

**Annex 7.1
Guide to
Land Acquisition
and
Compensation
(GLAC)**

Foreword

This pamphlet provides a summary of the land acquisition and payment processes to be undertaken during the construction stage of the Turkish section of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline. The information contained in this booklet is based on a 300 page detailed report entitled "Resettlement Action Plan" which has been prepared for the Turkish section of the BTC Project.

During June-July 2002, a total of 22 000 Community Pamphlets were distributed to all the villages located within two km either side of the pipeline route. This pamphlet summarized the findings of the comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessments of the Project and the measures taken to prevent or mitigate possible negative affects of the project on people and the environment. The pamphlet further provided general information on the method of land acquisition required for the project construction and detailed how the payments of the costs of expropriation, cultivated crops and physical assets would be made.

This pamphlet has been prepared to provide detailed information on the land acquisition process and payments and contains additional information on the following:

- Expropriation process
- Who will benefit from compensations
- Method for calculation of expropriation costs, and
- Answers to frequently asked questions by land holders and users affected by the expropriation process.

Project Description

The Caspian Region is currently estimated to contain between 17 to 33 billion barrels of recoverable reserves of crude oil. The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline Project (BTC Project) is being developed in order to export crude oil from the South Caspian to the Mediterranean to sell on the international market. It is an important project in terms of finding a solution to transporting oil reserves without creating unacceptable risks to people and the environment by transporting those volumes of oil through the Bosphorus Straits.

Construction and operation of the BTC Pipeline will also generate revenues that will bring a lasting benefit to the people of the countries involved (Turkey, Azerbaijan and Georgia). Routing the BTC Pipeline through Turkey will allow Turkey to develop a new energy corridor linking Asia to Europe. The Turkish Petroleum Company as one of the project partners will earn a profit of shares from petroleum sales in Turkey. The BTC Operating Firm will pay a fee to the Turkish Government for transporting crude oil via the pipeline. In addition, the Government of Turkey will be capable of earning up to US \$200 million a year for the first 16 years of production, rising to around US \$290 million a year at peak production. The BTC Pipeline will be built and constructed by BOTAŞ on behalf of the BTC Owners within the framework of the Lump Sum Turnkey Agreement to the value of 1.4 billion dollars. The project will create significant commercial opportunities for Turkish firms with experience in the construction sector



Figure 1: Shareholders of BTC Co.

Construction and operation of the pipeline will create employment and skills training opportunities for local people along the pipeline route.

BTC Co. has committed to design and implement Social and Environmental Investment Programs for the regions most affected by the construction activities. Such programs, which are still at the development stage, are aimed at providing lasting benefits for the local people and the environment.

Realization of the BTC Pipeline has been undertaken by a group of petroleum companies (namely Turkish Petroleum Company (TPAO), The State Oil Company of the Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR), BP, Statoil, Unocal, Delta Hess, Itochu and ENI) called BTC Company (BTC Co.) The State owned Turkish Petroleum Pipeline Corporation, BOTAŞ, has undertaken the design and will undertake the construction and operation of the Turkish section of the pipeline (BOTAŞ International Limited, an affiliate of BOTAŞ, will operate the Turkish section of the Pipeline).

The Turkish section of the pipeline will be 1,076km in length, stretching from Türkgözü in the Posof district on the Georgia-Turkey border, to the jetty at the marine terminal in Ceyhan on the Mediterranean coast. It will cross the provinces of Ardahan, Kars, Erzurum, Erzincan, Gumushane, Sivas, Kayseri, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye and Adana. The route of the pipeline within the Turkish territory and the location of the marine terminal are shown in Figure 2. Over this distance a total of 12,500 land parcels will be crossed by the pipeline route in ten provinces. The entire length of the BTC Pipeline will be buried beneath the ground, with only certain facilities required for operation to be constructed above the ground. Such facilities are referred to as Above Ground Installations (AGIs), they are as follows:

- Four pump stations
- One pressure reduction station
- Fifty two (52) block valve stations

A new marine terminal will be constructed for the BTC Project on existing BOTAŞ property, next to the existing crude oil storage and loading facilities in Ceyhan. The pipeline, the AGI's and the marine terminal have all been designed so as to avoid negative environmental impacts and to resist earthquakes.

