                             | The text has been amended to list the temporary and permanent facilities and closest dwellings in response to stakeholder comments  |
| 10   | 10.10.4.2    |                             | The text referencing the cultural heritage site at Hajjalili that is part of the SCPX phase 2 evaluation was moved to the Phase 4 evaluation section as the programme of sites for evaluation has changed           |
| 10   | 10.11.3      |                             | The text has been updated with new PACs in relation to the additional temporary facilities  |
| 10   | 10.13.2      |                             | The text for key sensitivities upon land use has been revised to include the relocation of livestock pens and temporary dwelling infrastructure at BV A06 which is a result of a route and block valve re-alignment |
| 10   | 10.13.3.6    |                             | The text has been amended to clarify the Pipeline operation restrictions to buildings by describing the 8 and 30m strips of land along the pipeline corridor  |
| 10   | 10.13.4.4    |                             | The text has been amended based on an update to the details of physical displacement of livestock pens and temporary dwelling located in the SCPX route corridor and block valve A06 vent area                      |
| 10   | 10.13.5      |                             | The text describing the residual impact recorded for disruption to irrigation infrastructure was modified to be consistent with other sections which only record low residual impacts                               |

| Updates, Additional Information and Clarifications |              |                             |   |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Chapter  | Section      | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description   |
| 10   | 10.16.4.1    |                             | Text relating to mitigation at the design stage updated to reflect change in temporary facilities   |
| 10   | 10.9.3.1     | Table 10.17                 | The title of the table has been amended to remove the reference to Mugan, Kurdemir and Dallar, in order to reflect the applicability of the table to all temporary facility areas. The table has been updated with new vehicle noise level estimates from recent studies  |
| 11   | 11.5         |                             | Text has been added to clarify that the pipeline route around Dallyar Dashbulak village is currently under review and a re-route is being considered to reflect a potential change to the engineering design  |
| 12   | 12.2.1       |                             | The distances of the Class 1 and Class 2 pipe classifications have been updated following an engineering review   |
| 12   | 12.2.1       | Table 12.4                  | The ASME31.8 Location Classes (II and III) on the Proposed SCPX Route in Azerbaijan have been updated to reflect more detailed design information   |
| 14   | 14.3.1       | Table 14.2                  | The summary of key residual impacts - site specific has been updated to account for the new temporary facilities described in Chapter 4 and the assessment of their potential impacts described in Chapter 10 (C updates have been made to the table rows on Community Safety, Noise and Vibration, Groundwater, Landscape and Visual Impact and Air Quality. |
| 14   | 14.3.1       | Table 14.2                  | The summary of key residual impacts - site specific has been updated to account for the potential beneficial impacts of the new temporary facilities described in Chapter 4   |
| 14   | 14.3.1       | Table 14.2                  | The summary of key residual impacts - site specific has been updated to account for the relocation of livestock pens and associated temporary residence at BVR A6 and potential land use and land ownership impacts described in Chapter 10   |
| 14   | 14.3.2       | Table 14.3                  | Update to Table 14.3 and key sensitivities due to additional impact assessment on temporary facilities  |
| 14   | 14.3.6       |                             | The list of proposed protection measures has been updated to include the establishment of a buffer between the Saloghlu Pipe Storage Area and the Garayazi-Agstafa State Nature Sanctuary in accordance with the additional commitment measure described in Chapter 10  |
| 15   |              |                             | The references have been updated to reflect additional references added to the document   |
| Appendix B   | All sections |                             | The KPs throughout the whole document have been updated to align with the latest route and engineering amendments   |

