

Monthly Gas Data Service (MGDS)

September 2026 Edition

Database documentation

International
Energy Agency

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

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1. Overview

The International Energy Agency (IEA) collects and analyses monthly gas data. The main source of the data is the Monthly Gas Questionnaire (MGS). MGS is a monthly survey covering OECD countries for which national administrations submit data to the IEA Secretariat. Data are collected on an M-2 basis, the so-called MGS month. The latest MGS Questionnaire can be downloaded on the IEA website here: <https://www.iea.org/about/data-and-statistics/questionnaires>.

Data are checked and assessed every month by the IEA Secretariat before being published on the MGS webpage: <https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-product/monthly-gas-data-service-2>. For the full publication schedule see the MGS webpage.

Data are available on the MGS webpage or through the .Stat Data Explorer platform. This platform allows users to view the data and export it in Excel and CSV formats.

The following table provides an overview of the different files available as part of the IEA Monthly Gas Data Service.

Dataset	Content
Natural gas balance	Natural gas balances for OECD countries (all balance items in million cubic meters and terajoules) Monthly data from 2005 onwards Historical data from 1984 to 2004: <i>Natural gas balance historical dataset</i>
Natural gas imports	Imports data by trading country for OECD countries (in million cubic meters and terajoules) Monthly data from 2005 onwards Historical data from 1984 to 2004: <i>Natural gas imports historical dataset</i>
Natural gas exports	Exports data by trading country for OECD countries (in million cubic meters and terajoules) Monthly data from 2005 onwards Historical data from 1984 to 2004: <i>Natural gas exports historical dataset</i>
LNG imports	Imports data by trading country for liquefied natural gas for OECD countries (in million cubic meters and terajoules) Monthly data from 2002 onwards
LNG exports	Exports data by trading country for liquefied natural gas for OECD countries (in million cubic meters and terajoules) Monthly data from 2002 onwards

Please address your comments and inquiries to MGS@iea.org.

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2. Natural Gas Balance

The Natural Gas Balance consists of two datasets: the Natural Gas Balance and the Natural Gas Balance Historical.

Structure

These datasets contain monthly balances for natural gas for OECD countries in million cubic meters and terajoules for all flows.

Both datasets are available in the following structure and comprise the dimensions presented in the table below:

. STAT COLUMN	. STAT Display Name	TYPE
COUNTRY	Country/Region	DIMENSION
ENERGY_BALANCE_FLOW	Flow	DIMENSION
ENERGY_PRODUCT	Product	DIMENSION
FREQUENCY	Frequency	DIMENSION
TIME_PERIOD	Time Period	DIMENSION
UNIT	Unit	DIMENSION
QUALIFIER	Qualifier	ATTRIBUTE
CONF_STATUS	Confidential Status	ATTRIBUTE
DECIMALS	Decimals	ATTRIBUTE

Sources

Data published as part of the service is collected by the IEA through the Monthly Gas Questionnaire from OECD member countries.

Dimensions

Time Period

Natural Gas Balance data set contains data from January 2005 to the current MGS month.

Historical data from 1984 to 2004 are available in Natural Gas Balance Historical.

Frequency

The data set contains monthly data.

Product

Natural gas comprises gases, occurring naturally in underground deposits, whether liquefied or gaseous, consisting mainly of methane. It includes both "non-associated" gas originating from fields producing hydrocarbons only in gaseous form, and "associated" gas produced in association with crude oil as well as methane recovered from coal mines (colliery gas and shale gas). Manufactured gas (produced from municipal or industrial waste, or sewage) and quantities vented or flared should not be included.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Natural gas	NATURAL_GAS	Natural gas in any form, gaseous or liquefied.
Liquefied natural gas	LNG	Natural gas in liquefied form.

Unit

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Million cubic metres	M_M3	Volumetric unit measured at standard conditions, i.e. 15°C and 760 mm Hg. (for LNG always on a re-gasified equivalent basis)
Terajoules	TJ	Energy unit : 1 Terajoule = 10 ¹² Joules

