

Shrinkage Report 2026



Executive Summary

The annual Shrinkage Report provides a review of National Gas Transmission’s (NGT) management of shrinkage volumes (of energy) and details each shrinkage element; Unaccounted for Gas (UAG), Calorific Value Shrinkage (CVS) and Compressor Fuel Usage (CFU).

This report places particular emphasis on the period between 1st April 2025 to 31st March 2026 (2025/26) inclusive and outlines UAG, CVS and CFU energy, trends and behaviours, and any projects undertaken to identify causes of or a change in energy.

The publication of this report discharges NGT’s obligation under the Gas Transporter Licence - Part H of Special Condition 5.8 (System operator environmental incentives); which is a requirement to undertake work to investigate the causes of NTS Shrinkage.

Total shrinkage for the 2025/26 formula year has increased compared to 2024/25 but remains broadly consistent over the last three formula years.

As illustrated in Figure 1a, the proportional contribution of each of the three gas shrinkage components are also comparable over the past three formula years, but akin to total

shrinkage, have all increased when compared to 2024/25.

Expected UAG seasonal trends have also been witnessed in 2025/26, with lower UAG levels throughout the summer months, and higher levels in winter.

Using data analysis, visualisation tools, and investigative projects, NGT is continually aiming to improve its understanding into the causes of UAG.

CV Capping has occurred more frequently during this period when compared to the last formula year but remains in line with values observed in 2023/24.

CFU refers to the fuel required to operate the compressor fleet on the National Transmission System (NTS). Compressors can be powered either electrically or by gas. When gas compressors are used, it is classified as Own Use Gas (OUG). Total CFU (gas and electric fuel usage) for 2025/26 was 1,023 GWh, the monthly CFU breakdown for 2025/26 is seen in Figure 1b. CFU is a new reporting requirement introduced in this year’s Shrinkage report.

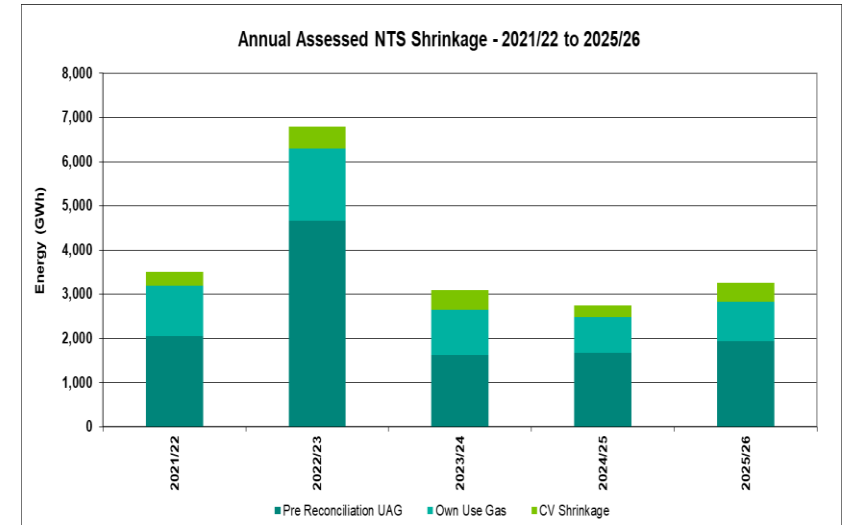


Figure 1a – Annual NTS Shrinkage 2021/22 to 2025/26

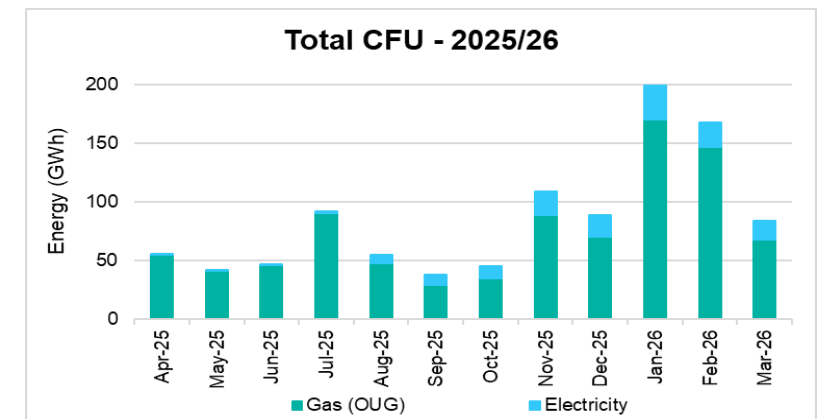


Figure 1b – Total CFU 2025/26

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Introduction

This report provides an assessment of NGT's management of NTS Shrinkage volumes, with a particular focus on its three key components: UAG, CVS, and CFU.

For the purposes of this report, CFU gas quantities are represented by OUG values. Electricity usage is detailed separately in the section dedicated to CFU.

Electricity consumption from operating electric-driven compressors is captured within overall shrinkage costs, which are passed through to end users via transportation charges. However, all operating costs for St Fergus compression are recovered from users at the North Sea Midstream Partners (NSMP) sub terminal.

The report primarily focuses on the regulatory period from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026, supported by data from RIIO-T2 period (2021/22 to date). A formula year is defined as the period commencing on 1 April and concluding on 31 March of the following year.

CFU is a newly introduced requirement to this report, therefore the data for this measure begins with the 2025/26 formula year.

