
Russia / China - onshore - oil - 1030 km / 640 miles - "ESPO-VSTO - Spur line - Skovorodino to Daqing"

Project name **ESPO-VSTO - Spur line - Skovorodino to Daqing**

Master project This project is part of the following master project:
ESPO - Eastern Siberia to Pacific Ocean oil pipeline / VSTO (Russian acronym of ESPO)
Oil pipeline from Taishet to Nakhodka - 4185 km.
Spur line to China - 930 km

The pipeline would go from Taishet to the Perevoznaya Bay terminal in the port of Nakhodka, crossing Russia's Irkutsk, Chita, Amur, Buryat, and Primor regions. The Taishet-Nakhodka route would be some 4,130-kilometers long, and its estimated cost could exceed \$10 billion. The annual capacity of the East Siberia-Pacific pipeline system is expected to reach 80 million tons.

The First Stage will be capable of carrying 30 million metric tons of crude oil annually from the Siberian city of Taishet to Skovorodino near the Chinese border.

From there, the pipeline is expected to take two-thirds of the oil south to Daqing, while the remaining 10 million metric tons would be shipped by rail to a new port to be built on the Pacific coast near Nakhodka. The project is expected to be completed around 2008.

Putin also pledged to expand the line's capacity to 50 million metric tons a year, or roughly 1.2 million barrels per day, and to extend the line all the way to the Pacific coast at some time in the future

FIRST STAGE

- 1st segment - Taishet to Ust-Kut - 495 km - Construction started in January 2007

- 2nd segment - Ust-Kut to Talakaskoye field - 540 km - Construction started in February 2007

- 3rd segment - Talakanskoye field to Aldan - 850 km - Construction started on summer 2008

- 4th segment - Aldan to Tynda - 400 km - Construction started in February 2007

- 5 th segment - Tynda to Skovorodino - 150 km - Construction started in 2006 and was completed in 2007

April 2008

Russian Industry sources suggest that realistically the first stage of the ESPO may be completed no earlier than mid-2010

SECOND STAGE

- 6 th segment - Skovorodino to Kozmino sea port (near Nakhodka, Primorye). - 1800 km

- Spur line segment - Skovorodino to Daqing, China - 930 km

Fluid **oil**
Onshore / offshore **onshore**
Line type **transport line**
Project status **future project**
Start of construction (estimated) **2010**
Completion (estimated) **2011**

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Geographical location	from Russia to China (Asia)	
Route	from Skovorodino in Russia to Daqing in China	
NPS diameter (estimated)	36 inch (900 mm)	
Length (planned)	1 030 km	640 miles
Line pipe weight (estimated)	350 000 mt	390 000 US tons
Capacity (planned)	30 000 000 mt/y	600 000 bpd
Technical details	70-km section within Russian territory and a 960-km one in the Chinese territory. The capacity of a Chinese leg of the East Siberia-Pacific Ocean pipeline could reach 30 million tons a year,	
Owner	OJSC AK Transneft	
Project status details	<p>April 2006 In Beijing, Putin declared that there was "no doubt" that a spur from ESPO line to Daqing would be built, but no timetable was given. At present, Russian oil is transported to China via an already overloaded rail system. Russia is expected to ship about 15 million tonnes of oil to China this year, nearly double last year's level.</p> <p>December 2006 The 2006 March Beijing Agreement (which failed to finalise the extension of Skovorodino-Daqing) was a big disappointment to CNPC but Transneft could not take any risk by officially endorsing the pipeline between Skovorodino-Daqing section.</p> <p>Transneft is seeking Japan's commitment for the section of Skovorodino-Perevoznayapipeline development, and any hurried announcement supporting Skovorodino-Daqing would wipe out any role of Japan in the pipeline development. This is the reason why only the FS on Skovorodino-Daqing line was agreed during the Beijing meeting</p> <p>July 2007 The construction of a branch to China of the East Siberia-Pacific Ocean (ESPO) pipeline is due to begin in 2008, Russian Industry and Energy Minister Viktor Khristenko said in Beijing on Monday.</p> <p>Khristenko said construction of the Chinese spur from Skovorodino would start after the completion of the project design work. Under the contract, the design work should end 208 days after the first payment from China, which was received in June.</p> <p>July 2007 Russia's pipeline monopoly and Chinese CNPC have inked a protocol to extend a branch of East Siberia-Pacific Ocean oil pipeline (ESPO) to China, ITAR-TASS reported with reference to Deputy Industry and Energy Minister Andrey Dementiev.</p> <p>According to Dementiev, Transneft elaborated the feasibility study, all sanctions of authorities were duly collected and the document was passed to China, which undertook to fund the branch construction.</p> <p>Moreover, China expressed the will to take part in building a section of</p>	

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ESPO, Dementiev said, specifying that 2,000 Chinese will be employed to construct the pipeline.

July 2007

The capacity of a Chinese leg of the East Siberia-Pacific Ocean pipeline could reach 30 million tons a year, Russia's industry and energy minister said,

June 2008

Rosneft and CNPC are finalizing a deal to build that branch of the ESPO.

November 2008

CNPC has signed with Transneft on jointly laying oil pipeline from Russia's Skovorodino to Daqing in northeastern China.

The crude oil pipeline, as a part of ESOP pipeline, consists of a 70-km section within Russian territory and a 960-km one in the Chinese territory.

Detailed contracts concerning the construction time and crude supply from Russia to China are expected to be sealed before the yearend.

In return, CNPC will tie up with Rosneft in building an integrated refinery in north China port city of Tianjin. The 10 mln-t/y refinery deal will also be signed before the yearend.

CNPC is parent of PetroChina

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