Flow

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Indigenous production	INDPROD	Dry marketable production within national boundaries, including offshore production. Production is measured after purification and extraction of NGL and sulphur. Production includes quantities used within the natural gas industry, in gas extraction, pipeline systems and processing plants. Production does not include quantities reinjected, manufactured gas (produced from municipal or industrial waste, or sewage) extraction losses and quantities vented or flared.
From other sources	OTH_SOURCES	Supplies of fuel of which production is covered in other fuel energy balances, but which are blended with natural gas, and consumed as a blend.
Imports (Entries)	IMPORTS/ENTRIES	Amounts are considered as imported (entries) or exported (exits) when they have physically crossed the national boundaries of the country, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. From January 2011 data onwards, this category includes transits; transit volumes are included as imports and exports. This definition differs from the annual data of natural gas trade published by the IEA, which reflects imports by country of origin and exports by country of final destination, excluding any transits.
Exports (Exits)	EXPORTS/EXITS	Amounts are considered as imported (entries) or exported (exits) when they have physically crossed the national boundaries of the country, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. From January 2011 data onwards, this category includes transits; transit volumes are included as imports and exports. Please note that this definition differs from the annual data of natural gas trade published by the IEA, which reflects imports by country of origin and exports by country of final destination, excluding any transits.

International marine bunkers	BUNKERS_MARINE	Quantities of LNG or natural gas used by ships of all flags that are engaged in international navigation. The international navigation may take place at sea, on inland lakes and waterways, and in coastal waters. The domestic/international split is determined based on port of departure and port of arrival, and not by the flag or nationality of the ship.
Stock change (national territory)¹	STCHANAT	Stock changes reflect the difference between the closing stock level and the opening stock level on national territory. Stock changes include additions to and withdrawals from LNG storage.
Stock change (cushion gas)¹	STCHAN-ATCUSH	Stock changes reflect the difference between the closing stock level and the opening stock level for cushion gas.
Gross inland deliveries (calculated)	GRDEL_INLAND_CALC	Calculated gross inland deliveries are defined as: Indigenous Production + Receipts from other sources + Entries (Imports) – Exits (Exports) – International marine bunkers – Stock changes (National territory) – Stock changes (Cushion gas) = Gross inland deliveries (Calculated)
Statistical difference	STATDIFF_GRDEL	The statistical difference reflects the difference between calculated and observed gross inland deliveries.
Gross inland deliveries (observed)	GRDEL_INLAND_OBS	Observed gross inland deliveries represent deliveries of marketable gas to the inland market, including gas used by the gas industry for heating and operation of its equipment (i.e. consumption in gas extraction, in the pipeline system and in processing plants). Observed gross inland deliveries also include any losses in distribution.
	ADJUSTMENT_GMR	The gross inland deliveries adjustment represents the difference in information on observed gross inland deliveries between

¹ A stock build is shown as a positive number while a stock draw is shown as a negative number. This definition differs from the annual data of natural gas trade published by the IEA, for which stock changes reflect the difference between opening and closing stock levels, i.e. the mathematical signs for stock build and stock draws are reverse to monthly data.

Gross inland deliveries adjustment for the Medium Term Gas Market Report		annual and monthly IEA data for any particular year. The adjustment makes the yearly 12 months total of monthly data consistent with separately collected annual data. The adjustment is incorporated in the gross inland deliveries aggregates shown in the Medium Term Gas Market Report.
Gross inland deliveries (adjusted as defined in the Medium Term Gas Market Report)	GRDEL_INLAND_ADJ	The adjusted gross inland deliveries as defined in the Medium Term Gas Market Report are the sum of the observed gross inland deliveries observed and the gross inland deliveries adjustment.
Opening stock level – national territory	OSNATTER	Opening stock levels cover the amount of stocks held on national territory independent of ownership (including government controlled stocks and stocks held for other countries), as of the first day of the month. Stock levels include all amounts of natural gas stored in special storage facilities (depleted gas and/or oil field, aquifer, salt cavity, mixed caverns or other) as well as liquefied natural gas storage. Amounts of cushion gas are not included.
Closing stock level – national territory	CSNATTER	Closing stock levels cover the amount of stocks held on national territory independent of ownership (including government controlled stocks and stocks held for other countries), as of the last day of the month. Stock levels include all amounts of natural gas stored in special storage facilities (depleted gas and/or oil field, aquifer, salt cavity, mixed caverns or other) as well as liquefied natural gas storage. Amounts of cushion gas are not included.
Opening stock level – held abroad	OSABROAD	Opening stock levels cover the amount of stocks held abroad as of the first day of the month. All natural gas that is stored in a third country but belongs to the country. These quantities are not included in the stock levels reported in 'Stocks held on national territory'.
Closing stock level – held abroad	CSABROAD	Closing stock levels cover the amount of stocks held abroad, as of the last day of the month. All natural gas that is stored in a third country but belongs to the country. These quantities

are not included in the stock levels reported in 'Stocks held on national territory'.

