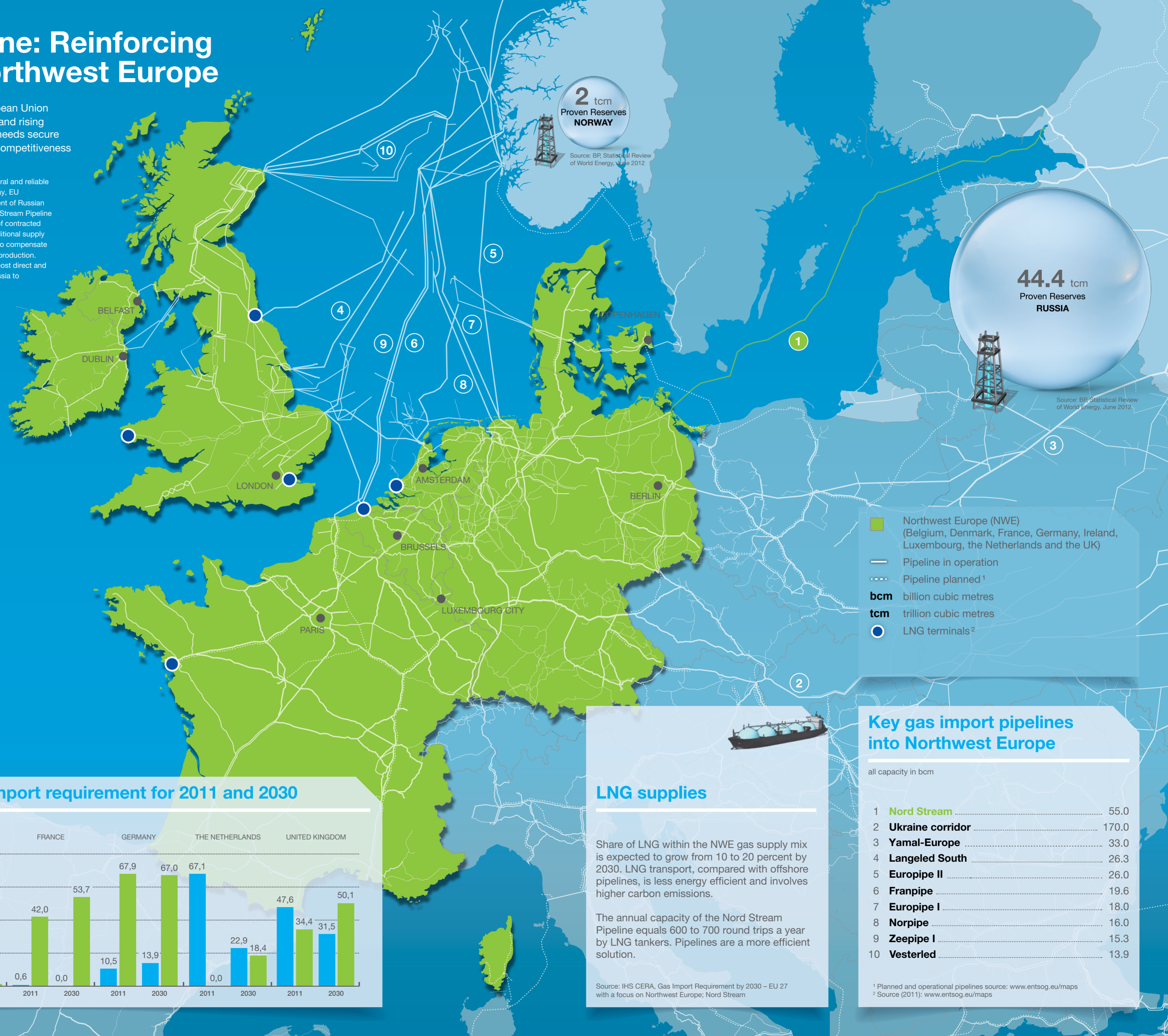


Nord Stream Pipeline: Reinforcing Gas Supplies to Northwest Europe

Access to natural gas is increasingly critical for the European Union and in particular Northwest Europe. With global gas demand rising and its own gas resources depleting, Northwest Europe needs secure gas supplies in the long term to ensure global industrial competitiveness and to meet domestic demand.

Current total proven natural gas reserves in the EU are relatively low compared with the projected annual demand. According to a IHS CERA report published in end-2013, gas demand in Northwest Europe is forecast to reach 302 billion cubic metres (bcm) by 2030. Domestic production in the region will meet just 49 bcm of that total requirement, and the remaining 253 bcm gap will have to stem from other sources. With the world's largest gas reserves of over 44 trillion cubic metres,

Russia has been the EU's natural and reliable partner for over 40 years. Today, EU companies buy some 60 percent of Russian natural gas exports. The Nord Stream Pipeline helps ensure reliable delivery of contracted gas volumes and offers an additional supply channel to Northwest Europe to compensate for its declining domestic gas production. Nord Stream constitutes the most direct and shortest supply route from Russia to Northwest Europe.



