



EUROSTAT

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY
ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Monthly Gas Statistics (MGS) questionnaire - Reporting instructions

Monthly Gas questionnaire -



Reporting instructions

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This document includes the Monthly Gas questionnaire (MGS) reporting instructions, which provides guidelines for the submission of monthly gas data. Administrations are to provide monthly gas data for the month before last (M-2) on the 25th of each month to the IEA and within 55 calendar days after the end of each reference month (M-2) to Eurostat, i.e. March data is to be submitted on the 25th of May.

For the IEA/OECD member countries, please complete data for your country on the Energy Validation Outlet: <https://evo.iea.org/>. Alternatively, send the questionnaire electronically to MGS@iea.org.

For the EU Member States, the European Economic Area (EEA) countries and the Energy Community (EnC) Contracting Parties, please submit the questionnaire via Eurostat's Single Entry Point (SEP) <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/edamis> or alternatively send the questionnaire electronically to ESTAT-ENERGY-MONTHLY@ec.europa.eu.

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1. UNITS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Report all figures in million cubic metres (mcm) at 15°C and 760 mmHg, i.e. Standard Cubic Metres, rounded to three (3) decimal places, and in Terajoules (TJ), on the basis of gross calorific values (1 TJ = 10¹²J).

(A consistent reporting scheme should be used (of 0, 1, 2 or 3 decimal places), and communicated in the Remarks page in order to ensure understanding that 18.130 is 18.130, rather than 18.132, rounded to 18.13, thus displayed as 18.130. Reporting should be consistent across all time-series for any given year, avoiding any inconsistencies between flows or products or technologies.)

- **Normal Cubic Metres to Standard Cubic Metres**

Normal cubic metres (0°C and 760 mmHg) should be converted to standard cubic metres by multiplying by a factor of 1.0548.

- **Cubic Metres of LNG to Standard Cubic Metres**

Cubic metres of LNGS should be converted to standard cubic metres by multiplying by a factor of 615.

2. DEFINITION OF NATURAL GAS

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.

3. INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING INDIVIDUAL TABLES IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Table 10: Supply of natural gas

- 1. Indigenous production:** Report dry marketable production within national boundaries, including offshore production. Production is measured after purification and extraction of NGL and sulphur. It should not include quantities re-injected, extraction losses or quantities vented or flared. It should include quantities used within the natural gas industry, in gas extraction, pipeline systems and processing plants.
- 2. Receipts from other sources:** Report 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.

Note for countries reporting to EUROSTAT: this element is not mandatory under Regulation 1099/2008/EC on energy statistics

- 3/4. Imports (Entries) and Exports (Exits):** Report all natural gas volumes which have physically crossed the national boundaries of the country, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. This includes quantities transiting your country: transit volumes should be included as an import and as an export.

Please note that this is different from the definition of natural gas trade in the annual gas questionnaire and from the definition in the previous monthly oil and gas questionnaire (Version 2007.2 as used until the end of 2012).

Imports of liquefied natural gas should cover only the dry marketable equivalent, including amounts used as own consumption in the regasification process. The amounts used as own consumption during regasification should be reported under Own use and losses of the natural gas industry (see 12).

Any gas liquids (e.g. LPG) extracted during the regasification process of imported LNG should be reported under inputs “Receipts from other sources” of “Other hydrocarbons” in the monthly oil questionnaire.

Imports and exports (Entries and Exits) reported in Table 10 should correspond to total imports and total exports in Tables 11 and 12 respectively.

- 5. International marine bunkers:** Report the 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 should be

determined on the basis of port of departure and port of arrival, and not by the flag or nationality of the ship.

Note for countries reporting to EUROSTAT: this element is not mandatory under Regulation 1099/2008/EC on energy statistics

- 6. Stock changes on national territory:** Stock changes should reflect the difference between the closing stock level and the opening stock level of recoverable gas on national territory. A stock build is shown as a positive number, and a stock draw as a negative number.

Note that additions to and withdrawals from LNG storage should also be included here.

- 7. Stock changes (Cushion gas):** this is the difference between the closing stock level and the opening stock level of cushion gas (as defined below under heading 15/16). A stock build is shown as a positive number, and a stock draw as a negative number.

- 8. Gross inland deliveries (Calculated):** This is defined as:

- + Indigenous Production
- + Receipts from other sources
- + Imports
- Exports
- International marine bunkers
- Stock changes (National territory)
- Stock changes (Cushion gas)
- = Gross inland deliveries (Calculated)

- 9. Statistical difference:** This is the difference between the calculated and observed Gross inland deliveries. Reasons for any major differences should be stated in the section provided for remarks.

- 10. Gross inland deliveries (Observed):** This category represents deliveries of marketable gas to the inland market, including gas used by the gas industry for heating and operation of their equipment (i.e. consumption in gas extraction, in the pipeline system and in processing plants); losses in transport, distribution and storage should also be included.

- 11/12. Stocks held on national territory (Opening and closing levels):** This refers to recoverable 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. Cushion gas should be excluded. Please report all natural gas stored on your national territory whether it belongs to your country or to another country.

- 13/14. Stocks held abroad (Opening and closing levels):** Please report all natural gas that is stored in a third country but belongs to your country. These quantities are not included in the stock levels reported in 'Stocks held on national territory'.

15/16. Cushion Gas Stocks (Opening and closing levels): this 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.

17. Own use and losses of the natural gas industry: This 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). Losses in transport, distribution and storage should also be included in this category.

