Gas Winter Outlook
October 2025

Welcome
How to use this document

We have published the Gas Winter Outlook 2025 as an interactive document.

Home
This will take you to the home page.

Enlarge/reduce
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Arrows
Click on the arrows to move backwards or forwards a page.

'Linked' content
Words in green and underlined have links to other pages in this document, or are URLs.

Welcome to this year's Gas Winter Outlook

We are the owner and operator of Britain's national gas network – our country's critical national energy infrastructure. We don't buy and sell gas but play a vital role in ensuring energy is transported safely, reliably and securely from where it is supplied to where it is needed keeping the lights on, homes warm and businesses powered.

Foreword

At National Gas, we secure Britain's energy.

As the Gas System Operator (GSO), we also provide expert analysis and scenario planning to support government, NESO, regulators, and industry in making informed decisions that protect energy security.

Britain's vital shift to clean power brings challenges. Renewable energy is intermittent, especially in winter, and as more of our economy and society electrifies, peak power demands are becoming sharper and less predictable. This makes the gas network an increasingly vital part of our energy system, providing flexible, reliable gas for power generation when renewables fall short, especially during winter.

Last winter highlighted this when gas generation for power rose nearly 20%, with the half hourly peak reaching a record 28 GW. On 10 December, power generation demand increased by 17 GW in five hours, with gas supplying up to 73% of electricity.

Our annual Gas Winter Outlook (which covers the period 1 October 2025 to 31 March 2026) is an important component of our role as a trusted adviser to government, industry and Ofgem. It provides our forecast view of supply and demand and our assessment of gas security of supply.

As you will see contained in this year's Winter Outlook, Great Britain has sufficient supply capability to meet peak demand. We maintain a positive supply margin even accounting for unforeseen major network outages in the unlikely event they should occur. Our margins for winter 2025/26 are tighter than we have seen in the last 4 years, but similar to those back in 2019/20 and 2020/21. This is largely due to well documented continued decline in supplies from the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS).

While UKCS decline is not new, and Britain has a secure and diverse gas supply portfolio, it's vital we continue working closely with government, NESO, industry, and regulators to develop future solutions, and that work that is already underway.

This year's assessment should be viewed in context: only a rare combination of events – such as a very cold UK winter coinciding with a major supply disruption would pose a material risk to our gas or electricity systems. At National Gas, we plan for such scenarios. We continue to monitor the market closely and have robust winter contingency plans in place.

Of course, as with any analysis conducted at a point in time, the conclusions reached in this assessment are subject to change due to factors beyond out control. The weather, global market developments, and the wholesale cost of gas will all influence the gas supply and demand.

A separate Electricity Winter Outlook is published by the National Energy System Operator, which can be found here.

Glenn Bryn-Jacobsen
Director of Energy Systems & Resilience

About us

Other publications in this suite:

- Gas Summer Outlook published annually in April.
- Gas Winter Review and publication published annually in June.
- Gas Ten Year Statement (GTYS) published annually in December.

National Gas is securing Britain's energy

We are responsible for transporting gas to power stations, major industries, storage facilities, more than 500,000 businesses, and 24 million homes through nearly 5,000 miles of pipes across Britain.

Gas is an essential part of a secure energy supply in Great Britain, and will continue to play a vital role for decades to come. More than ever, we need the security that gas brings to keep the lights on, businesses running, and to protect jobs. National Gas provides that security.

National Gas is also proud to lead the way in transforming the energy network for a net zero future. Gas provides the energy security to support renewable electricity generation, and we are also developing our infrastructure to transport hydrogen and carbon dioxide across the country.

We work closely with government, regulators (including Ofgem), national advisory bodies and the National Energy System Operator (NESO) to ensure we deliver safe, reliable energy across the country, while developing sustainable energy systems for the future.

Our role

National Gas is the owner and operator of the gas National Transmission System (NTS) in GB. Our licence is established under the Gas Act 1986. This requires us to develop, maintain and operate economic and efficient networks and to facilitate competition in the supply of gas in GB. n our role as the NTS owner and operator, we have three key responsibilities:

Infrastructure provider

The operational configuration of the NTS infrastructure requires additional flexibility during the winter period, to ensure it can transport enough gas to meet the increased demand associated with the colder months. Gas supplies are driven by market dynamics and global prices, which have been particularly volatile in recent years – we are preparing the network, particularly our compressors, to ensure they can react to changing market conditions and subsequent supply patterns.

Market facilitator

The underlying market arrangements in GB are established on the basis that the market will provide the gas itself, and that the market will balance supply and demand. Throughout the winter period, we conduct daily assessments of gas margins and communicate this to the industry via our market information portal. We also produce publications throughout the year, such as this one, to share information relating to the NTS (both short and longer term) with our stakeholders to support their own planning and operational activities.

Residual balancer

When there is an imbalance between supply and demand, we act as residual balancer by taking energy balancing actions via the On The Day Commodity Market (OCM). These title trades can set the system marginal price and encourage shippers who are out of balance to take actions themselves and, if required, we can also look to locationally trade at specific entry points to change the physical flow rate of gas.

In the unlikely event there is insufficient supply to meet demand, and the market is unable to resolve the imbalance, we have the tools we need to ensure the safety and integrity of the gas should there be a Network Gas Supply Emergency. These emergency tools include requesting additional gas supplies be delivered to the NTS or requiring gas consumers (starting with the largest industrial consumers) to reduce or stop using gas. These tools will be used, if required, subject to authorisation by the Network Emergency Coordinator.

To read more about the tools available to us, please visit our website here.

Executive summary

Key takeaways

Executive summary

Key takeaways

1 **Our GB demand forecast (excluding exports to continental Europe & Ireland) for the coming winter is slightly lower (3%) than the previous winter. Total NTS demand (including exports) for the coming winter is also forecast to be slightly lower (4%).** This is mostly due to a reduction in total gas demand for power, following the high experienced last winter along with reduced exports to continental Europe.

2 **Our analysis shows that Great Britain has sufficient supply capability to meet peak demand, and a positive supply margin under both intact and N-1 network conditions is maintained for the coming winter.**

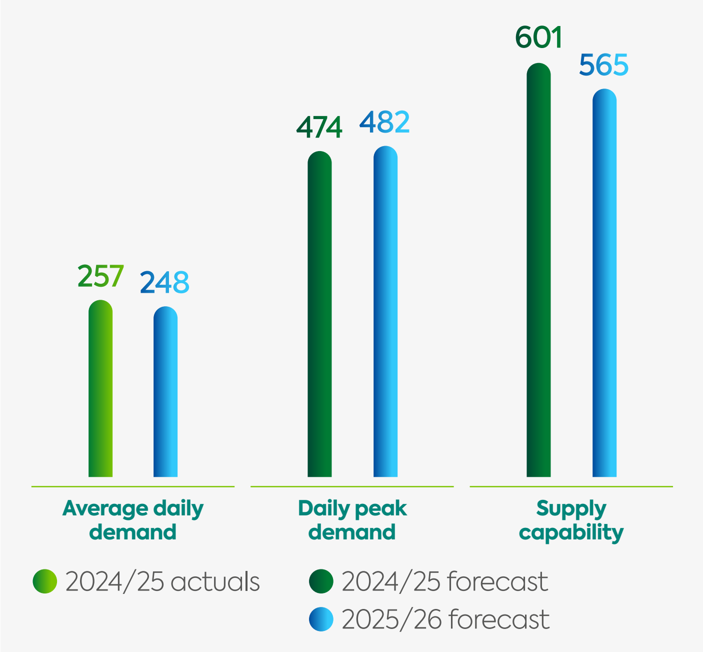
3 **We have stress tested high demands, infrastructure loss and a number of other sensitivities and illustrated how the NTS could be balanced under a range of credible demand and supply profiles.** UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) and Norway provide baseload supplies with the level of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) required driven by the overall level of demand. In cold winter scenarios, GB will likely also require imports from continental Europe.

4 **Disruptions to other markets could impact the GB market. GB is connected physically to Europe via interconnectors and to the wider global market by LNG.** Whilst we have confidence that the market will perform as expected, we shouldn't discount the risk of events occurring, which could put GB under stress.