Further information on the components of NTS Shrinkage can be found via the following link: [NGT - Shrinkage](#)

NGT provide a range of data to accompany this report including:

- previous UAG and UAGCVS reports
- daily NTS Shrinkage component data

This information is available on the NGT website via the following link:

[NGT - UAG Management](#)

The publication of this report and associated backing data discharging NGT's obligations under the Gas Transporter Licence Part H of Special Condition 5.8, is detailed in Appendix A of the report.

The Shrinkage Report is owned by Meter Assurance within the Energy Balancing team at NGT, which is responsible for monitoring and investigating the causes of UAG and CVS.

NTS Shrinkage is a calculation of all NTS inputs minus all NTS outputs plus the difference in daily linepack (Δ Linepack).

UAG is usually the main element of shrinkage, which is gas that is unmeasured through meter and data error for example.

CVS is the energy difference between physical measurements from the NTS into the DN Networks, compared to the billed energy using flow weighted average calorific value (FWACV) for each LDZ.

CFU is energy consumed by compressors, used to transport gas across the NTS.

Unaccounted for Gas

This section of the report provides information on UAG trends, UAG projects undertaken, reconciled UAG and its causes, and metering validations for the regulatory year 2025/26.

Unless stated otherwise, all UAG values used in this report are pre-reconciliation. Pre-reconciled UAG is the value which is recorded after entry and exit closeout. This data shows the position prior to any reconciliations taking place.

Figure 2 provides the monthly assessed UAG quantities for formula years 2021/22 to 2025/26. Apart from 2022/23, the formula years follow a similar average value for each year, depicted by the blue horizontal line. Seasonal patterns are also present each year, indicating that UAG is higher when there is an increase in gas throughput during winter and lower throughout the summer periods.

As seen in Figure 3, between April and September 2025, both positive and negative UAG were similar values and frequencies and therefore had a netting off effect, thus reducing UAG over that

period. Fewer instances of negative UAG were present from September to mid-February 2026, resulting in the rise of the average UAG throughout those months. Higher instances of positive UAG and high UAG days were also witnessed in February and March 26.

Over this last formula year, 64 instances of high UAG days were recorded, where the ± 20 GWh tolerance had been exceeded, which is a decrease in occurrences when compared to the 69 high UAG days observed in the 2024/25 formula year. Throughout the 2025/26 period, 126 days were negative UAG values, with 133 negative UAG days recorded in the previous formula year.

Detailed investigations have been completed for all days over the ± 20 GWh tolerance, including trend analysis when UAG has been both high and low. In addition, all days where UAG as a percentage of throughput exceeding an 0.8% tolerance have been reviewed. This 0.8% threshold helps identify instances where UAG may not surpass ± 20 GWh but is disproportionately high relative to the volume of gas measured on the NTS. Further details can be found on page 8.

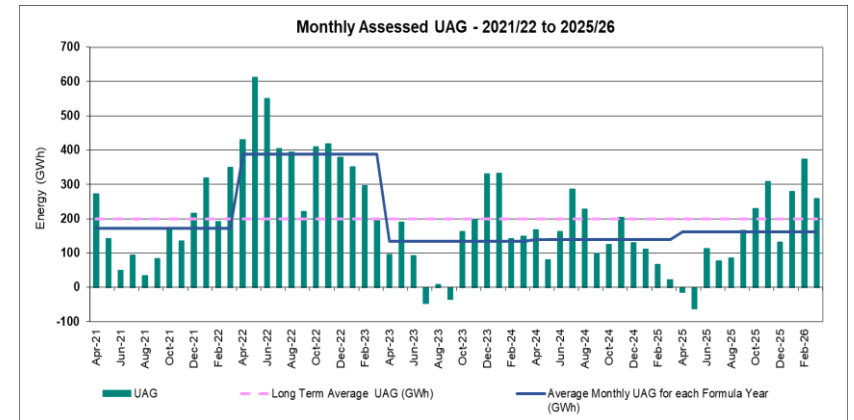


Figure 2 Monthly Assessed UAG – 2021/22 to 2025/26

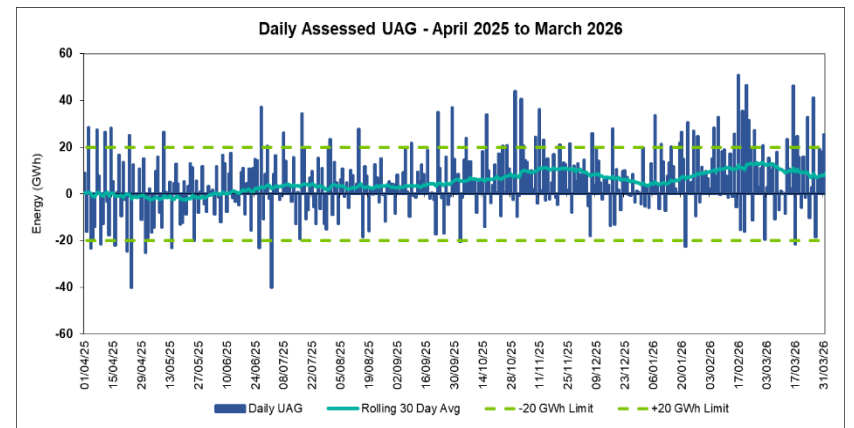


Figure 3 Daily Assessed UAG – April 2025 to March 2026

Reconciled UAG

Measurement error resulting from metering equipment failure can be a significant contributor to UAG. However, given that thousands of measurement instruments form the metering infrastructure across the 230 sites directly connected to the NTS, the identification of such errors is inherently complex and challenging. Data errors arising from process-related issues can also contribute to UAG, however, they are comparatively easier to identify.

