

Nord Stream 2 in Russia

**Responsible Infrastructure Project Implementation
in the Sensitive Narva Bay Area**



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The impact of the project on sustainable development is estimated based on research carried out by the international management consultancy Arthur D. Little “Economic impact on Europe of the Nord Stream 2 Project”: https://www.adlittle.com/sites/default/files/reports/adl_nordstream_2_economic_impact_on_europe.pdf (accessed 04/04/2020)

Experts

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General Information

The Nord Stream 2 project is a modern and effective new gas pipeline passing through the Baltic Sea. This international infrastructure project will expand Russia's access to the important European gas market and enhance supply security.

In Russia, the Nord Stream 2 pipeline starts in the Southern Gulf of Finland and crosses an approximately 3.7km section of the southern part of the Kurgalsky nature reserve, which is also protected under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance and the Helsinki Convention on the Protection of Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area. In view of the protected status of the area, we are fully aware of our responsibility towards this sensitive habitat. Based on a mitigation hierarchy approach provided by the IFC PS, Nord Stream 2 is obliged to avoid, minimise and compensate for potential impacts. Where potential impacts are unavoidable, Nord Stream 2 implements advanced measures to mitigate and compensate for them.

All project activities in Russia are being carried out based on the permits for construction and for the installation of an underwater pipeline in the territorial sea of the Russian Federation, issued by the Ministry of Construction and the Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources (Rosprirodnadzor) respectively. As an integral part of the permitting process, Nord Stream 2 conducted an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). During the EIA, the company worked closely with scientists, ecologists, experts, environmental NGOs and local residents.

Nord Stream 2 builds on the successful experience of the construction and operation of the Nord Stream gas pipeline (2011 – to present). Already during construction, Nord Stream was recognised as a benchmark project in terms of compliance with stringent industrial and environmental safety standards, as well as public affairs and stakeholder engagement. This gas pipeline has become a symbol of mutually beneficial international cooperation and a key element of the European energy security.

The project is being implemented in line with both national legislation and international standards, including the International Finance Corporation Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability (IFC PS).



Offshore pipelaying, August 2019

In this brochure, we will share details about how the project is important to the Russian economy, why and how we selected the pipeline route in Russia, and the comprehensive environmental surveys that were conducted. We will also talk about the innovative construction solutions that have helped to minimise impacts on the Kurgalsky reserve, the company's biodiversity compensation measures, the project's contribution to the socio-economic development of the Leningrad Region, and the Nord Stream 2 Environmental and Community Initiatives Strategy, which was designed specifically for Russia.

Nord Stream 2 – Providing Reliable Access for Russian Gas to the European Market

The Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline will connect Russia's largest natural gas fields with the EU market via the shortest route on a long-term, sustainable basis.

Gas production in the European Union (EU) is expected to fall further over the next 20 years (–50 percent, approx. 70bcm) while traditional exporters such as Norway (approx. 25bcm) and Northern Africa (approx. 30bcm) will no longer be able to supply Europe at today's levels. At the same time, European gas demand remains steady, so additional gas imports and capacity are required to meet demand and safeguard security of supply. By delivering up to 55bcm of natural gas per year, Nord Stream 2 will compensate for the decrease in EU gas production and complement existing pipelines.

The Northern gas transportation corridor connects Russia's vast new Yamal gas fields to the European gas grid.

Nord Stream 2 benefits both Russia and the EU by:

