

# Chapter 4

## Natural gas

### Key points

- **UK natural gas production in 2015 was up 7.6 per cent on 2014 to 460 TWh, the largest increase since 2000.** The increase contrasts with both the small increase in 2014 and the long term decline in UK natural gas production which had fallen by an average of 8.0 per cent from peak production in 2000 to the end of 2013. Gas production is just over a third of the peak level recorded in 2000 (Table 4.1, Chart 4.1).
- **Net imports were 5.1 per cent lower in 2015 compared to 2014** (Table 4.1). This was driven by a rise of 26.2 per cent in exports, with exports to Belgium increasing by 75.7 per cent to 84 TWh making up over a half of all exports in 2015. In contrast imports only rose slightly, up 3.3 per cent (Table 4.5).
- **Imports of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) increased to 149 TWh in 2015, up just over a fifth.** Pipeline imports were broadly stable on last year, but Norwegian volumes increased by similar volumes to the drop in Netherlands imports (Table 4.5, Chart 4.3).
- **Total gas demand (natural gas plus colliery methane) increased by 2.2 per cent in 2015 to 793 TWh.** This is mainly due to the slight rise in domestic consumption, up 5.1 per cent (Table 4.1, Chart 4.2).

### Introduction

4.1 This chapter presents six data tables on the production, transmission and consumption of natural gas and colliery methane, and two maps showing flows of gas in and around Europe and the gas transmission system in the UK (pages 106 & 110).

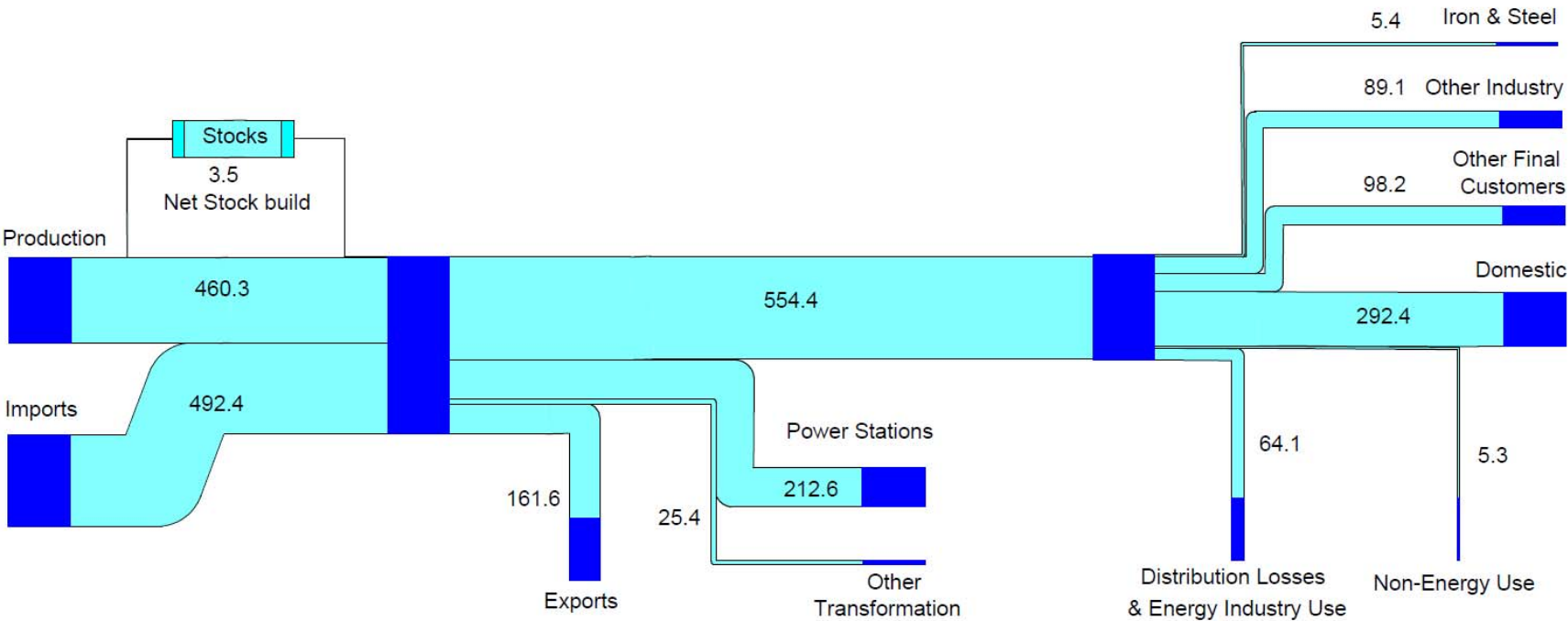
4.2 An energy flow chart for 2015, showing the flows of natural gas from production and imports through to consumption, is included overleaf as a way of simplifying the figures that can be found in the commodity balance tables. It illustrates the flow of gas from the point at which it becomes available from indigenous production or imports (on the left) to the eventual final use of gas (on the right) as well as the gas transformed into other forms of energy or exported.

4.3 Table 4.1 shows the commodity balances for natural gas and colliery methane, both separately and in aggregate. In Table 4.2, the two gases are aggregated and presented as a five year time-series, showing supply, transformation and consumption. The natural gas statistics include bio-methane gas which is currently being produced by a small number of companies to feed into the national grid. At this stage volumes are small, but as this increases we will look to present these separately. A more detailed examination of the various stages of natural gas from gross production through to consumption is given in Table 4.3. Table 4.4 details the UK's gas storage sites and interconnector pipelines, while Table 4.5 shows the UK's imports and exports of gas and Table 4.6 shows LNG imports by terminal. Long-term trends, commentary and a table on production and consumption of gas back to 1970 are to be found on BEIS's energy statistics web site at: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes).

4.4 Petroleum gases are covered in Chapter 3. Gases manufactured in the coke-making and iron and steel-making processes (coke oven gas and blast furnace gas) appear in Chapter 2. Biogases (landfill gas and sewage gas) are part of Chapter 6. Details of net selling values of gas for the domestic, industrial and other sectors are to be found in Chapter 1.

# Natural gas flow chart 2015 (TWh)

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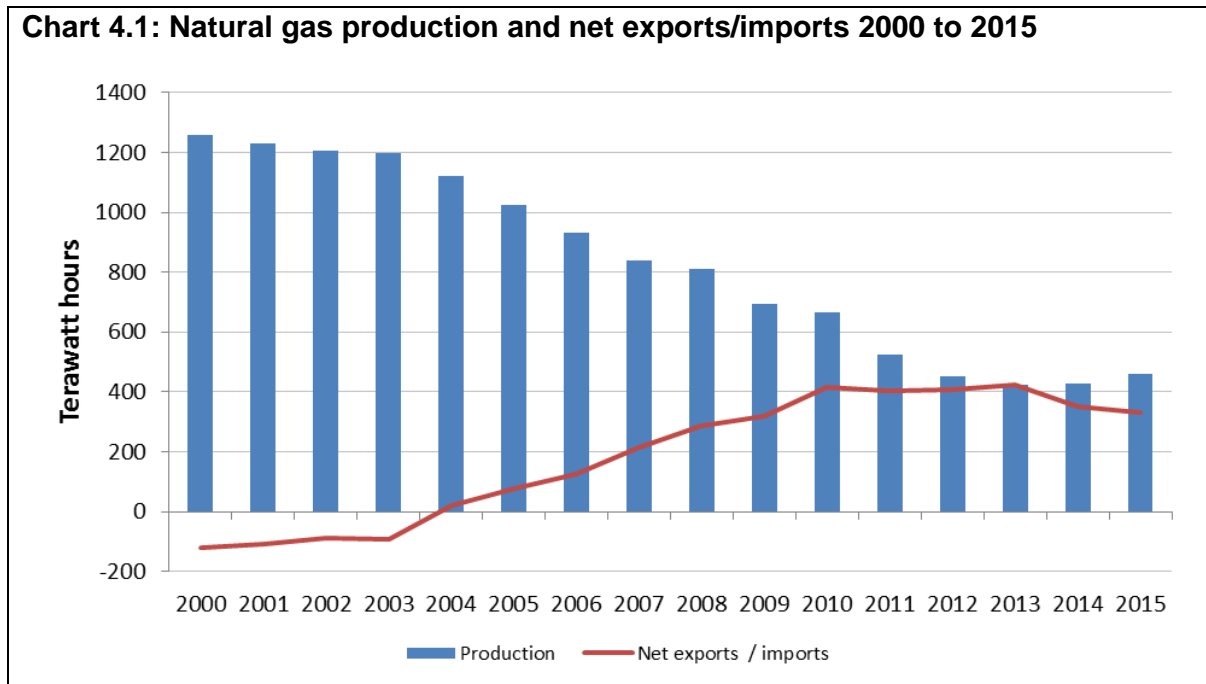
Notes:  
This flow chart is based on the data that appear in Table 4.1, excluding colliery methane.