Figure 4 presents the annual assessed UAG quantities before and after reconciliation for formula years 2021/22 to 2025/26. Pre-reconciliation UAG is derived from energy measurements at NTS entry and exit points as reported in the Gemini commercial system at closeout. Where meter faults or data errors are subsequently identified outside of the closeout period, corrected values are calculated and used to derive post-reconciliation UAG. Reconciliations this formula year have decreased post-reconciliation UAG when compared to pre-reconciled UAG over the same period, with values decreasing from 1,940 GWh to 1,929 GWh.

The causes of error detected and reconciled, impacting the 2025/26 formula year have mainly been due to meter error.

As seen in Figure 5, meter error accounted for 81% of reconciliations, whereas data error accounted for 19%. Although, of the net energy reconciled for gas days in 2025/26, 1.40 GWh was accountable to meter error whereas a net value of -11.95 GWh was accountable to data error.

In shrinkage terms, the total net reconciled value in 2025/26 was -10.55 GWh, but in absolute terms of energy, 168.85 GWh has been reconciled and reallocated to Shippers.

Figure 6 shows the magnitude of errors as net and absolute positions over the 2025/26 period; negative net values depict reductions to shrinkage energy values.

Figure 7 shows a monthly view of pre- and post-reconciled UAG throughout 2025/26.

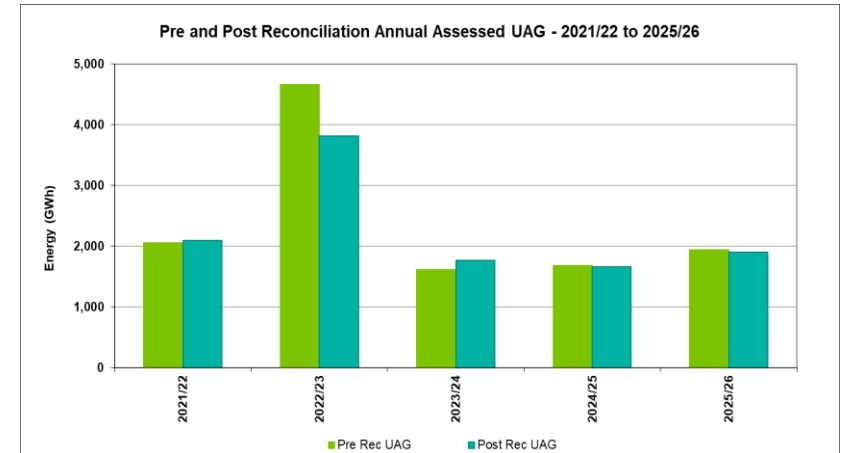


Figure 4 Pre- and Post-Reconciliation Annual Assessed UAG – 2021/22 to 2025/26

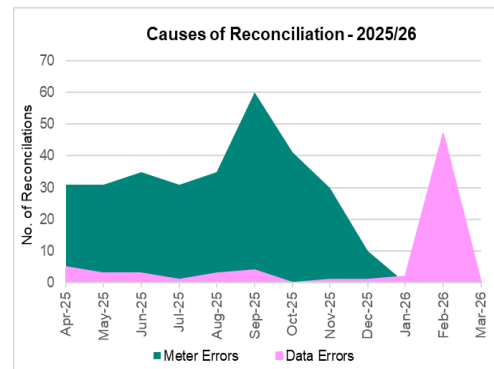


Figure 5 Causes of Reconciliation 2025/26

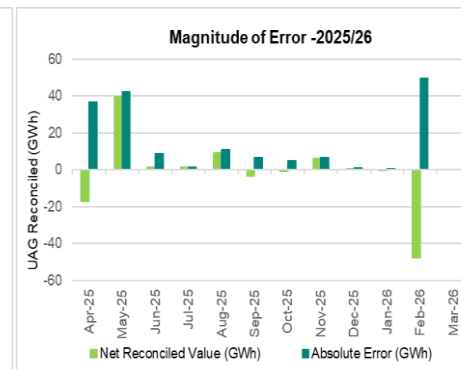


Figure 6 Magnitude of Error 2025/26

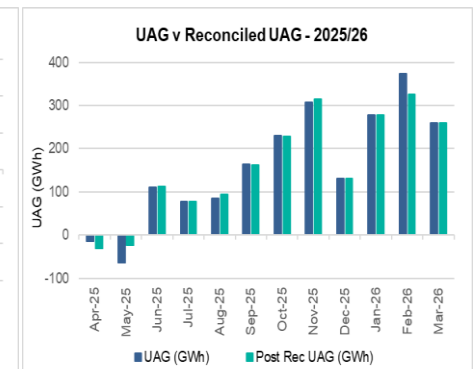


Figure 7 UAG v Reconciled UAG 2025/26

Meter Validation

Meter owners are obligated to perform measurement validations on each of their metering installations, on a minimum annual basis, to provide assurance that their metering equipment is measuring without bias. The test results are documented within a meter validation report and provided to NGT for review following the completion of validation tests.