| Updates, Additional Information and Clarifications |                   |                             |  |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Chapter  | Section           | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description  |
| App C1   | 6.4.1             |                             | Inclusion 'further consultation with the additional identified sixteen PACs will occur.'   |
| App C1   | 7.1               | Table 3                     | Deleted 'International NGOs will be consulted'. INGOs were invited to attend disclosure meetings in Azerbaijan. Focus was on ensuring consultation with NGOs currently undertaking work in the PACs.     |
| Appendix D   | 8.4.5.1           |                             | Additional text has been included on the degraded wetland at KP35.6 and to confirm that reinstatement will be undertaken by the Ecological Management Contractor   |
| Appendix D   | 9.4.6             |                             | Amendment to include the word 'drying' (e.g. crushing, <u>drying</u> , composting etc.)  |
| Appendix D   | 12.4.3            |                             | The commitment 31-12 was moved to the table below and clarity given on CONTRACTOR undertaking workforce commitments  |
| Appendix D   | 13.4.6            |                             | Deleted 'and COMPANY'. Clarity to show CONTRACTOR will undertake this specific commitment 37-05  |
| Appendix D   | 14.4.4 and 14.4.7 |                             | Deleted 'and COMPANY'. Clarity to show CONTRACTOR will undertake these specific commitments in Section 14.4.4 and 14.4.7   |
| Appendix D   | 18.4.3            |                             | Amendment to provide clarity. Organisation contracted <u>by COMPANY</u> to be responsible  |
| Appendix D   | 18.4.4            |                             | Additional bullet point to provide clarity on role. Provide site supervision including H&S, labour, tools, equipment (including mechanical excavator as required by COMPANY), facilities and attendances |
| Appendix D   | 19.4.1            |                             | deleted 'and COMPANY'. Clarity to show CONTRACTOR will undertake commitment  |
| Appendix D   | 19.4.3            |                             | deleted 'and COMPANY'. Clarity to show CONTRACTOR will undertake commitment  |
| Appendix D   | Appendix C        |                             | The permit table has been updated to reflect the current understanding based on feedback from internal stakeholders  |

| Updates, Additional Information and Clarifications |          |                             |  |
|--|----------|-----------------------------|--|
| Chapter  | Section  | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description  |
| Appendix D   | Table E1 | X7.21a                      | Amendment of commitment wording on X7-21a. Change of wording from 'Company' to 'Contractor'        |
| Appendix D   | Table E1 | 2.03                        | Amendment of commitment wording on 2-03. Additional wording 'unless otherwise approved by Company' |
| Appendix D   | Table E1 | 17.18                       | Amendment of commitment wording: 'July' replaced with 'May'  |
| Appendix D   | Table E1 | 25.13                       | Responsible party changed from 'COMPANY' to 'CONTRACTOR'   |
| Appendix D   | Table E1 | 39.01                       | Responsible party changed from 'COMPANY' to 'CONTRACTOR'   |
| Appendix D   | Table E1 | 39.03                       | Responsible party changed from 'COMPANY' to 'CONTRACTOR'   |
| Appendix D   | Table E1 | 41.02                       | Responsible party changed from 'COMPANY' to 'CONTRACTOR'   |
| Appendix D   | Table E1 | 28.08                       | Amendment of commitment wording: 'and CONTRACTOR' added to responsible party column                |
| Appendix D   | Table E1 | 32.01                       | Amendment of commitment wording: 'and CONTRACTOR' added to responsible party column                |
| Appendix D   | Table E1 | 32.07                       | Amendment of commitment wording: 'and CONTRACTOR' added to responsible party column                |
| Appendix D   | Table E1 | 32.17                       | Amendment of commitment wording: 'and CONTRACTOR' added to responsible party column                |
| Appendix D   | Table E1 | 33.03                       | Amendment of commitment wording: 'and CONTRACTOR' added to responsible party column                |

