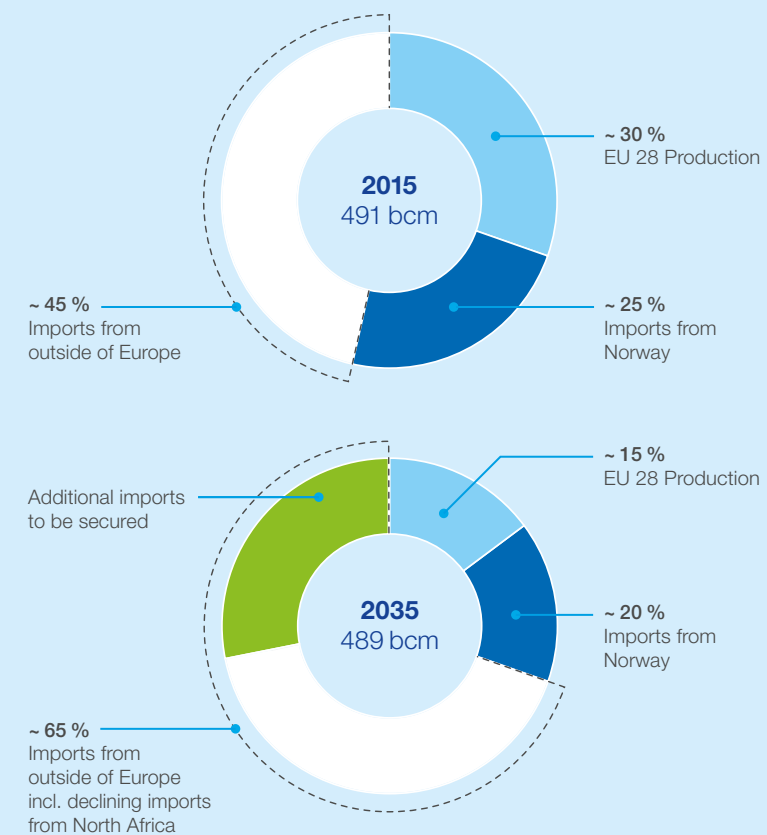


The EU's domestic gas production is in rapid decline. To meet demand, it needs reliable, affordable and sustainable new gas supplies.

The Nord Stream 2 natural gas pipeline will transport gas from the world's largest reserves in Russia to the EU internal market. With capacity to supply up to 26 million households, Nord Stream 2 will substantially enhance the EU's long-term energy security and help maintain its competitiveness.

EU faces an import gap as demand outstrips supply

EU domestic gas production is set to fall 50 % in the next 20 years, as ageing assets are retired and hard-to-reach gas in the North Sea becomes uneconomic, particularly at a time of low energy prices. The EU therefore needs to import more affordable gas to meet its needs.