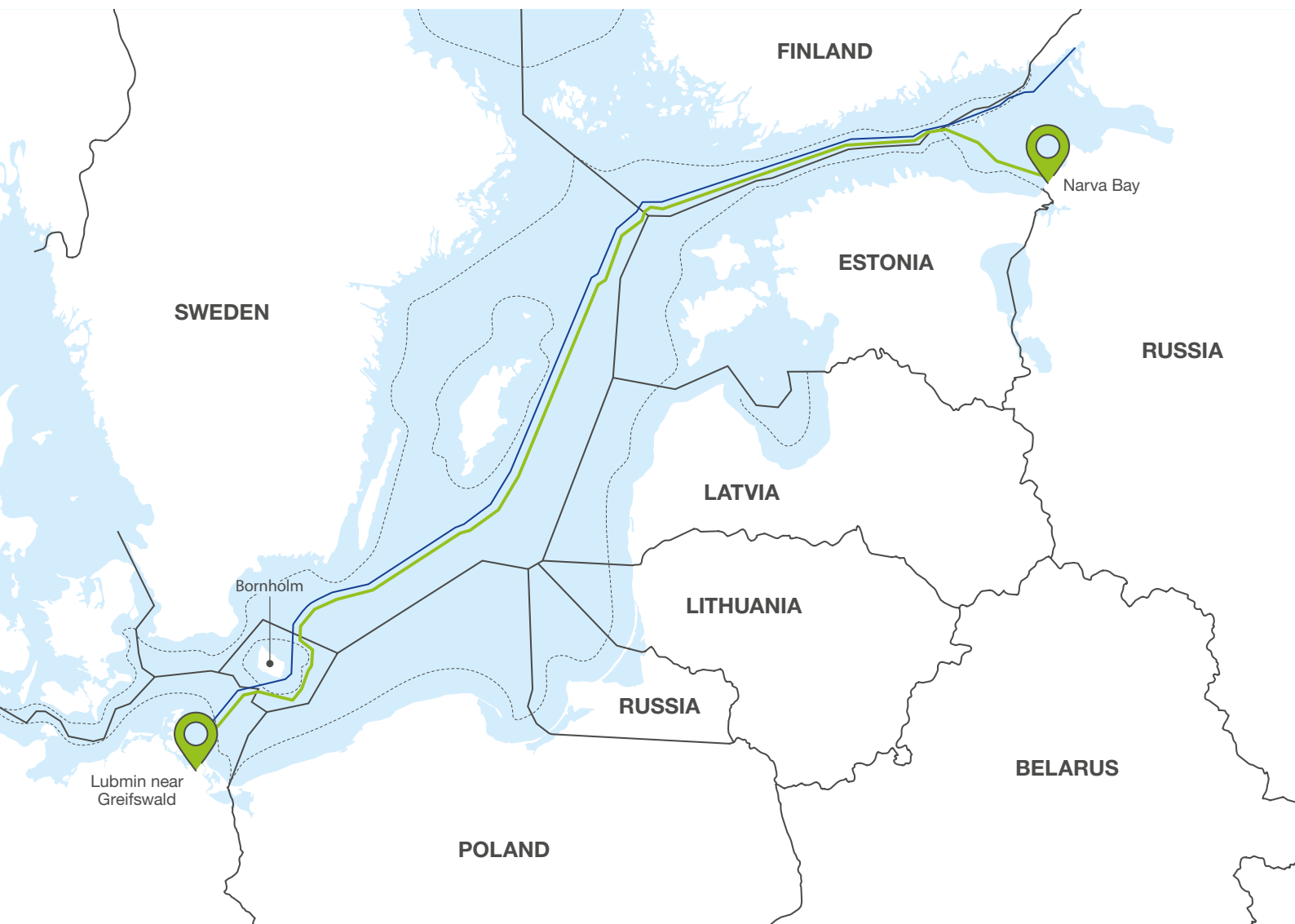
- > Ensuring reliable long-term access to the key market for Russian gas
- > Providing an important source of budget revenue for Russia
- > Building effective, economic and environmental infrastructure
- > Contributing to the fight against climate change
- > Securing a reliable energy supply for decades

Nord Stream 2 will transport gas via the new Northern Gas Corridor in Russia, servicing the growing production capacity of the Yamal peninsula fields. The route along the Northern Corridor is approximately one third shorter than the Central Corridor and thus an environmentally favourable option. Moreover, the Northern Corridor is a newer system that can operate at higher pressure with positive environmental and economic effects.

From the Russian perspective, Nord Stream 2 is an integral part of an ongoing project to create an efficient state-of-the-art pipeline connection of over 4,000km from the new fields in the Yamal Peninsula to Europe. The Northern Gas Corridor is extremely important for the Russian economy. It also contributes to the sustainable economic development of the Kingisepp region.



Pipes for the Nord Stream 2 pipeline being transported to the Mukran, Germany, logistics hub by rail, May 2017



*The pipeline route through the Baltic Sea
Illustration indicative only*

- Nord Stream Route
- Nord Stream 2 Route
- - - Territorial waters border
- Exclusive Economic Zone border
- 📍 Landfall



Offshore seabed survey, April 2017

Selecting the Route in Russia

The selection of the route of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline is based on a thorough analysis of the technical, environmental and social constraints, as well as Russian safety requirements for pipelines.

In addition, the necessity to bring additional gas to the South of the Leningrad region is a key component in the overall planning of the project, as the supply gas pipeline for Nord Stream 2 will be built in accordance with Gazprom's plans to bring more gas to the Kingisepp district under an agreement between Gazprom and the Leningrad region authorities. The Narva Bay route has been defined as the preferred option due to its lower environmental and social impact.

Comprehensive Environmental Surveys in the Kurgalsky Peninsula

Surveys are the cornerstone of large-scale international infrastructure projects such as Nord Stream 2. At all stages – from the earliest feasibility studies, detailed planning, engineering, permitting, route clearance and pipeline construction, right through to the operation of the twin pipeline system – different survey stages play a pivotal role in enabling the project to move forward safely.

