Britain's Gas Explained

October 2023



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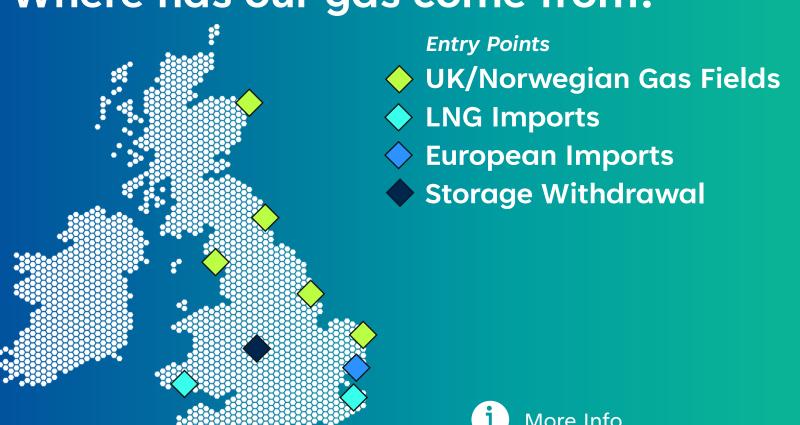
Monthly Highlights

- With the weather in the UK getting gradually colder, October saw a 43% month on month increase in gas demand – the biggest month on month increase recorded since Britain's Gas Explained began in October 2020.
- However, we also used the least amount of gas in any October since 2020, too.
- A substantial amount of the UK's gas continued to come from the UKCS (UK Continental Shelf) and Norway (83%). While LNG imports remained below levels seen last October, they picked up increasing their share of supply to 14% from 9% in September.
- The cold snap mid-October meant a surge in LDZ share of demand, now at 50%, whereas
 Power Stations demand share was just 19%, reflecting the amount of gas they're using being
 down almost a third compared to this time last year.



national gas transmission

Where has our gas come from?





More Info

Natural Gas is cooled into liquid form where it can be transported via ships around the world.

change from

1 2%

↑ 5%

0%

83%

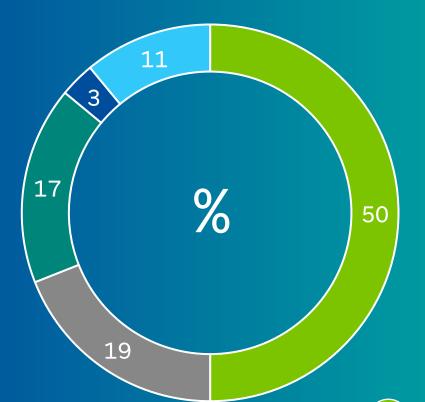
14%

3%

previous month

- UK and Norwegian offshore gas fields supply gas to our network.
- Gas in storage is delivered from multiple sites across the UK, primarily onshore gas reservoirs and salt caverns.

Where is our gas used?



Distribution Networks	1 9%
Power Stations	↓11%
O EU & Ireland* Exports	↓ 1%
O Industrial	↓ 1%
Storage	1 4%

change from previous month



More Info

- Gas can leave our transmission network into distribution networks which supply houses, factories, offices, power stations, hospitals etc.
- 2 Some power stations and industrial plants are connected directly to our transmission network.
- 3 Exports to Ireland* refer to the whole isle of Ireland incl. Northern Ireland.



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Stats Spotlight



The level to which UK storage stock is full.



The drop in Power Station share of demand. This is currently down around 30% from the same time last year.