Opening stock level – cushion gas	OSNATCUSH	Opening stock levels cover the amount of stocks of cushion gas held, as of the first day of the month. Cushon gas refers to the total volume of gas required as a permanent inventory to maintain adequate underground storage reservoir pressures and deliverability rates throughout the output cycle.
Closing stock level – cushion gas	CSNATCUSH	Closing stock levels cover the amount of stocks of cushion gas held, as of the last day of the month. Cushon gas refers to the total volume of gas required as a permanent inventory to maintain adequate underground storage reservoir pressures and deliverability rates throughout the output cycle.
Own use and losses	OWNUSE_LOSSES	This category covers own use by the gas industry for heating and operation of its equipment (i.e. consumption in gas extraction, in the pipeline system and in processing plants). It also includes any losses occurring in the distribution system. Natural gas consumed as fuel at gas liquefaction and regasification plants should be included in this category.
Deliveries to electricity and heat generation	DELPOWER	Deliveries to power generation cover the amounts of natural gas delivered to main activity producers of electricity, heat plants as well as combined heat and power plants. For some OECD countries, information for deliveries to power generation is not available. Therefore, regional subtotals for this flow are not presented
Industry	TOTIND	The amount of natural gas consumed by the industrial sector undertaking in support of its primary activities. It includes both energy and non-energy use. Amount of gas consumed by the energy sector industries, like oil refineries, to support extraction (mining, oil and gas production) or plant operation of transformation activities is also included. Other sectors not included elsewhere, like agriculture, fishing, etc. are also reported in this category.

**Residential, commercial
and public services**

RESCOMMPUB

The amount of natural gas consumed by businesses and offices in the public and private sectors and natural gas consumed by all households including "households with employed persons"

Gas vented

VENTED

The volume of gas released into the air on the production site or at the gas processing plant.

Gas flared

FLARED

The volume of gas burned in flares on the production site or at the gas processing plant.

Country/Region

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
OECD Total	OECDTOT	Includes Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.
OECD Americas	OECDAM	Includes Canada, Chile, Mexico and the United States.
OECD Asia Oceania	OECDAO	Includes Australia, Israel, Japan, Korea and New Zealand.
OECD Europe	OECDEUR	Includes Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.
Australia	AUSTRALIA	Australia excludes the overseas territories.
Austria	AUSTRIA	
Belgium	BELGIUM	
Canada	CANADA	
Chile	CHILE	
Czech Republic	CZECH	
Denmark	DENMARK	Denmark excludes the Danish Faroes and Greenland.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Estonia	ESTONIA	
Finland	FINLAND	
France	FRANCE	France includes Monaco and excludes the overseas territories Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guyana, Reunion, St.-Pierre and Miquelon, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna, and Mayotte. Following a methodological change in the French statistics coverage, data from January 2017 includes the overseas departments (French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte and Reunion).
Germany	GERMANY	
Greece	GREECE	
Hungary	HUNGARY	
Iceland	ICELAND	
Ireland	IRELAND	
Israel²	ISRAEL	
Italy	ITALY	Italy includes San Marino and the Vatican.
Japan	JAPAN	Japan includes Okinawa.
Korea	KOREA	
Latvia	LATVIA	
Lithuania	LITHUANIA	
Luxembourg	LUXEMBOURG	
Mexico	MEXICO	
Netherlands	NETHERLANDS	The Netherlands exclude Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles.
New Zealand	NEWZEALAND	
Norway	NORWAY	
Poland	POLAND	
Portugal	PORTUGAL	Portugal includes the Azores and Madeira.
Slovak Republic	SLOVAKIA	
Slovenia	SLOVENIA	

2. The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Spain	SPAIN	Spain includes the Canary Islands, the Balearic Islands, and Ceuta and Melilla.
Sweden	SWEDEN	
Switzerland	SWITZERLAND	Switzerland includes Liechtenstein.
Turkey	TURKIYE	
United Kingdom	UK	The United States includes the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the US Virgin Islands and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.
United States	USA	

3. Natural Gas Trade

Trade datasets contain detailed information on trade between OECD countries as well as trade between OECD countries and the rest of the world. All the files related to trade contain the same dimensions, except for differences in country lists. Monthly data of natural gas trade is published in six separate files: Natural Gas Imports, Natural Gas Exports, Liquefied Natural Gas Imports, Liquefied Natural Gas Exports as well as Natural Gas Imports Historical and Natural Gas Exports Historical.