The Role of State Institution Responsible for Expropriation

In line with the legal framework accepted by the Turkish Republic, a Designated State Authority (DSA) will undertake the land acquisition process necessary for the construction of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline. The duties and responsibilities of DSA have been assumed by BOTAŞ. All of the expropriation procedures will be carried out by BOTAŞ Land Survey and Expropriation Department on behalf of BTC Co.

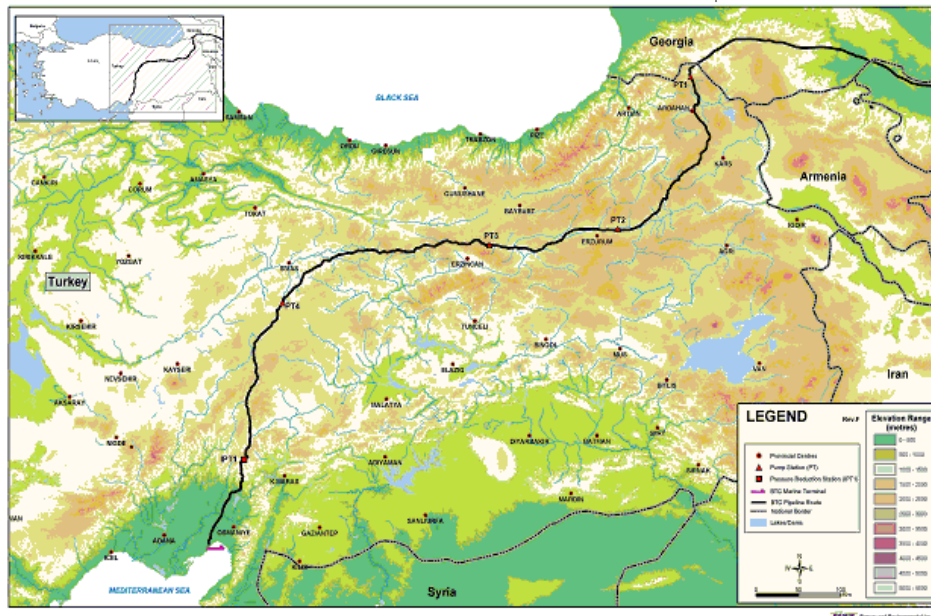


Figure 2. BTC Crude Oil Pipeline – Turkey Section

Pipeline Construction

The pipeline will be constructed in a series of consecutive stages. The Construction Contractors will move along the pipeline route moving with them as they go the necessary tools and machinery to undertake the necessary earth works and lay the pipes in the trenches. The period necessary for laying the pipeline at any one worksite is approximately two months. However, the construction of more complex works necessitating expert contractors and equipment (such as river crossings) may require more time. The construction stages are demonstrated in Figure 3.

BTC centre line

1. Setting out and surveying
2. Preparing the Right of Way (including top soil stripping as necessary)
3. Pipeline stringing prior to pipeline fabrication
4. Excavating the trench
5. Laying of pipeline in the trench (“ditching”)
6. Backfilling with subsoil
7. Reinstating the Right of Way (including replacing the topsoil)
8. Completion of reinstatement

Safe crossing points will be provided at all times where construction works are taking place along the pipeline route.

Illustrations are for guidance only. Methods and equipment may vary from those shown above.

Figure 3: Construction Process

Land Acquisition

The BTC Project has been carefully planned to avoid residential areas, including homes and other buildings. It will not therefore be necessary for anyone to relocate from his or her home as a result of the project.

Land is however required to build the pipeline and all of the associated facilities. For the majority of the pipeline corridor, land is only required on a temporary basis until the construction and reinstatement has been completed. It is only the 8 metre strip of land directly above the pipeline and the lands required for the construction of AGIs that will be expropriated, ie on a permanent basis.

Approximately 3100 hectares of land will be acquired on a temporary or permanent basis along the pipeline corridor. This figure includes the temporary use of the 20 metre wide corridor and the permanent use of the 8 metre wide corridor as illustrated below. This acquisition will affect approximately 2,000 parcels and 30.000 land owners.