The review of meter validation reports allows NGT to ascertain any potential measurement error impacting shrinkage and raise queries with asset owners where necessary, to confirm if any instruments that tested outside their tolerance could have introduced measurement bias.

NGT continues to take proactive steps to ensure reports are received and reviewed in a

timely manner. We engage regularly with meter owners throughout the year, monitoring expected ME2 validation dates, requesting reports once validations are complete and communicating any feedback or queries.

Figure 8 displays the number of reports NGT received in the 2025/26 formula year, compared to 2024/25.

NGT received 220 meter validation reports in 2025/26 and 201 in 2024/25 out of 230 meter validations expected to have been carried out.

NGT’s Meter Assurance team will continue to engage with asset owners connected to the NTS to receive and review meter validation reports. This ongoing collaboration enables NGT to assess the validation results and follow up on any outstanding actions identified during the 2025/26 review period. The data provided and results recorded through this process inform the development of our meter witnessing programme and help to identify potential meter errors that may contribute to UAG and shrinkage costs.

Meter Witnessing

The purpose of witnessing meter validations is for NGT gain assurance that the measurement equipment within the 230 metering installations connected to the NTS continue to

accurately measure gas without bias and within the agreed measurement uncertainties. It also provides an opportunity to build stronger relationships with our customers, allowing transparency and best practice between our companies.

Witnessing involves NGT personnel attending metering installations throughout the UK during meter validations to observe and document the testing taking place. A witnessing schedule is updated during the year, as seen in Table 1, based on activity, throughput, or previous validation results. Throughout this formula year, the Meter Assurance team have witnessed five validations with one storage site rescheduled, which will feature in next year’s Shrinkage report. The validations witnessed all passed without any concerns.

NGT continues to engage with NTS connected asset owners to arrange future visits.

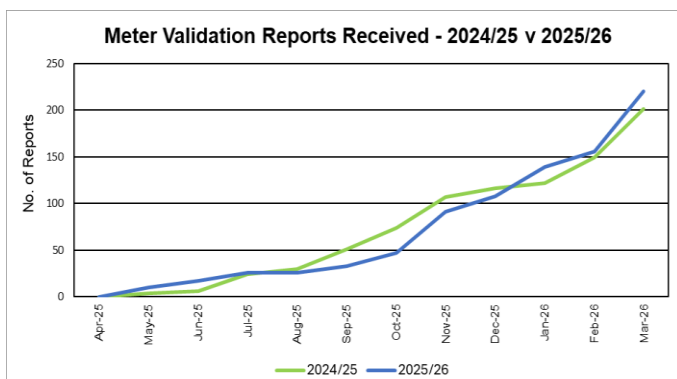


Figure 8 Meter Validation Reports Received – 2024/25 v 2025/26

Meter Witnessing Site	Date of Witnessing
Marchwood Power Station	Jun-25
Goole Glass	Jul-25
Holford Storage	Aug-25
Hill Top Storage	Sep-25
Keadby Power Station	Mar-26
Stublach Storage	(2026/27 FY)

Table 1 Meter Witnessing Schedule 2025/26

UAG Projects

NGT undertakes targeted projects to investigate and determine the underlying causes of UAG. Additionally, NGT maintains a commitment to enhancing its understanding of end-to-end data flows, with the objective of identifying and mitigating systematic data error. To support this objective, we continue to enhance the automation of data flows, strengthen the validation of data points, and develop the tools required to effectively identify and address the root causes of UAG.

As detailed in Table 2, throughout formula year 2025/26, various projects have been undertaken to investigate the observed UAG trends, such as low and high periods of UAG.

A total of 64 days exceeding ± 20 GWh in 2025/26 were analysed, identifying 151.1 GWh of UAG. The primary causes were a series of measurement errors, which have since been reconciled, and interconnector steering differences associated with the Operational Balancing Account (OBA). These steering differences do not impact overall shrinkage, as they net off over several days. In addition, 44 days where UAG exceeded 0.8% of throughput were reviewed. This analysis identified 18.8 GWh of UAG attributable to measurement errors at a power station and interconnector, all have which have subsequently been reconciled. Steering

differences were also found to be a contributing factor.

Trend analysis across the formula year was undertaken, focussing on supply and demand patterns during periods of high & low UAG, storage behaviour, high LNG flow events, impacts of steering differences and discrepancies between measured and notified offtake values.

While some initial outliers were identified through this analysis, further investigations did not yield conclusive findings.

However, the review of measured versus notified offtake data uncovered an unrelated issue, where a file failed to load correctly into Gemini. This resulted in the reconciliation of several offtakes, reducing total shrinkage by approximately £1.2m (45.73 GWh).

An NIA Innovation project concluded in March 2026 as a proof of concept to develop a model that identifies causes of UAG by comparing simulated data with actual measured data. Although the trial covered a small section of the network (Northeast region), the model successfully detected both applied and real errors at specific sites. Further work is underway to explore expanding the project beyond a proof-of-concept stage.