5 **We have the necessary physical, commercial and market-based tools to manage a supply and demand imbalance,** including those related to a Network Gas Supply Emergency (NGSE), in the unlikely event it should it be necessary.

6 **All key partners across networks, industry, government and regulators recognise that GB's gas supply landscape is changing** with the ongoing decline in supplies from the UKCS. It is important to be proactive in meeting these challenges together and we are already working in close collaboration to develop the solutions to ensure GB continues to have secure, reliable and diverse supplies.

Key winter statistics (mcm/d)



Winter demand & supply

Demand forecast

Our GB demand forecast (excluding exports to continental Europe & Ireland) for the coming winter is slightly lower (3%) than the previous winter. Total NTS demand (including exports) for the coming winter is also forecast to be slightly lower (4%). This is mostly due to a reduction in total gas demand for power, following the high experienced last winter along with reduced exports to continental Europe (figure 1 and table 1).

Actual demand levels are inherently uncertain due to the significant influence changing factors such as the weather, cost of energy and geopolitical developments can have on energy requirements.

Below are the key factors that have influenced our forecast for this winter:

- **Non-Daily Metered (NDM) –** forecast demand is very similar to the previous winter (+1%). The forecast prices for the winter are similar to the levels seen in previous years and remain high by historical standards. As a result, consumers are expected to continue with many of the energy saving techniques implemented during the energy crisis in 2022.
- **Daily Metered (DM) and industrial demand –** forecast demand is consistent with previous winters. Historical data and our market intelligence does not indicate any major drivers for change across these categories.
- **NTS gas demand for power generation –** forecast for this coming winter aligns with the ongoing trend of year-on-year decline, driven by the continued growth of renewable energy sources. Compared to winter 2024/25, demand is expected to be significantly lower – down by 18%. Last winter's elevated demand was influenced by colder temperatures, reduced wind output, and a decline in coal-fired generation, all of which increased reliance on gas for electricity. However, actual demand for this winter could vary depending on weather conditions, which remain an unpredictable factor.
- **Ireland –** the forecast is based on GNI's preliminary view and is comparable to the previous winter and in line with GNIs Network Development Plan (NDP). The final winter forecast can be found in their Winter Outlook here.
- **Exports to continental Europe –** are forecast to be slightly lower than the previous winter as exports continue to return to more normal levels following the energy crisis.

Notes:

Due to impacts of rounding % may not match.

Actual demand does not include an adjustment for weather.

Weather corrected demand applies to NDM and DM only.

The forecast demand is based on a 'seasonal normal' view and is therefore weather corrected for NDM and DM.

Total demand also includes shrinkage.

Figure 1
Forecast gas demand for winter 2025/26

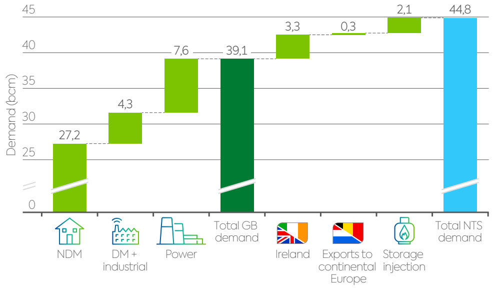


Table 1
Forecast gas demand for winter 2025/26 and actual and weather corrected demand for 2024/25

bcm (including shrinkage)	2024/25 actual demand	2024/25 weather corrected demand	2025/26 forecast	% change
NDM	26.4	26.9	27.2	1% ↑
DM + industrial	4.1	4.1	4.3	5% ↑
Power	9.2	9.2	7.6	-18% ↓
Total GB demand	39.7	40.3	39.1	-3% ↓
Ireland	3.4	3.4	3.3	0% ↔
Exports to continental Europe	0.4	0.4	0.3	-29% ↓
Storage injection	2.4	2.4	2.1	-14% ↓
Total NTS demand	46.1	46.5	44.8	-4% ↓

Supply range

Great Britain benefits from having diverse supply sources, which include the UKCS and Norway, coupled with flexible supplies from LNG, imports from continental Europe and GB storage.

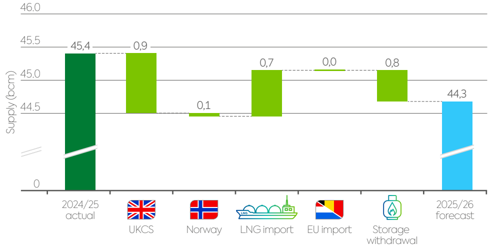
Table 2 shows the actuals for last winter, along with our forecast for winter 2025/26. Table 3 shows the observed supply ranges for 2024/25.

UKCS – UKCS is expected to continue to deliver baseload supplies to GB. Production levels have been steadily declining over recent years and we expect that to continue this winter. For the coming winter, we expect a reduction of 0.9 bcm (6%) when compared to the previous winter.

Norway – for the coming winter, similar levels of supply when compared to winter 2024/25 are expected. We anticipate overall production levels to remain stable, and with market indicators aligning closely with last year, we expect the distribution of Norwegian exports between Great Britain and continental Europe to stay largely unchanged.

LNG – supplies for the coming winter are forecast to be slightly higher than the previous winter, this is largely to offset the reduction in the UKCS production decline. LNG is expected to continue to be the key source to respond to increases in overall demand across the winter. There is the potential for very high flows on days where demand is high. Read more about this in our LNG spotlight.

Figure 2
Actual supplies for winter 2024/25 and forecast for 2025/26



Storage – behaviour is market driven. Our forecast for the coming winter is slightly lower than the previous winter, this takes into account that Rough has not injected over the summer, so we don't expect significant withdrawals from Rough over the winter. Our forecast reflects that we expect similar behaviour from other sites as seen over the last few years. See further information in our storage spotlight.

Imports from continental Europe – our forecast is in line with the previous winter (and comparable to previous years). Given that imports are market driven, we would expect to see higher levels of imports during cold weather when demand is high. Read more about this in our EU spotlight.

Due to the offshore configuration at St Fergus we are unable to measure UKCS and Norwegian supplies separately as they enter our system at the same point. Therefore the individual contribution of these supplies is partially based on our estimates of the split at St Fergus.

Table 2
Historic and forecast winter supplies

Winter bcm/ (average mcm/d)	2024/2025 actual	2025/2026 forecast
UKCS	15.4 bcm (85 mcm/d)	14.5 bcm (80 mcm/d)
Norway	16.1 bcm (89 mcm/d)	16.0 bcm (89 mcm/d)
LNG import	9.8 bcm (54 mcm/d)	10.5 bcm (58 mcm/d)
Imports from continental Europe	0.6 bcm (3 mcm/d)	0.6 bcm (3 mcm/d)
Storage withdrawal	3.5 bcm (19 mcm/d)	2.7 bcm (15 mcm/d)
Grand total	**45.4 bcm (250 mcm/d)**	**44.3 bcm (245 mcm/d)**

(Supply total may not match the demand total due to embedded supplies.)

Table 3
Observed maximum, minimum and average daily supplies

	Observed daily volumes in winter 2024/25 (mcm/d)		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average
UKCS	94	71	85
Norway	113	53	88
LNG import	109	5	54
Imports from continental Europe	33	0	3
GB storage	101	0	19

Peak day demand, supply & supply margins

- Peak demand
- Supply capability
- Supply margins

Peak demand

The forecast 1-in-20 peak demand, which is the highest level of gas demand that GB should expect to experience only once in every 20 years, for winter 2025/26 is 482 mcm/d, which is 8 mcm/d higher than the previous winter (table 4, figure 3).

It should be noted that for peak demand all the comparisons are to our previous 1-In-20 forecasts The contributing factors are outlined below:

NDM – we anticipate a decrease in demand on a peak day, equivalent to 5%. This is based on the assumption that many of the energy saving measures implemented by consumers since the energy crisis in 2022 will continue. This Is consistent with our winter long forecast but represents a change from our previous forecast.