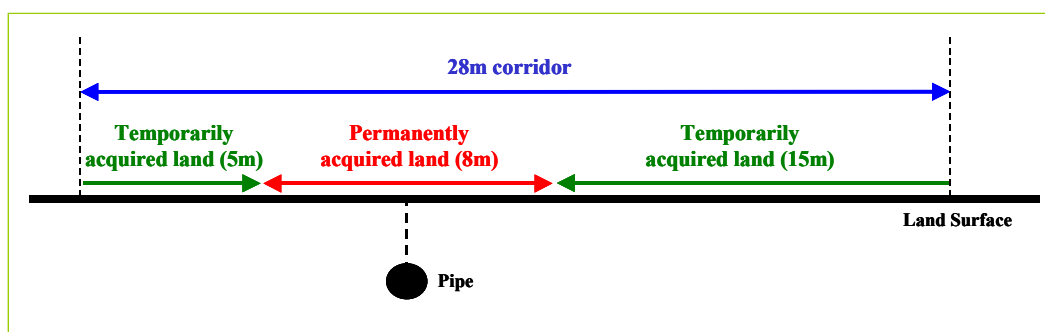


Figure 4. Corridors for Permanent Land Acquisitions and Rights of Easement over the Pipeline

All of the lands acquired for the pipeline (including the expropriation of 8 metres) will be returned to the land owner (and or user) for use upon the completion of the construction. The land acquisition process required for the Pipeline and Above Ground Installations (AGIs) is summarized in Box 1.

Length of the pipeline	1,076 km
Provinces crossed	10
Settlements affected	293
Parcels affected	12,500
People affected	29,112
Landowners	27,982
Tenants / sharecroppers	1,130
Land acquisition in total	3,105 ha
Temporary use in total	2,166.5 ha
Permanent use in total	938,5 ha

Box 1: Land Acquisition Features of the Project

Expropriation

Under Turkish law ¹, the state is entitled to acquire private lands for a public purpose in return for payment to the affected owners and users of the land within the framework of the expropriation law.

The Expropriation Law No: 2942 has been recently subjected to significant amendments that will provide major benefits to people affected by projects that require land expropriation, such as BTC. The authority carrying out the expropriation process (in this case BOTAŞ/DSA) is obliged to determine the value of immovable assets and then invite the land owners to negotiate if they disagree with the value proposed. The respective law stipulates that payment of expropriation costs to relevant people must be made within 45 days following the agreement date. BTC will ensure payments are made with the stipulated 45 day period.

The project will provide compensation for:

- Expropriated lands within the 8m-corridor,
- Temporary use of lands within the 20m-corridor ('temporary' is given to mean the duration of the construction period),
- Cultivated crops, if any, within the 28m-corridor,
- Physical assets (trees, fences, wells, etc.) within the 28m- corridor.
- Should any physical assets or cultivated crops be damaged during construction activities, the cost of damage will be calculated and paid in addition to any expropriation payments. The payments for lands and physical assets will be made to the legal land owner. The payment for any damage to crops will be made to either the land owner or tenants having the right of use as appropriate.

Calculation of Payment for Expropriation and Temporary Loss of Land Use

Payments for expropriation, temporary land use, crops and physical assets will be calculated in accordance with the principles set down in Article 11 of the Expropriation Law.

Evaluation for Expropriation Value

The value of immovable assets to be expropriated will be determined by a Land Evaluation Team made up of at least three people to be determined by BOTAŞ/DSA at a later date. This team will carry out its work in two phases as follows.

Phase I:

Determination of the current status of lands to be expropriated will be assessed on a parcel by parcel basis based upon information from existing title deeds and cadastral surveys of customary land.

Phase II:

From the findings and observations obtained during the first phase of this process, land will be classified by use, ie irrigated, dry, pasture, orchard, poplar grove, vineyard etc. The expropriation cost will then be calculated by assessing the net income provided by land under this classification according to the principles in Article 11 of the Expropriation Law. These principles take account of the crops produced by region, product pattern, prices of crops and crop costs based on land classification.

Evaluation for Temporary Use

The Land Evaluation Team formed by BOTAŞ/DSA acting on behalf of the BTC Project will classify the land according to its location and nature (irrigated, dry, orchard etc.) in the same manner described above. The cost to each land owner will then be calculated based upon net income loss incurred throughout the construction phase and the possible loss of land value due to any restrictions placed upon the land.

If a price is not agreed between the authority carrying out the expropriation process and the land owner/user the matter will be determined by a court of law as detailed below under the 'Land Acquisition Process'.

Physical assets

All of the physical assets within the 28m- construction corridor have been identified as follows;

- Disused shelters
- Extensions
- Sheepfolds
- Irrigation pools
- Cisterns
- Depots

If during the construction of the pipeline physical assets are irreparably damaged, owners of the assets will be compensated. If however, the damage can be repaired, such as damage to fences and walls, the physical asset will be reinstated to its original condition.