## Commodity balances for gas (Tables 4.1 and 4.2)

4.5 Apart from 2015 and 2014, which both showed an increase, **UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) production of natural gas has been in decline since the turn of the millennium.** Between 2000 and 2013, gas production fell at a rate of 8 per cent per year. However, the rate of decline over the past 15 years has varied and there have been large year-on-year falls in production in 2011 and 2012 (20.8 and 14.1 per cent respectively). **In 2015 production increased by 7.6 per cent, the second year-on-year increase since the peak of 2000,** the other being in 2014 when production rose by 0.9 per cent. In context UK production in 2015 (at 460 TWh) was 37 per cent of the level produced in 2000 (1,260 TWh). Despite this the UK, along with the Netherlands, remains one of the two major gas-producing nations within the EU. In 2015, the UK's indigenous production was sufficient to meet nearly 60 per cent of the UK's demand.

4.6 The UK imports natural gas by pipeline from Norway, Belgium and the Netherlands and LNG by ship. **The UK has been a net importer of gas since 2004,** with net imports of gas in 2015 accounting for just over 40 per cent of supply. The UK imported 492 TWh in 2015.

**Chart 4.1: Natural gas production and net exports/imports 2000 to 2015**

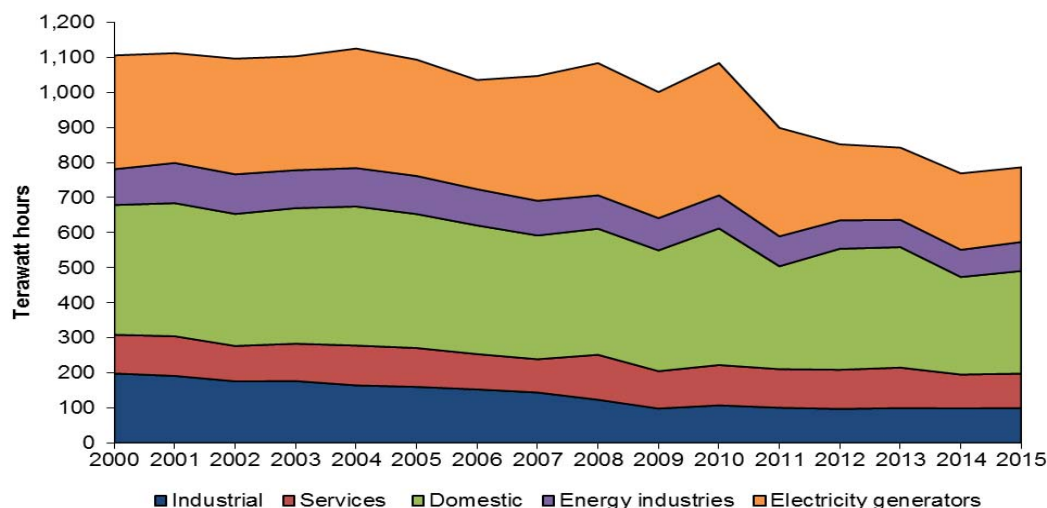


4.7 **LNG imports have declined from the 2011 peak and, by 2015, were 149 TWh;** this is 46 per cent lower than 2011. However, 2015 saw an increase in LNG imports to the UK by just over a fifth compared to 2014. Prior to 2014 LNG imports had been on a downward trajectory from their 2011 peak. Total pipeline imports into the UK have only slightly decreased to a total of 337 TWh in 2015, from 341 TWh in 2014. Within this, Norwegian imports increased 32 TWh and imports from the Netherlands decreased 34 TWh.

4.8 **Total gas demand (including colliery methane) increased from 776 TWh in 2014 to 793 TWh in 2015,** a 2.2 per cent increase. This is the first rise in demand since 2010. Chart 4.2 shows how this varies by sector. Demand for gas for domestic purposes increased by 5.1 per cent in 2015, reflecting colder temperatures, the average number of heating degree days per month was up from 4.9 in 2014 to 5.3 in 2015. However 2015 was still a warm year in comparison to 2012 and 2013 in particular, which is evidenced by the higher demand for domestic purposes during these two years. Gas used by the industrial sector was up by 1.2 per cent but gas used for electricity generation decreased by 2.2 per cent. Chart 4.2 also illustrates the importance of temperature on short-term gas demand patterns (especially in the domestic sector), with demand being higher in 2010 (a cold year, average temperature 9.0°C) and lower in 2014 (a warm year, average temperature 10.9°C).

4.9 More detailed analysis of gas consumption in the domestic sector is available in the National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework (NEED): [www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-energy-efficiency-data-need-framework](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-energy-efficiency-data-need-framework). Definitions for each sector in Chart 4.2 are provided in paragraph 4.31.

**Chart 4.2: Consumption of natural gas 2000 to 2015**



### UK continental shelf and onshore natural gas (Table 4.3)

4.10 Table 4.3 shows natural gas flows, from production, through transmission and onto consumption. Total UK consumption was up 1.7 per cent in comparison to 2014, but it has fallen significantly since 2010 with consumption down 28 per cent on the 2010 figure. Please note that this table departs from the standard balance methodology. For more information, see the technical notes and definitions (paragraphs 4.34 to 4.37).

4.11 Table 4.3 also includes two rows at the bottom of the table showing gas stocks and gas storage capacity at the end of the year. Storage data are not available before 2004. Stocks data for 2006 onwards have been sourced from the National Grid and storage capacity data from its 2015 Ten Year Statement. Gas stocks fluctuate throughout the year, being at or near capacity by the end of the autumn before being depleted through the winter heating season. At the end of December stocks are normally fairly full, with a level of 89 per cent in December 2015