- > Nord Stream 2 started performing **environmental surveys** in the Kurgalsky Peninsula in 2012, for the purpose of **selecting an optimal route** for the Russian landfall. The surveys included an assessment of the engineering, archeological and ecological **conditions and constraints**.
- > In autumn 2015, a number of **environmental** (mainly zoological and botanical) studies and **engineering** (geodetic and geotechnical) surveys of the **coastal and onshore areas** were carried out near Kolganpya Cape and Narva Bay. In the spring and summer of 2016, more **detailed studies were carried out in Narva Bay**.
- > During 2015–2016, Nord Stream 2 carried out **comprehensive offshore environmental surveys**. The survey area consisted of two corridors which correspond to the **two route options – along the Kolganpya Cape and Narva Bay routes**. The scope of work included offshore **water quality** measurements, survey of physical and chemical characteristics of **seabed sediments, hydrobiological analysis**, aerial & boat surveys of **marine avifauna and marine mammals**.
- > Additional detailed **studies throughout the Kurgalsky Peninsula** followed in the spring and summer of 2017. Scientists from highly reputable research institutions carried out **geobotanical mapping of plants**, assessed the physical and chemical **composition of soils and onshore waters**, performed **surveys of fauna**, and conducted **radiological studies**.



Measuring sediment samples, October 2016

Why We Chose the Narva Bay Route

The Narva Bay route was deemed optimal for several reasons.

After having carefully studied every kilometre of coastline in the Gulf of Finland in order to assess each route option for the Nord Stream 2 pipeline, the route through Narva Bay was found to be optimal. This research was conducted in three stages over five years.

Stage I: Evaluation of the Corridor to the North of St. Petersburg

The study carried out to evaluate the corridor to the North of St. Petersburg concluded that it would not be technically feasible to lay new infrastructure along the route of the Nord Stream supply pipeline due to safety distance requirements between high pressure pipelines and settlements: seven bottlenecks were identified along the route.

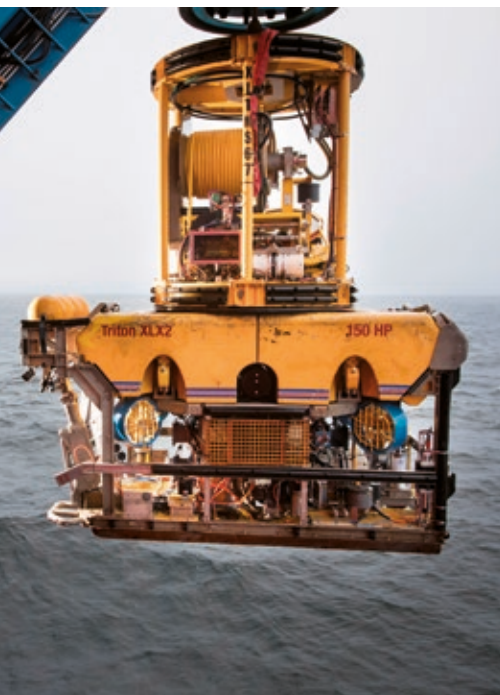
Stage II: Choosing a Landfall on the Southern Coast of the Gulf of Finland

Two possible routes were identified along the southern coast of the Gulf of Finland: through Cape Kolgomya or through Narva Bay, both within the Kingisepp district. Some of the main limitations included:

- > Urbanisation and abundance of cultural and historical sites in the Lomonosov and Peterhof districts
- > Industrial and military infrastructures, i.e. the Leningrad nuclear power plant
- > Heavy ship traffic and anchorage areas in and around the ports of St. Petersburg and Ust-Luga.

Stage III: Evaluating Landfall Options in the Kingisepp District – Narva Bay route selection

Based on the results of the comprehensive comparative analysis, it was decided that the route through Narva Bay was optimal in terms of minimising environmental impact. Experts from the Institute of Geography of the Russian Academy of Sciences and St. Petersburg State Polytechnic University supported this conclusion, having reviewed the analysis of various environmental and social factors.



