

Press Release

Nord Stream 2 Starts the Annual Release of Valuable Fish Juveniles in Russia

- > **More than 180,000 Atlantic salmon and brown trout juveniles will be released in 2019**
- > **Valuable fish species juveniles are released as part of compensation measures**

[St Petersburg, Russia – 24-May-19] Yesterday, Nord Stream 2, the developer of the twin pipeline to supply Russian natural gas to the EU market through the Baltic Sea, performed the scheduled release of brown trout fish juveniles under the control of the Northwest branch of the Federal Fishery Agency, Fishery Inspection and Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resource Usage. In total 146,000 Atlantic salmon juveniles and 37,000 brown trout juveniles will be released this year. An assessment of the impact of the pipeline project and a set of compensatory measures in the form of the release of valuable fish juveniles were approved as part of the project documentation. The first release of 170,000 juveniles of valuable fish species took place in 2018. It is the largest compensation release of fish over the past years.

Juveniles of valuable fish species are being grown at Luzhskiy and Nevskiy hatcheries of FGBU Glavrybvod facilities in the Leningrad region. The quality and average weight are determined and agreed by the Federal Fishery Agency. As part of the compensatory measures for temporary damage to fisheries during construction of the Nord Stream 2 Pipeline in Russian waters the developer will perform releases into the Neva, Vruda and Peypii rivers.

Alexander Antsulevich, Environmental Specialist in Russia Nord Stream 2 AG, said: “The fishery and environmental studies in the Narva Bay for Nord Stream 2 AG were the most extensive and detailed in the history of such studies. Based on these studies, Nord Stream 2 has developed a wide range of measures to compensate for potential impacts. Reproduction of biological resources in the region where we are working will have a positive effect on the preservation of biodiversity of the Baltic sea.”

Before construction started, Nord Stream 2 with the assistance of the leading scientific institutes in Russia studied the condition of aquatic biological resources in the Narva Bay and Eastern part of the Gulf of Finland along the pipeline route and any possible impacts of construction. The results of these studies have shown that the impact of construction activities will be local and temporary. When construction is complete the compensatory annual release will continue during the operational phase in line with the conclusion of the Federal Agency for Fishery.



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About Nord Stream 2

Nord Stream 2 is a planned pipeline through the Baltic Sea, which will transport natural gas over some 1,230 km from the world's largest gas reserves in Russia via the most efficient route to consumers in Europe. Nord Stream 2 will largely follow the route and technical concept of the successful Nord Stream Pipeline. The new pipeline will have the capacity to transport 55 billion cubic metres of gas per year, enough to supply 26 million European households. This secure supply of natural gas with its low CO₂ emissions will also contribute to Europe's objective to have a more climate-friendly energy mix with gas substituting for coal in power generation and providing back-up for intermittent renewable sources of energy such as wind and solar power.

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