### Gas storage sites and import/export pipelines (Table 4.4)

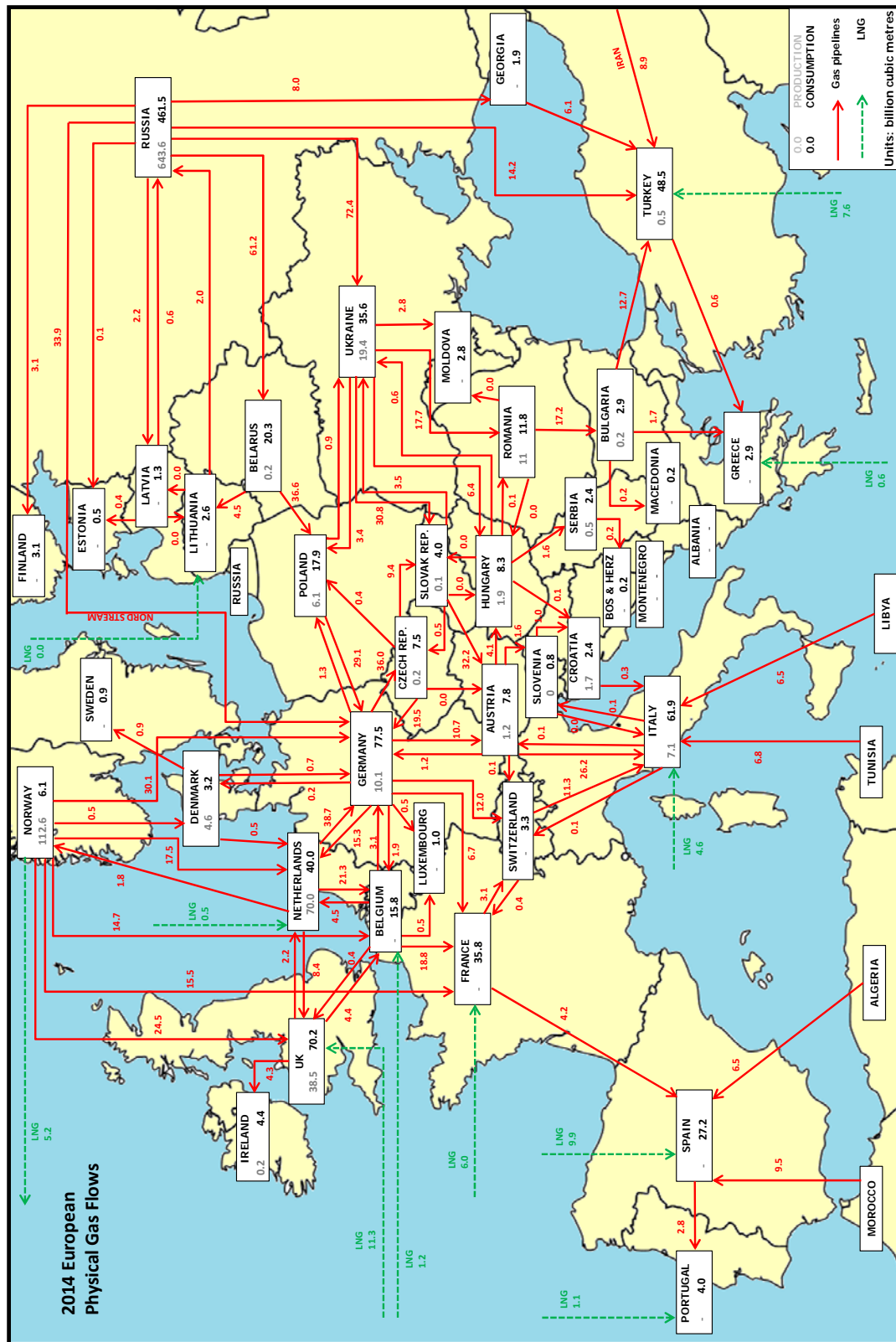
4.12 This table details current gas storage facilities in the UK as of 31 May 2016 and also the two operational pipelines that bring gas to the UK from continental Europe. **Significant increases in onshore and offshore storage capacity/deliverability are being considered at existing and new sites.** [National Grid's Gas Transportation Ten Year Statement](#) includes public details of such projects in Great Britain. Total storage in the UK stands at 4.6 billion cubic metres, with total demand for 2015 recorded at 72 billion cubic metres.

### Natural gas imports and exports (Tables 4.5 and 4.6)

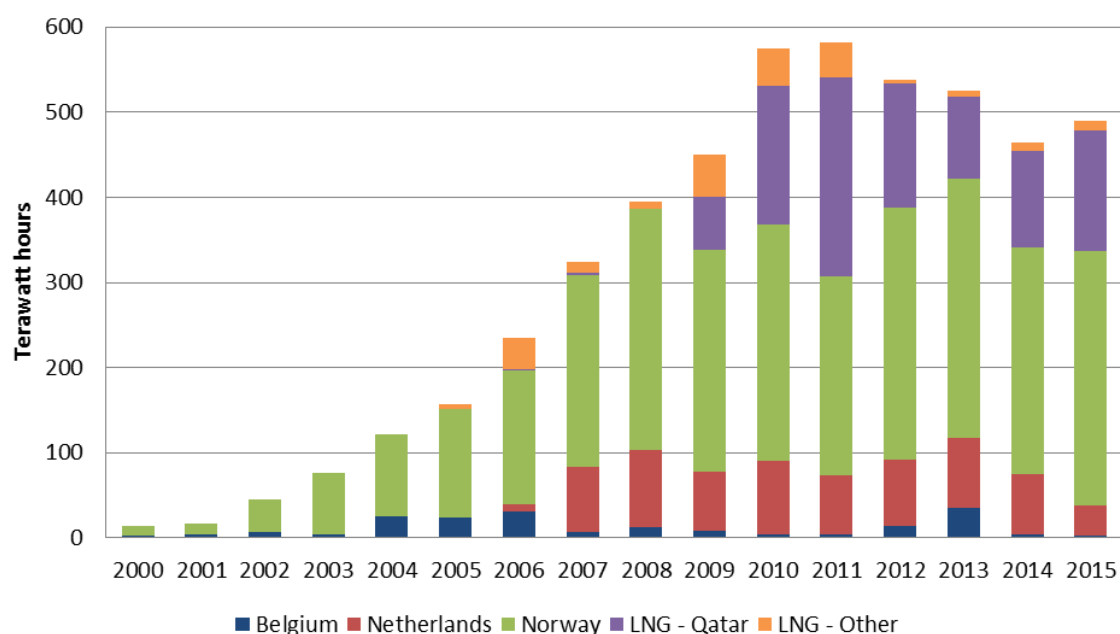
4.13 These tables show how much gas was imported to, and exported from, the UK via i.) the interconnector pipelines, ii.) UKCS gas fields using the Dutch offshore pipeline system, and iii.) via ships to the UK's LNG terminals. **Norwegian gas imports were 61 per cent of total gas imports** compared to 57 per cent in 2014. In 2015, 66 per cent of gas exports were to continental Europe, with 32 per cent to the Republic of Ireland and 2 per cent being Liquefied Natural Gas Reloads to various countries. The flows of gas across Europe for 2014 are illustrated in Map 4.1, originally published in Energy Trends December 2015 at:

[www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/386890/Physical\\_gas\\_flows.pdf](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/386890/Physical_gas_flows.pdf)