DM & Industrial – this is a relatively small component of demand and minimal change is anticipated (+ 3 mcm/d), annual trends show that these types of demand are consistent and not responsive at peak.

Power – our forecast for gas demand for power on a peak 1-in-20 day has increased by 10 mcm/d (12%). We have seen maximum daily demands increasing over the last few years, and this has been reflected in the increase in the power demand on the 1-in-20 peak day. This does not represent the highest power demand that could occur over the winter, but a forecast of the power demand under 1-in-20 conditions. Further detail can be found in our power spotlight.

Ireland – GNI peak has increased significantly for this winter (31%). GNI's Network Development Plan (NDP) indicates an increase in gas demand for power in Ireland. This is driven by increases in Irish electricity demand, closures of coal-fired generation from the Irish electricity market and a decline in indigenous supply. The final winter peak forecast can be found in GNI's Winter Outlook.

Figure 3
Peak 1-in-20 demand for 2025/26

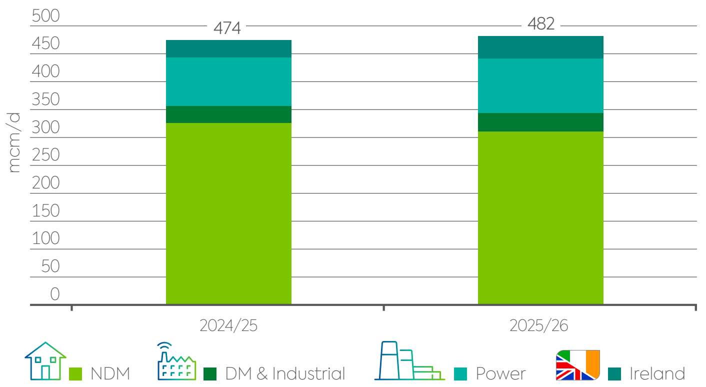


Table 4
Peak 1-in-20 demand forecast for 2024/25 and 2025/26

Demand mcm/d	2024/25	2025/26	% change
NDM	326	311	-5% ↓
DM and Industrial	30	33	10% ↑
Power	88	98	12% ↑
Ireland	30	39	31% ↑
Total demand	474	482	2% ↑

Supply capability

Great Britain benefits from having diverse and flexible supplies. The maximum supply for each supply type (table 5) has been updated based on market intelligence, technical capacities and observed flows. Full details can be found below and on the following page.

After establishing the maximum supply, we evaluate the network's ability to accommodate these volumes. This defines the supply capability which is then used in our margin assessments (figure 4 and table 6 overleaf).

UKCS – our forecast is 9 mcm/d (9%) lower than last winter's highest flow, reflecting the declining production observed over the last few years. Overall, this is a reduction of 15 mcm/d from last year's forecast.

Norway – our assessment assumes that there will be a reduction of around 6 mcm (4%) to reflect declining flows through (FLAGS) infrastructure into St Fergus.

LNG – both South Hook and Isle of Grain are expected to complete expansion projects this year. For South Hook this is expected to increase their technical capacity by 15 mcm/d up to 74 mcm/d. Isle of Grain will increase technical capacity by around 10 mcm/d to 73 mcm/d. This increases the maximum supply for LNG to 175 mcm/d. The overall supply capability for LNG remains at 150 mcm/d, this represents our commercial capacity obligations and is aligned with our network capability. While under certain conditions it may be possible to facilitate higher flows, this is dependant on network conditions, so this potential upside is not included in our margins analysis.

Imports from continental Europe – the supply maximum, for imports to GB, has reduced by 29 mcm/d (26%). This is based on capacity reductions by both BBL and Interconnector Ltd. In December 2024, BBL announced a reduction in capacity from 40 mcm/d to 22 mcm/d. Interconnector Ltd held an open season which closed in September. Based on the provisional indications from this the available capacity for this winter has been reduced from 73 mcm/d to 61 mcm/d. These changes have been reflected in our maximum available supply.

Storage – we have updated our max supply assumptions for the storage sites based on the latest observed flows and the maximum withdrawal rates on our storage report from our data portal – which is based on submissions from the storage operators. For most of the sites the withdrawal rates have not changed significantly from last year. The overall reduction of 9 mcm/d (7%) considers that the Rough storage facility has not injected over summer, therefore we would not expect significant withdrawals from this site.

Table 5
Supply maximum forecast for 2024/25 and 2025/26

mcm/d	2024/25	2025/26	% change
UKCS	100	85	-15% ↓
Norway	141	135	-4% ↓
LNG import	150	175	17% ↑
EU import	112	83	-26% ↓
GB storage	121	112	-7% ↓
Total	624	590	-6% ↓

Supply capability

Capability – last winter the capability was below the supply maximum due to restrictions in the South East (SE) of our network which prevented Bacton and Isle of Grain supplies flowing at their maximum simultaneously. This restriction reduced our overall capability by 23 mcm/d when compared to the supply maximum. The reduction of capacity at the interconnectors means that our network capability does not restrict the supply maximums in the SE.

This year there have been increases in the potential maximum upstream supply at both South Hook and Isle of Grain. But these Increases do not Increase our overall supply capability which has not yet Increased to allow these additional flows. For all other supply types and locations the capability is in line with the supply maximum.

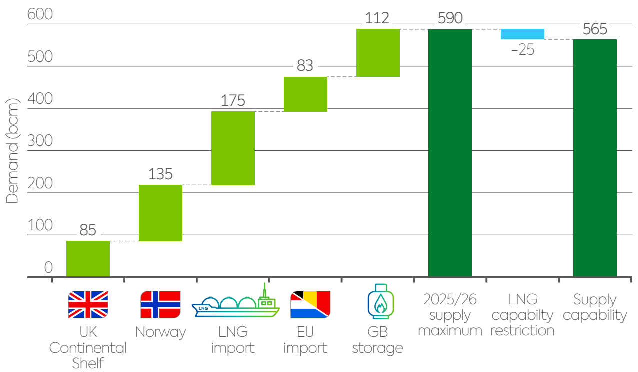
For this year, the capability of our network is lower than the supply maximum, due to restrictions to LNG, as the maximum supply exceeds the capability of our network, due to the physical increases upstream at both South Hook and Isle of Grain.

There are a number of capability enhancements we are assessing to remove these restrictions. Further details of these will be published in our Gas Ten Year Statement to be released in December.

Table 6
Supply capability for 2024/25 and 2025/26

mcm/d	2024/25	2025/26	% change
UKCS	100	85	-15% ↓
Norway	141	135	-4% ↓
LNG	150	150	0% ↔
EU imports	112	83	-26% ↓
GB storage	121	112	-8% ↓
SE restriction	-23	0	
Total	**601**	**565**	**-6% ↓**

Figure 4
Supply capability for 2025/26



Supply margins

Great Britian maintains a positive supply margin under both intact and N-1 network conditions for the coming winter.

The peak demand for winter 2025/26 is 482 mcm/d which, as described earlier, is higher than last winter (474 mcm/d).

Peak day supply is 565 mcm/d compared to 601 mcm/d the previous year, all supply capabilities have been refreshed to reflect market intelligence, commercial capacities and observed flows (as described on the previous page).

The supply margin between forecast peak supply and 1-in-20 demand for winter 2025/26 is 83 mcm/d, which is lower than last winter (127 mcm/d).

Under N-1 conditions we test the event of losing the single largest piece of NTS infrastructure, which is 72 mcm/d. The supply margin under these N-1 conditions for winter 2025/26 is 11 mcm/d.

While these are tighter margins than we have seen in the last 4 years, they are similar to those in 2019/20 and 2020/21 (table 8).