Trees

The Provincial and District Directorates of Agriculture will provide technical reports which will allow the Land Evaluation Team to calculate appropriate compensation to be paid for tree loss. BOTAŞ/DSA will make payments on the basis of these technical reports. The amount of compensation will generally depend on the type and age of trees.

Payment of the Cost of Cultivated Crops

The type of crops growing on land to be expropriated will be identified during the construction stage. The amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner/user for the loss of these crops will be determined in line with the crop evaluation reports of Provincial and District Directorates of Agriculture. Payment will be made upon agreement from the land owner/user on the amount of compensation to be paid for the loss of the crop.

Land Acquisition Process

The land acquisition process was initiated by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources upon their decision that the BTC Project was being completed in the interest of the public. Following this decision, the affected parcels along the pipeline route were determined; title deed records were obtained; the rightful holders and their addresses were identified; those holding customary ownership rights, tenants and sharecroppers were identified and the nature of the affected lands and their physical assets were determined.

It is hoped that an agreement regarding the amount of compensation to be paid to affected landowners will be easily reached based upon the framework of the Expropriation Law and good will.

The basic procedure of the land acquisition process has been outlined in the following steps:

1. Announcement

The BTC Project will send a notice to the affected land owners informing them that their lands will be expropriated and/or the use of their land is required during the construction period. Affected people will be invited to visit their local BOTAŞ/DSA office within 15 days of receiving notice to express their opinion, reject the request or express their intention to negotiate. In order to better facilitate communication with the land owners, the officers of the BOTAŞ/DSA local contact office will visit the affected villages in relation to the land acquisition process.

2. Negotiations

BOTAŞ/DSA will hold personal meetings with each affected land owner during the visits to the village. At these meetings BOTAŞ/DSA will explain the method which was used to evaluate the landowners property and offer a price for the expropriated land based upon that method. During these meetings landowners will have an opportunity to question the land evaluation process.

The proposed payment will include compensation for both land acquisition and physical assets. However, payments made in relation to cultivated crops will be determined and paid during construction. The amount of compensation for crops determined by BOTAŞ/DSA Land Evaluation Team will not be subject to negotiation unless land classification or evaluation of soil characteristics and physical assets is deemed to be incorrect.

3. Agreement

The landowner may or may not accept the amount proposed for land acquisition and physical assets during negotiations. If the landowner accepts the proposal, a agreement will be signed during the meeting. The agreement document will be executed at the Title Deed Registry Directorate within 45 days of the agreement date and the respective amount will be deposited into the bank account of the land owner on the same day.

4. Non-agreement

If the land owner does not accept the proposed amount, BOTAŞ/DSA will apply to the Courts of First Instance for the determination of an expropriation value and decision to transfer the expropriated land into BOTAŞ' name. The court will hold a hearing within 30 days. The landowner will be issued a detailed notice outlining the court's decision. The landowner may or may not at this point, accept the amount proposed by the court.

A summary of the notice will be published in a local and national Turkish newspaper. If the property owner responds to the notice, the court will ask the two sides to reach an agreement. If an agreement is reached on the proposed amount during the hearing, the agreed amount will be paid.

If no agreement is reached, the Court will appoint a panel of experts to re-evaluate the value of the land. If the landowner objects to the value determined by the experts, the court will request another expert evaluation. The court will make its final decision on the basis of these expert evaluations. However, the amount decided upon by the court may be higher or lower than the price originally proposed by BOTAŞ/DSA.

Under the laws, the court fees will be covered by BOTAŞ/DSA without any obligation on the part of the landowner.