Map 4.1: Gas European Transit System



**Chart 4.3: Imports of Natural Gas 2000 to 2015**

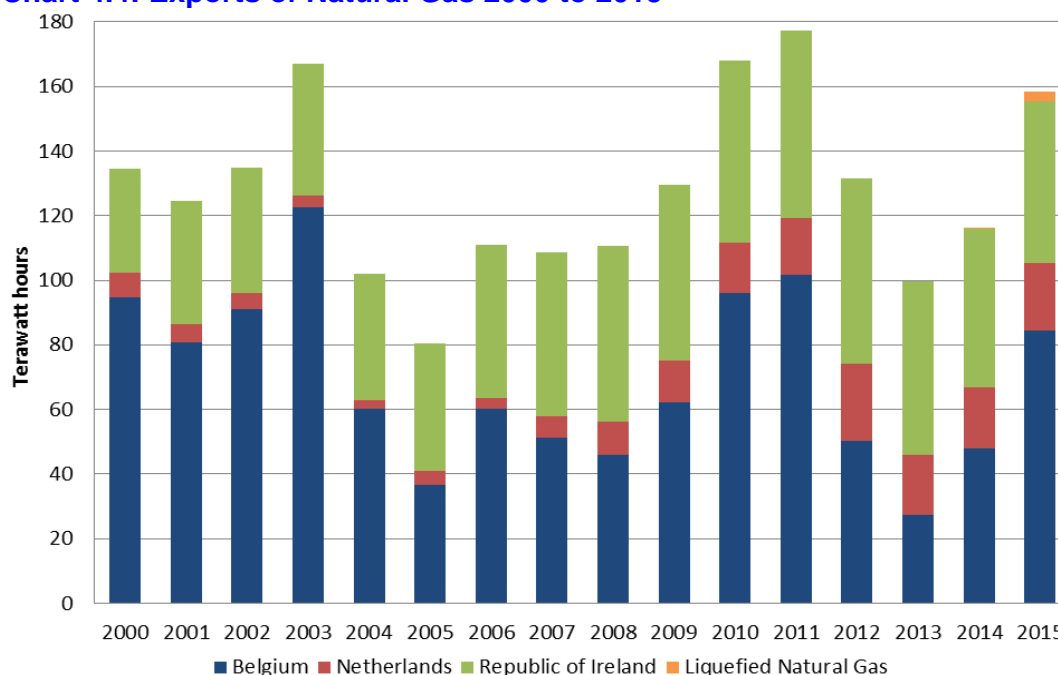


4.14 Chart 4.3 shows the share of natural gas imports by interconnector pipelines and LNG since 2000. The methodology for calculating LNG imports has been updated for 2013 and 2014 to reflect LNG terminal own use. Imports have increased sharply since 2000, reflecting the decline in the UK's indigenous production. **Physical pipeline imports comprised 69 per cent of natural gas imports in 2015, with LNG making up 31 per cent.** Imports have generally declined over the past five years reflecting the decrease in natural gas demand during this time (see Chart 4.2).

4.15 The UK imports natural gas via pipeline (from Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium) and shipped LNG (to terminals at Milford Haven (South Hook and Dragon), the Isle of Grain and Teesside Gasport). Since the turn of the century, the most significant changes to the UK's import diversity include the completion of the interconnector from the Netherlands at the end of 2006 (resulting in significant natural gas imports from the Netherlands) and completion of two new LNG terminals in 2009. LNG's share of total gas imports have risen from 25 per cent in 2009 to 47 per cent in 2011, but fell to 20 per cent in 2013. Despite this, LNG remains an important component of the UK's energy mix. In 2015 LNG imports increased 23 per cent on 2014, making up 31 per cent of all gas imported. In 2015, Qatar accounted for 93 per cent of LNG imports. The origins of LNG imports can be found in Table 4.5 and the total import volumes by each LNG terminal in Table 4.6.

4.16 The increased import infrastructure afforded by the new LNG terminals has ensured that UK exports remain robust, despite the decrease in the UK's production. During 2014 and continuing into 2015 LNG reloads took place at the Isle of Grain, consequently the UK has exported LNG to various countries. Chart 4.4 shows that exports have remained robust since the turn of the century, with record levels of exports in 2011 and a significant rise in 2015's figures over 2014. **The UK 2015 physical exports of natural gas were up a 36 per cent in comparison to 2014** to 158 TWh, with exports to Belgium increasing by 75 per cent to 84 TWh making up over a half of all exports in 2015. In contrast UK Imports only rose slightly, up 5.2 per cent, leading to net imports reducing by 5.1 per cent. The total volume of physical gas traded in 2015 was up 11.5 per cent to 648 TWh.

**Chart 4.4: Exports of Natural Gas 2000 to 2015**



## Sub-national gas data

4.17 Table 4A gives the number of consumers with a gas demand below 73,200 kWh per year in gas year 2014 (see Technical Terms and Definitions) and the total number of gas consumers by region. The table covers customers receiving gas from the national transmission system. The 'below 73,200 kWh' category covers both domestic and small business customers, and it was this section of the market that was progressively opened up to competition between April 1996 and May 1998. It should be noted that the data are for gas year 2014, which is approximately one year in arrears of the other data presented in this chapter (aside from the European gas map). Table 4A shows that the South East and London has the largest number of consumers, whilst the North East and Scotland has the lowest.

**Table 4A: Consumption by gas customers by region in 2014<sup>1</sup>**

Region/Country	Consumption by customers below 73,200 kWh (2,500 therms) annual demand		Consumption by all customers (where regional classification is possible)	
	Number of consumers (thousands)	Gas sales 2014 (GWh)	Number of consumers (thousands)	Gas sales 2014 (GWh)
North East	1,094	14,759	1,105	22,379
North West	2,885	37,397	2,914	61,205
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,109	28,805	2,132	48,601
East Midlands	1,757	23,722	1,774	37,099
West Midlands	2,097	27,800	2,119	43,705
East	2,051	27,471	2,071	41,698
London	3,001	39,701	3,040	59,102
South East	3,176	43,371	3,213	59,769
South West	1,831	21,526	1,850	32,207
Wales	1,974	27,390	1,997	46,294
Scotland	1,108	13,851	1,118	22,132
Great Britain	23,085	305,793	23,334	474,191

Source: Xoserve and the independent gas transporters.

<sup>1</sup> These data cover the gas year (1<sup>st</sup> October to 30<sup>th</sup> September). Please note that the gas data are weather normalised.

<sup>2</sup> Customers with an annual consumption of 73,200 kWh or lower will include some small industrial and commercial consumers.

<sup>3</sup> Data excludes approximately 171,000 customers (0.7 per cent) for whom regional allocation was not possible.



4.18 In February 2016, BEIS published sub-national energy statistics data on its website: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data), including consumption data at both regional (“NUTS1”) and local (“LAU1”) level . Data for earlier years are presented on the website.

**Table 4B: Domestic gas market penetration (in terms of percentage of customers supplied<sup>2</sup>) by region, Quarter 4 2015**

Region/Country <sup>1</sup>	All Payment Types	
	Home supplier	Other large supplier
North Scotland	33	67
South Wales	34	66
North East	35	65
South East	38	62
East Midlands	38	62
Southern	39	61
South West	41	59
Yorkshire	42	58
South Scotland	42	58
Eastern	42	58
West Midlands	43	57
North West	45	55
Merseyside & N Wales	47	53
London	50	50
Great Britain	41	59

<sup>1</sup> The regions used in this table are the distribution areas of the former public electricity suppliers. This marks a change from previous years, where regions were based on Transco local distribution zones (LDZs).

<sup>2</sup> Table is not adjusted to account for survey coverage. The Domestic Fuels Inquiry survey coverage is estimated at around 88%. All those not surveyed are with non-home suppliers.

4.19 At the end of December 2015, BEIS estimates that 63 per cent of domestic gas customers in Great Britain were no longer with their home supplier, British Gas. The proportions in the table 4B are based on the BEIS price survey, which does not include the majority of small suppliers, therefore underestimate the proportion of customers not with their home supplier. By the end of December 2015 of the companies surveyed, around 41 per cent of customers were supplied by British Gas. Table 4B gives market penetration in more detail, by distribution areas of the former public electricity suppliers supplied by the larger energy companies. For all types of domestic customer, it is in the markets in North Scotland, South Wales and the North East of England that new suppliers have had most success. As of the end of 2015, the share of the market not supplied by British Gas stood at 45 per cent of the credit market, 66 per cent of the direct debit market, and 55 per cent of the pre-payment market.

4.20 Competition in the domestic market remained broadly unchanged between 2008 and 2013. During 2015 the concentration of sales by the largest three and largest six suppliers for each relevant sector has diluted compared to 2014 and 2008 to 2013. This reflects customers switching to smaller or cheaper providers. In 2014 an estimated 2 million customers were with small suppliers, compared to an estimated 1 million at the end of 2013. In 2015, the largest three suppliers accounted for just under 60 per cent of sales and the largest six accounting for over 88 per cent. This was similar to 2014, however the concentration has reduced for 2015. Data on supply into the industrial sector in 2015 show that the largest three suppliers accounted for 48 per cent and the largest six suppliers 75 per cent of sales, a lower concentration than 2014. The commercial sector decreased in concentration compared to last year, with the largest three and largest six suppliers accounting for 42 and 69 per cent of sales respectively compared to 47 and 76 per cent during 2013.