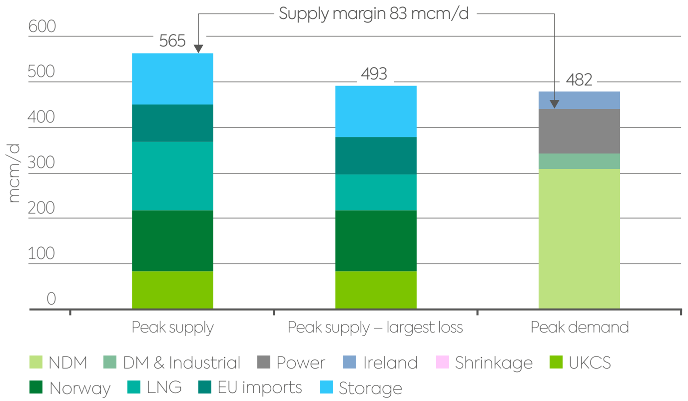
There are a number of potential upsides to the margins which have not been included in the calculation. Under peak conditions, it may be possible to allow additional flows onto the network. Additionally, were an imbalance to occur, we have a range of real time operational tools to help manage supply and demand. You can read more about these tools and how we keep the NTS operating safely every day here.

It's important to note that the N-1 margin relies on two very unlikely events happening simultaneously, a peak 1-in-20 demand and a major infrastructure loss. We stress test this and other sensitivities in our scenarios.

Table 7
Peak day supply margins for 2024/25 and 2025/26

mcm/d	2024/25	2025/26
1-in-20 peak demand	474	482
1-in-20 non storage supply	480	453
1-in-20 storage supply	121	112
1-in-20 total supply	601	565
1-in-20 margin	127	83
N-1 supply loss	72	72
N-1 margin	55	11

Figure 5
Peak day supply margins for 22025/26



Supply margins continued

Margins in future years

All key partners across networks, industry, government and regulators recognise that GB's gas supply landscape is changing with the ongoing decline in supplies from the UK Continental Shelf. It is important to be proactive in meeting these challenges together and we are already working in close collaboration to develop the solutions to ensure Great Britain continues to have secure, reliable and diverse supplies:

- The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) published their Midstream gas system: update to the market on 30 June, within this they note that a consultation on security and resilience of supply will take place in autumn.
- Under their new licence, NESO is undertaking a medium term Gas Security of Supply Assessment (GSSA), which focuses on 5 and 10 years ahead. This will be published later this year.
- We continue to keep our operational tools under review to ensure they are fit for purpose and this includes our annual industry-wide emergency exercise to test responses in an NGSE.

Table 8
Historic margins

Forecast (mcm/d)	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Margin	103	89	79	104	112	159	127	83
N-1 margin	22	8	9	32	50	87	55	11

Spotlights

GB storage

Spotlight

GB has a diverse and highly flexible gas storage market. This flexibility is largely attributed to the substantial indigenous production from the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS), which has shaped the development of predominantly medium range storage (MRS) facilities. In contrast, many European countries rely more heavily on more seasonal long range storage (LRS).

To better understand operational differences across UK storage sites, we have analysed the ratio of total withdrawals against total space 2017/18 to 2024/25, as illustrated in figure 6. This takes the total withdrawals over a winter and divides it by the total space.

Nick Wye
Chair Underground Energy Storage Operators Group

GB storage has significant flexibility with many sites able to switch between injection and withdrawal in response to market signals. This flexibility ensures GB storage continues to contribute to the security of wider GB energy markets.

For example, a site which delivered 1,000 mcm over a winter with a space of 500 mcm would have a ratio of 2 – the more a site injects and withdraws over the winter, the higher the ratio will be. This metric provides insight into site activity levels and enables meaningful comparisons across facilities of varying sizes.

The most active sites – Stublach, Hill Top, Holford, and Aldbrough – consistently deliver around 200% of their total space. This figure reflects frequent cycling, with these facilities typically either injecting or withdrawing gas in response to short-term market dynamics, rather than simply filling and emptying twice per season.

Conversely, sites such as Hornsea, Humbly Grove, Hatfield Moor, and Rough are more influenced by longer-term market signals. While they may occasionally inject gas during winter months, they generally do not switch frequently between injection and withdrawal. These sites typically deliver between 50% and 100% of their total space over a winter period.

In table 9, you can see the total withdrawals for last winter, which shows the impact of frequent cycling over a winter. Stublach delivered the highest volume over the winter, over double its total space. Hornsea, Humbly Grove and Hill Top all delivered similar volumes despite their very different sizes.

Figure 6
GB storage withdrawal to space ratio (winters 2017/18 to 2024/25)

Table 9
Total GB storage withdrawals (mcm) and ratio winter 2024/25

Site name	Total withdrawals (mcm)	Ratio
Stublach	843	2.2
Rough	738	0.5
Aldbrough	635	2.2
Holford	309	1.3
Hornsea	278	0.7
Humbly Grove	237	0.8
Hill Top	205	3.7
Hatfield Moor	55	0.5

GB storage

Spotlight

When assessing what storage may be available in a winter, the level of stock is an important assumption. To provide evidence for this, we have conducted analysis of historic cold snaps to understand what levels could be expected and the market behaviour behind this.

Case study: 2018 – 'Beast from the East'

An example of this was seen in February 2018, before the 'Beast from East'. In response to the expected cold weather, the week ahead price was above the day ahead price, this created an incentive to inject into storage. Figure 7 shows the price differentials and the injections into MRS storage sites.

All sites did not behave the same over this period. The most active sites, identified in the previous section – Stublach, Hill Top, Holford, and Aldbrough – all injected until they reached their highest stock level of the winter. This is why the injections tail off towards the end of the period despite the incentive to inject remaining.

This response ensured that overall storage stocks were about 2/3rds of total space ahead of the cold snap.

Historical cold snaps

We have looked to assess this fullness ahead of other cold snaps. To do this we have defined a cold snap as being two or more days with a negative Composite Weather Variable (CWV), this is consistent with the methodology developed by NESO for their Gas Security of Supply Assessment, which is due to be published later this year

Figure 8 shows the MRS stocks against total MRS space and the level of fullness on the day before the most recent five cold snaps. This shows that GB storage is on average 80% full ahead of cold snaps, varying between 63% and 95%.

This analysis provides a basis for our stock assumptions in our 'cold snap' scenario analysis which will be based on the lower end of this range at 65%. We will assess lower stocks as part of the sensitivities for the scenarios.

Figure 7
Price differentials and injections in February 2018

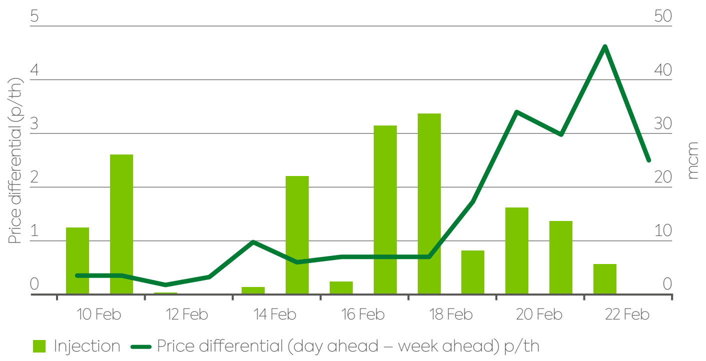
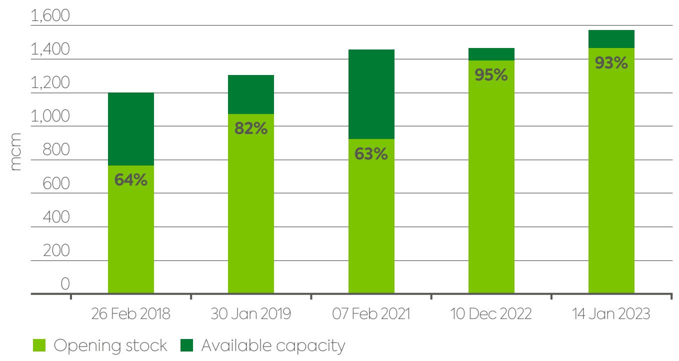


Figure 8
MRS Stock/Space/Fullness ahead of recent cold snaps



Power

Spotlight

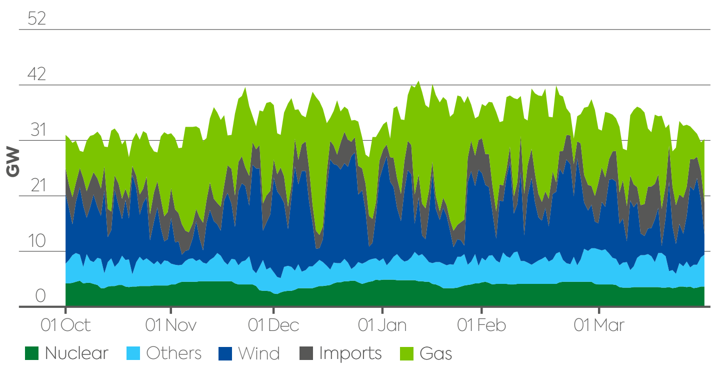
During winter 2024/25, total NTS gas demand for power increased despite a general downward trend in recent years. This was driven by higher electricity demand due to colder weather, reduced availability of renewable generation due to significant periods of dull and still weather conditions, and the closure of the last coal plant in Great Britain. While our forecast for winter 2025/26 predicts a return to this downward trend, we still expect to see occasions of very high demand this winter, as has been the case in recent years.