Structure

The datasets on imports and exports contain monthly trade data for natural gas for OECD countries in million cubic meters and terajoules. Data for natural gas imports and exports (including amounts of LNG) is published from 2005 onwards. Data for LNG imports and exports is also published separately from 2002 onwards. Historical data for natural gas imports and exports from 1984 to 2004 are available with the same dimensions.

All files are available in the following structure and comprise the dimensions presented in the table below:

. STAT COLUMN	. STAT Display Name	TYPE
COUNTRY	Country	DIMENSION
ENERGY_PRODUCT	Product	DIMENSION
PARTNER_COUNTRY	Origin/Destination	DIMENSION
ENERGY_BALANCE_FLOW	Flow	DIMENSION
TIME_PERIOD	Time Period	DIMENSION
FREQUENCY	Frequency	DIMENSION
UNIT	Unit	DIMENSION
QUALIFIER	Qualifier	ATTRIBUTE
CONF_STATUS	Confidential Status	ATTRIBUTE
DECIMALS	Decimals	ATTRIBUTE

Sources

Data published as part of the service is collected by the IEA through the Monthly Gas Questionnaire from OECD member countries.

Dimensions

Time Period

Data for natural gas imports and exports contains data from January 2005 to the current MOS month.

Data for liquefied natural gas imports and exports contains data from January 2002 to the current MGS month.

Historical data for natural gas imports and exports contains data from January 1984 to December 2004.

Frequency

The data set contains monthly data.

Product

Natural gas comprises gases, occurring naturally in underground deposits, whether liquefied or gaseous, consisting mainly of methane. It includes both "non-associated" gas originating from fields producing hydrocarbons only in gaseous form, and "associated" gas produced in association with crude oil as well as methane recovered from coal mines (colliery gas and shale gas). Manufactured gas (produced from municipal or industrial waste, or sewage) and quantities vented or flared should not be included.

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is natural gas which has been cooled to a temperature of about -160°C at which it becomes a liquid at atmospheric pressure. The volume of LNG occupies around 1/600th of its original volume in a gaseous state.

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Natural gas	NATURAL_GAS	Natural gas in any form, gaseous or liquefied.
Liquefied natural gas	LNG	Natural gas in liquefied form.

Unit

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Million cubic metres	M_M3	Volumetric unit measured at standard conditions, i.e. 15°C and 760 mm Hg. (for LNG always on a re-gasified equivalent basis)
Terajoules	TJ	Energy unit : 1 Terajoule = 10 ¹² Joules

Flow

NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Imports (Entries)	IMPORTS/ENTRIES	Amounts are considered as imported (entries) or exported (exits) when they have physically crossed the national boundaries of the country, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. From January 2011 data onwards, this category includes transits; transit volumes are included as imports and exports. This definition differs from the annual data of natural gas trade published by the IEA, which reflects imports by country of origin and exports by country of final destination, excluding any transits.
Exports (Exits)	EXPORTS/EXITS	Amounts are considered as imported (entries) or exported (exits) when they have physically crossed the national boundaries of the country, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. From January 2011 data onwards, this category includes transits; transit volumes are included as imports and exports. Please note that this definition differs from the annual data of natural gas trade published by the IEA, which reflects imports by country of origin and exports by country of final destination, excluding any transits.

Country

Please refer to the *Natural Gas Balance* section for the complete list of OECD countries, their short names, and the definitions.

In addition, this section describes the partner country names and codes used to identify the countries involved in import and export flows reported by member countries.

Origin / Destination

NAME	CODE	ORIGIN/ DESTINATION	DESCRIPTION
Australia	AUSTRALIA	Both	
Austria	AUSTRIA	Both	
Belgium	BELGIUM	Both	
Canada	CANADA	Both	
Chile	CHILE	Both	
Czech Republic	CZECH	Both	
Denmark	DENMARK	Both	
Estonia	ESTONIA	Both	
Finland	FINLAND	Both	
France	FRANCE	Both	
Germany	GERMANY	Both	
Greece	GREECE	Both	
Hungary	HUNGARY	Both	
Iceland	ICELAND	Both	
Ireland	IRELAND	Both	
Israel	ISRAEL	Both	
Italy	ITALY	Both	
Japan	JAPAN	Both	
Korea	KOREA	Both	
Latvia	LATVIA	Both	
Lithuania	LITHUANIA	Both	
Luxembourg	LUXEMBOURG	Both	
Mexico	MEXICO	Both	