18. Deliveries to power and heat generation: please report the amounts of gas delivered to Main Activity Producers of Electricity, CHP and Heat Plants.

19. Deliveries to industry:

Note for countries reporting to the IEA: 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. can be reported in this category. Please specify on the Remarks page what data are included in the submission under this heading.

20. Deliveries to households and services:

Note for countries reporting to the IEA: this is 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".

21. Memo item Gas vented: The volume of gas released into the air on the production site or at the gas processing plant.

Note for countries reporting to EUROSTAT: this element is not mandatory under Regulation 1099/2008/EC on energy statistics.

22. Memo item Gas flared: The volume of gas burned in flares on the production site or at the gas processing plant.

Note for countries reporting to EUROSTAT: this element is not mandatory under Regulation 1099/2008/EC on energy statistics.

Table 11 and 12: Natural gas imports (entries) by origin and exports (exits) by destination

Geographical definitions:

- Australia excludes the overseas territories;
- Denmark excludes the Danish Faroes and Greenland;
- France includes Monaco and excludes the overseas territories Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guyana, Reunion, St.-Pierre and Miquelon, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna, Mayotte;
- Italy includes San Marino and the Vatican;
- Japan includes Okinawa;
- The Netherlands excludes Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles;
- Portugal includes the Azores and Madeira;
- Spain includes the Canary Islands, the Balearic Islands, and Ceuta and Melilla;
- Switzerland includes Liechtenstein;
- The United States includes the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the US Virgin Islands and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Please report all natural gas which has physically crossed the national boundaries of your country, whether customs clearance has taken place or not. This includes quantities in transit: transit volumes should be included as an import and as an export.

The origin for imports (entries) is the country of entry through which the natural gas has been received (imports/entry). The destination for exports (exits) is the country of exit to which the natural gas has been sent (exports/exit). Physical quantities should be given.

For example: Dutch gas transiting Belgium with final destination France should be reported by France as an import from Belgium. It should be reported by the Netherlands as an export to Belgium. Belgium reports an import (entry) from the Netherlands and an export (exit) to France.

The following particular points should also be noted:

- **Imports of LNG** should be reported as coming from the country of origin, as this is considered the entry point for LNG. **Regasified LNG destined for a third country:** imported LNG which is regasified in your country and subsequently exported to another country should be considered as an import of LNG into your country and as an export of gas to the country of exit to which the gas has been sent.

- **Swap deals:** Where a country has agreed to swap gas with another country then both countries are to report the import of the gas physically entering the country, indicating the country of entry as origin. For example, country A has a contract with Algeria to import gas, but swaps this gas with country B for gas from Norway. Country A reports imports of gas from the entry point of the Norwegian gas, country B reports the imports from Algeria.

See geographical notes for country definitions. Where no origin or destination can be reported, or where the country is not specified in the table, the category ‘Non-Specified/Other’ may be used.

Statistical differences may arise if only total imports and exports are available, while the geographical breakdown is based on a different survey, source or concept. In this case, report the differences in the ‘Non- Specified/Other’ category.

4. INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE EXCEL TEMPLATE

The questionnaire is provided as an Excel template. For a complete overview of its features, please refer to the *Instructions* sheet included in the file. This section also contains guidelines on how to use flags, as well as a summary of the checks built into the template.

Use of Flags

"The user may insert or remove flags, for just one cell or a selection of cells. To do this, simply select the cell (or range of cells) and select the appropriate flag.

M. Data cannot exist. To be used only when no values are provided.

O. Missing value (not available/omitted/not known/not surveyed). To be used only when no values are provided.

N. Not significant/negligible. To be used only when a '0' value is provided.

C. Confidential value. If the data collection is in the secure environment, the C flag is used when values are provided. If the data collection is in the normal environment, the C flag is used without values.

D. Definition differs. To be used only when values are provided. An explanation should be given in the Remarks worksheet.

B. Break in time series. To be used only when values are provided. An explanation should be given in the Remarks worksheet.

P. Provisional value. To be used only when values are provided and only for the most recent time period (24 months).

E. Estimated value. To be used only when values are provided.

U. Low reliability/uncertain. To be used only when values are provided.

Checks

In the Time Series and Main tables, various conditions are checked. Errors are displayed in bold red, while warnings are displayed in red. You can also use the "Run all checks" feature in the Home tab, to check that

the filled data comply with statistical methodology. A summary of the checks put in place is provided here for reference.

Table 10:

- For any flow that is recorded, both units (million cubic metres and TJ) should be reported.
- *Imports (Entries)* and *Exports (Exits)* should be equal to the total sum reported in tables 11 and 12.
- *Stock changes (National territory)* should be equal to *Closing stock level (National territory)* minus *Opening stock level (National territory)*.
- *Stock changes (Cushion gas)* should be equal to *Closing stock level (Cushion gas)* minus *Opening stock level (Cushion gas)*.
- *Opening stock level (National territory)* should be equal to the closing level of the previous month.
- *Opening stock level (Cushion gas)* should be equal to the closing level of the previous month.
- *Opening stock level (Held abroad)* should be equal to the closing level of the previous month.
- *Gross inland deliveries (Observed)* should be greater or equal than the sum of *Own use and losses of the natural gas industry*, *Deliveries to power and heat generation*, *Deliveries to industry*, and *Deliveries to households and services*.

Table 11/12:

- For any flow that is recorded, both units (million cubic metres and TJ) should be reported.
- A country should not trade with itself.
- For any partner country, the LNG quantity reported, if any, should be less or equal than the total amount of gas.