There are 33 power stations connected to the NTS with a total capacity of 30 GW, with another 3 power stations expected to connect this year providing an additional 1 GW of capacity. Last winter, the peak gas demand from NTS connected power stations was 107 mcm/d. These NTS power stations account for the majority of the gas generation capacity and the power generated by gas. Other than the NTS connected power stations, there are several other sources of power generation from gas which are detailed below:

- **LDZ connected CCGTs (LDZ) –** large CCGTs connected to gas distribution networks. These operate similar to NTS power stations, their demand is part of our LDZ daily metered demand.
- **NTS industrials (NTS-IND) –** CHP units provide heat for industrial processes with excess power exported to grid. These sites tend to operate flat as they are primarily run to support industrial process; their demand is part of our industrial demand.
- **Other gas power stations (Other) –** smaller units connected to the electricity distribution networks, used to the provide balancing services. Their demand forms a small part of our NDM demand.

Figure 9
GB Power Generation by source, winter 2024/25

Source: NESO



All of these power stations contribute to the key role gas generation plays in balancing the electricity network when renewable generation is not available. This flexibility is key to balance the electricity network both for prolonged periods when other generation is not available or in response to shorter-term changes.

The variability in the level of gas generation required can be seen in figure 9, which shows a breakdown of the different sources of power generation for last winter.

Other sources include: Hydro, Biomass, Solar, coal, & Storage

Power continued

Spotlight

The flexibility in gas generation does not only impact the amount of gas required for a day. Depending on the power generation required and the availability of other generation sources the within day profiles for gas generation can vary significantly.

To highlight this, we have looked in more detail at two days from last winter; both saw high levels of gas generation over the peak period of the day but the daily profiles and overall gas demand for the day are very different. These examples highlight the varying nature of gas demand for power and we would expect day-to-day and within-day peaks and swings in gas demand for power to continue this winter. As renewable energy sources increase along with additional electricity demand, gas will be required to fill the gap when renewable sources are unavailable.

Other sources include: Hydro, Biomass, Solar, coal, & Storage

12 December 2024 (figure 10)
Overall electricity demand was high and wind generation was low, leading to the highest gas demand for the winter of 107 mcm. Overall, NTS power stations averaged 24 GW, representing 79% of total capacity. At the peak half hour, this increased to 26 GW or 88% of total capacity. The LDZ power stations followed a similar profile to the NTS power stations, but the other gas power stations only ran significantly between 7am and 7pm.

5 February 2025 (figure 11)
Electricity demand was more variable, and wind generation fell throughout the day from around 13 GW at midnight to about 4 GW at 7pm. This resulted in gas demand of 78.9 mcm/d. The profile of the generation was very different with all the different types of generation changing significantly over the day. The NTS connected generation ramped up significantly in the morning, increasing from about 3 GW to 15 GW from 4am to 7am and then again to 23 GW by 4pm. As was the case on 12 December, the LDZ power stations followed a similar profile to the NTS power stations. The other gas power stations only ran significantly between 4pm and 7pm.

Figure 10
Half hourly gas power output (GW) – 12 December 2024

Source: Elexon

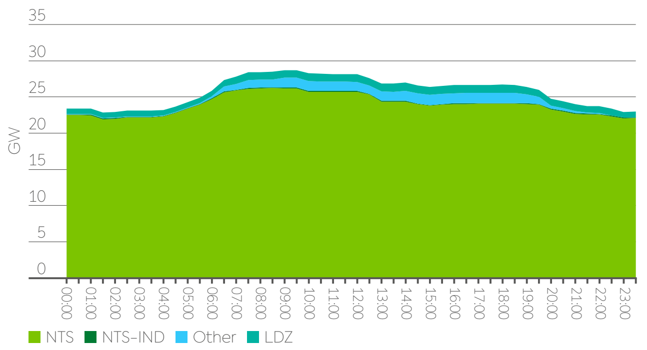
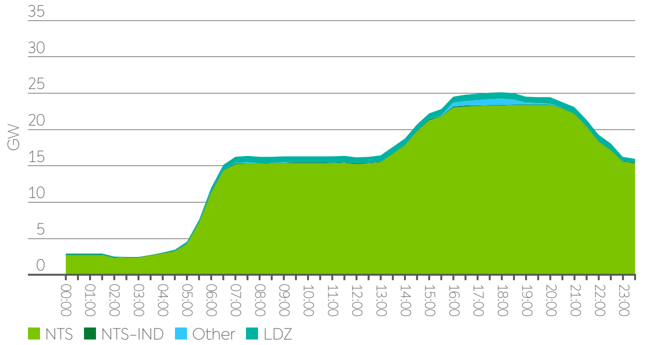


Figure 11
Half hourly gas power output (GW) – 5 February 2025

Source: Elexon



LNG

Spotlight

As anticipated, LNG deliveries to Great Britain have declined over the last two winters from the levels seen in 2022/23. This is largely due to reduced exports to continental Europe since 2022/23, which has decreased the volume of LNG arriving at GB terminals for onward export.

Looking ahead to winter 2025/26, LNG imports into UK terminals are projected to rise slightly (see figure 12), mainly because of the continued year-on-year decline in UKCS production. As with last winter, significant volumes of LNG are not expected to be re-exported to continental Europe.

Global LNG supply should grow this winter, with several projects anticipated to come online or ramp up (see figure 13). Annual liquefaction capacity additions are expected to average over 50 bcm per year between 2026 and 2030. More than half of the new capacity in 2025 is likely to come from the first phase of the Plaquemines LNG project in the United States, which produced its first LNG in December 2024 and should reach full capacity during 2025.

LNG market fundamentals remain broadly balanced entering the winter, with supply growth expected to match demand. LNG is a global market, and several factors could tighten conditions, leading to more competition for cargoes and higher prices:

- Rising global demand from economic growth, geopolitics or unexpected weather.
- Supply disruptions from technical issues at facilities, shipping delays or project setbacks.

Price differentials are crucial in determining where cargoes are sent. The spread between the National Balancing Point (NBP) and Title Transfer Facility (TTF) is important for determining cargo destinations within Europe. However, the inter-basin spread between Asian and European hubs, driven by Asia's significant demand is the key global driver of cargo flows.

For the GB market, LNG remains the key source to meet rising winter demand. Along with storage and interconnectors, LNG helps respond to short-term changes in supply and demand. Recent years suggest the market reacts effectively to demand signals, with price differentials drawing in necessary cargoes even under stress.

While increases at Isle of Grain and South Hook have raised the maximum LNG supply potential to 175 mcm/d, the network's capability remains at 150 mcm/d. Favourable conditions may allow higher LNG flows, but this depends on a range of factors, so would be assessed in real time.