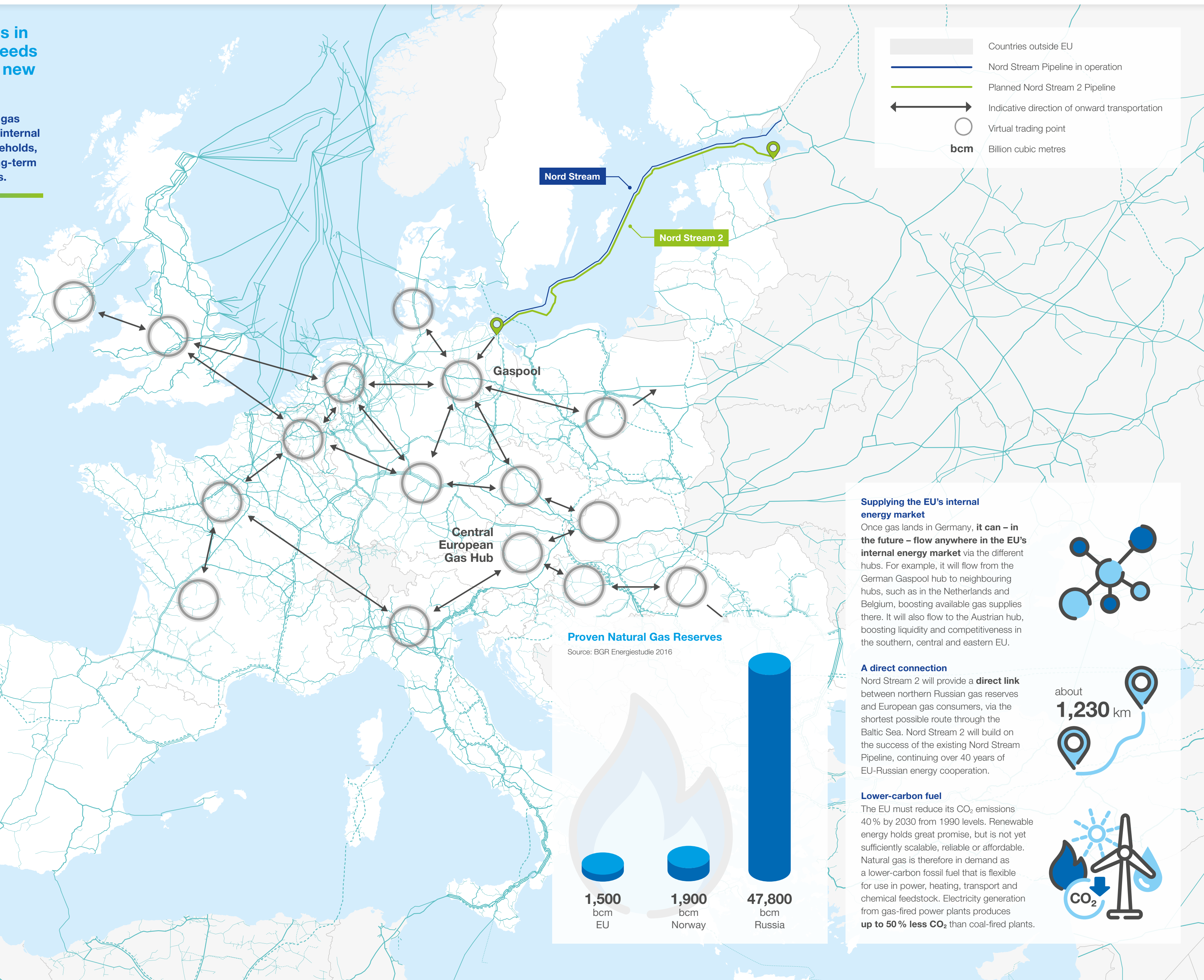
Complementing existing supply routes

The existing Nord Stream Pipeline already runs at near full capacity – reliably handling the temporary demand peaks of today's consumers. But with a growing import gap, the EU needs to further strengthen and diversify its import capacities to meet future demand. Nord Stream 2 will **supplement existing supply routes** and, together with other new additions such as increased LNG shipments and the Southern Corridor, help to reduce the import gap.

Strengthening the EU's transmission network

Nord Stream 2 will stimulate the development of onshore infrastructure to transport gas from the pipeline across Europe. This will include inter-country connections and reverse flows, which will help to bring the **benefits of the internal market** to more consumers.

Illustration indicative only



Transporting Natural Gas to the EU

Nord Stream 2 will build on the success of the existing Nord Stream Pipeline and provide additional capacity to supply 55 billion cubic meters of gas to the EU.

Nord Stream 2 plans to build a new pipeline through the Baltic Sea to transport natural gas from the world's largest gas reserves in Russia to homes and businesses across Europe. Our vision is to create reliable infrastructure that enhances energy security whilst fulfilling the highest safety and environmental standards. As European production decreases and demand for gas continues, Nord Stream 2 will deliver additional transportation capacity and provide a secure, robust gas supply long into the future.

Nord Stream 2 builds on the success of the existing Nord Stream Pipeline, an EU project of common interest that set a new benchmark for EU infrastructure projects in terms of safety, environmental protection, international collaboration, public consultation and efficient delivery. With demand for natural gas imports expected to rise in the coming years, Nord Stream 2 will supplement the existing Nord Stream Pipeline and other import routes, bringing additional capacity to supply up to 55 billion cubic meters of gas to boost EU internal gas market liquidity, hubs and interconnections. This is enough energy to supply 26 million households and deliver a secure and robust gas provision for Europe, long into the future.

The route of the Nord Stream 2 Pipeline provides the most direct connection between Russian gas reserves and consumer markets in the European Union. The pipeline stretches over 1,220 kilometres, entering the Baltic Sea on the Russian coast and reaching land near Greifswald, Germany. Nord Stream 2 will largely follow the route of the existing and proven Nord Stream system.

