

An aerial photograph of a wide, winding river in a snowy landscape. The sun is setting on the right side of the image, casting a warm orange glow over the scene. The river flows from the top left towards the bottom right, with several large islands and peninsulas. The surrounding land is covered in snow and sparse trees. The sky is a mix of blue and orange.

**Challenges for a comprehensive
European Energy Security Policy for Gas**

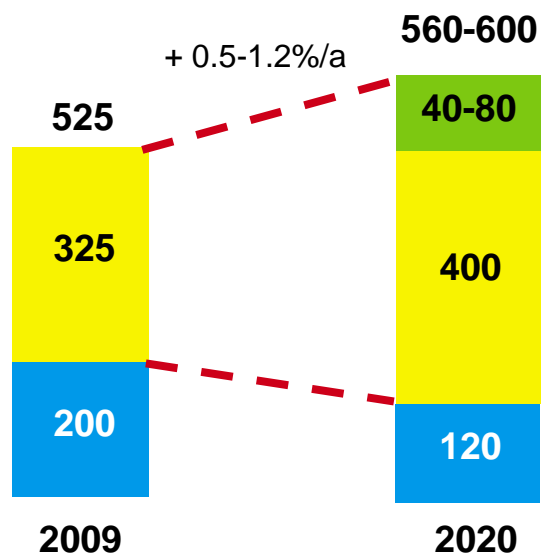
„What responsibility for the private industry?“

3rd of March 2010,
Brussels

**Dr. Gerhard König,
Chairman WINGAS**

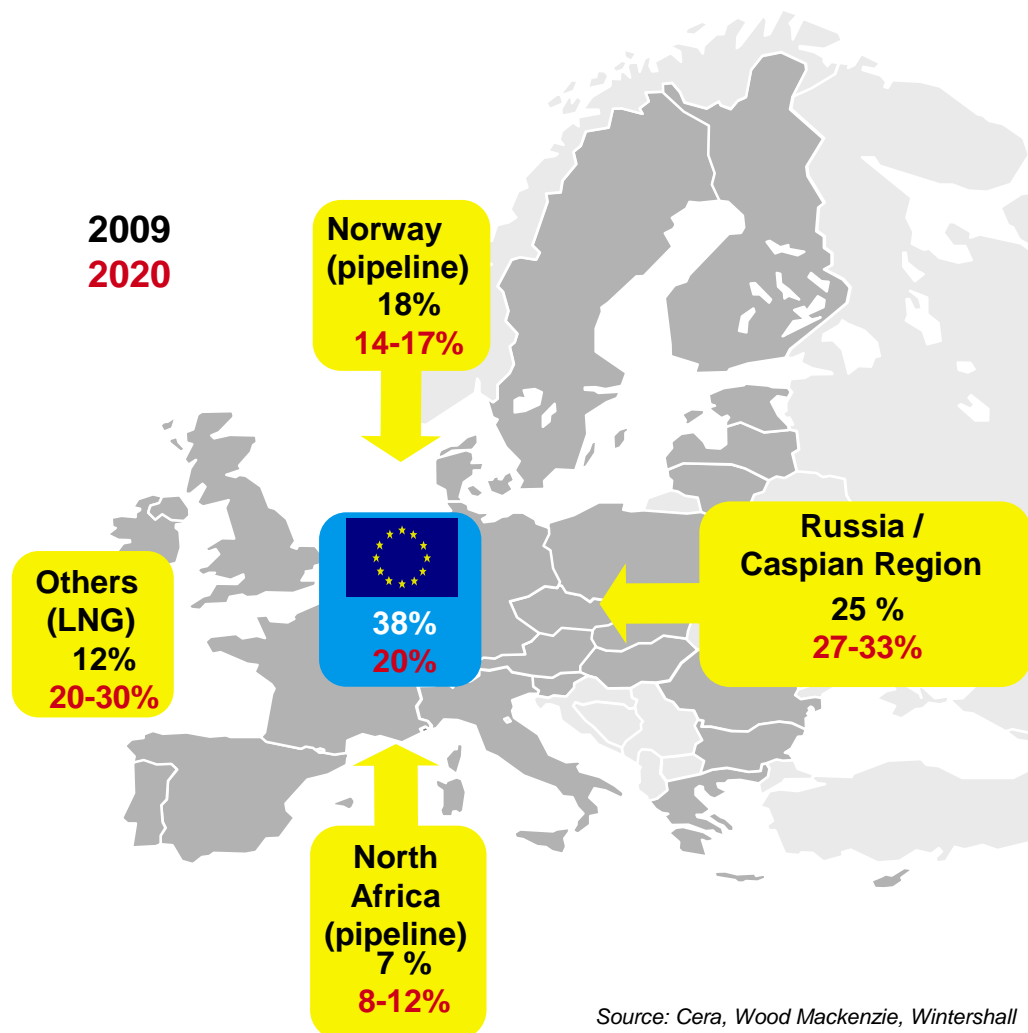
Natural Gas Demand EU27

bcm/a



- Import Gap
- Existing Imports*
- Domestic production

* Extension of contracts and Nord Stream incl.