Figure 12
GB LNG imports Winters 2020/21 – 2025/26 (bcm)

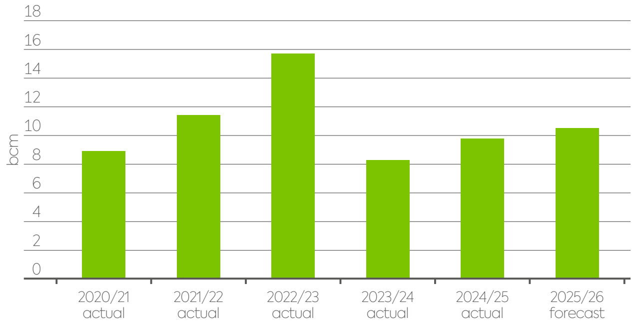
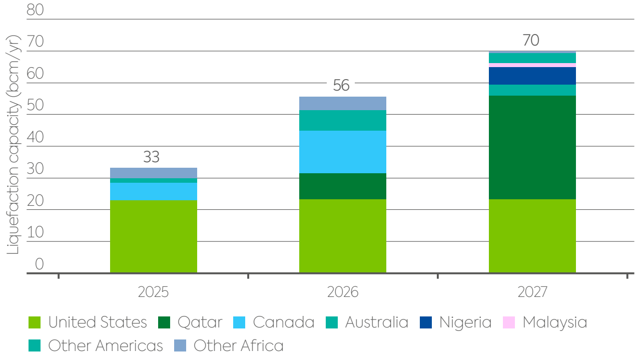


Figure 13
Global LNG Liquefaction capacity additions (bcm)

Source: IEA



EU

Spotlight

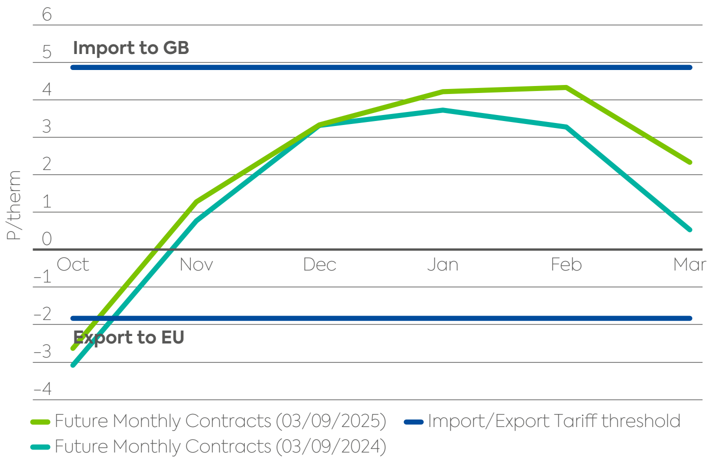
As was the case last winter, we do not expect that significant volumes of gas will be exported to continental Europe this winter. There may be some exports early in the winter to support storage refilling.

Future monthly NBP-TTF price spreads for winter 2025/26 are broadly in line with spreads seen at the same time last year (figure 14), indicating that flows could also be comparable, with both imports to GB and exports to continental Europe expected to remain very low this winter. Monthly price spreads are at their widest point between December and February, which could point to a greater chance of flow during these months.

Future contract price spreads do not directly indicate that gas will flow as other factors, such as interconnector capacity bookings, entry/exit tariffs and the role of gas spot prices, will vary the profitability of imports and exports for shippers. However, current future contract price dynamics do provide a good indication that GB imports and exports will remain low this winter, as current monthly price spreads are not elevated enough to breach interconnector tariff charges. For the bulk of the winter, we expect to see the interconnectors with little flows in either direction, but responding to short-term market signals with imports to GB/exports to continental Europe when required – either due to cold weather or covering for short-term changes to other supplies.

Figure 14
NBP-TTF monthly future contract spreads, with interconnector tariff thresholds

Source: Argus



EU

Spotlight

Under a cold winter scenario, GB would require imports from continental European interconnectors to balance supply and demand. While the overall import volumes are low, under our current supply assumptions, these supplies are an important component to meet GB demand in cold conditions. Further details on the volumes required can be seen in our winter scenarios, which model the market under different conditions.

To test how reliable continental European supplies would be, we have analysed three scenarios for the winter ahead (table 10), covering cold and average weather, along with a cold snap. Our assessment is based on the entire EU market, since, in recent years, we have seen the importance of a coordinated response across the EU to ensure security of supply. The analysis is based on data from Wood Mackenzie's Q2 Europe Gas and Power Market Short-term Outlook and ENTSOG's Summer Supply Outlook 2025 with Winter 2024-25 Overview.

We expect EU storage to reach or approach 90% fullness ahead of winter 2025/26, based on current levels and the ongoing refill trend. In all scenarios. we have used this as the starting point for EU storage. In the average scenario, there remains substantial flexibility, with LNG imports covering just over 50% of winter demand.

To assess colder conditions, we modelled a 15% increase in demand – equivalent to an additional 32 bcm. Two approaches were tested:

- **LNG-focused scenario:** LNG terminals operated at an average of 73% capacity, supplying an extra 27 bcm.
- **Balanced scenario:** LNG contributed 16 bcm, while storage withdrawals increased by 17 bcm.

Figure 15 shows the resulting stocks for these scenarios against the average stocks from the last five years, along with 2024/25 actuals. In all three scenarios, storage levels remained within the five-year average, and LNG send-out capacity was not fully utilised. This suggests the EU market retains sufficient flexibility to support gas exports to GB when needed, as seen in previous years.

Figure 15
EU storage under average, cold and supply loss conditions

Source: AGSI

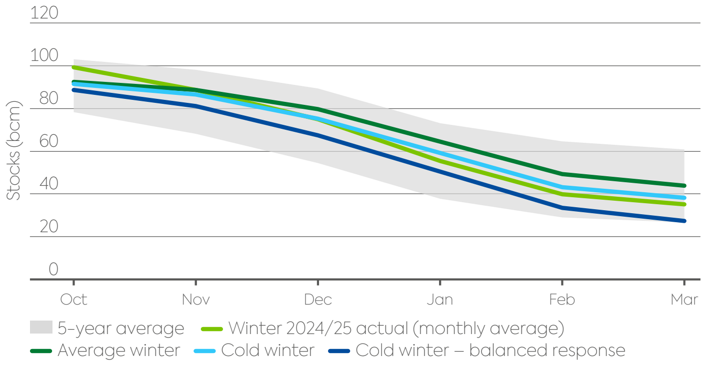


Table 10
European demand and flexible supply under average, cold and supply loss conditions

bcm	Demand	Unused LNG capacity (existing)	Storage stocks remaining
Avg winter	215.2	61.9	43.9
Cold winter – LNG primary responder	247.5	35.3	38.2
Cold winter – balanced response	247.5	46.1	27.4

Winter preparations

Preparing for the coming winter

Preparing for the coming winter

As a prudent System Operator, we work closely with DESNZ, Ofgem, and NESO to continually monitor supply/demand patterns, assess any potential scenarios and associated risks that may arise.

We have already taken several steps to ensure we are well prepared to maintain safe and secure operation of the gas National Transmission System, and we continue to look for opportunities to implement further improvements:

- We have undertaken significant work to maintain our assets over the summer period, so we are heading into winter with good asset availability. During summer 2025, we undertook asset maintenance on all our 21 NTS compressor sites and significant lengths of gas pipe.
- On the 13, 14 and 21 October, NG will facilitate the annual Network Emergency Coordinator (NEC) industry assurance exercise. The aim of this exercise is to demonstrate that the gas industry is prepared and able to meet its obligations in the event of a Network Gas Supply Emergency (NGSE). A key focus of the exercise will be to test communication processes across the industry and its stakeholders, ensuring that timely and accurate information is being shared between participants and that effective emergency strategies are being produced and implemented. As in previous years, the exercise will continue its whole energy system focus.

Based on learnings from last year, additional focus will be placed on:

- Increased interaction with NESO with electricity assets now fully integrated into the exercise.
- Stakeholder interactions, particularly around how we share data with key stakeholders (DESNZ, NESO, GDNs etc.).
- The isolation stage of an emergency to enable GDNs to fully work through their plans.

Supply & demand scenarios

Our demand scenarios

Our demand scenarios

The Winter Outlook presents three scenarios that illustrate how the NTS could be balanced under a range of credible demand profiles.