This route was chosen after years of research and is optimised for safety, environmental, social, economic and technical considerations. The pipeline corridor has been studied extensively since the early phases of the original Nord Stream project, which has been successfully implemented and demonstrates that a pipeline can be constructed and operated in harmony with the Baltic Sea, without negatively impacting the environment or neighbouring onshore communities. Once complete, the entire pipeline system will be tested thoroughly prior to commissioning and throughout its operation. The Nord Stream 2 Pipeline is designed to supply gas to European consumers for at least half a century, creating a major asset for European energy security.



A Natural Gas Pipeline for Europe
Nord Stream 2

Nord Stream 2
Committed. Reliable. Safe.

The EU Needs Natural Gas

Additional gas supply routes will help Europe meet demand and stay competitive amid declining domestic production. Nord Stream 2 will provide stable gas supplies for Europe.

The EU's domestic gas production is in decline as reserves diminish, ageing assets are retired and hard-to-reach deposits become increasingly expensive. With production expected to halve in the next two decades, there will be an estimated import gap of 120 bcm by 2035. Without additional supply routes, Europe may face a shortfall of over a quarter (28 percent) of its annual gas requirement.

At the same time, demand is expected to remain stable. And because the EU seeks to reduce its carbon emissions, many countries are looking to natural gas to help meet their energy targets. Natural gas is a lower-carbon fossil fuel than coal or oil, and is more reliable, flexible, scalable and affordable than renewables. It currently makes up almost a quarter of the EU's

energy consumption and is the only fossil fuel with projected growth in the European energy mix.

With global demand rising over 25 percent (more than 1,000 bcm) in the coming two decades, the EU will have to secure reasonably priced gas resources in the long term to ensure global industrial competitiveness. Together with other suppliers and transport options, gas from Nord Stream 2 will help provide for this.

Importing natural gas from Russia is a natural choice for the EU market. Russia not only has the world's largest national gas reserves, it is also geographically closer than other sources and has an over 40-year track record of providing stable supply to Europe.

A Commercial Project

The privately funded Nord Stream 2 Pipeline will enhance European energy security and benefit from the expertise of major European energy companies.

The Nord Stream 2 Pipeline project builds on the success of the Nord Stream twin pipelines. Nord Stream 2 AG is responsible for the planning, construction and subsequent operation of the new pipeline. The personnel involved have a great deal of experience in the business of extracting natural gas, building transport networks and delivering gas reliably and safely.

The new pipelines will provide an additional 55 billion cubic metres of capacity per year – enough to supply European industry and up to 26 million households. This will substantially enhance the EU's long-term energy security, helping ensure safe and competitive supplies. As a large-scale energy infrastructure project, Nord Stream 2 will require some 8 billion euros in investment that brings positive economic stimulus for the regions and businesses involved.

Based on its stringent procurement policy, Nord Stream 2 has contracted leading international companies to supply materials and services. Tendering of some materials and services is ongoing. Nord Stream 2 is also an attractive investment offering solid returns. The economic rationale is reinforced by the positive track record of the existing Nord Stream Pipeline, which has exceeded investors' expectations by quickly reaching deliveries at near full capacity since it opened in 2011. Financing for that project was oversubscribed, a further testament to its solidity. The planned financing for Nord Stream 2 envisages a similar structure, with 30 percent originating from shareholder funding and 70 percent from external financing sources.

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April 2020
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A Connected Europe