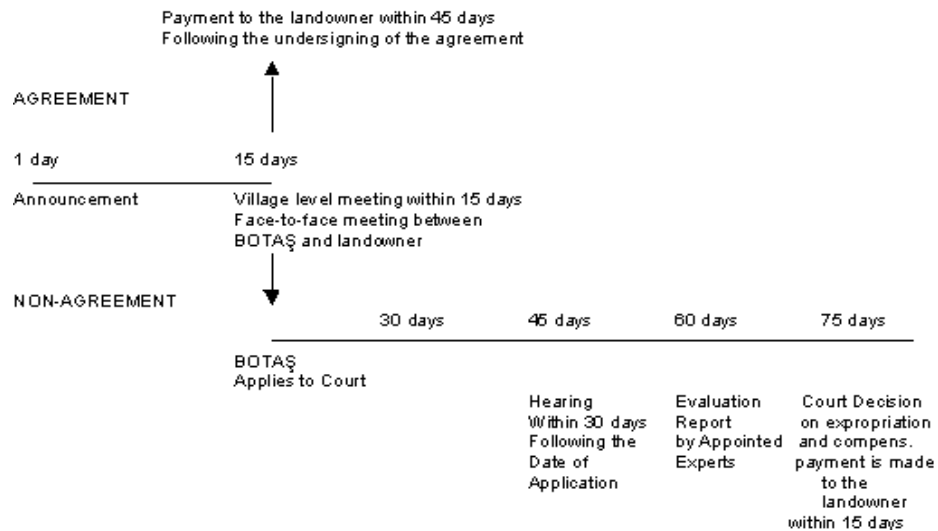


Figure 5: Summary of Land Acquisition Process

Frequently Asked Questions

Can cash payments be made to land owners/users?

Cash payments can only be made for damages to cultivated crops. Compensation for acquired land and other physical assets will be deposited at a bank in the name of the landowner or user. The land owner/user has to submit his/her identity card in order to withdraw deposited money.

What if a landowner is not satisfied with the proposed expropriation cost?

A landowner may not accept the expropriation cost proposed by BOTAŞ/DSA during negotiations. In that case, BOTAŞ/DSA will apply to a court of law for determination and registration of the expropriation cost.

What if a landowner doesn't participate in acquisition meetings in their village?

If a landowner does not participate in meetings, they can contact the local contact office for BOTAŞ/DSA. If he or she does not visit the local office, BOTAŞ/DSA will apply to the court for determination of expropriation cost and expropriation of the land required for the project. It will be possible for the landowner to accept the amount offered by BOTAŞ/DSA before the hearing.

What if a landowner is not satisfied with the court decision?

Those landowners not satisfied with the expropriation costs judged by the court and deposited in the owners bank account are entitled to apply to the Court of Appeal. However, this will not prevent the necessary actual expropriation proceedings and while the relevant lawsuit is pending before the Court of Appeal, the construction will continue. If the Court of Appeal does not agree with the expropriation cost determined by the relevant court, it will return the file to the Court of First Instance for review. The expropriation process will be realized according to the final decision of the Court of Appeals resulting from the new evaluation by the relevant court.

Can the court possibly judge a higher valuation assessment than the proposed amount?

On the basis of recent experience, the courts will sometimes determine a higher value than the proposed amount and sometimes lower value. Land owners should carefully assess all of the documents to be presented by BOTAŞ/DSA during village level negotiations and reject these only if they are truly convinced that they can receive a more favourable assessment through the courts.

Who will cover the court fees?

In accordance with the Expropriation Law, court fees are the responsibility of the institution undertaking expropriation. For this project, court fees will be covered BOTAŞ.

How will the project supervise the ownership rights of lands not registered before the cadastral offices?

The landowners of properties not registered before the cadastral offices will have the same rights of landowners holding legal title deeds. The legally appointed Customary Ownership Evaluation Commission, composed of Muhtar, members of the Executive Village Board and other experts, has determined customary ownership. Customary ownership findings for lands not registered before the cadastral offices will be presented to courts for finalization and registration.

Will an agreement be made for customary ownerships?

The customary ownership along the route has been identified by sworn experts as specified in Article 9 of the Expropriation Law. However, since property ownership ultimately depends on a court decision, the customary owner cannot negotiate an agreement. For this reason, finalization of customary ownerships and determination of expropriation costs will be done by the courts.

Will it be necessary to issue an inheritance decree?

If you have inherited your land, you should issue an inheritance decree, which proves your heir status, as soon as possible. Up to now, BOTAŞ/DSA have identified many heirs and their addresses from family registration logs. However, landowners should have inheritance decrees issued by courts for both undersigning an agreement and withdrawing expropriation costs concluded by court decision from banks.

How will the payments be made if ownership is disputed?

If the ownership of a piece of land is disputed, a lawsuit will be filed for determination of the expropriation and registration of the land with both sides presented as defendants. The amount judged by the court will be deposited in a bank account in the name of the landowner who the court has decided is the legitimate owner.

What about land distribution and sales with Muhtar's note?

Since title deed records are taken as the basis for court decision in such cases, a court decision will be required to validate property ownership which is verified by land distribution, a Muhtar's note or a sales commitment note.