Seabed surveys for route selection, February 2016

- > The Narva bay route crosses **3.7km of the Kurgalsky reserve**
- > The route is **39km shorter** than the Kolganpya Cape:
 - The total length of Nord Stream 2 is approximately **1,230km**, with the Russian section being **118km** long;
 - The Gazprom supply pipeline is **71km** long (66km to the compressor station and 5km to the pipeline service facilities).
- > The route requires **significantly less seabed preparation** thanks to deeper waters and a smoother seabed in Narva Bay.
- > The route is far from shipping channels, ports, and industrial facilities, which means a **lower impact on ship traffic** during construction and **reduced risk during operation**.
- > The biodiversity of flora and fauna is **significantly lower here than in the North**.
- > The majority of the onshore route within the Kurgalsky protected area goes through **areas that have been modified** by fire and include some young plantations.
- > The proposed route **avoids sensitive areas** such as the Kurgalsky reef and the central part of the Kader bog as much as possible. Only the **Northernmost marginal part of the Kader bog** will be impacted.
- > The route is **further away from habitats of grey and ringed seals** and will have less impact on the proposed Eastern Gulf of Finland (Ingermanlandsky) nature reserve.
- > The Nord Stream 2 pipeline service facilities and Gazprom compressor station are built **outside the reserve**.



A. A. Tishkov,
Deputy Director of
the Institute of
Geography of the
Russian Academy
of Sciences:

“

The experts at the Institute of Geography of the Russian Academy of Sciences provided positive conclusions to the reports on comparative assessment of the route options for the Nord Stream 2 Pipeline in Russia. The reviewed documents presented strong arguments justifying the selection of the Narva Bay route as the preferred option. Construction work here would have lower environmental and social impact; the impact on the ecosystems along the coastal strip and shallow waters would be minimal.”

Technical Solutions to Minimise Impacts on the Kurgalsky Reserve

We developed a customised construction solution to minimise impact on the area.

The open cut construction method that relies on trench boxes, December 2019



In order to minimise the impact on the Kurgalsky reserve, Nord Stream 2 developed an innovative open cut construction method that relies on trench boxes. These are temporary structures, designed to maintain the vertical trench walls, which make it possible to significantly narrow the construction corridor.

Nord Stream 2's innovative method is a departure from traditional pipelaying, as it is not performed by heavy equipment and does not require welding alongside the trench. Instead, the pipes were welded outside the reserve and the pipe strings were pulled in a flooded trench from either end by a large centrally placed winch. One section of pipe string was pulled into place from a pipe-welding station located in the Pipe Inspection Gauge (PIG) trap area, and the other from a pipe-laying vessel anchored off the coast.

The optimised construction method played a key role in reducing the project's environmental impact in Russia. The combination of using trench boxes and pulling welded pipes into a flooded trench had a number of environmental benefits:

- > The **construction corridor and related environmental impacts were reduced by 50%**.
- > This method also **reduced approximately 70% of the excavated material** when compared to a traditional construction technique.
- > The **groundwater levels** and, consequently, the **local hydrological regime was preserved** during and after construction.
- > **Noise emissions and other impacts** on flora and fauna were **minimised**



The width of the onshore construction corridor was reduced to 30m, July 2019

- > In the most sensitive habitats (coastal forests), the construction was performed only within the **corridor with a width of 30 metres – the narrowest feasible construction corridor for a pipeline of such capacity**. In comparison, the **traditional technique would have required an 85–100-metre-wide trench**.
- > The **onshore construction corridor impacted only an area of 0.175km² or 0.10% of the Kurgalsky reserve's overall onshore territory**. The reserve territory is 171.1km² and is equal to the total area of the reserve (555.1km²) minus the offshore area (384.0km²).

Once the pulling of the welded strings was finished and trench boxes were removed, the trenches were backfilled with the peat and soil in its layers to maintain its hydraulic properties, preserve hydrology, and enable habitat recovery. After that, the entire area will be reinstated, and only twin pipeline corridors (approximately 7.5m wide) will be maintained free of trees and naturally vegetated as required by Russian safety standards that forbid planting trees over or near high pressure pipelines.



To reduce the construction corridor and associated impacts, a temporary cofferdam was built on the coastline to assist in pipe laying, April 2019

Mitigation Measures During Construction

Preserving biodiversity in the Kurgalsky reserve is one of Nord Stream 2's key priorities. In this regard, a range of mitigation measures was implemented during the construction stage to minimise impacts on flora and fauna.

Containing invasive plant species

The penetration and spread of invasive (alien) plant species is one of the threats to the biodiversity of the reserve. In order to prevent the invasion of alien plant species on vehicle wheels during freight transportation and construction activities, the company organised wheel cleaning stations at the exit and entry points to the reserve.

Dust suppression

During periods of hot and dry weather, regular dust suppression activities were carried out to minimise the spread of dust on plants located in the immediate vicinity to the construction corridor, and to provide comfortable working conditions for the personnel.