| Updates, Additional Information and Clarifications |              |                             |   |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Chapter  | Section      | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description   |
| Appendix D   | Table E1     | X7.37                       | New commitment inserted regarding pre-construction surveys between KP205 – KP250  |
| Appendix D   | Table E1     | X16.01                      | New commitment inserted regarding Agstafa Camp Option 3   |
| Appendix D   | Table E1     | X16.03                      | New commitment inserted regarding Saloglu Rail Spur and Offloading site   |
| Appendix D   | Table E1     | X9.05                       | New commitment inserted regarding location of access road at Yevlakh Rail Spur and Offloading site and Yevlakh Pipe Storage   |
| Appendix D   | Table E1     | X7.23                       | The text has been updated with the words 'ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT CONTRACTOR' to clarify who is the responsible party for implementing the commitment/s   |
| Appendix E   | All sections |                             | The KP's throughout the whole document have been updated to align with the latest route and engineering updates   |
| Appendix E   | Commitment   | 2-03                        | Amendment of commitment wording on 2-03. Additional wording 'unless otherwise approved by Company'  |
| Appendix E   | Commitment   | D8.04                       | New design commitment: The livestock pens will be relocated a minimum distance of 200m from the boundary of the block valve BVR A06   |
| Appendix E   | Commitment   | D8.05                       | A new design commitment was required to address the proposed pipe storage area at Saloglu. The new commitment states 'There will be a 50m buffer zone between the herder's temporary dwelling and the pipe storage boundary fence at Saloglu Pipe Storage area' |
| Appendix E   | Commitment   | X9.05                       | New commitment added 'A new access road will be created away from existing houses occupied residences' to mitigate potential impacts at the Yevlakh Offloading, pipe storage area   |
| Appendix E   | Commitment   | X6.01                       | Amendment of commitment wording to include the additional temporary facilities  |
| Appendix E   | Commitment   | X7.10                       | Amendment of commitment wording: to capture all temporary sites   |

| Updates, Additional Information and Clarifications |              |                             |  |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Chapter  | Section      | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description  |
| Appendix E   | Commitment   | X7.21a                      | Amendment of commitment wording on X7-21a. Change of wording from 'Company' to 'Contractor'.   |
| Appendix E   | Commitment   | X7.35                       | At the Salogluhlu Pipe Storage Area, a buffer zone between the site and the protected area will be defined with the MENR   |
| Appendix E   | Commitment   | X7.36                       | At Kurdemir Pipe Storage Area Options 1 and 2 (Mususlu), any widening of the access track associated with these sites will be planned to take place during the summer or autumn with the aim of avoiding peak periods for wintering birds and breeding amphibians/reptiles/birds. If this is not possible then works will only be done following a site-specific survey and assessment and approval by the Company |
| Appendix E   | Commitment   | X8.04                       | Amendment of commitment wording to include the additional temporary facilities   |
| Appendix E   | Commitment   | X9.03                       | Amendment of commitment wording to include the additional temporary facilities   |
| Appendix E   | Commitment   | X9.04                       | Amendment of commitment wording to include the additional temporary facilities   |
| Appendix E   | Commitment   | X10.15                      | Amendment of commitment wording: 'pir or monument' replaced with 'public water fountain of recent origin'.   |
| Appendix E   | Commitment   | X12.05                      | Amendment of commitment wording to include the additional temporary facilities   |
| Appendix E   | Commitment   | X16.03                      | New commitment added to address access impacts. 'At Agstafa Camp Option 3, passing spaces will be constructed along the access'  |
| Appendix E   | Commitment   | X16.01                      | At Salogluhlu Rail Spur and Offloading Area, the existing access will be widened or an alternative access provided for existing users  |
| NTS  | All sections |                             | KPs updated  |
| NTS  | All sections |                             | Text has been updated to reflect this is the final report version  |

| Updates, Additional Information and Clarifications |                          |                             |   |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Chapter  | Section                  | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description   |
| NTS  | Page 11, final paragraph |                             | The text has been updated to reflect relocation of livestock pens and a temporary dwelling at the block valve A06   |
| NTS  | All sections             |                             | The text has been updated to reflect new temporary facilities   |
| NTS  | Page 18                  |                             | The text has been updated to reflect the additional evaluated temporary facilities and residual impacts   |
| NTS  | Page 18, first paragraph |                             | Text updated to reflect engineering updates   |
| NTS  | Page 2                   | Figure                      | The Project Schedule figure has been updated to show the early works required on Rail spurs and close the gaps in the bars showing the work periods as a result of schedule updates from the Project team |
| NTS  | Page 5, Box 2            |                             | Text in box updated to reflect the addition of new PACs   |
| NTS  | Page 8, Air Quality      |                             | Text updated to reflect new facilities  |

