

Abstract

The continuously decreasing amount of mineral resources and its future is becoming an omnipresent topic in the EU. The key is to obtain good terms of resource import. Agreement signed by the Russian president Vladimir Putin and the German chancellor Gerhard Schröder considering the construction of the Nordstream gas pipeline, leading from Russian Wyborg to German Greifswald, shattered the EU's concept of energetic policy meaning the EU energetic security. Even though the energetic concept puts emphasis on diminishing the reliance on Russian gas import into EU, Germany took its own direction. In these times when the demand for gas import is steadily increasing, every country is trying to have good relations with Russia and secure themselves a stable supply of gas. Germany, thanks to its successful long-term cooperation with Russia, is able to avoid a possible future gas crisis that might be caused by the transit countries. The gas pipeline's direct connection to the Russian gas reserves ensured the coverage of Germany's demand but in the time of need (crisis) even help out neighbouring countries inside the EU. Not only is the European energetic concept going through series of changes, but even the Russian side must react to the increasing gas demand. The extensive researches, searching for new gas reservoirs and connections to new already working gas pipelines those are the crucial tasks of Gazprom, the world's largest gas supplier.