**Map 4.2: The National Gas Transmission System 2015**



Source: International Energy Agency and BEIS

## Technical notes and definitions

These notes and definitions are in addition to the technical notes and definitions covering all fuels and energy as a whole in Chapter 1, paragraphs 1.29 to 1.63. For notes on the commodity balances and definitions of the terms used in the row headings see Annex A, paragraphs A.7 to A.42. While the data in the printed and bound copy of this Digest cover only the most recent five years, these notes also cover data for earlier years that are available on the BEIS energy statistics web site.

### Definitions used for production and consumption

4.21 **Natural gas** production in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 relates to the output of indigenous methane at land terminals and gas separation plants (includes producers' and processors' own use). For further explanation, see Annex F on BEIS's energy statistics web site under 'Production of gas' - [www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes). Output of the Norwegian share of the Frigg and Murchison fields is included under imports. A small quantity of onshore produced methane (other than colliery methane) is also included.

4.22 **Colliery methane** production is colliery methane piped to the surface and consumed at collieries or transmitted by pipeline to consumers. As the output of deep-mined coal declines so does the production of colliery methane, unless a use can be found for gas that was previously vented. The supply of methane from coal measures that are no longer being worked or from drilling into coal measures is licensed under the same legislation as used for offshore gas production.

4.23 **Transfers** of natural gas include natural gas use within the iron and steel industry for mixing with blast furnace gas to form a synthetic coke oven gas. For further details see paragraph 2.54 in Chapter 2.

4.24 **Non-energy gas:** Non-energy use is gas used as feedstock for petrochemical plants in the chemical industry as raw material for the production of ammonia (an essential intermediate chemical in the production of nitrogen fertilisers) and methanol. The contribution of liquefied petroleum gases (propane and butane) and other petroleum gases is shown in Tables 3.2 to 3.4 of Chapter 3. Firm data for natural gas are not available, but estimates for 2011 to 2015 are shown in Table 4.2 and estimates for 2013 to 2014 in Table 4.1. The estimates for the years up to 2011 have been obtained from AEA's work for the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory; 2012-13 data are BEIS extrapolations. For DUKES 2016, we will be exploring non-energy use in more detail to improve the accuracy of these data.

### Sectors used for sales/consumption

4.25 For definitions of the various sectors used for sales and consumption analyses see Chapter 1 paragraphs 1.55 to 1.60 and Annex A, paragraphs A.31 to A.42.

### Data collection

4.26 Production figures are generally obtained from returns made under BEIS's Petroleum Production Reporting System (PPRS). BEIS also obtain data on the transmission of natural gas from National Grid (who operate the National Transmission System) and from other pipeline operators. Data on consumption are based on returns from gas suppliers and UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) producers who supply gas directly to customers, (see paragraph 4.28).

4.27 The production data are for the UK (including natural gas from the UKCS - offshore and onshore). The restoration of a public gas supply to parts of Northern Ireland in 1997 means that all tables in this chapter, except Tables 4A and 4B, cover the UK.

4.28 BEIS carry out an annual survey of gas suppliers to obtain details of gas sales to the various categories of consumer. The larger gas suppliers (defined as those with more than about a 0.5 per cent share of the UK market up to 1997 and those known to supply more than 1,750 GWh per year for 1998 onwards) provide a detailed breakdown of sales for final consumption to BEIS on an annual basis. This provides the main data source for the UK's gas demand. Prior to 2013 data, companies supplying less than 1,750 GWh provided gas sales as a single sum which was then apportioned across sectors using the same proportional split as seen in the data from the large suppliers. From 2013 onwards, data from smaller suppliers were provided broken down by broad sector (e.g. domestic, other industry etc.) to allow more accurate apportioning of these data.

4.29 Data on sectoral gas use are primarily derived from surveys of large and small gas suppliers. Beyond this, data for electricity generation by major power producers are adjusted, such that the data agree with a separate data set collected via the Major Power Producers' (MPP) survey. Data for autogenerators are similarly adjusted to match CHP data (see Chapter 7) provided to BEIS, with the appropriate amount of gas used for autogeneration being subtracted from each sector and added to the autogeneration figure. The same methodology is applied for heat sold, which makes up the heat generation figure. For 2000 and subsequent years, gas consumption for the iron and steel sector is based on data provided by the Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB) rather than gas suppliers since gas suppliers were over estimating their sales to this sector. The difference between the ISSB and gas suppliers' figures has been re-allocated to other sectors.

4.30 BEIS updated our gas data collection methodology and analysis two years ago (see Energy Trends June 2014 special feature for details: [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-trends-june-2014](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-trends-june-2014)). This change in methodology has resulted in shifts in sectoral gas use going back to 2008. In particular, gas use has shifted out of the industrial sector, with a subsequent increase in the services sector.

4.31 The sectors as defined in Chart 4.2 can be mapped across from Table 4.1 as follows: Industrial = Coke manufacture + Blast furnaces + Industry (sum) + Non energy use. Services = Public administration + Commercial + Agriculture + Miscellaneous. Domestic = Domestic. Energy industries = Heat generation + Oil and gas extraction + Petroleum refineries + Coal extraction + Other (Energy industry use). Electricity generators = Electricity generation.

### Period covered

4.32 Figures generally relate to years ended 31 December. However, before 2004, data for natural gas for electricity generation relate to periods of 52 weeks as set out in Chapter 5, paragraphs 5.83 and 5.84.

### Monthly and quarterly data

4.33 Monthly data on natural gas production and supply are available from BEIS's energy statistics website: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/gas-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/gas-statistics) in monthly Table 4.2. A quarterly commodity balance for natural gas (which includes consumption data) is published in BEIS's quarterly statistical bulletin *Energy Trends* and is also available from quarterly Table 4.1 on BEIS's energy statistics web site.

### Statistical and metering differences

4.34 Table 4.3 shows production, transmission and consumption figures for UK continental shelf and onshore natural gas. This table departs from the standard balance methodology and definitions to maintain the link with historical data and with monthly data given on BEIS's energy statistics website. This section of the technical notes illustrates how total gas consumption shown in Table 4.3 and Table 4.1 are mapped across. Production includes waste and own use for drilling, production and pumping operations, but excludes gas flared. Gas available in the UK excludes waste, own use for drilling etc., stock change, and includes imports net of exports. Gas transmitted (input into inland transmission systems) is after stock change, own use, and losses at inland terminals. The amount consumed in the UK differs from the total gas transmitted by the gas supply industry because of losses in transmission, differences in temperature and pressure between the points at which the gas is measured, delays in reading meters and consumption in the works, offices, shops, etc. of the undertakings. The figures include an adjustment to the quantities billed to consumers to allow for the estimated consumption remaining unread at the end of the year.

4.35 In Table 4.3 there are several headings that refer to statistical or metering differences. These arise because measurement of gas flows, in volume and energy terms, takes place at several points along the supply chain. The main sub-headings in the table represent the instances in the supply chain where accurate reports are made of the gas flows at that particular key point in the supply process. It is possible to derive alternative estimates of the flow of gas at any particular point by taking the estimate for the previous point in the supply chain and then applying the known losses and gains in the subsequent part of the supply chain. The differences seen when the actual reported flow of gas at any point and the derived estimate are compared are separately identified in the table wherever possible, under the headings statistical or metering differences.