2 tcm
Proven Reserves
NORWAY

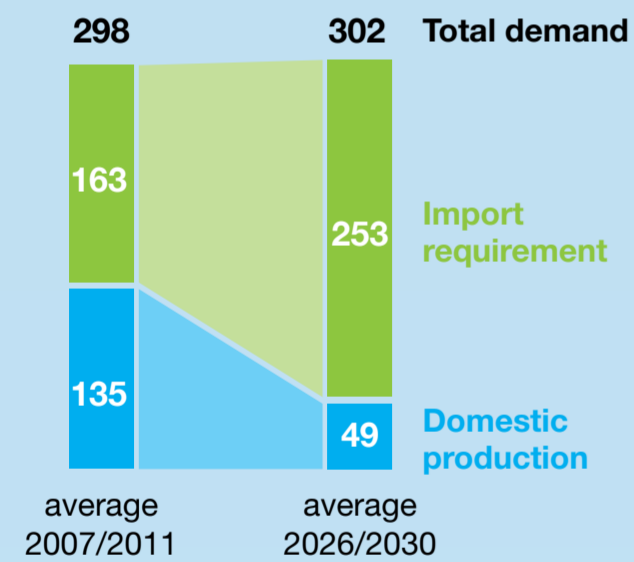
Source: BP, Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2012

44.4 tcm
Proven Reserves
RUSSIA

Source: BP, Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2012

Growing gas import requirements for NWE

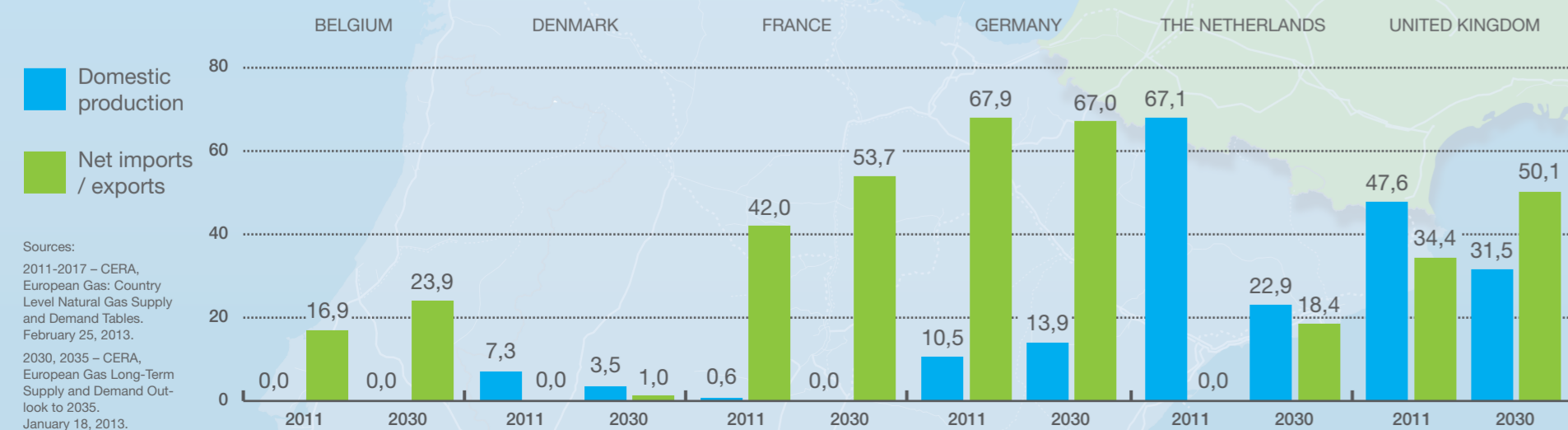
all numbers in billion cubic metres (bcm)



Source: IHS CERA, Gas Import Requirement by 2030 – EU 27 with a focus on Northwest Europe

Domestic gas production vs. import requirement for 2011 and 2030

all numbers in bcm



Sources:
2011-2017 – CERA, European Gas: Country Level Natural Gas Supply and Demand Tables, February 25, 2013.
2030, 2035 – CERA, European Gas Long-Term Supply and Demand Outlook to 2035, January 18, 2013.

- Northwest Europe (NWE) (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the UK)
- Pipeline in operation
- Pipeline planned¹
- bcm** billion cubic metres
- tcm** trillion cubic metres
- LNG terminals²



LNG supplies

Share of LNG within the NWE gas supply mix is expected to grow from 10 to 20 percent by 2030. LNG transport, compared with offshore pipelines, is less energy efficient and involves higher carbon emissions.

The annual capacity of the Nord Stream Pipeline equals 600 to 700 round trips a year by LNG tankers. Pipelines are a more efficient solution.

Source: IHS CERA, Gas Import Requirement by 2030 – EU 27 with a focus on Northwest Europe; Nord Stream

Key gas import pipelines into Northwest Europe

all capacity in bcm

1	Nord Stream	55,0
2	Ukraine corridor	170,0
3	Yamal-Europe	33,0
4	Langeled South	26,3
5	Europipe II	26,0
6	Franpipe	19,6
7	Europipe I	18,0
8	Norpipe	16,0
9	Zeepipe I	15,3
10	Vesterled	13,9

¹ Planned and operational pipelines source: www.entsog.eu/maps
² Source (2011): www.entsog.eu/maps