It is important to note that none of our scenarios are intended to illustrate a best or worst case for the forthcoming winter. The aim is to provide a range of scenarios that highlight the extent to which flexible sources of supply are available to GB to meet different demand levels.

The demand is based on our expectations for the coming winter as detailed in the demand chapter earlier in the document. In these scenarios we have applied historic weather conditions to understand what demand could look like this winter if we see challenging weather patterns.

To model supply we have defined a merit order to simulate how the market may balance supply and demand. It should be noted there is significant flexibility in the GB gas market so there are a number of different ways to balance supply and demand, this will depend on a number of factors such as global gas markets, weather conditions in Europe and commercial contracts.

Supply deficit

In the event the NTS is under-supplied, it is presumed there will be an increase in storage withdrawal, Norwegian imports and LNG deliveries, whilst reducing any continental Europe exports, prior to requiring continental Europe imports and maximising storage withdrawal.

Supply surplus

In the event the NTS is over-supplied, gas is presumed to be injected into GB storage and/or gas exports to continental Europe will increase, before LNG supplies are reduced.

It should be noted while the model does inject into storage when there is a surplus of supply it does not increase supplies to allow injections when stocks have been depleted. This does lead to less cycling of storage than we see in the GB market which can lead to a more pessimistic storage deliverability than would be expected in real world conditions.

The merit order applied looks to utilise UKCS, some Norway and limited levels of LNG as a baseload supply. We then look to balance supply and demand using the rules in the table above.

Scenario	Rationale
Scenario 1: Typical winter (2019/20)	We simulated demand based on the weather experienced in winter 2019/20 as being representative of the daily demand we would expect in a typical winter.
Scenario 2: Cold winter (2010/11)	We have simulated demands from winter 2010/11 as representative of a cold winter. This winter saw a significant spell of cold weather from late November and throughout December. This results in persistently high demands with several days of very high demand.
Scenario 3: Cold snap (2017/18)	We have simulated demands from winter 2017/18 as representative of demand levels during an extreme cold snap as this period contains the 'Beast from the East' which resulted in some of the highest daily demand levels seen in the last five years, and this period is the most recent example of market tightness.

Scenario 1: typical winter

Key observations:

- Continental imports are not required to balance demand in this typical winter scenario.
- Overall demands are comparable to our central Winter Outlook forecast.
- GB storage is utilised throughout the winter to meet higher demands. Periods of lower demand provide the opportunity for GB storage to refill.

This scenario is based on the weather conditions experienced in the 2019/20 winter.

While this is close to an average winter this is not exactly the same as the seasonal normal winter our forecasts are based on. So, while overall supplies and demands are similar to our central forecast there are some minor differences.

Conditions are mild for most of the winter which limits the depletion of storage which maintains a high deliverability throughout the winter. There are a few colder spells in the second half of the winter and these see storage operators take advantage of the opportunity to utilise their stocks. Withdrawals on the two highest demand days are 49 mcm/d and 71 mcm/d respectively. No continental imports are required to meet demand in this scenario.

Under these conditions there is huge flexibility so in real world conditions the way supply balances demand could be very different.

Table 11
Compare scenario demand with central forecast (bcm)

Demand breakdown	Scenario	Winter Outlook forecast
NDM	27.1	27.2
DM+Ind	4.3	4.3
Power	7.6	7.6
Ireland	3.3	3.3
Continental exports	0.3	0.3
Storage injection	2.1	2.1
Total	44.8	44.8

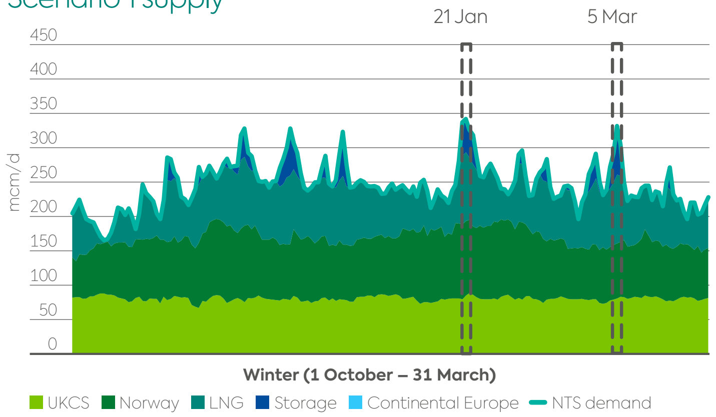
Table 12
Compare scenario supply with central forecast (bcm)

Supply breakdown	Scenario	Winter Outlook forecast
UKCS	14.6	14.5
Norway	16.1	16.0
LNG	12.7	10.5
Continental imports	0.0	0.6
Net storage withdrawal	1.4	2.7
Total	44.8	44.3

Table 13
Interesting days breakdown
(Highest two demand days – 21 Jan and 5 March)

Supply breakdown	Peak (mcm/d)	High storage (mcm/d)
UKCS	85	81
Norway	108	80
LNG	100	100
IUK/BBL	0	0
Storage	49	71
Demand	342	332

Figure 16
Scenario 1 supply



Scenario 2: cold winter

Key observations:

- Continental imports are required to balance demand in this cold winter scenario.
- Overall demands are higher than our central Winter Outlook forecast.
- GB storage is utilised throughout the winter to meet higher demands. A persistent cold spell in December limits refill opportunities and deliverability is reduced.

This scenario is based on the weather conditions experienced in the 2010/11 winter.

The colder weather increases demand, by 4.2 bcm over the winter compared to the average scenario. The colder temperatures increase the NDM demand by about 2.6 bcm. In addition to this the power demand has been increased to the levels seen in winter 2024/25 to reflect still and cold conditions.

To match the increased demand both LNG and Norwegian supplies increase from our central forecast.

On the peak demand day (1 Dec) storage levels are very high so there is no need for Continental imports to balance demand. The cold weather persists for much of December and this significantly depletes storage levels with limited opportunities to refill. On 19 December demand is 410 mcm, just below the peak day, with storage restricted there is a requirement of around 31 mcm/d of continental imports to meet a demand.

Table 14
Compare scenario demand with central forecast (bcm)

Demand breakdown	Scenario	Winter Outlook forecast
NDM	29.8	27.2
DM+Ind	4.4	4.3
Power	9.2	7.6
Ireland	3.5	3.3
Continental exports	0.4	0.3
Storage injection	1.7	2.1
Total	49.0	44.8

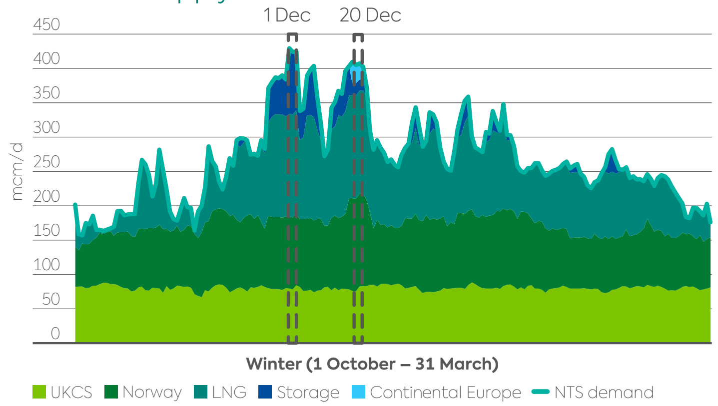
Table 15
Compare scenario supply with central forecast (bcm)

Supply breakdown	Scenario	Winter Outlook forecast
UKCS	14.6	14.5
Norway	16.8	16.0
LNG	15.6	10.5
Continental imports	0.1	0.6
Storage withdrawal	1.8	2.7
Total	49.0	44.3

Table 16
Interesting days breakdown
(Peak day 1 Dec/Max Cont Imports 19 Dec)

Supply breakdown	Peak (mcm/d)	High imports (mcm/d)
UKCS	79	76
Norway	105	135
LNG	150	150
IUK/BBL	0	31
Storage	95	18
Demand	430	410

Figure 17
Scenario 2 supply



Scenario 3: 15 day cold snap

Key observations:

- **GB storage can respond to periods of high demands with high flows when required, typically refilling during periods of lower demands.**
- **Storage continues to deliver during the cold snap but as stocks deplete the max deliverability falls.**
- **There remains flexibility in this scenario. While Norway and LNG have been maximised on the peak day there remains flexibility from storage and interconnectors.**

This scenario is based on the 'Beast from the East' cold snap experienced in February and March 2018, this included the coldest CWV day in the last 20 years.