Such property owners should make these relevant documents available for submission to the court. The expropriation payment will be made to the landowners after the land ownership has been validated.

What should we do if we are sharecroppers or land users?

In accordance with the Expropriation Law, the expropriation costs are paid to landowners. However, if you are a sharecropper or land user, ie you are cultivating the land, you have to obtain a written certificate and have the certificate attested to by the Muhtar in order to prove that the crops belong to you. In that case, the price of the crops will be directly paid to you. This is also applicable for the users of treasury lands.

Can we represent landowners or co-heirs residing out of village?

Yes, this is possible. It will be necessary to inform property owners or heirs living out of village that you intend to represent their interests for this matter. A power of attorney will need to be issued to you by the landowner or heir living outside of the village. Once you have received the power of attorney, you can represent the absent landowner throughout the expropriation process and receive their expropriation payment.

What about the treasury lands officially registered as forests or used as pastures?

Together with directly affected people and public agencies, the project will assess alternatives to decide on compensation methods for forests and pastures.

Will we receive payment in case of any injury to or death of farm animals due to construction activities?

Compensations for farm animals injured or killed as a result of the project will be evaluated on a case by case basis. Fair compensation will be paid after determining the value of the relevant animal and if it is considered that the accidental injury or loss was directly caused by project activities.

What if only a small portion of cultivatable land is left after land acquisition?

BOTAŞ will include small portions of lands into expropriated lands as appropriate. A landowner can apply to BOTAŞ with a petition for expropriation of a small portion of land if it is not originally included in the proposal. The request will be evaluated and owner informed of the result.

What will happen after the construction is completed?

When the construction of each pipeline phase is completed and the lands are reinstated, the landowner/user will be able to use the lands again with the exception of those lands where AGIs, such as pump and valve stations have been constructed.

Will there be constraints on the use of land above the pipeline?

Depending on the nature of the ground, there will be a distance of approximately 1-1.5 meters between the ground surface and the pipeline. A landowner or user will not be able to plant trees within 8m of the expropriation corridor since their roots may damage the pipes. Deep irrigation channels cannot be constructed nor will deep excavation or ploughing be allowed within the 8 m corridor. Landowners will not be able to build houses or any structures in or on the border of the 8 m expropriation corridor. The 8 m pipeline corridor will be permanently marked with above ground signs.

Landowners are required to have their identity cards with them when they participate in the negotiations with BOTAŞ/DSA and when visiting the Title Deed Registry Offices.

Public Consultation

Since the beginning of 2001, BTC Company and BOTAŞ, together with its national and international consultants, have consulted with people and organization with an interest in the project. Under the framework of the “Public Consultation and Disclosure Program”, comprehensive consultation meetings were held with people living in settlements within 4 km of the pipeline corridor or the AGIs (including the Ceyhan Marine Terminal). In addition to the meetings with local people, central and local public agencies, national and international non-governmental organizations and media have been consulted in national and regional meetings for their opinions on the project. The primary objective of these public consultation meetings has been to inform people who will be directly or indirectly affected by the project, about potential social and environmental impacts. This included any impacts which may arise from the land acquisition process and the measures undertaken to prevent or minimize such impacts.

As part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (EIA) process, measures were developed to prevent or mitigate impacts to people and the environment, which included measures to mitigate against impacts arising from the land acquisition process. Project affected people, non-governmental organizations, academics, press and relevant central and local public agencies were consulted on the EIA process and outcomes during the EIA disclosure period from July-August 2002. All comments and suggestions expressed during this 60-day disclosure period were addressed and incorporated into the EIA report. The public consultation and disclosure activities carried out within this period are summarized in Box 2.

Box 2. Summary of Public Relations Activities

General Consultation: During the initial stages of Consultation, meetings and workshops were organized with approximately 260 non-governmental organizations and 60 press agencies. In addition to these meetings another 50 meetings were held with local and central public institutions. Face-to-face meetings were held with 1,855 households along the pipeline route and in the vicinity of the marine terminal. Another 424 face-to-face meetings and 210 telephone surveys were made with the muhtars of settlements to be affected by the project and 120 villages were visited to for the purposes of village level consultation meetings.

Consultation on BTC Project Expropriation and Implementation Report (EIR): In addition to the general EIA consultation, specific EIR consultation was carried out. Initially survey of 681 households was undertaken between April and May 2002 in order to determine the impacts of the pipeline on titled and customary landowners. Shortly afterwards, over 500 affected land owners living outside of village centres were surveyed by mail. The aim of this survey was to inform and receive feedback from landowners living outside of villages about land acquisition process to be undertaken as part of this project.