NAME	CODE	ORIGIN/ DESTINATION	DESCRIPTION
Netherlands	NETHERLANDS	Both	
New Zealand	NEWZEALAND	Both	
Norway	NORWAY	Both	
Poland	POLAND	Both	
Portugal	PORTUGAL	Both	
Slovak Republic	SLOVAKIA	Both	
Slovenia	SLOVENIA	Both	
Spain	SPAIN	Both	
Sweden	SWEDEN	Both	
Switzerland	SWITZERLAND	Both	
Turkey	TURKEY	Both	
United Kingdom	UK	Both	
United States	USA	Both	
Total OECD	TOTOECD	Both	Includes Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.
Algeria	ALGERIA	IMPORTS	
Brunei Darus-salam	BRUNEI	IMPORTS	
Bulgaria	BULGARIA	EXPORTS	
Egypt	EGYPT	IMPORTS	
Indonesia	INDONESIA	IMPORTS	
Iran	IRAN	IMPORTS	
Iraq	IRAQ	IMPORTS	
Libya	LIBYA	IMPORTS	
Malaysia	MALAYSIA	IMPORTS	
Morocco	MOROCCO	IMPORTS	

NAME	CODE	ORIGIN/ DESTINATION	DESCRIPTION
Nigeria	NIGERIA	IMPORTS	
Oman	OMAN	IMPORTS	
Peru	PERU	IMPORTS	
Qatar	QATAR	IMPORTS	
Romania	ROMANIA	EXPORTS	
Trinidad and To- bago	TRINIDAD	IMPORTS	
Tunisia	TUNISIA	IMPORTS	
Total Former So- viet Union	FSU	Both	Former Soviet Union does not include Estonian or Latvian data. Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian data are available as a part of the OECD total.
Belarus	BELARUS	Both	
Georgia	GEORGIA	IMPORTS	
Kazakhstan	KAZAKHSTAN	IMPORTS	
Republic of Mol- dova	MOLDOVA	EXPORTS	
Russian Federa- tion	RUSSIA	Both	
Ukraine	UKRAINE	Both	
Other Former USSR	OTHFUSSR	IMPORTS	Includes Armenia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova and non-specified former FSU.
Other Former USSR	OTHFUSSR	EXPORTS	Includes Armenia and non-specified former FSU.
United Arab Emirates	UAE	IMPORTS	
Bosnia and Her- zegovina	BOSNIAHERZ	EXPORTS	
Croatia	CROATIA	EXPORTS	
North Macedonia	NORTHMACED	EXPORTS	
Montenegro	MONTENEGRO	EXPORTS	
Serbia	SERBIA	EXPORTS	
Other Former Yugoslavia (if no detail)	FORMERYUGO	EXPORTS	
Other Asia and Pacific	OTHERASIA	IMPORTS	Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Kiribati, Macao, Maldives, Myanmar (Burma), Nauru, North Korea,

NAME		CODE	ORIGIN/ DESTINATION	DESCRIPTION
				Pakistan, Palau, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Not elsewhere specified		NONSPEC	Both	Includes non-specified origins.
Total exports		TOTEXPST	EXPORTS	
Total imports		TOTIMPST	IMPORTS	

4.Attributes

Qualifier

Code	Name
A	Normal Value
D	Definition Differs
E	Estimated Value
F	Forecast Value
I	Imputed Value
M	Missing Value; Data cannot exist
O	Missing Value
P	Provisional Value

Confidential status

Code	Name
A	Primary confidentiality due to small count
C	Confidential statistical information
D	Secondary confidentiality set by the sender, not for publication
E	Not for publication, restricted for internal use only (equivalent to the code N) until the embargo time elapses; Free for publication (equivalent to the code F) after the embargo time elapses.
F	Free (non-confidential)
G	Primary confidentiality due to dominance by one or two units

M	Primary confidentiality due to data declared confidential based on other measures of concentration
N	Not for publication, restricted for internal use only
O	Primary confidentiality due to dominance by one unit
S	Secondary confidentiality set and managed by the receiver, not for publication
T	Primary confidentiality due to dominance by two units
X	Confidentiality due to military secrecy

Decimals

Decimals specify the number of decimal places displayed for the observation VALUE.