4.36 The relationship between total UK gas consumption shown in this Table 4.3 and total demand for natural gas given in the balance Table 4.1 is illustrated for 2014 as follows:

	GWh
Total UK consumption (Table 4.3)	731,826
Plus producers' own use	50,087
Plus operators' own use	<u>3,932</u>
	<i>Equals</i>
Consumption of natural gas	<u>785,846</u>
Plus upstream losses and metering differences	-
Plus downstream losses – leakage assessment	1,070
Plus downstream losses – own gas use	30
Plus downstream losses – theft	147
Plus downstream losses – iron and steel losses	2
Plus downstream metering differences	<u>5,251</u>
	<i>Equals</i>
Total demand for natural gas (Table 4.1)	<u>792,346</u>

4.37 The statistical difference row in Table 4.1 is made up of the following components in 2015:

	GWh
Statistical difference between gas available at terminals and gas input to downstream (Table 4.3)	1527
Plus Downstream gas industry: Distribution losses and metering differences	<u>297</u>
	<i>Equals</i>
Statistical difference for natural gas (Table 4.1)	<u>1824</u>

4.38 Losses and metering differences attributable to the information provided on the upstream gas industry are zero from 2001 onwards because these data are no longer reported in the revised PPRS System. This simplified system for reporting the production of crude oil, NGLs and natural gas in the UK was implemented from 1 January 2001; it reduced the burden on the respondents and improved the quality of data reported on gas production.

4.39 The differences in the natural gas commodity balances arise from several factors:-

- Limitations in the accuracy of meters used at various points of the supply chain. While standards are in place on the accuracy of meters, there is a degree of error allowed which, when large flows of gas are being recorded, can become significant.
- Differences in the methods used to calculate the flow of gas in energy terms. For example, at the production end, rougher estimates of the calorific value of the gas produced are used which may be revised only periodically, rather than the more accurate and more frequent analyses carried out further down the supply chain. At the supply end, although the calorific value of gas shows day-to-day variations, for the purposes of recording the gas supplied to customers a single calorific value is used. Until 1997 this was the lowest of the range of calorific values for the actual gas being supplied within each LDZ, resulting in a "loss" of gas in energy terms. In 1997 there was a change to a "capped flow-weighted average" algorithm for calculating calorific values resulting in a reduction in the losses shown in the penultimate row of Table 4.3. This change in algorithm, along with improved meter validation and auditing procedures, also reduced the level of the "metering differences" row within the downstream part of Table 4.3.
- Differences in temperature and pressure between the various points at which gas is measured. Until February 1997 British Gas used "uncorrected therms" on their billing system for tariff customers when converting from a volume measure of the gas used to an energy measure. This made their supply figure too small by a factor of 2.2 per cent, equivalent to about 1 per cent of the wholesale market.

- Differences in the timing of reading meters. While National Transmission System meters are read daily, customers' meters are read less frequently (perhaps only annually for some domestic customers) and profiling is used to estimate consumption. Profiling will tend to underestimate consumption in a strongly rising market.
- Other losses from the system, for example theft through meter tampering by consumers.

4.40 The headings in Table 4.3 show where, in the various stages of the supply process, it has been possible to identify these metering differences as having an effect. Usually they are aggregated with other net losses as the two factors cannot be separated. Whilst the factors listed above can give rise to either losses or gains, losses are more common. However, the negative downstream gas metering difference within the transmission system in 2003 was an anomaly that was investigated by National Grid during 2004. They concluded that this unaccounted for element of National Transmission System shrinkage was due to an exceptional run of monthly negative figures between February and June 2003 within what is usually a variable but mainly positive series. However, after a comprehensive investigation of this exceptional period no causal factors were identified. It is probable that the meter error or errors that caused this issue were corrected during the validation of metering.

4.41 Care should be exercised in interpreting the figures for individual industries in these commodity balance tables. As companies switch contracts between gas suppliers, it has not been possible to ensure consistent classification between and within industry sectors and across years. The breakdown of final consumption includes a substantial amount of estimated data prior to 2013.

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## 4.1 Commodity balances

### Natural gas

GWh

	2013			2014			2015		
	Natural gas	Colliery methane	Total Natural gas	Natural gas	Colliery methane	Total Natural gas	Natural gas	Colliery methane	Total Natural gas
<b>Supply</b>									
Production	424,153	604	424,757	427,784r	562	428,346r	460,268	530	460,797
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	535,105	-	535,105	476,837r	-	476,837r	492,382	-	492,382
Exports	-109,664	-	-109,664	-128,076r	-	-128,076r	-161,575	-	-161,575
Marine bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock change (1)	+621	-	621	-2,383	-	-2,383	+3,515	-	3,515
Transfers (2)	-61	-	-61	-140	-	-140	-420	-	-420
<b>Total supply</b>	<b>850,155</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>850,759</b>	<b>774,022r</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>774,583r</b>	<b>794,170</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>794,699</b>
<b>Statistical difference (3)</b>	<b>+837r</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+837r</b>	<b>-1,269r</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-1,269r</b>	<b>+1,824</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+1,824</b>
<b>Total demand</b>	<b>849,318r</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>849,921r</b>	<b>775,291r</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>775,853r</b>	<b>792,346</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>792,876</b>
<b>Transformation</b>	<b>229,680r</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>230,170r</b>	<b>243,022r</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>243,473r</b>	<b>237,957</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>238,378</b>
Electricity generation	205,378r	491	205,869r	217,392r	451	217,842r	212,556	421	212,976
Major power producers	175,210	-	175,210	189,919	-	189,919	185,955	-	185,955
Autogenerators	30,168r	491	30,659r	27,473r	451	27,924r	26,601	421	27,022
Heat generation (4)	24,302r	-	24,302r	25,631r	-	25,631r	25,401	-	25,401
Petroleum refineries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coke manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patent fuel manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy industry use</b>	<b>53,775</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>53,873</b>	<b>52,172r</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>52,270r</b>	<b>57,580</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>57,678</b>
Electricity generation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas extraction	46,556	-	46,556	45,391r	-	45,391r	50,087	-	50,087
Petroleum refineries	1,151	-	1,151	1,140r	-	1,140r	1,149	-	1,149
Coal extraction	60	98	158	70	98	168	79	98	177
Coke manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	363	-	363	338	-	338	323	-	323
Patent fuel manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pumped storage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	5,645	-	5,645	5,232r	-	5,232r	5,941	-	5,941
<b>Losses (5)</b>	<b>7,473r</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,473r</b>	<b>6,856r</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,856r</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,500</b>
<b>Final consumption</b>	<b>558,390r</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>558,405r</b>	<b>473,241r</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>473,254r</b>	<b>490,309</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>490,320</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>93,900r</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>93,915r</b>	<b>93,332r</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>93,345r</b>	<b>94,462</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>94,473</b>
Unclassified	-	15	15	-	13	13	-	11	11
Iron and steel	5,338	-	5,338	5,454r	-	5,454r	5,374	-	5,374
Non-ferrous metals	1,930r	-	1,930r	1,993r	-	1,993r	1,972	-	1,972
Mineral products	15,175r	-	15,175r	15,156r	-	15,156r	15,731	-	15,731
Chemicals	15,176r	-	15,176r	14,549r	-	14,549r	15,136	-	15,136
Mechanical Engineering, etc	5,744r	-	5,744r	5,835r	-	5,835r	5,747	-	5,747
Electrical engineering, etc	2,612r	-	2,612r	2,492r	-	2,492r	2,465	-	2,465
Vehicles	4,480r	-	4,480r	4,276r	-	4,276r	4,630	-	4,630
Food, beverages, etc	20,596r	-	20,596r	20,477r	-	20,477r	20,533	-	20,533
Textiles, leather, etc	5,157r	-	5,157r	5,167r	-	5,167r	5,101	-	5,101
Paper, printing, etc	8,134r	-	8,134r	7,771r	-	7,771r	7,867	-	7,867
Other industries	5,172r	-	5,172r	5,905r	-	5,905r	5,707	-	5,707
Construction	4,387	-	4,387	4,255	-	4,255	4,200	-	4,200
<b>Transport</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Air	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipelines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other</b>	<b>458,892r</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>458,892r</b>	<b>374,479r</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>374,479r</b>	<b>390,580</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>390,580</b>
Domestic	343,501r	-	343,501r	278,101	-	278,101	292,417	-	292,417
Public administration	44,426r	-	44,426r	36,972r	-	36,972r	36,888	-	36,888
Commercial	57,800r	-	57,800r	48,439r	-	48,439r	50,264	-	50,264
Agriculture	1,096r	-	1,096r	886r	-	886r	886	-	886
Miscellaneous	12,068r	-	12,068r	10,080r	-	10,080r	10,125	-	10,125
<b>Non energy use</b>	<b>5,598</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,598</b>	<b>5,430</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,430</b>	<b>5,267</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,267</b>

(1) Stock fall (+), stock rise (-).