UAG Project	Target Date	Outcome
Proof of concept UAG causality detection tool	2025/26	Complete: NGT collaborated with Centre for Modelling & Simulation (CFMS) to develop a proof-of-concept tool to detect the cause of UAG. A section of the NTS was used in the study and the model compared simulated and actual meter data to identify discrepancies. This was a T2 NIA Innovation project. Discussions are currently underway for a future project to develop a comprehensive causation detection tool which covers the entire network.
Improvement of data visualisation tools to assess site profiles against UAG behaviour	2026/27	On Hold: Incorporate granular data sets from the new data platform (not yet implemented, hence on hold) into our current data visualisation tools, which will aid UAG investigations, and provide other sources of data validation.
UAG v UIG trend investigation	2026/27	Ongoing: A study to try to identify sources of UAG through the comparison of UAG and UIG data
Telemetry data review	2026/27	Ongoing: This is a study of best fit telemetered points to flag issues with telemetered and site provided values used for the shrinkage calculation.
UAG days exceeding ± 20 GWh High UAG as % throughput & Supply & Demand trends	2025/26	Complete: All days that exceeded ± 20 and days where UAG has flagged high as a percentage of throughput have been analysed. Analysis found that no individual site outliers showed a clear correlation with the observed trends. The increasing number of days with high UAG as a percentage of throughput is therefore more likely attributable to seasonal effects, consistent with patterns observed in previous years when throughput increases.
Low UAG trend analysis using supply and demand patterns	2025/26	Complete: Supply and demand patterns were analysed to identify potential correlations with UAG at specific sites. Several storage sites were identified as areas of interest and subjected to further investigation; however, the analysis did not establish a conclusive causal relationship.
Trend analysis for storage sites	2025/26	Complete: Analysis identified a correlation between flow at a storage site and periods of negative UAG; however, this relationship was not sustained and subsequently became isolated. Meter validation confirmed that the metering system was operating accurately throughout this period.
Offtake actual values v notifications	2025/26	Complete: Analysis was carried out to check Offtake actual measured flows as it became apparent that the notified values to the NCC were considerably different. Although DNs could resubmit more accurate notifications to the NCC, the actual measured flows were deemed to be accurate, therefore has no impact to shrinkage & UAG. However, through carrying out this analysis, an unrelated discrepancy in Offtake data was identified, which resulted in a reconciliation of c.£1.2m

Table 2 UAG Projects

CVS Statement & Investigation

Calorific Value Shrinkage (CVS) is gas that cannot be billed due to the application of Gas (Calculation of Thermal Energy) Regulations 1996 (amended 1997). CVS occurs as the Local Distribution Zone (LDZ) energy difference between measured and billed calorific value (CV).

The regulations outline that the daily CV average for a given charging area is calculated by summing the product of the CV and volume for all supply inputs and dividing by the total volume of gas entering the charging area. The maximum daily CV average for a charging area permitted by the regulations is equal to 1.0 MJ/m³ above the lowest measured daily CV of the supply inputs into that charging area. Therefore, if for any given day an input into a charging area has a CV outside of this range, a capped CV (lowest CV + 1MJ/m³) will be applied to the whole region for billing

purposes. This is to protect customers who may live near this supply of a lower CV gas and prevent overpayment for the gas they are receiving.

Correla manages the billing CV process on behalf of the gas distribution networks (GDNs). CVS is calculated by NGT as the difference between the energy measured leaving the NTS, and the energy used to bill downstream shippers. Correla releases the measured and billed values daily, following the closure of the gas day at D+5.

CVS occurs every day for all charging areas with more than one supply input. Where capping has not occurred, CVS quantities are typically small and result from rounding to one decimal place. CV capping remains the principal component of CVS. In accordance with UNC Offtake Arrangement Document Section F 2.2, all parties are required to cooperate to avoid or minimise the amount of CVS each day.

Figure 9 shows the monthly breakdown of CVS for 2025/26, illustrating the proportion of CVS attributable to capping compared to other CVS, which can be either positive or negative when not caused by CV capping. This is due to the rounding of the LDZ CVS to 1 decimal place.

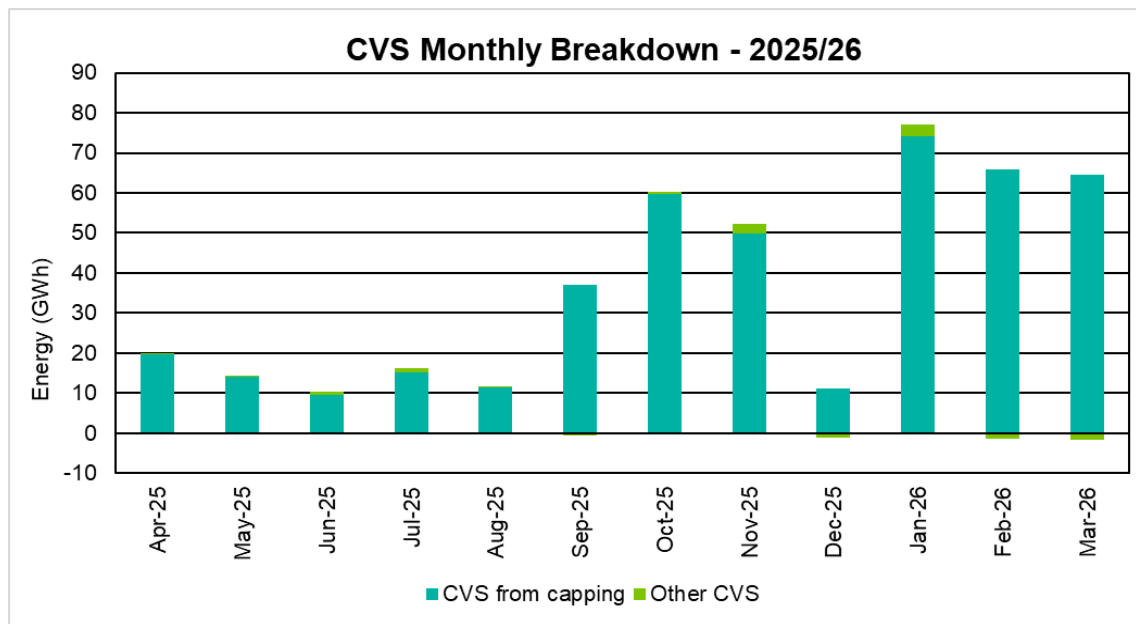


Figure 9 Monthly value for CVS caused by capping and other causes for formula year 2025/26