Biodegradable lubricants

In all construction activities there is a risk that incidents may occur resulting in lubricants being accidentally spilt into the surrounding area. To mitigate the impact of such accidental releases, Nord Stream 2 has ensured that, where appropriate, hydraulic oils and grease products are replaced with environmentally acceptable (biodegradable) lubricants. These measures were applied to a wide range of machinery used in the project: from chainsaws, to heavy equipment such as excavators, hydraulic vibratory pile drivers and cranes, as well as dredgers and other vessels.

Wheel cleaning at the entrance to the reserve, October 2018





The machinery run on biodegradable lubricants to minimise impacts on biodiversity, March 2020

Avoiding and minimising impact on local fauna

- > In line with the list of measures approved by the competent authorities, when technically possible, sea navigation routes were selected to ensure **maximum possible distance to key habitats of marine mammals and birds** in the northern part of the Kurgalsky Peninsula. Vehicles transporting freight for the project from the port of Ust-Luga to the construction site in Narva Bay used a longer route.
- > The construction schedule **was optimised in line with important periods for marine mammals, ichthyo- and avifauna**. For example, prior to vegetation clearance along the planned route, the environmental experts advising Nord Stream 2 on a wide range of issues confirmed that the bird nesting period had ended.
- > A **special passageway** was built to ensure that animals could cross the construction corridor in the relict dune area (near the middle of the linear section).



Manual relocation of Water Violet from the construction corridor, June 2018

Environmental Monitoring Confirms the Responsible Approach to Construction

Monitoring has been ongoing since the beginning of preparatory works in 2018 through a number of specialised contractors and independent consultants.

The innovative open cut construction method allowed the reduction of the construction corridor to the bare minimum of 30–40m.

Nord Stream 2 has completed pipelay activities in the Russian offshore and onshore sections – the most environmentally significant activities of Nord Stream 2 construction in Russia. The environmental monitoring programme allows us to compare the environmental impacts with those described in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report. As of Q3 2019, the environmental monitoring data, covering over one and a half years, confirms that the construction works in the Kurgalsky reserve have only had localised and short-term impacts that do not exceed admissible levels, as estimated in the EIA report. These include:

- > Environmental impacts offshore are comparable to natural fluctuations and seasonal changes.
- > No significant impacts on birds, including migratory species, have been identified as a result of construction.
- > Beyond the construction corridor, no negative impacts on flora and Kurgalsky's habitats have been observed.
- > Ongoing monitoring has not revealed impacts on the hydrological regime of the Kader Bog.

In line with best industry practices, beyond the requirements of the Russian legislation, Nord Stream 2 AG retained leading Russian and international companies as external watchdogs to oversee compliance with commitments and high environmental standards when working in the Kurgalsky reserve.

None of the watchdogs or auditors identified critical deviations from design documentation, Russian law, or international standards throughout the most active phase of construction. No violations have been observed as part of construction activities in the Kurgalsky reserve. All comments and recommendations from auditors are aimed at further improving environmental performance and being taken onboard by the company.

In November 2019, the Ramsar Advisory Mission visited the Kurgalsky Nature Reserve upon invitation from the Russian Ministry of Environmental Resources to assess the impact of the construction on the area. Representatives from the Ramsar Convention Secretariat positively evaluated Nord Stream 2's contribution to the development and conservation of biodiversity on the Kurgalsky Peninsula (a Ramsar site) and the efforts made by the State Hydrological Institute and the Russian Academy of Science's Institute of Forest Science to develop measures to maintain the reserve's hydrological regime.

The total area of the construction corridor on the Russian landfall equates to approximately 0.1 % of the Kurgalsky reserve's territory.



VNII Ecology,
a prominent Russian research institute with special expertise on the management of protected areas:

“

During the on site inspection, no environmental restrictions have been identified as a result of construction. As such, in terms of environmental requirements, construction work may continue, no risk factors for the environment have been found, the defined estimates are in line with the Russian law. ”



Royal Haskoning DHV,
a leading international engineering and environmental consultancy:

“

It is the opinion of the independent environmental and technical advisor that the project is well managed and follows good environmental management practices. ”

Contributing to Sustainable Socio-Economic Development

The Nord Stream 2 project provides a boost for the development of Russian business and the local region.

A wide range of Russian companies are involved in the Nord Stream 2 infrastructure project.

The Nord Stream 2 project provides a boost for the development of Russian business and the local region. As such, Nord Stream 2 strives to ensure that local companies are involved in service provision as much as possible, while also adhering to strict procurement procedures in line with international best practices. According to studies by Arthur D. Little management consultancy, as of end of December 2018, the project has already provided an impulse for the creation of over 144,000 full-time-equivalent jobs in various industry sectors over 5 years.

