

**Documentation of statistics for
Natural gas weekly (experimental statistics) 2022**

1 Introduction

The purpose of the experimental weekly statistics on natural gas is to provide an early indicator of trends in consumption of natural gas and the import dependency. The statistics show weekly data on storage and consumption of natural gas in the current year compared to previous years.

2 Statistical presentation

The statistics shows weekly figures for consumption and storage of natural gas.

2.1 Data description

The experimental weekly statistics on natural gas shows weekly figures for consumption and storage of natural gas.

2.2 Classification system

The week numbers follows ISO 8601.

2.3 Sector coverage

The consumption covers terrestrial consumption in Denmark. Offshore consumption is excluded. The storage covers the central storage in Lille Torup and Stenlille.

2.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Working gas storage: Working gas storage is the stored gas that can be withdrawn under normal operation. In addition there is base gas which is necessary to maintain pressure in the storage.

2.5 Statistical unit

Natural gas for final consumption

2.6 Statistical population

Total consumption in Denmark and stored gas available for consumption.

2.7 Reference area

Denmark.

2.8 Time coverage

2019-

2.9 Base period

Not relevant for this statistic.

2.10 Unit of measure

Terajoule (TJ)

2.11 Reference period

Calendar week.

2.12 Frequency of dissemination

Weekly.

2.13 Legal acts and other agreements

The statistics is based publicly available data. There is no EU regulation for the statistic.

2.14 Cost and burden

Data are collected by Energinet. There is hence no direct burden.

2.15 Comment

Other information can be achieved through contact to Statistics Denmark.

3 Statistical processing

Weekly consumption is calculated as a sum of daily consumption and weekly storage is calculated as an average of daily storage.

3.1 Source data

Data are collected by Energinet and constitutes flows from the transmission pipes, biogas injected to the gas network and information on storage from Gas Storage Denmark. Data are retrieved from <http://www.Energidataservice.dk> which is the web portal for data run by Energinet.

3.2 Frequency of data collection

Weekly.

3.3 Data collection

Data are retrieved from [Energidataservice](#).

3.4 Data validation

The treated data are checked before publication for missing values and unrealistic trends.

3.5 Data compilation

Daily figures are aggregated to weekly figures. KWh are converted to Terajoule. The consumption is calculated as "kWhToDenmark" minus "kWhFromBiogas" from the "Gasflow" data set. The storage value is an average of the variable "StoredTotal" from the data set "Storage Utilization".

3.6 Adjustment

There is no correction of source data.

4 Relevance

This statistic has been established as there is a lot of attention to natural gas after the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

4.1 User Needs

This statistic makes it easy to compare current consumption and stocks of natural gas with previous years. This is relevant at for the debate on reduction of consumption and end ensuring security of supply

4.2 User Satisfaction

The statistics has been developed after a mapping of themes relevant in view of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

4.3 Data completeness rate

Not relevant for this statistic.

5 Accuracy and reliability

The statistics is produced in the same way for all weeks. All periods are updated at each publication. There is no expected revisions of data as the source data are collected ongoing.

5.1 Overall accuracy

Data are based on direct measurement of gas flows which are assumed to have a high precision.

5.2 Sampling error

Not relevant for this statistic.

5.3 Non-sampling error

Data are based on direct measurement of gas flows and are hence quite accurate. The results are checked before publication to avoid calculation errors.

5.4 Quality management

Statistics Denmark follows the recommendations on organisation and management of quality given in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and the implementation guidelines given in the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF). A Working Group on Quality and a central quality assurance function have been established to continuously carry through control of products and processes.

5.5 Quality assurance

Statistics Denmark follows the principles in the Code of Practice for European Statistics (CoP) and uses the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF) for the implementation of the principles. This involves continuous decentralized and central control of products and processes based on documentation following international standards. The central quality assurance function reports to the Working Group on Quality. Reports include suggestions for improvement that are assessed, decided and subsequently implemented.

5.6 Quality assessment

The primary quality of this statistic is to deliver data on a very short time frame that shows the trends. The statistics is produced in the same way for all weeks. All periods are updated at each publication. There is no expected revisions of data as the source data are collected ongoing.

5.7 Data revision - policy

Statistics Denmark revises published figures in accordance with the [Revision Policy for Statistics Denmark](#). The common procedures and principles of the Revision Policy are for some statistics supplemented by a specific revision practice.

5.8 Data revision practice

There is no expected revisions of data as the source data are collected ongoing. However, all periods are updated at each publication to ensure that revisions of source data are included.

6 Timeliness and punctuality

The statistics is made public 3-4 days after the reference period.

6.1 Timeliness and time lag - final results

The statistics is made public 3-4 days after the reference period.

6.2 Punctuality

Due to the weekly frequency there can be later than usual due to holidays etc.

7 Comparability

The statistics can be compared to the monthly statistics on natural gas from the Danish Energy Agency (DEA).

7.1 Comparability - geographical

There is immediately comparable international statistics as this is experimental statistics.

7.2 Comparability over time

There has been no change in method nor data so the time series is comparable throughout the period from 2019 till now.

7.3 Coherence - cross domain

The statistics can be compared to the monthly statistics on natural gas from the Danish Energy Agency (DEA). Consumption is equivalent to the consumption in the DEA monthly statistics without offshore and upgraded bio gas. The consumption has the same trends over the months but in this statistics total consumption is 10 to 15 percent higher for 2020-2021 while the difference was 6 to 15 percent in 2019. This statistic can be seen as a good indicator as the difference between the figures presented here and the DEA statistics are relative small compared to the seasonal changes in consumption. The consumption in the winter months are 3 to 5 times higher than the summer months which is reflected in both statistics. The consumption presented here is equivalent to the industries and households use of the energy type "Natural gas - consumption and exports" in the energy accounts. However, the consumption level is 10-15 percent higher. The changes in stocks are similar to those in the DEA statistics. The total stocks of natural gas are about 50 thousand terajoule lower than the DEA statistics. This is because the figures in this statistic covers the working gas stocks in the central storage facilities while the DEA includes local storages and gas in piping etc. that are not immediately accessible for consumption.

7.4 Coherence - internal

Not relevant for these statistics.

8 Accessibility and clarity

These statistics are published weekly in the StatBank under the subject [Energy Consumption](#).

8.1 Release calendar

The publication date appears in the release calendar. The date is confirmed in the weeks before.

8.3 User access

Statistics are always published at 8:00 a.m. at the day announced in the release calendar. No one outside of Statistics Denmark can access the statistics before they are published.

8.2 Release calendar access

The Release Calendar can be accessed on our English website: [Release Calendar](#).

8.4 News release

There is no separate news letter for this statistics.

8.5 Publications

The results are only available in the Statbank.

8.6 On-line database

The statistics are published in the StatBank under the subjects in the following tables: [Gaslager](#) (Gasbrug)(<https://www.Statbank.dk/gasbrug>)

8.7 Micro-data access

Not relevant for these statistics.

8.8 Other

These statistics are not publicised elsewhere.

8.9 Confidentiality - policy

[Data Confidentiality Policy](#) for Statistics Denmark is applied.

8.10 Confidentiality - data treatment

There are no confidential data as the statistics is based data publicly available.

8.11 Documentation on methodology

Data are retrieved from Energinet. Further descriptions are available at [Energinet](#)

8.12 Quality documentation

Results from the quality evaluation of products and selected processes are available in detail for each statistics and in summary reports for the Working Group on Quality.

9 Contact

The administrative placement of these statistics is in the division of National Accounts, Climate and Environment. The contact person is Thomas Eisler, tel.: + 45 2056 9283, and e-mail: TME@dst.dk.