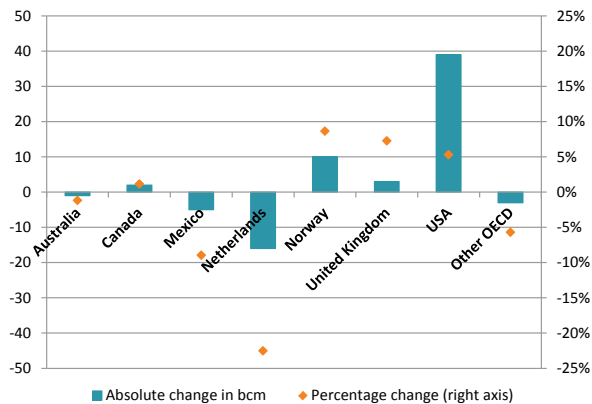


KEY GAS TRENDS 2015 – BASED ON MONTHLY DATA¹

GAS PRODUCTION

In 2015, an assessment of monthly data shows, OECD natural gas production rose by +2.3% driven by growth in the United States which produced 768.8 bcm of natural gas in 2015, 38.6 bcm (+5.3%) more than in 2014.

Figure 1: Absolute change and percentage change in natural gas production in OECD between 2014 and 2015



Indigenous production in OECD Asia Oceania and OECD Europe in 2015 experienced a decrease of 1.8% and 2.3% respectively.

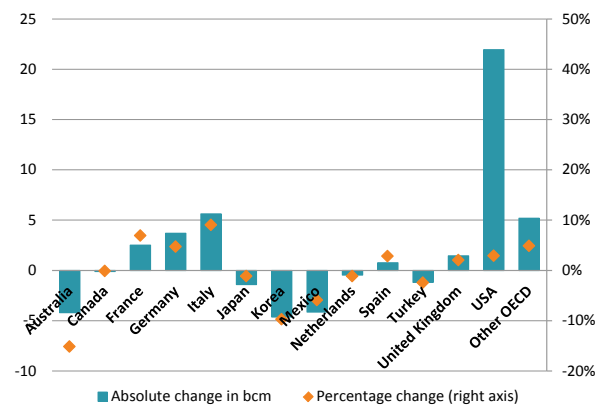
Natural gas indigenous production in the Netherlands in 2015 fell by of 23% as a result of the decision by the Dutch government to cap gas production at the major Groningen gas field in response to the risk of earth quakes.

Norwegian natural gas production increased by 8.6% compared to 2015 (almost 9.6 bcm more than in 2014) mainly due to new fields start-ups.

1. All annual comparisons are based on monthly for data in 2015 compared to monthly data for 2014.

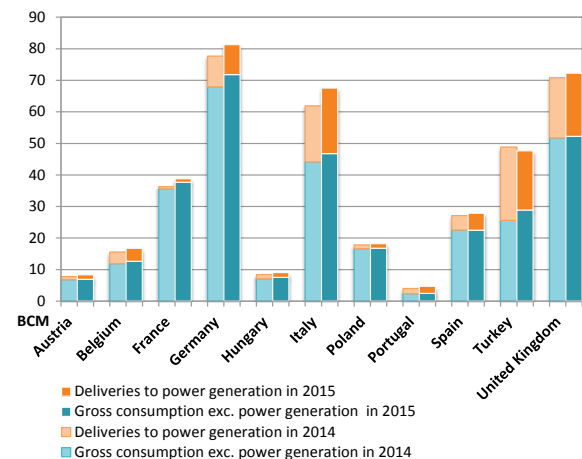
GAS GROSS CONSUMPTION

Figure 2: Absolute change and percentage change in natural gas gross consumption in OECD between 2014 and 2015



Gross consumption of natural gas across the OECD was 1.6% higher in 2015 compared to the previous year. This growth in consumption is mainly attributable to growth observed in OECD Americas (+1.9%) and OECD Europe (+3.9%), reflecting increased gas use in electricity generation. Gross consumption in OECD Asia Oceania fell by 4.9% in 2015.

Figure 3: Natural gas deliveries to power generation and gross consumption in OECD in 2014 and 2015 (selected countries)



In contrast to other European countries, natural gas deliveries to power generation in Turkey declined by 19.2% in 2015 as Turkey used more electricity from Hydro². According to the monthly natural gas data, Turkey used more than 39.4% of consumed natural gas in power generation in 2015, showing 8.2 percentage points drop from 2014.