As of 2019, most of the project CAPEX has been committed in contracts in European & Russian industry and services involving over 1,000 companies from 25 countries. Of this amount, over 2.5 billion euros has been awarded to Russian companies. Russian companies secured a considerable share (approximately 60%) of the contracts for steel pipe production. **The Chelyabinsk Pipe Rolling Plant (Chelpipe)** produced 27% of all the pipe required. **The United Metallurgical Company (OMK)** supplied a further 33%. Around 200km of pipes needed for the construction of the twin pipelines have been concrete weight coated in **Volzhsky by Pipe Coating Technology**.

A range of contracts worth several hundred million euros in total, for offshore and onshore construction work in Russia, have been awarded to Russian entities.

- > The contract for nearshore pipelaying and above water tie-in works was awarded to **MRTS Maritime Projects LLC**.
- > **Kvaerner LLC** manages several local Russian sub-contractors for mechanical, piping and civil engineering work onshore.
- > **DHL Freight (Russia)** is responsible for the logistics and customs clearance of pipes and items.
- > **Worley Parsons Russia** is performing detailed engineering and preparing the project's working documentation.
- > **Svarog LLC** was also commissioned to perform a number of engineering surveys on the offshore and onshore sections in Russia.



Pipe production for Nord Stream 2 at the Chelyabinsk Pipe Rolling Plant, September 2016

Active engagement with local suppliers

Project implementation has helped to generate several hundred million euros of business for companies from St. Petersburg and the Leningrad Region. The major suppliers of Nord Stream 2, which are incorporated outside the region, actively engage local companies and staff.

- > **Russian Dredging and Marine Contractors (RDMC)** was responsible for trenching onshore, which involves installation of trench boxes, as well as for the seabed preparatory activities nearshore.
- > The majority of trench boxes and other metal products were produced by **Metallostroy LLC**.
- > **DAF LLC** was subcontracted by RDMC for the construction of storage area, hardstanding areas for equipment and offices, as well as for the construction of the access road.
- > **Step LLC** constructed the temporary workers' accommodation camp and is now responsible for its operation and technical maintenance.
- > **JSC MSU-90**, from Sosnovy Bor in the Leningrad Region, played a key role in constructing Nord Stream 2's onshore facilities in Russia.
- > **CJSC ECOPROJECT**, an environmental and nature conservation consultancy, advises the company on a wide range of environmental issues and carries out monitoring.
- > **Eco Express Service LLC, ETC** and **Fertoing** have carried out environmental, onshore, near-shore and offshore geotechnical and geophysical surveys, as well as archaeological surveys.

*An employee from
Eco Express Service LLC
measuring the level of
environmental impact,
October 2016*



The temporary housing for workers at the Russian landfall, built by Step LLC, July 2018



Celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Izhora Museum in Vistino rural settlement and the festival of Izhorian Culture, June 2018

Environmental & Community Initiatives Strategy

As part of Nord Stream 2's voluntary commitment to comply with the Environmental and Social Sustainability IFC Performance Standards, the company has developed its own Environmental and Community Initiatives Strategy. The strategy was designed specifically for the landfall in Russia and consists of the initiatives described below.

Statutory Compensation Measures

The Russian environmental authority (Rosprirodnadzor) approved the list of statutory compensation measures and their scope in January 2018 as part of the positive conclusion on the project documentation in Russia. Compensation measures apply to the construction corridor and areas in its immediate vicinity. Approved compensation activities include:

- > The installation of six artificial nesting platforms for the white-tailed eagle and other large birds.
- > The release of high-value fish fry.
- > Compensation fees for air emissions, solid waste generation, waste water discharges, etc.

Biodiversity Enhancement Initiatives

Biodiversity enhancement initiatives are focused on the Kurgalsky nature reserve and, in the marine environment, throughout the eastern part of the Gulf of Finland. They provide an opportunity for the company to demonstrate its commitment to implementing the project responsibly in the Kurgalsky nature reserve, a protected area, recognised internationally, and achieve a net gain on the biodiversity value of the Kurgalsky peninsula, as required by IFC Performance Standard 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources).

Community Initiatives

Community initiatives are being implemented in close cooperation with the regional and local authorities so as to contribute towards achieving sustainable development goals by bringing important infrastructure and creating educational incentives for the Kingisepp communities. They primarily focus on the Kuzemkino, Bolshelutskoye and Ust-Luga rural settlements within the Kingisepp district. Fostering a responsible local community is one of Nord Stream 2's priorities in this area, and as such, the company actively supports cultural and educational events that encourage the local population's positive, active and creative potential.

Sponsorship

Nord Stream 2 AG aims to be a good neighbour to local residents and strives to actively participate in social life of the Leningrad Region. As such, the company provides sponsorship support to significant local projects and initiatives promoting cultural, educational and sports events, as well as sustainable development among indigenous people.