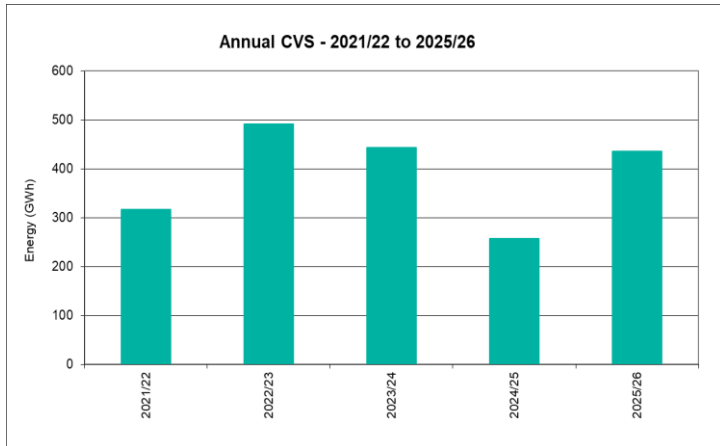


Figure 10 Annual CVS from 2021/22 to 2025/26

Figure 10 provides a view of CVS across the RIIO-T2 period. CVS in 2025/26 is 69% higher when compared to the previous year but remains in line with quantities observed in 2023/24.

Where capping results from an NTS to LDZ offtake, NGT will investigate and, where possible, work to minimise or prevent capping. This may involve working with the GDN to adjust offtake flow patterns or exploring alternative solutions within the NTS. Where CV capping is caused by a non-NTS connected asset, such as a biomethane injection sites, the relevant GDN may investigate the underlying causes.

typically has a higher CV, whereas Easington often delivers a lower CV. Of the days affected by capping in the NE LDZ, the majority are attributed to Paull Offtake. This offtake supplies gas directly from Easington into the NE LDZ, where blending the lower CV gas from Easington is not feasible due to the network configuration. Consequently, higher CV supplies entering the LDZ at other offtakes create a disparity in CV across the LDZ, leading to CV capping.

Engagement with NGN took place in early 2026 to investigate the causes of capping within the GDN. Several sites in the NO LDZ required the application of an attributed CV from a flowing neighbouring site to calculate energy. In these instances, the use of the attributed CV resulted in capping. NGT investigated the process with Correla and determined that the attributed CV process used was the most effective solution for the issue of missing CV.

NGT will continue to engage with GDNs to investigate and mitigate the causes of CVS where practicable.

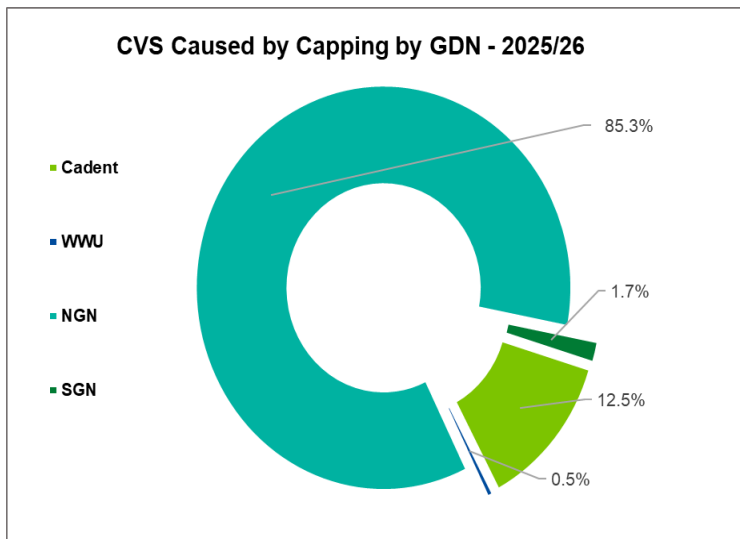


Figure 11 CVS Caused by Capping by GDN in 2025/26

Northern Gas Networks (NGN) GDN accounted for 85% of CVS caused by capping in 2025/26 when assessed by energy value, as demonstrated in Figure 11. Capping mostly occurred within the North-East (NE) and Northern (NO) LDZs during the formula year. Capping was observed on 322 gas days, with 283 days in NE and 142 days in NO. Capping may occur in more than one LDZ on a single gas day.

In the NE LDZ, capping primarily results from variations in supply volumes from Teesside, Easington, and St Fergus terminals. Gas delivered via Teesside

Compressor Fuel Usage

National Gas owns and operates more than 60 compressor units at 21 compressor stations around Great Britain.

