

PRESS RELEASE

Nord Stream Receives "Baltic Trend-Setters Certificate" in Gdańsk, Poland

Zug, March 22, 2012. The Nord Stream gas pipeline has been recognized among key events for the Baltic transport industry in 2011 by the Baltic Transport Journal editorial team in Poland. The key developments in the Baltic transportation industry in 2011 were officially recognized at the Transport Week Conference on 7th March 2012 in Gdańsk, where a certificate of "The Baltic Trend-Setters Club" was presented to Nord Stream AG. This is an annual award for exceptional market boldness, persistence and creativity.

The award citation reads: "To Nord Stream AG for activation of the Nord Stream Pipeline, a stepping stone in gas deliveries from Russia to Western Europe."

"I am very proud to receive this award, as a recognition of our efforts to build a safe and environmentally sound pipeline on time, on budget and to the required quality and safety standards", said Romans Baumanis, Regional Advisor to Nord Stream for the Baltic States and Poland, while accepting the award on behalf of Nord Stream at a gala dinner in Gdansk.

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Notes to editors

Nord Stream is a natural gas pipeline which links Russia and the European Union through the Baltic Sea. The European Union's annual natural gas imports in 2009 were approximately 312 billion cubic metres (bcm) and are projected to increase to over 523 bcm by 2030. By then, the EU will need additional gas imports of 211 bcm per year (Source: IEA, 2011). Nord Stream will meet more than a quarter 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.



The first of Nord Stream's two parallel pipelines became operational in November 2011. Each line is approximately 1,220 kilometres long, providing a transport capacity of some 27.5 bcm per year. More than 90 percent of Line 2 has also already been laid. Full capacity of about 55 bcm per year will be reached when the second line goes on stream in late 2012. 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, recognised 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 entire pipeline route. Three pipelay barges have been commissioned to work on the project: Saipem's Castoro Sei is carrying out the majority of the construction in the Baltic Sea. The Castoro Dieci has completed its operations in German waters, where it constructed both pipelines in the German landfall section; Allseas' Solitaire handled construction in the Gulf of Finland as a subcontractor of Saipem. The first pipeline became operational in November 2011, the second one is scheduled to become operational in 2012.

In 2010 and 2011, Nord Stream invested 20 million euros in its Environmental and Social Monitoring Programme (ESMP). More than 20 specialist companies are conducting the surveys defined in the ESMPs, to determine just how, and if, the Baltic Sea's flora and fauna have been impacted by the construction of the Nord Stream pipelines. Data from sixteen subjects, including water quality, bird, fish and mammal populations, as well as seabed recovery, are collected from approximately 1,000 survey locations along the route in the waters of Russia, Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Germany. These data are analysed in internationally recognised laboratories, and Nord Stream reports the results to the national environmental authorities in each country. Nord Stream plans to invest approximately 40 million euros into its ESMP to monitor any impact of the construction and operation of the pipelines through 2016.

Saipem, 43 percent owned by Eni, is organised in three Business Units: Offshore, Onshore and Drilling, with focus on oil & gas related activities in remote areas and deepwater. Saipem is a leader in the provision of engineering, procurement, project management and construction services with distinctive capabilities in the design and the execution of large scale offshore and onshore projects and technological competences such as gas monetisation and heavy oil exploitation.

EUPEC is one of the world-wide leading companies in the application of multi-layer anticorrosion coating systems. For more than 40 years, EUPEC has been providing reliable solutions for the "end-to-end" protection of steel pipelines on both onshore and offshore pipeline industries. This international reputation also applies to concrete weight coating, pipe-in-pipe fabrication, cathodic protection, remote processing and monitoring of pipelines and services related to global project management and pipeline field services. EUPEC is certified ISO 9001, 14001, OHSAS 18001 and Qualicert.

No intermediate compressor station: Nord Stream was able to design its offshore pipeline to operate without an intermediate compressor station, but with three different design pressures and pipe wall thicknesses as the gas pressure drops over its long journey from Russia to landfall in Germany. The connection by hyperbaric tie-in of these



three pipeline sections was carried out at the two offshore locations where the design pressure changes from 220 to 200 bar and from 200 to 177.5 bar respectively. The connection of the Gulf of Finland and Central sections took place off the coast of Finland at a sea depth of approximately 80 metres, and the connection of the Central and South Western sections off the Swedish island of Gotland at a depth of approximately 110 metres