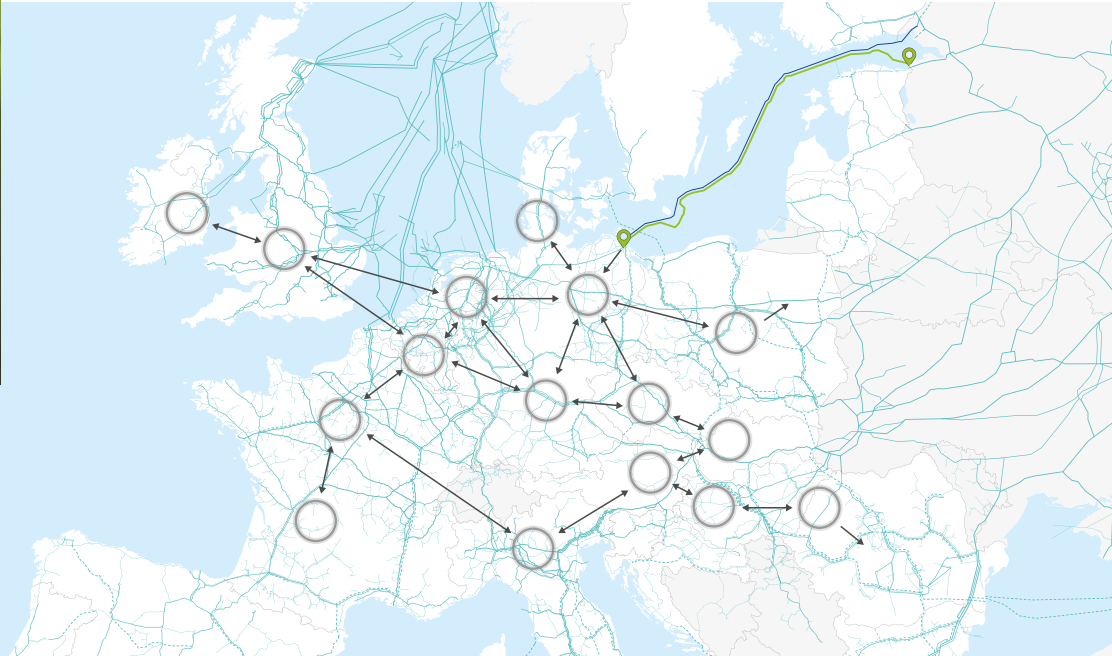
Nord Stream 2 will help fill part of the EU's import gap and strengthen the EU internal market.

Nord Stream 2 will provide an additional gas supply route into Europe that supplements existing routes to meet gas demand and boost gas market liquidity. The new pipeline will not only fill part of the import gap, it will also strengthen the internal market, bringing the benefits of a competitive gas market to more consumers.

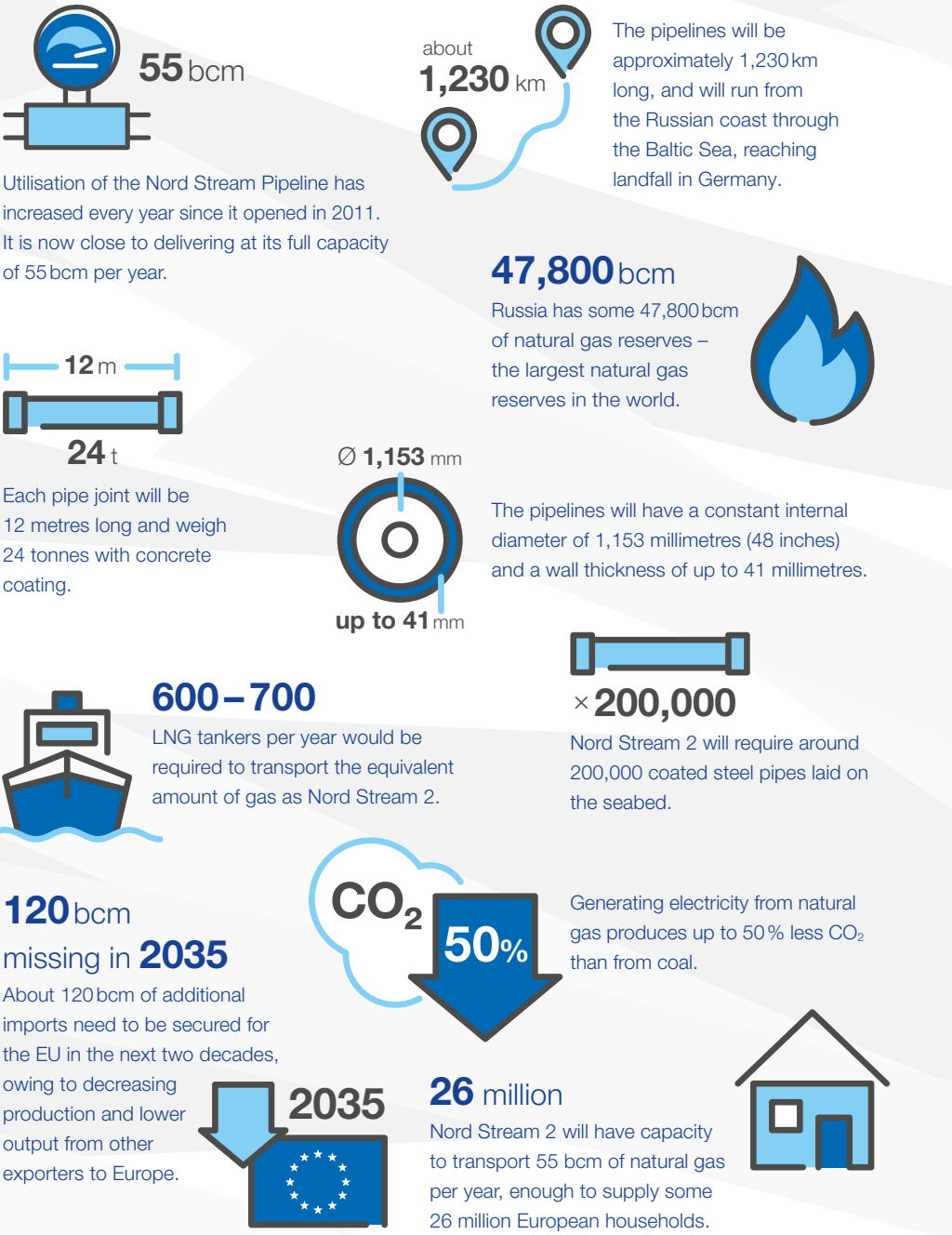
increasing supply in this well-connected gas market. The remaining gas is expected to be transported to central, eastern and southern Europe, contributing to the expansion of the Central European Gas Hub in Baumgarten, Austria. This will improve the natural gas markets in the area to a comparable level of liquidity and competitiveness as northwestern Europe.