GAS TRADE

Total imports (entries)³ of natural gas for total OECD changed little in 2015 compared to the previous year (+0.7%), at 956 bcm.

LNG imports to OECD fell by 1.6%, particularly due to lower LNG imports from Indonesia (-9.7%), Nigeria (-24%), Oman (-13%) and Qatar (-5.6%) to OECD Asia Oceania. However, OECD imports by pipeline, grew by 1.4% in 2015 mainly due to the higher imports from Russia directly (+9%) and through Ukraine (+14%) to OECD Europe.

Generally, in 2015 imports to OECD Europe increased by 2.2%, mainly due to the higher pipeline entries as well as higher LNG imports from Qatar (+22%), and more intra-regional imports from the United Kingdom (+47%) and Norway (+4.9%) to meet an increase in demand. Quantities imported by the OECD Americas remained largely unchanged (at around 120 bcm).

Figure 4: Absolute changes of natural gas entries in OECD regions between 2014 and 2015

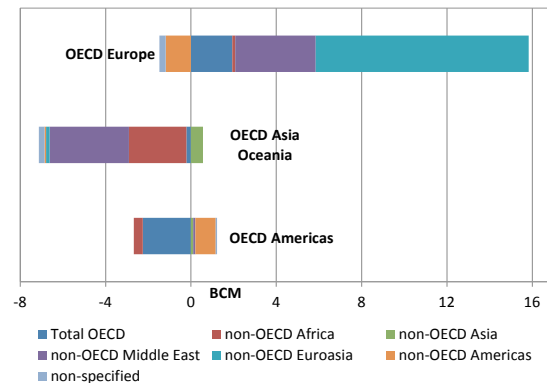
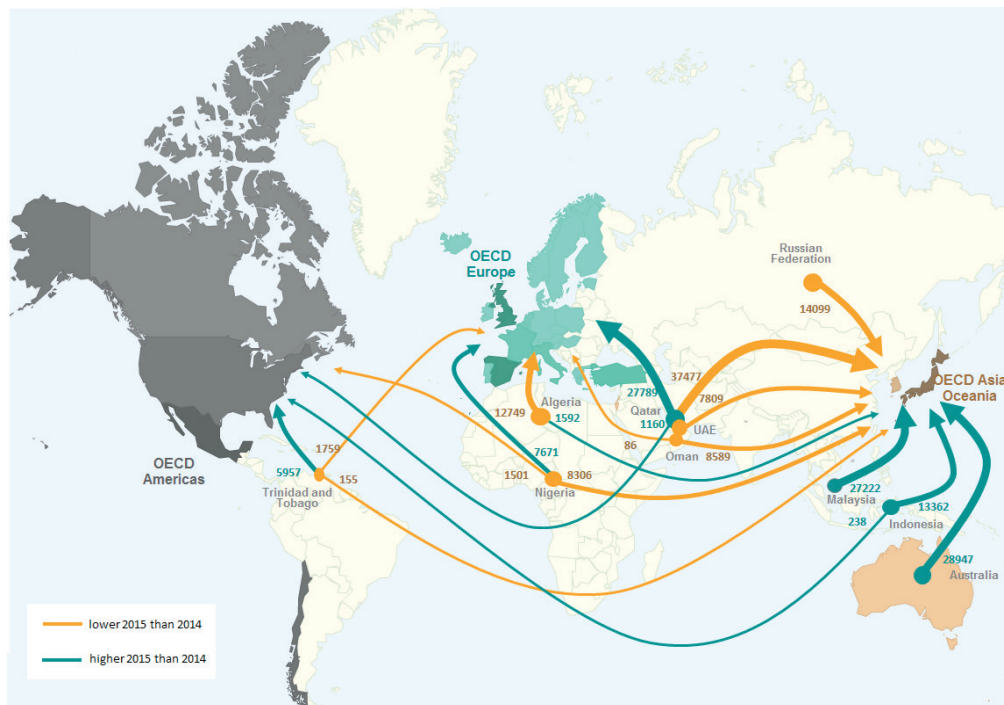


Figure 5: LNG imports from major exporters over 7bcm to OECD regions between in 2015 in billion cubic meters



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2. Please refer to the [Monthly Electricity Statistics](#) publication.

3. Transit volumes are included. Trade amounts include intra-regional trade