(2) Natural gas used in the manufacture of synthetic coke oven gas.

(3) Total supply minus total demand.

(4) Heat sold to third parties. Heat generation data are not available before 1999. For earlier years gas used to generate heat for sale is allocated to final consumption by sector.

(5) Refers to downstream losses. For an explanation of what is included under these losses, see paragraph 4.36.



## 4.2 Supply and consumption of natural gas and colliery methane<sup>(1)</sup>

	GWh				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Supply</b>					
Production	526,711	452,696	424,757	428,346r	460,797
Imports	588,475	549,518	535,105	476,837r	492,382
Exports	-183,689	-144,023	-109,664	-128,076r	-161,575
Stock change (2)	-22,623	-269	+621	-2,383	+3,515
Transfers	-60	-56	-61	-140	-420
<b>Total supply</b>	<b>908,813</b>	<b>857,867</b>	<b>850,759</b>	<b>774,583r</b>	<b>794,699</b>
<b>Statistical difference (3)</b>	<b>+208</b>	<b>-1,858</b>	<b>+837r</b>	<b>-1,269r</b>	<b>+1,824</b>
<b>Total demand</b>	<b>908,605</b>	<b>859,725</b>	<b>849,921r</b>	<b>775,853r</b>	<b>792,876</b>
<b>Transformation</b>	<b>332,012</b>	<b>241,634</b>	<b>230,170r</b>	<b>243,473r</b>	<b>238,378</b>
Electricity generation	309,076	216,543	205,869r	217,842r	212,976
Major power producers	277,527	184,307	175,210	189,919	185,955
Autogenerators	31,548	32,236	30,659r	27,924r	27,022
Heat generation	22,936	25,091	24,302r	25,631r	25,401
Other	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Energy industry use</b>	<b>62,905</b>	<b>56,333</b>	<b>53,873</b>	<b>52,270r</b>	<b>57,678</b>
Electricity generation	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas extraction	53,163	48,461	46,556	45,391r	50,087
Petroleum refineries	1,757	1,619	1,151	1,140	1,149
Coal extraction	223	194	158	168	177
Coke manufacture	-	-	-	-	-
Blast furnaces	453	266	363	338	323
Other	7,309	5,793	5,645	5,232r	5,941
<b>Losses (4)</b>	<b>9,926</b>	<b>7,891</b>	<b>7,473r</b>	<b>6,856</b>	<b>6,500</b>
<b>Final consumption</b>	<b>503,762</b>	<b>553,867</b>	<b>558,405r</b>	<b>473,254r</b>	<b>490,320</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<b>94,515</b>	<b>91,524</b>	<b>93,915r</b>	<b>93,345r</b>	<b>94,473</b>
Unclassified	21	18	15	13	11
Iron and steel	5,829	5,091	5,338	5,454r	5,374
Non-ferrous metals	1,840	1,890	1,930r	1,993r	1,972
Mineral products	16,093	15,092	15,175r	15,156r	15,731
Chemicals	16,034	15,205	15,176r	14,549r	15,136
Mechanical engineering, etc	5,661	5,836	5,744r	5,835r	5,747
Electrical engineering, etc	2,529	2,633	2,612r	2,492r	2,465
Vehicles	3,762	4,006	4,480r	4,276r	4,630
Food, beverages, etc	20,516	20,163	20,596r	20,477r	20,533
Textiles, leather, etc	5,348	5,233	5,157r	5,167r	5,101
Paper, printing, etc	7,458	7,081	8,134r	7,771r	7,867
Other industries	5,155	5,071	5,172r	5,905r	5,707
Construction	4,270	4,205	4,387	4,255	4,200
<b>Transport</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Road (5)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other</b>	<b>403,297</b>	<b>456,573</b>	<b>458,892r</b>	<b>374,479r</b>	<b>390,580</b>
Domestic	293,400	345,080	343,501r	278,101	292,417
Public administration	42,960	43,243	44,426r	36,972r	36,888
Commercial	55,757	57,377	57,800r	48,439r	50,264
Agriculture	1,351	1,162	1,096	886	886
Miscellaneous	9,830	9,711	12,068r	10,080r	10,125
<b>Non energy use</b>	<b>5,949</b>	<b>5,771</b>	<b>5,598</b>	<b>5,430</b>	<b>5,267</b>

(1) Colliery methane figures included within these totals are as follows:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total production</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>530</b>
Electricity generation	497	486	491	451	421
Coal extraction	162	98	98	98	98
Other industries	21	18	15	13	11
<b>Total consumption</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>562</b>

(2) Stock fall (+), stock rise (-).

(3) Total supply minus total demand.

(4) Refers to downstream losses. For an explanation of what is included under these losses, see paragraph 4.36.

(5) A small amount of natural gas is consumed by road transport, but gas use in this sector is predominantly of petroleum gas, hence road use of gas is reported in the petroleum products balances in Chapter 3.

## 4.3 UK continental shelf and onshore natural gas production and supply<sup>(1)</sup>

	GWh				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Upstream gas industry:</b>					
Gross production (2)	526,030	452,094	424,153	427,784r	460,268
Minus Producers' own use (3)	53,163	48,461	46,556	45,391r	50,087
Exports	183,689	144,023	109,664	128,076r	161,575
Plus Imports of gas	588,475	549,518	535,105	476,837r	492,382
Gas available at terminals (4)	877,653	809,129	803,038	731,153r	740,987
Minus Statistical difference (5)	-662	-331	-440	-976r	1,527
<b>Downstream gas industry:</b>					
Gas input into the national transmission system (6)	878,316	809,460	803,478	732,129r	739,461
Minus Operators' own use (7)	5,852	3,900	3,534	3,324r	3,932
Stock change (storage sites) (8)	22,623	269	-621	2,383	-3,515
Metering differences (5)	8,037	6,099	5,697	5,302	5,251
Gas output from the national transmission system (9)	841,804	799,191	794,869	721,121r	733,792
Minus Leakage assessment (10)	1,603	1,537	1,537	1,370	1,070
Own use gas (11)	32	34	34	30	30
Theft (12)	253	218	203	154	147
Transfers (13)	60	56	61	140	420
Losses (14)	3	3	2	1	2
Statistical difference and metering differences (5)	869	-1,527	1,277r	-293r	297
<b>Total UK consumption (15)</b>	<b>838,984</b>	<b>798,871</b>	<b>791,754r</b>	<b>719,719r</b>	<b>731,826</b>
Stocks of gas (at end year) (16)	43,363	43,632	43,011	45,394	41,879
Storage capacity (17)	47,310	47,310	47,310	47,310	47,310

(1) For details of where to find monthly updates of natural gas production and supply see paragraph 4.33.

(2) Includes waste and producers' own use, but excludes gas flared.

(3) Gas used for drilling, production and pumping operations.

(4) The volume of gas available at terminals for consumption in the UK as recorded by the terminal operators.

(5) Measurement of gas flows, in volume and energy terms, occurs at several points along the supply chain. As such, differences are seen between the actual recorded flow through any one point and estimates calculated for the flow of gas at that point. More detail on the reasons for these differences is given in the technical notes and definitions section of this chapter, paragraphs 4.38 to 4.41.

(6) Gas received as reported by the pipeline operators. The pipeline operators include National Grid, who run the national pipeline network, and other pipelines that take North Sea gas supplies direct to consumers.

(7) Gas consumed by pipeline operators in pumping operations and on their own sites.