Once gas from the pipeline lands, it can be transported anywhere in the EU internal market. Part of the additional gas landing in Germany will be transported via existing hubs to northwestern Europe,

The increased gas supply will also stimulate the construction of more interconnectors between countries and increase reverse flow capability, leading to further liquidity to the entire system.



Nord Stream 2 in Numbers



Protecting the Environment

In addition to helping reduce the EU's greenhouse gas emissions, Nord Stream 2 will be built in harmony with the Baltic Sea, ensuring that its unique ecosystem is protected.

Environmental protection is at the heart of Nord Stream 2's activities. By increasing the amount of natural gas available to European markets, the pipeline will decrease reliance on coal and oil, helping to reduce the EU's greenhouse gas emissions. Natural gas is also an ideal supplement to renewable power, helping cover inconsistencies in supply. Transporting gas via an underwater pipeline is also more efficient than LNG transportation and reduces tanker shipments at a time when increasing traffic on the Baltic Sea is a concern for ecologists.

top priority throughout the pipeline's lifetime. Eutrophication, bottom trawling, overfishing, oil spills and heavy metals have all been listed as severe environmental threats by HELCOM, the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (or Helsinki Commission). In contrast, pipelines are generally viewed as low-level threats because they lie inert on the seabed and have no negative long-term environmental effects.

Minimising possible risks associated with pipeline installation across the sensitive Baltic ecosystem will be a

Over six years of comprehensive environmental monitoring from the construction and operation of the existing Nord Stream project show no significant or lasting environmental impacts. Nord Stream 2 will be developed to the same high standards of preservation.

Meeting International Regulatory Standards

Nord Stream 2 will meet the highest international standards throughout every phase of the project, following in the footsteps of the existing Nord Stream Pipeline.

Nord Stream 2 is committed to delivering a pipeline that meets the highest international standards for safety, environmental protection and technical integrity. Our commitment will be overseen by international conventions, as well as authorities in Russia, Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Germany, and consultation with other relevant neighbouring countries.

Nord Stream 2's national EIAs and the Espoo Report – in essence a transboundary EIA – outline its coordinated approach to protecting the environment and provide the public and other stakeholders with the opportunity to respond. The EIAs build on many years of research, field studies, surveys and monitoring programmes conducted by the original Nord Stream project. These constituted one of the most significant analyses of the Baltic Sea environment and the seabed along the pipeline route, greatly contributing to scientific understanding of this special ecosystem. Nord Stream 2's own studies will further expand this body of knowledge.

Nord Stream 2 is undertaking comprehensive surveys, research and public consultations to understand and minimise any impact on the environment or on neighbouring communities. The national Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), together with the permitting process and the international consultation process, all aim to give the countries possibly affected by the pipeline the opportunity to review the project.