The opening of a children's playground in the Kuzemkino rural settlement, built as part of Nord Stream 2's "We Build Together" project to improve public spaces, February 2020

The key results of implementing environmental and social initiatives, as of early 2020.

- > As part of the **Clean Beach** and **My Kurgalsky** environmental and education campaigns, **over 1,000 volunteers** took part in five events to collect **20 tonnes of litter** from an area of **70 hectares**.
- > **Over 150 hectares of hogweed were treated** in the Kurgalsky Reserve and adjacent territories as part of the hogweed eradication campaign.
- > Nord Stream 2 supported the construction of the **Izhora Craft & Language Centre in the Vistino rural settlement** to preserve intangible cultural heritage, uphold pottery crafts traditions and teach the Izhora language.
- > **Over 2,000 schoolchildren from 17 schools** of the Kingisepp District, Leningrad Region, took part in the cultural educational programme **My Land**.
- > **Between 2018 and 2019**, Nord Stream 2 supported approximately **90 initiatives**, including: over **50 social incentives** and approximately **40 biodiversity actions**.

The Governor of the Leningrad Region Alexander Drozdenko at the opening of the Izhora Craft & Language Centre in Vistino, March 2020



Participants from the Summer Archaeological School,
organised as part of the My Land cultural and educational
programme, August 2019