Compressors play a vital role in maintaining the efficient flow of gas through the pipes from the entry points to the exit points whilst maintaining pressures within safe operating limits and (except for St Fergus¹) they are typically used to: -

- maintain pressures within minimum and maximum operational ranges and limits.
- overcome pressure decay on the NTS resulting from frictional losses and elevation changes.
- boost downstream system pressures to maintain adequate exit pressure for connected parties for the consumption or onward transportation of gas.
- reduce upstream system pressures to maintain system entry capacity and move gas away from entry points.
- facilitate movement of stored gas (linepack) in the system from one area of the system, maintaining optimal distribution to absorb supply and demand distribution and within day imbalances.

The overall compression fleet consist of both gas turbine and electric Variable Speed Drives (VSDs) of varying sizes and design characteristics to meet the associated network duty requirements. The choice and operation of units at any given time is driven by environmental frameworks (utilising the Best Available Technique (BAT)² units where possible), the specific duty requirements and availability of plant on a given day. Compression use generally follows seasonal gas demand. In winter, higher gas flows increase friction in pipelines, so more compression is needed to maintain exit pressures. Other factors also influence compression throughout the year, including supply levels and locations, transportation distances, and system maintenance.

National Compressors (Total)

Total CFU (gas and electric fuel usage) for 2025/26 was 1,023 GWh. No historical comparison is provided in this year's Shrinkage report, as CFU is a new reporting requirement.

Figure 12 shows that CFU (excluding St Fergus) across 2025/26 followed a typical seasonal profile associated with prevailing gas demand.

Compression increased significantly from November with reducing temperatures and higher winter demand as compression was required to maintain southern extremity pressures and to meet large periods of high Milford Haven LNG imports.

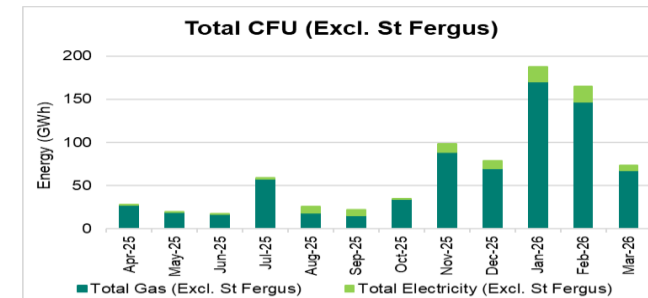


Figure 12 Total CFU (Excl. St Fergus)

The greater value of CFU in July can be attributed to increased summer export values at Bacton terminal, where the Kings Lynn compressor in Norfolk was used to maintain exit pressures.

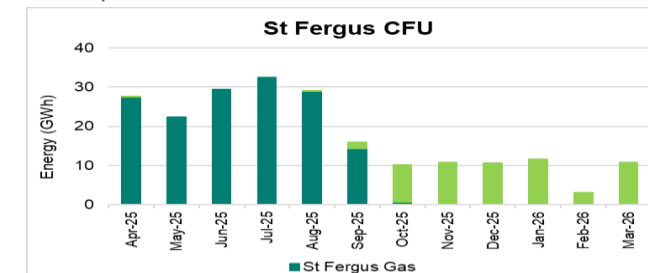


Figure 13 St Fergus CFU

¹ The St Fergus compression plant is used specifically to increase the pressure of gas from a single sub-terminal (North Sea Midstream Partners) to meet prevailing NTS pressures as part of legacy arrangements.

² National Gas has a legal obligation to ensure that all compression equipment complies with government requirements. 'Best available techniques' (BAT) means the available techniques which are the best for preventing or minimising emissions and impacts on the environment.

Figure 13 represents St Fergus compression, which can account for a considerable proportion of total CFU in the summer months. During 2025, duty requirements at St Fergus were predominantly met using the gas units (higher primary energy value) until October when the electric units were utilised.

Area Compressors (Scotland, West & East)

SCOTLAND: Figure 14 shows compression was utilised in each month throughout the year in Scotland associated with accommodating the supply volumes at St Fergus. Whilst summer requirements were more intermittent with single station use, this increased in winter when multiple stations were utilised simultaneously. The slight increase during in July can be attributed to maintenance with reduced east coast pipeline capacity out of Scotland.

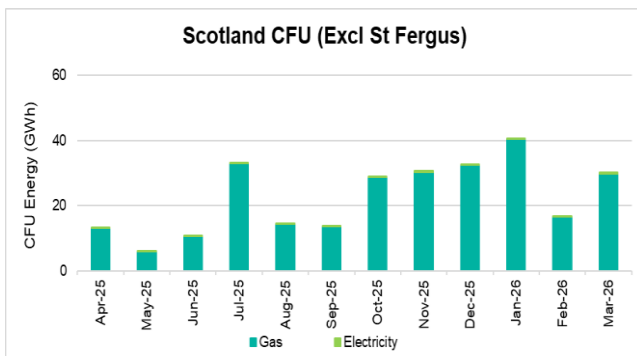


Figure 14 Scotland CFU (Excl. St Fergus)

EAST: As seen in Figure 15, compression was used for a period in April to manage linepack distribution and maintain southern pressures. During mid-May and late June into August, most of the East area compression was to support Interconnector exports to both the Netherlands and Belgium.

