

The German side of the story

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In Germany, the history of Nord Stream became the subject of political reckoning after 2022. The state of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, where the pipeline landed, had established a foundation for climate and environmental protection in 2021 with financing from Nord Stream 2 AG. The foundation's purpose was in part to help complete the pipeline despite American sanctions by acting as a buyer of equipment and services that sanctioned companies could not buy.¹ While the state parliament set up an inquiry committee in 2022, the federal government reviewed its energy policy and the decisions that had led to dependence on Russian gas. The documents published in these inquiries shed light on the role of the Zug company in the German political process.

1 Notes

1. de.wikipedia.org, "Stiftung Klima- und Umweltschutz MV": established on 7 January 2021 by the state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern; EUR 20 million from Nord Stream 2 AG, more than 99 per cent of its funding; the founding application provided for a commercial business operation to contribute to the progress of work on Nord Stream 2; inquiry committee of the Landtag set up on 14 April 2022. ↩

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