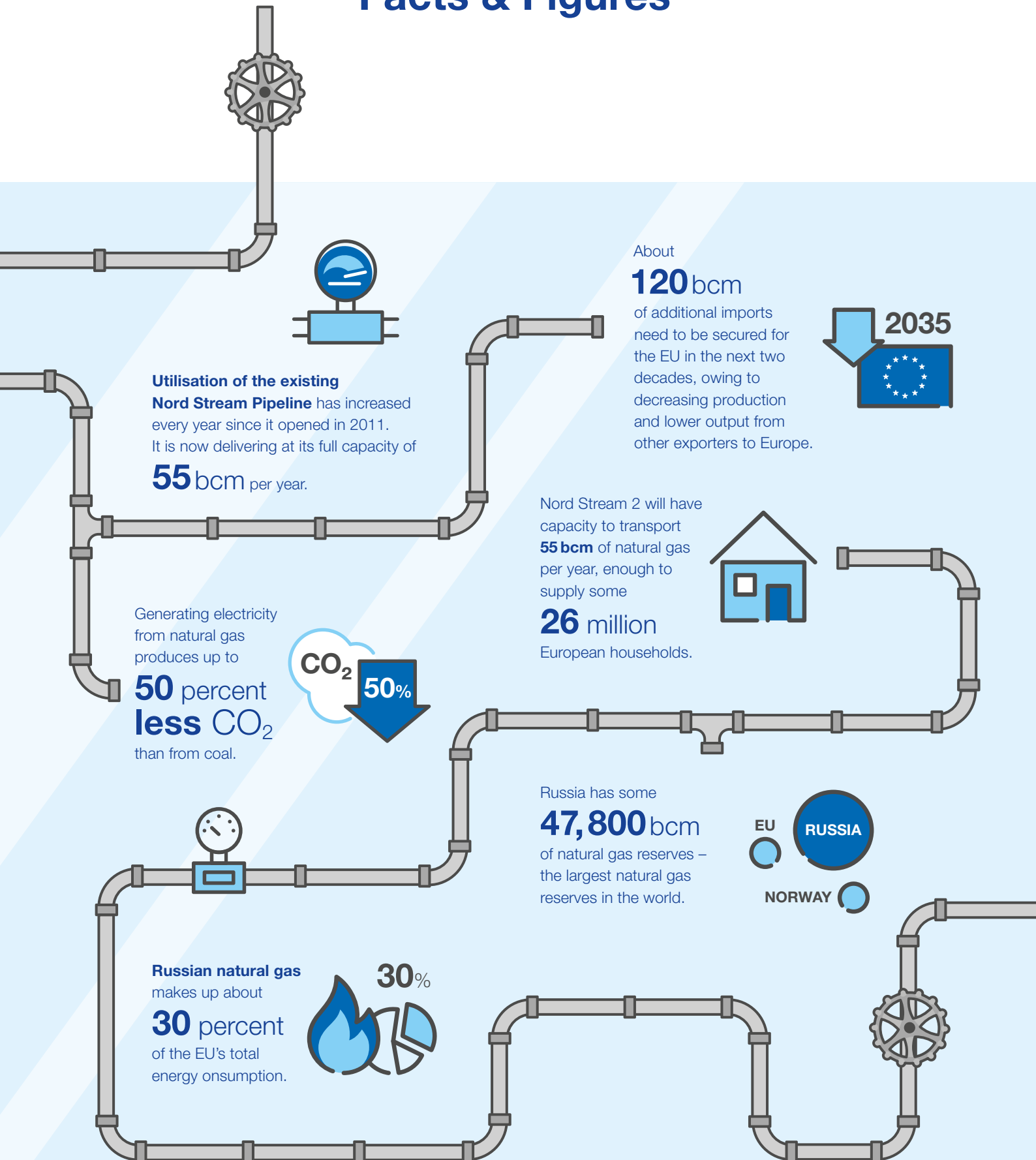


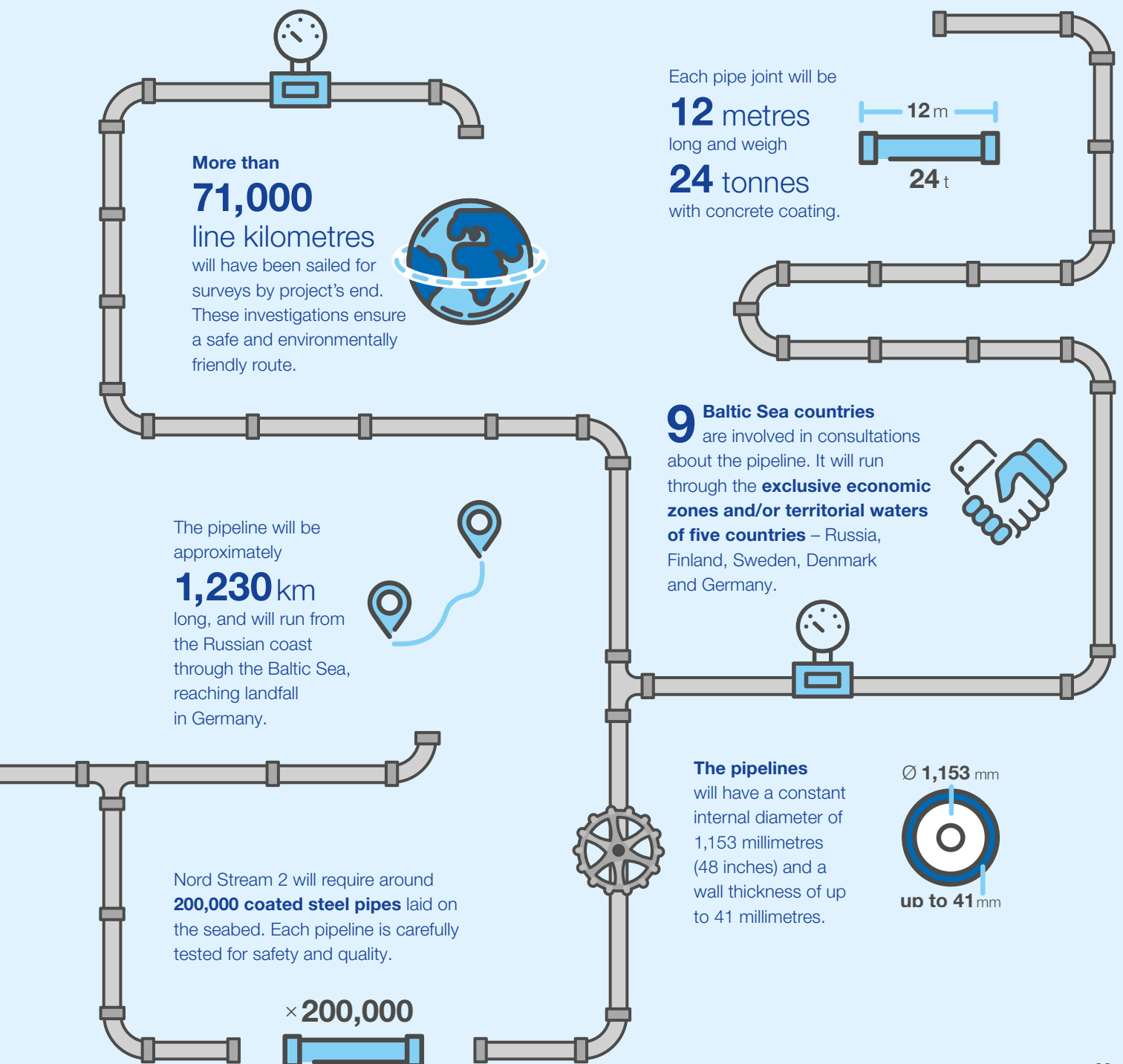
International Clean Beach environmental campaign,
September 2019



The Nord Stream 2 site on
Kingisepp City Day, June 2019

Facts & Figures





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