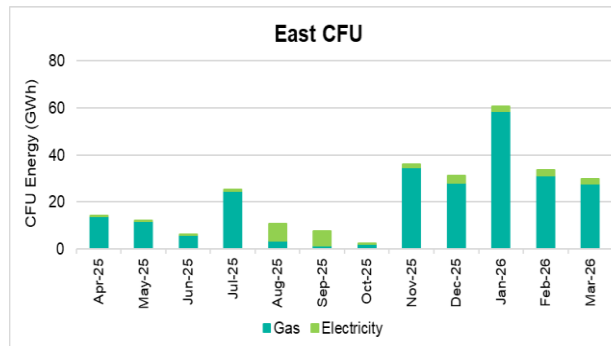


Figure 15 East CFU

In August and September, an Electric VSD unit was used to support another compressor outage to maintain north to south linepack distribution and continue support of Interconnector export pressures at Bacton. Increased gas demand during November required several east area stations to maintain southern extremity pressures. This higher level of demand driven compression was then maintained through the winter.

January saw the coldest weather with extensive use of east area compression and

witnessed the highest demand day of the winter on the 5th of January 2026.

WEST: Figure 16 shows that minimal west area compression was used throughout the first half of the year. In mid-November, Milford Haven LNG imports increased considerably and compression was utilised, to move gas flows through Wales and into the wider system. Milford flows in December were more intermittent but still required compression to accommodate.

In January and February, high winter demands saw sustained LNG imports and the full west area compressor fleet was utilised including the returning electric unit which was previously on outage.

March saw warmer spring weather and a reduction in Milford flows with significant reduction in compression requirements.

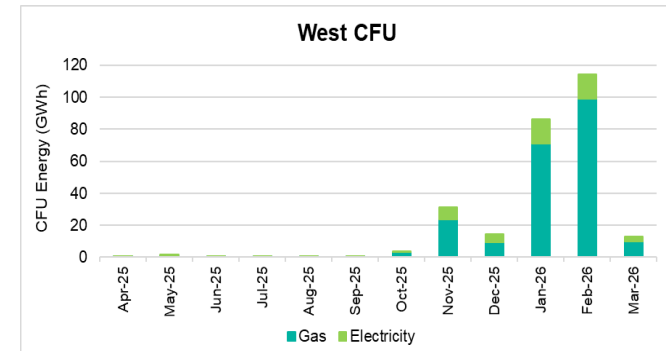


Figure 16 West CFU

Conclusion

Total shrinkage for the 2025/26 formula year has increased compared to 2024/25, but energy values remain broadly consistent over the last three formula years. The proportional contribution of each of the three shrinkage components are also comparable over the past three formula years but alike total shrinkage, have all increased when compared to 2024/25.

Expected UAG seasonal trends have also been witnessed in 2025/26, with lower UAG levels throughout the summer months, and higher levels in winter.

Meter error accounted for 81% of gas days reconciled in 2025/26, although there was a netting off effect with measurements over and under registering, post reconciled UAG and therefore shrinkage energy values are lower as a result.

Using data analysis, visualisation tools, and investigative projects, NGT is continually strengthening its understanding into the causes of UAG.

CV Capping has occurred more frequently during this period when compared to the last formula year but remains in line with values observed in 2023/24.

CFU refers to the fuel required to operate the compressor fleet on the National Transmission System (NTS). Compressors can be powered either electrically or by gas. When gas compressors are used, it is classified as Own Use Gas (OUG). CFU is a new reporting requirement introduced in this year's Shrinkage report.

Ongoing support from meter owners has enabled NGT to obtain and review meter validation reports for NTS entry and exit facilities. This information supports the identification of UAG drivers and strengthens NGT's capability to detect metering errors.

**If you have any questions on this document, please contact
NGT's Meter Assurance team via the following email address:
meterassurance@nationalgas.com**

Appendix A

Part H: Requirement to undertake work to investigate the causes of NTS Shrinkage 5.8.33

The licensee must use reasonable endeavours to undertake UAG Projects and compile a NTS Shrinkage Report for the purposes of investigating the causes of UAG, CFU and CVS for each Regulatory Year. 5.8.34 The licensee must, unless the Authority otherwise directs, publish the NTS Shrinkage Report and provide a copy to the Authority by 1 June in each Regulatory Year for the preceding Regulatory Year. 5.8.35 The licensee must outline in the NTS Shrinkage Report:

(a) the UAG Projects the licensee has undertaken in the previous period;

(b) the UAG Projects the licensee proposes to undertake in the next period and its views on whether, and if so how, the findings of the UAG Projects may be taken forward in order to reduce the volume³ of UAG;

(c) the reasons why any UAG Projects that the licensee proposed to undertake have not been undertaken during the Regulatory Year;

(d) to the extent possible, CFU volume, and how this may have been affected by other activities such as to ensure compliance with the Medium Combustion Plant Directive, accommodate increase in demand and supply flows, and innovation projects undertaken by the licensee to reduce CFU;

(e) the breakdown of any UAG which has been reconciled and a description of the issue;

(f) a CVS statement outlining the work conducted during the previous period to investigate CVS, and explaining the licensee's understanding of the causes of CV;

(g) any additional activities and inspections undertaken by the licensee to improve metering calibration and accuracy;

(h) a summary of any relevant discussions concerning UAG, CFU or CVS with industry and with interested parties on a one-to-one basis; and

(i) any data or information related to UAG, CFU or CVS that the Authority may reasonably request. 5.8.36 During the period of 28 days beginning with the date of publication of a NTS Shrinkage Report the licensee must, unless the Authority otherwise consents, publish on its website all the relevant data referred to in the NTS Shrinkage Report

³ Volume in this licence condition Part H refers to energy values