**Table 3: Modifications on Typographic Errors and Inconsistencies**

| Modifications on Typographic Error and Inconsistencies |              |                             |  |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Chapter  | Section      | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description  |
| 5  | 5.10.7.2     | Table 5.13                  | The table has been updated to correct an error   |
| 5  | 5.4.1        |                             | The text has been amended with an additional design code ASME B31.3  |
| 5  | 5.4.4        |                             | The text has been updated to reflect the correct design factors  |
| 7  | 7.7.7.1      | Table 7.41                  | Table 7-41 Fauna recorded from river crossings during the riparian habitat surveys for SCPX has been inserted as this was omitted in error   |
| 10   | All sections |                             | Minor spelling and grammar updates   |
| 10   | All sections |                             | Table and figure referencing updated throughout  |
| 10   | 10.5.5.      |                             | Updated text to amend error in assessment at Samukh Camp Option 3. It was not a Pir, but a memorial with a water fountain that was being built.                                    |
| 10   | 10.10.5      | Text deleted                | The text has been updated to remove the word ' <u>full</u> ' from the sentence. It states 'A survey will be undertaken before construction commences in these areas'.              |
| 10   | 10.15.3.1.   | Text inserted               | The word 'band' has been replaced with the word 'strip' which is a better term to use to describe sections of land   |
| 10   | 10.16.3.1    |                             | The text has been updated to remove an inconsistency in how pipe storage is referenced. The word yard was removed and replaced with 'pipe storage areas' in the additional traffic |
| 11   | 11.3.3       |                             | Details of the four-lane expansion of M2 Baku–Alat–Gazakh–Georgian Republic road schedule have been updated  |
| 12   | 12.2.1       | Table 12.2                  | The design factor has been corrected for Class 1 (Division 1) to greater than 0.72 but equal to or less than 0.8, to correct an error  |



| Modifications on Typographic Error and Inconsistencies |                          |                             |   |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Chapter  | Section                  | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description   |
| App C1   | 7                        | Figure 4                    | Updated Figure 4 to reflect error in Draft with regards to naming of regulator  |
| Appendix D   | 2                        |                             | New abbreviation inserted into table. WCP - Waste collection point  |
| Appendix D   | 10.4.7.1                 |                             | deleted 'and COMPANY'. Clarity to show CONTRACTOR will undertake commitment 25-08   |
| Appendix D   | 13.4.7                   |                             | Minor amendment to commitment 37-08. Incorrect wording.   |
| Appendix D   | Appendix C               |                             | Amendment to permit list. Deletion of construction permit following legal review  |
| NTS  | All sections             |                             | The page numbering has been updated to correct an error   |
| NTS  | Page 14, Box 4           |                             | Figure updated to make KP references clearer  |
| NTS  | Page 17, Box 8           |                             | Fifth bullet: 'propelled' replaced with 'pushed'  |
| NTS  | Page 17, first paragraph |                             | The text "pipeline inspection gauge (pig)" was replaced with "inline inspection pig" to use the correct engineering terminology |
| NTS  | Page 19, Box 9           |                             | The word "greatest" has been removed from first bullet and text in fourth bullet updated to give clarity                        |
| NTS  | Page 20, final paragraph |                             | Superfluous text has been removed from second paragraph   |
| NTS  | Page 22                  |                             | The title has been corrected to ' Environmental and Social'   |

| Modifications on Typographic Error and Inconsistencies |                         |                             |   |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Chapter  | Section                 | Table / Figure / Commitment | Description   |
| NTS  | Page 22, Surface Water  |                             | Third paragraph updated to state discharge will be in compliance with regulatory requirements   |
| NTS  | Page 27, Land Ownership |                             | Second paragraph updated with text regarding cash compensation  |
| NTS  | Page 29, Cumulative     |                             | Fourth paragraph, new sentence added at the end   |
| NTS  | Page 6, Soils           |                             | Text updated to make clear fly-tipping is the liability from third parties with regards contamination   |
| NTS  | Page 7, Landscape       |                             | The term "importance" removed from text to avoid possibility of being misconstrued  |
| NTS  | Page 8, Groundwater     |                             | Text updated in second paragraph: "exploited" replaced with "utilised"  |
| NTS  | Page 9                  |                             | Throughout the page reference to "Kura East" or "Kura West" has been replaced with 'Kura east crossing' and 'Kura west crossing' respectively |