Disclosure: During the Public Disclosure period of the project, 22,000 “Community Pamphlets” and 10,000 copies of the non-technical summary of EIA Report were distributed to the settlements along the pipeline route and in the vicinity of the marine terminal. Furthermore, copies of the draft EIA Report were sent to all governor and sub-governor offices and university libraries for public opinion. Over 600 electronic copies of the draft EIA Report were distributed to national and international NGOs, public institutions and press agencies. The Report was also published on the internet at the following address: www.caspiandevlopmentandexport.com. Public means for accessing the EIA Report were announced in national and local press.

After distribution of the report another series of meetings were held at a national, regional and village level to gather opinion and comments on the EIA. About 50 meetings were held in 36 villages during the disclosure period which included the participation of representatives from 100 settlements along the pipeline route. Three national and 11 local meetings were held with international and national NGOs, academics, press members and other organisations with an interest in the project. A further 10 meetings were held with local administrators in provinces along the pipeline route and in the vicinity of the marine terminal and 12 meetings were held with central public agencies.

The Project Public Relation Teams will continue to carry out public liaison and consultation during the construction and operation phases of the project.

BTC Project Expropriation and Implementation Report

A more detailed explanation of issues dealt with in this guide have been described in the Resettlement Action Plan, which provides detailed information on the expropriation process. The Plan describes the legal framework for land expropriation in Turkey as well as giving details on the social and economic surveys undertaken by affected landowners along the route.

During the consultation and disclosure periods, affected settlements, local administrations and individual landowners were consulted about the implications of the project with regard to land acquisition. The results of these surveys are described in detail in the RAP.

The RAP describes the process that will be undertaken to monitor the expropriation process.

To obtain a copy of the Resettlement Action Plan or any other information on the land acquisition and expropriation process please contact BOTAŞ or BTC Co. Contact details are provided on the back page of this brochure.

Other Documents:

The BTC Company has undertaken an environmental impact assessment to determine potential impacts of the project on people and the environment. The assessment includes mitigation measures to prevent or minimize potential negative impacts and enhance potential positive impacts. Various documents have been distributed to affected people, academics, governments, agencies and organizations with an interest in the project which summarise (to different degrees) the EIA process. Documents that have been produced and distributed have included;

- **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report:** This report defines in detail the process undertaken to determine the impacts to people and the environment and to explain the measures that will be undertaken to prevent or mitigate the negative impacts and in enhance the positive impacts of the project. The full report comprises 4 volumes and 3.000 pages and is intended for stakeholders that require a technical in-depth assessment of the project
- **Non-Technical Summary of the Environmental Impact Assessment:** This brochure provides a 40-page summary of the EIA. Printed copies of the Non-Technical Summary were provided to provincial and district libraries and Muhtars of the settlements along the pipeline route for distribution to directly affected people. Copies were also distributed to national and local NGOs, press and other organizations (etc.) with an interest in the project.
- **Community Pamphlet:** This pamphlet provided a 20-page summary of the project and the key outcomes of the Environmental Impact Assessment, concentrating on impact to communities along the route. It was prepared for people who will be directly affected by the project and was distributed to all the project affected settlements along the pipeline route for distribution by Muhtars.

The NTS and Community Pamphlet were also distributed to participants during the community consultation meetings.

Contact Information

You can access to the Expropriation and Implementation Report from the website of the project. Its printed copies can also be found at governor and sub-governor offices of the settlements along the pipeline route and local and national university libraries.

We very much welcome your comments. You can telephone, write, fax or e-mail us with your comments. For comments and complaints during the construction period please call following number for contact with our Community Relations Office:
Free phone: (0800 314 1001).

For further information on the BTC project please refer to the following addresses:

www.caspiandevlopmentandexport.com (where you can make comments on the BTC Project).
www.btc.com.tr (BOTAŞ BTC Project Directorate web site- linked to:
www.caspiandevlopmentandexport.com)

For comments directed to BOTAŞ

Erdeşir İkizoğlu (DSA)
BOTAŞ Designated State Authority
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E-mail:erdesirikizoglu@botas-ae.com.tr

For comments directed to BTC Company

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For comments directed to regional DSA offices

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Faks: 0352 232 1905

Ceyhan
Burhaniye Mah.
İnönü Bulvarı
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