5. Units and conversions

Selected Conversion Factors from Mass or Volume to Heat (Gross Calorific Value)

To	Norway		Netherlands		Russia		Algeria		Qatar	
	MJ	Btu	MJ	Btu	MJ	Btu	MJ	Btu	MJ	Btu
From	multiply by									
Cubic metre ¹	40.00	37913	33.32	31518	38.23	36235	39.19	37145	41.17	39018
Kilo-gramme	52.62	49495	42.07	39875	55.25	52363	52.46	49726	64.98	52107

¹At 15°C and 760 mm Hg

The gross calorific value for methane is 55.52 MJ/kg or 37.652MJ/m³. As natural gas contains gases in addition to methane (usually ethane and propane), the heavier gases raise the calorific value per cubic meter. The table above illustrates this large variance.

Conversion Equivalents between Standard Cubic Metres and Normal Cubic Metres

To	Standard cubic metre ¹	Normal cubic metre ²
From	multiply by	
Standard cubic metre ¹	1	0.948
Normal cubic metre ²	1.055	1

¹ Standard cubic metre measured at 15°C and 760mm Hg.

² Normal cubic metre measured at 0°C and 760 mm Hg.

Conversion Equivalents between LNG and Natural Gas Units

To	Metric ton of LNG	Cubic metre of LNG	Standard cubic metre ¹
From	multiply by		
Metric ton of LNG	1	2.22	1360
Cubic metre of LNG	0.45	1	615
Standard cubic metre ¹	7.35×10^{-4}	1.626×10^{-3}	1

¹ Standard cubic metre measured at 15°C and 760mm Hg.

Gross versus Net Calorific Value of Natural Gas

1 Net Calorific Value = 0.9 Gross Calorific Value

General Conversion Factors for Volume

To	gal U.S.	gal U.K.	bbl	ft ³	l	m ³
From	multiply by					
U.S. gallon (gal U.S.)	1	8.327×10^{-1}	2.381×10^{-2}	1.337×10^{-1}	3.785	3.785×10^{-3}
U.K. gallon (gal U.K.)	1.201	1	2.859×10^{-2}	1.605×10^{-1}	4.546	4.546×10^{-3}
Barrel (bbl)	4.200×10^1	3.497×10^1	1	5.615	1.590×10^2	1.590×10^{-1}
Cubic foot (ft ³)	7.481	6.229	1.781×10^{-1}	1	2.832×10^1	2.832×10^{-2}
Litre (l)	2.642×10^{-1}	2.200×10^{-1}	6.290×10^{-3}	3.531×10^{-2}	1	1.000×10^{-3}
Cubic metre (m ³)	2.642×10^2	2.200×10^2	6.290	3.531×10^1	1.000×10^3	1

General Conversion Factors for Energy

To	TJ	Gcal	Mtoe	MBtu	GWh
From	multiply by				
Terajoule (TJ)	1	2.388x10 ²	2.388x10 ⁻⁵	9.478x10 ²	2.778x10 ⁻¹
Gigacalorie (Gcal)	4.187x10 ⁻³	1	1.000x10 ⁻⁷	3.968	1.163x10 ⁻³
Million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)	4.187x10 ⁴	1.000x10 ⁷	1	3.968x10 ⁷	1.163x10 ⁴
Million British thermal units (MBtu)	1.055x10 ⁻³	2.520x10 ⁻¹	2.520x10 ⁻⁸	1	2.931x10 ⁻⁴
Gigawatt hour (GWh)	3.600	8.598x10 ²	8.598x10 ⁻⁵	3.412x10 ³	1

General Conversion Factors for Mass

To	kg	t	lt	st	lb
From	multiply by				
Kilogramme (kg)	1	1.000x10 ⁻³	9.842x10 ⁻⁴	1.102x10 ⁻³	2.205
Tonne (t)	1.000x10 ³	1	9.842x10 ⁻¹	1.102	2.205x10 ³
Long ton (lt)	1.016x10 ³	1.016	1	1.120	2.240x10 ³
Short ton (st)	9.072x10 ²	9.072x10 ⁻¹	8.929x10 ⁻¹	1	2.000x10 ³
Pound (lb)	4.536x10 ⁻¹	4.536x10 ⁻⁴	4.464x10 ⁻⁴	5.000x10 ⁻⁴	1