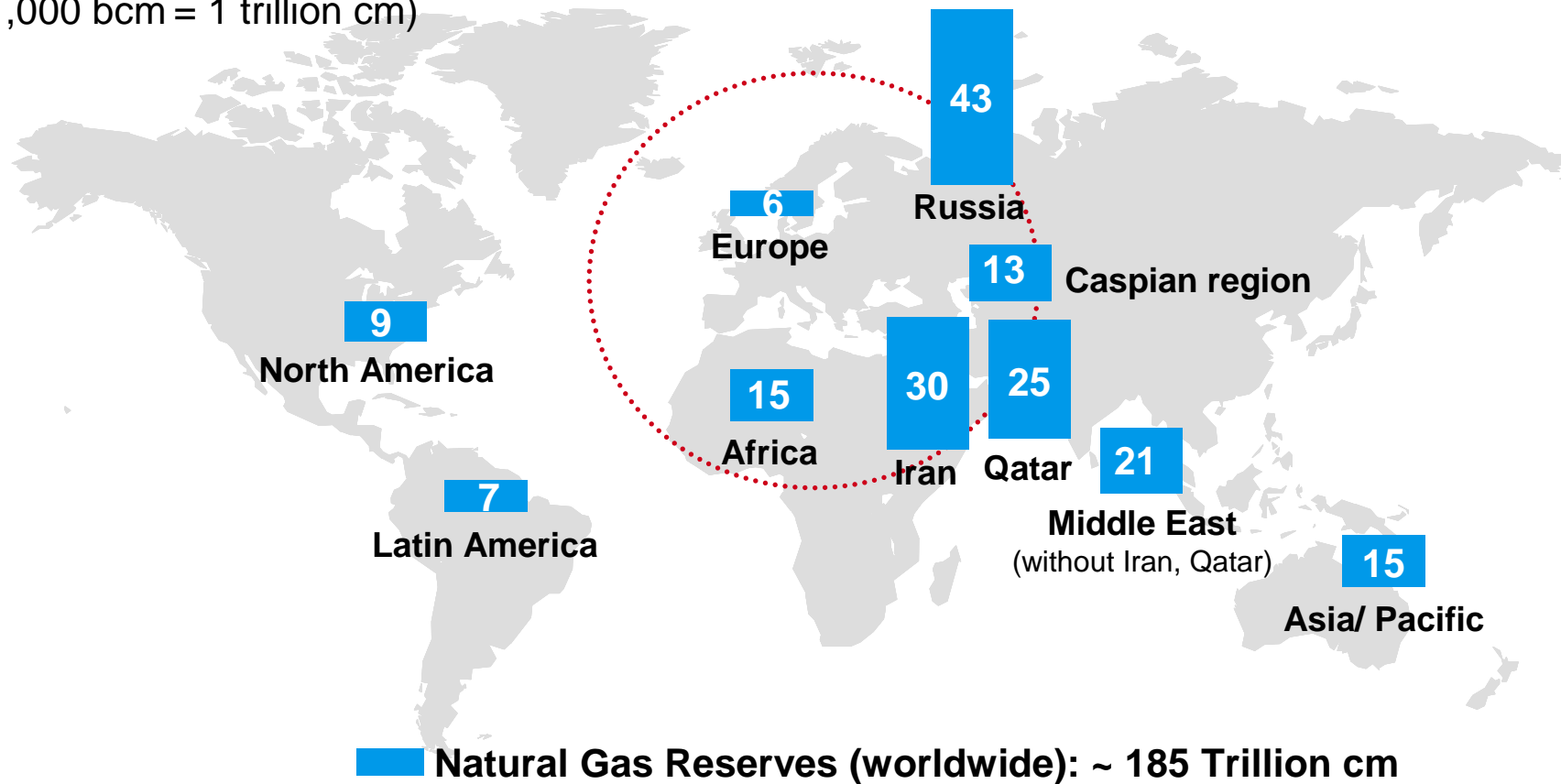


Source: Cera, Wood Mackenzie, Wintershall

- ⇒ Rising impact of LNG
- ⇒ Russia remains as the most important source

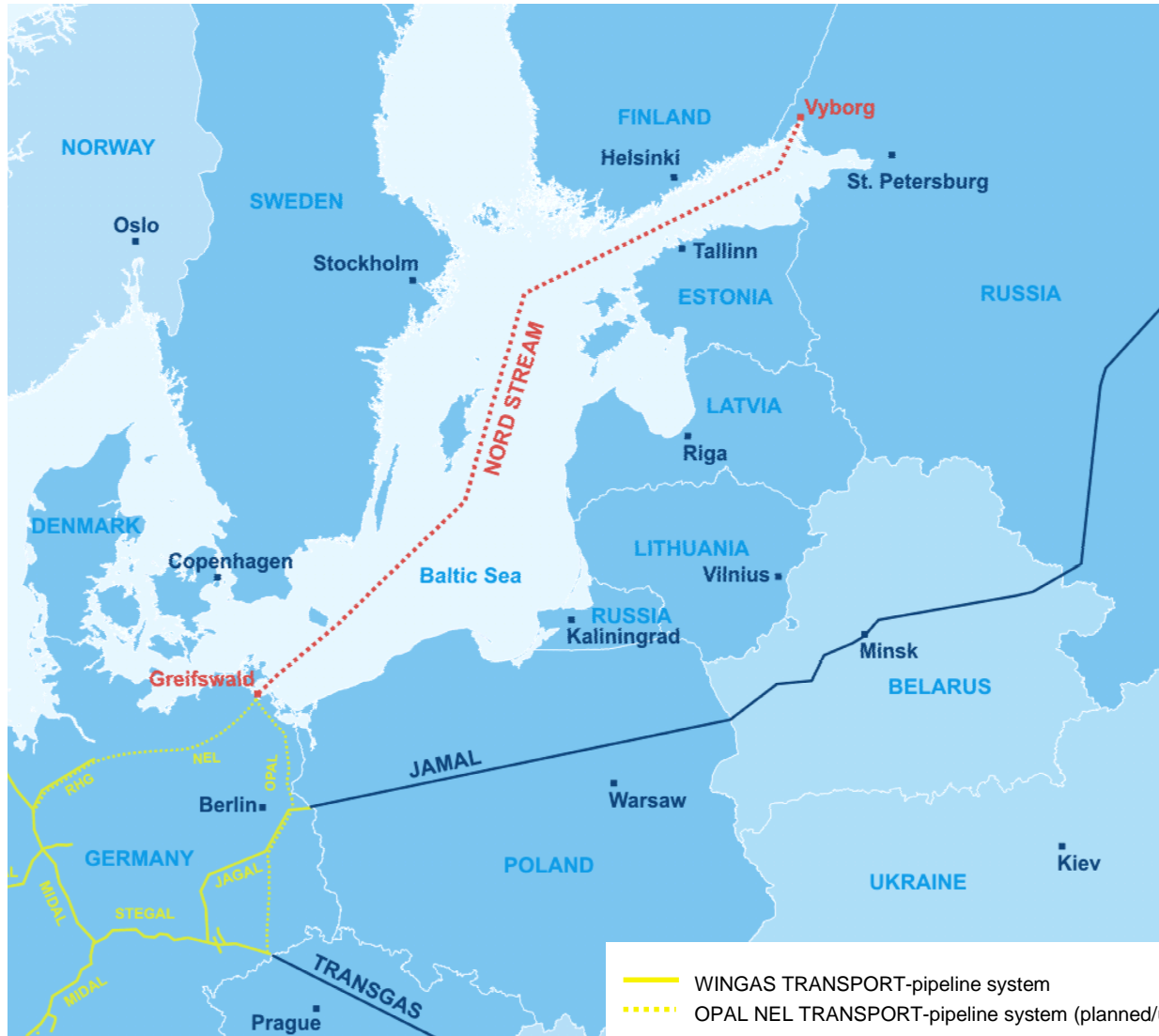
Important Natural Gas Reserves

(1,000 bcm = 1 trillion cm)



Russia has about ¼ of worldwide natural gas reserves.

Nord Stream – Investment into the Future



Length:

> 1,220 km (offshore)

Capacity:

until 55 bcm/year (2 pipelines)

Investment:

> 7 billion Euro

Shareholder:

51 % OAO Gazprom

20 % Wintershall Holding AG

20 % E.ON Ruhrgas AG

9 % N.V. Nederlandse Gasunie

The alternative to Nord Stream



55 bcm of natural gas in terms of transportation



Over 280 extra oil tanker shipments in the North and Baltic Sea or



600 to 700 LNG tanker shipments in the North and Baltic Sea or



77 bcm biogas or **320,000 km²** fields of corn

55 bcm of natural gas in terms of energy production



50 coal-fired plants or



39 nuclear power plants or



10,200 km² of land to build wind turbines

Security of Supply in Europe – organized privately