(8) Stocks of gas held in specific storage sites, either as liquefied natural gas, pumped into salt cavities or stored by pumping the gas back into an offshore field. Stock rise (+), stock fall (-).

(9) Including public gas supply, direct supplies by North Sea producers, third party supplies and stock changes.

(10) This is a National Grid assessment of leakage through the local distribution system based on the National Leakage Reduction Monitoring Model.

(11) Currently equivalent to about 0.0113 per cent of LDZ throughput, this is an assessment of the energy used to counter the effects of gas cooling on pressure reduction.

(12) Calculated by National Grid as 0.02 per cent of LDZ throughput, this is theft before the gas reaches customer meters.

(13) Transfers are the use within the iron and steel industry for the manufacture of synthetic coke oven gas.

(14) Data for losses from the Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau Survey, converted from gigajoules to GWh assuming 0.2778 terajoules per GWh

(15) See paragraph 4.36 for an explanation of the relationship between these "Total UK consumption" figures and "Total demand" shown within the balance tables.

(16) Due to storage reconciliations, own use and metering differences, over a long period of years the stock levels based on gas put into storage and gas taken out of storage no longer reconciled with storage levels reported by National Grid. For 2011 action was taken to rectify this.

(17) Data compiled by DECC from individual storage site information. Converted from billion cubic metres to GWh assuming 11.02 kWh per cubic metre.

## 4.4 Gas storage sites and import/export facilities in the United Kingdom at 31 May 2016

Owner	Site	Location	Space (Billion m <sup>3</sup> )	Approximate maximum delivery (Million m <sup>3</sup> /day)	Type	Status (2)
<b>Operational storage</b>						
Centrica Storage Ltd	Rough	Southern North Sea	3.10	45	Depleted field	Long
Scottish and Southern Energy & Statoil	Aldbrough	East Yorkshire	0.30	40	Salt cavern	Medium
E.ON	Holford	Cheshire	0.20	22	Salt cavern	Medium
Scottish and Southern Energy	Hornsea	East Yorkshire	0.30	18	Salt cavern	Medium
EDF Trading	Holehouse Farm	Cheshire	0.05	11	Salt cavern	Medium
Humbly Grove Energy	Humbly Grove	Hampshire	0.30	7	Depleted field	Medium
Scottish Power	Hatfield Moor	South Yorkshire	0.07	2	Depleted field	Medium
National Grid LNGS	Avonmouth	Avon and Somerset	0.08	13	LNG	Short
EDF Energy	Hill Top Farm	Cheshire	0.02	2	Salt Cavern	Medium
Storenergy	Stublach	Cheshire	0.20	15	Salt Cavern	Medium

Facilities	Owner	Between / Location	Max flow rate (Million m <sup>3</sup> /day)
<b>Imports</b>			
<b>Operational pipelines</b>			
Bacton-Zeebrugge Interconnector	Interconnector (UK) Limited	Zeebrugge and Bacton	74
Langeled Pipeline	Gassco	Nyhamna and Easington	72
BBL Pipeline	BBL Company	Balgzand and Bacton	53
Vesterled Pipeline	Gassco	Heimdal Riser Platform	39
Tampen Link	Gassco	Links Statfjord to FLAGS (terminating at St Fergus)	27
Gjøa Pipeline	Gassco	Links Gjøa/Vega to FLAGS and St Fergus (terminating at St Fergus)	17
<b>Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminals</b>			
South Hook	Qatar Petroleum and ExxonMobil	Milford Haven	58
Isle of Grain	National Grid Grain LNG	Kent	56
Dragon	BG Group and Petronas	Milford Haven	21
Teesside GasPort	Excelerate	Teesside	11
<b>Exports</b>			
Bacton-Zeebrugge Interconnector	Interconnector (UK) Limited	Bacton and Zeebrugge	55
UK- Irish Gas Interconnector	Bord Gais	Moffat and Ireland	31

(1) [Information on gas storage as detailed in the National Grid Gas Ten Year Statement 2015.](#)

(2) Long range, medium range or short range storage. Status is determined both by capacity size and injection, deliverability and storage re-cycling rates.

## 4.5 Natural gas imports and exports <sup>(1)</sup>

	GWh				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Imports</b>					
<i>by pipelines from:</i>					
Belgium (2)	4,032	14,264	35,367	3,949	2,116
The Netherlands (3)	69,001	78,258	81,519	70,293	35,933
Norway (4)	234,194	294,586	305,516	266,548	298,773
Liquefied Natural Gas (5)	274,794	150,097	102,620	124,081r	152,397
<i>of which:</i>					
Algeria	2,687	1,311	4,492	5,774	5,170
Australia	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	890	145	755	-	-
Nigeria	13,025	475	-	534	478
Norway	10,114	1,735	1,068	-	601
Qatar	234,077	146,431	95,204	113,769r	141,143
Trinidad & Tobago	5,903	-	1,101	4,004	5,005
USA	1,575	-	-	-	-
Yemen	6,521	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>582,021</b>	<b>537,205</b>	<b>525,022</b>	<b>464,871r</b>	<b>489,219</b>
<b>Exports to:</b>					
Belgium (2)	101,526	50,343	27,458	48,074	84,465
The Netherlands (6)	17,544	23,729	18,597	18,852	20,789
Norway (7)	125	49	20	9	3
Republic of Ireland (8)	58,041	57,590	53,508	49,004	50,121
Liquefied Natural Gas (10)				171r	3,035
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>177,236</b>	<b>131,711</b>	<b>99,583</b>	<b>116,110r</b>	<b>158,413</b>
<b>Net Imports <sup>(9)</sup></b>	<b>404,785</b>	<b>405,494</b>	<b>425,439</b>	<b>348,761r</b>	<b>330,806</b>

(1) This table is also shown as Table G.5 of the Internet Annex G to the Digest.

(2) Physical flows of gas through the Bacton-Zeebrugge Interconnector. In tables 4.1 to 4.3 the commercial flows of gas through the pipeline are used. Commercial flows are the amounts of gas that companies requested be supplied through the pipeline. Net imports are the same whichever measurement is used.

(3) Physical flows via the Bacton-Balgzand (BBL) pipeline. Commissioned in November 2006.

(4) Currently via the Langeled and Vesterled pipelines, the Tampen Link (from Statfjord to FLAGS) and Gjoa/Vega (to FLAGS).

(5) From various sources to the Isle of Grain, Milford Haven and Teesside.

(6) Direct exports from the Grove, Chiswick, Markham, Minke, Stamford, Windermere and Wingate offshore gas fields using the Dutch offshore gas pipeline infrastructure.

(7) With effect from September 2007, UK gas from the Blane field to the Norwegian Ula field for injection into the Ula reservoir.

(8) Includes gas to the Isle of Man for which separate figures are not available.

(9) A negative figure means the UK was a net exporter of gas.

(10) To various sources such as Brazil, United Arab Emirates and Pakistan.

## 4.6 Liquefied Natural Gas imports by terminal

	GWh				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>LNG Imports via:</b>					
Dragon ( <i>Milford Haven</i> ) (1)	28,790	1,819	968	3,326	8,014
Isle of Grain ( <i>Isle of Grain</i> ) (2)	86,357	38,196	15,664	13,979r	14,214
South Hook ( <i>Milford Haven</i> ) (3)	159,646	110,082	85,989	106,776	130,169
Teesside GasPort ( <i>Teesside</i> ) (4)	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>274,794</b>	<b>150,097</b>	<b>102,620</b>	<b>124,081r</b>	<b>152,397</b>

(1) Dragon began importing LNG to the UK in August 2009.

(2) LNG imports at Canvey Island commenced in 1965 but ceased in the early 1980's when, with increasing supplies from the North Sea, imports were no longer required. UK natural gas production peaked in 2000 and as a result of falling production LNG imports recommenced at the Isle of Grain in 2005.

(3) South Hook began importing LNG to the UK in April 2009.

(4) Teesside GasPort was commissioned in February 2007.