

PRESS RELEASE

Pipelay Vessel Castoro Dieci (C10) Reaches Rügen/ Nord Stream Project on Schedule

Zug/Lubmin, 22 June 2010. The Castoro Dieci (C10), the ship laying the pipe for the Nord Stream Pipeline, reached Rügen yesterday. The ship, which is specially designed to lay pipes in shallow waters, has now docked in the Sassnitz ferry port in Mukran after a one-week voyage. It left Rotterdam on 16 June. It had been in Rotterdam since the end of February being retrofitted to meet the special demands of the Nord Stream project. The C10, which is owned by the Italian company Saipem, does not have its own propulsion system. Therefore, it was pulled along the Danish coast on its crossing by the tug boat "Primus". Final preparations will be made in Mukran so that the work to lay the pipeline in the Greifswalder Bodden can begin at the end of June, as scheduled.

Also, the first 80 pipes which will eventually be laid in the Greifswalder Bodden are being loaded onto the pipe carrier vessel "Ocean Spirit" in Mukran. The pipes, weighing roughly 23 tonnes, were manufactured in Mülheim an der Ruhr, Germany, and were supplied with an 11 centimetre concrete coating in Mukran.

The pipes will be loaded onto the pipelay vessel waiting in the harbour and then made ready for laying, which will start at the end of June.

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Notes to editors

Nord Stream is a natural gas pipeline that will link Russia and the European Union through the Baltic Sea. The European Union's annual natural gas imports in the year 2007 were approximately 312 billion cubic metres (bcm) and are projected to increase to 516 bcm by the year 2030. This means that by 2030, the EU's annual import needs will have increased by about 200 bcm (Source: IEA, World Energy Outlook, 2009). Nord Stream will meet about 25 percent of this additional gas import requirement by connecting the European gas pipeline network to some of the world's largest gas reserves. The project will be an important contribution to long-term security of supply and a milestone of the energy partnership between the European Union and Russia.



Nord Stream AG plans to have the first of two parallel pipelines operational in 2011. Each line is approximately 1,220 kilometres long, providing a transport capacity of some 27.5 bcm per year. Full capacity of about 55 bcm per year will be reached when the second line goes on stream. This is enough gas to supply more than 26 million European households.

Nord Stream AG is an international joint venture established for the planning, construction and subsequent operation of the new offshore gas pipeline through the Baltic Sea. Russian OAO Gazprom holds a 51 percent stake in the joint venture. The German companies BASF SE/Wintershall Holding GmbH and E.ON Ruhrgas AG hold 15.5 percent each, and the Dutch gas infrastructure company N.V. Nederlandse Gasunie and the French energy company GDF SUEZ S.A. each hold a 9 percent stake.

Nord Stream is included in the Trans-European Energy Network Guidelines (TEN-E) of the European Union. In 2006, the project was designated a "project of European interest" by the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union. Nord Stream is, therefore, recognized as a key project for meeting Europe's energy infrastructure needs.

Construction of the Nord Stream Pipeline started in April 2010, after completion of environmental studies and planning and an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) along the whole pipeline route. Three pipelay barges will be working on the project: the Castoro Sei is carrying out the majority of the offshore construction. In German waters, the shore approach of both pipelines will be built in the second half of 2010 by the Castoro Dieci. In the Gulf of Finland, Allseas' Solitaire, a dynamically positioned vessel, will be deployed. The first pipeline is planned to become operational in 2011, the second one in 2012.