Based on the analysis in the storage section we have assumed Medium Range Storage (MRS) stocks are 65% full ahead of the cold snap. This aligns with the lower end of stocks ahead of a cold snap and is what would be expected if this occurred in the later part of the winter.

Figure 18 shows the breakdown of supplies over the cold snap, with the maximum storage deliverability shown as a percentage.

While storage deliverability does decline over this period there is still sufficient deliverability to meet demands without the need for imports from continental Europe. While the model looks to maximise deliveries of Norwegian gas and LNG there is still flexibility from both storage and interconnectors which could have been utilised.

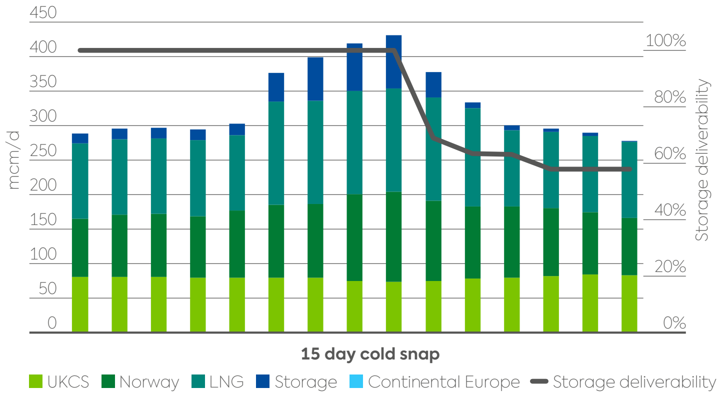
Table 17
Storage stock levels for scenario 3

MRS storage % full	Opening stocks	Volume used over period
65%	1,041	375

Table 18
Average and max supply and demand for cold snap scenario

	15 day average (mcm/d)	Max (mcm/d)	Date
Demand	332	431	1 Mar
UKCS	79	84	6 Mar
Norway	101	131	1 Mar
LNG	126	150	26 Feb
Storage	26	77	1 Mar
Continent	0	0	1 Feb

Figure 18
Cold snap supplies with 65% full storage



Sensitivities

To understand the impact of disruptions to the market we have included some sensitivities to our scenarios. Both sensitivities are based on scenario 3 cold snap scenario, the first applies a supply loss and the second tests the impact of lower storage stocks.

Cold snap with supply loss

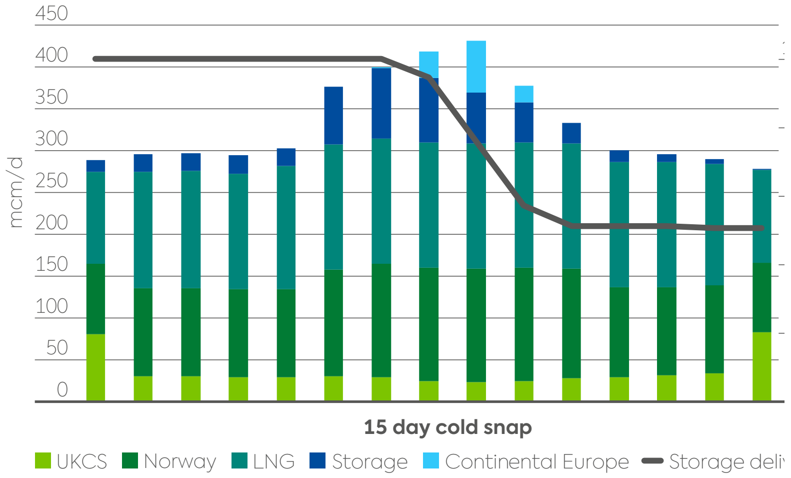
In this scenario there is a 50 mcm/d supply loss to the UKCS for the middle 13 days of the cold snaps.

To cover for the supply loss storage is used more heavily over the cold snap and this causes deliverability to reduce before the peak day. LNG deliveries increase significantly and are at max levels for 8 days from day 6 of the period. With other sources at their maximum imports from continental Europe are required, which are at 61 mcm/d, representing 73% of capacity, on day 9 of the cold snap.

In both sensitives there is sufficient flexibility to balance the market.

Figure 19

Cold snap supplies – stocks at 65%, 50 mcm/d supply loss



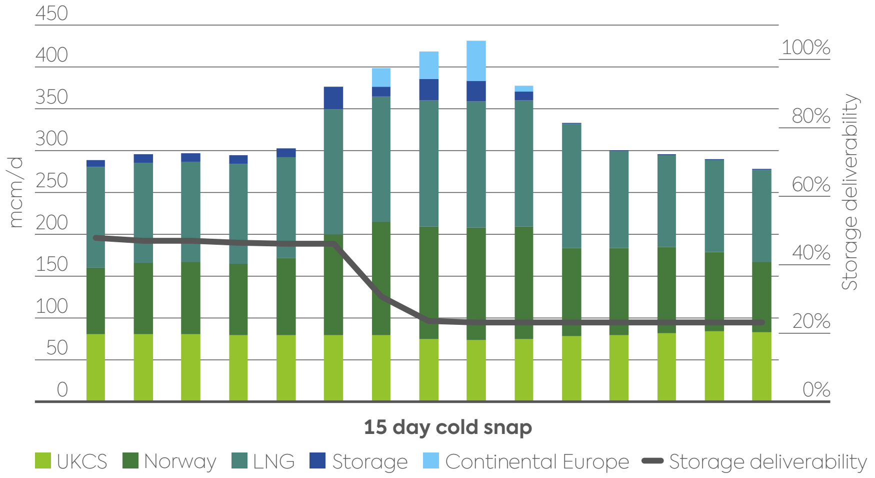
Cold snap with low storage stocks

In this scenario the overall MRS stock was 25% at the start of the cold snap. This simulates a situation where the most responsive MRS sites do not refill ahead of the cold snap which limits the responsiveness of storage.

During the coldest days, days 7–10 of the cold snap UKCS, Norway and LNG are all at their maximum level. With the low storage stocks limiting deliverability continental European imports are required to balance the market. On day 9, the highest demand day, of the cold snap a max of 48 mcm of continental European imports, representing 58% of capacity, are required to meet the demand of 431 mcm.

Figure 20

Cold snap supplies – stocks at 25%, no supply loss



Contact us

Industry engagement

Industry engagement

We look forward to continuing the conversation with you at our upcoming engagement forums. The dates for our next National Gas Energy Forums (NGEF) are available below.

Upcoming 2025 National Gas Energy Forums:

- **23 October:** The evolving role of gas in securing Britian's energy (Hybrid)
- **20 November:** Online only*

The forum agenda varies from month to month depending on requests, operational events, and where we are in the gas year. We will continue with themed forums, which will be hybrid events held online and in London, as well as our online only events and covering key standing items.

The NGEF in October is a great opportunity to hear more about this Winter Outlook, to sign up visit here.

Your feedback is so important to us

Letting us know what you think of the information we share with you, and how we're sharing it, helps us shape our future communications to ensure we're communicating what matters most, in a way that suits you. Send us an email to share your views and feedback on our publications.

For any press enquiries, or if you have any comments or questions about the content contained within this publication specifically, please get in touch with our Corporate Affairs team here.

*Our online only meetings will be a mixture of different topics including sharing of operational information, updates on key projects or regulation changes and feedback sessions, depending on what is happening at the time of the event. You can find details about the forums, and how to sign up to attend them on our website.

National Gas Transmission
Gallows Hill, Warwick.
CV34 6DA United Kingdom
Registered in England and Wales No. 2006000

www.nationalgas.com

Appendix

Data tables in TWh and GWh/d

Appendix – Data tables in TWh and GWh/d

Table A
Forecast gas demand for winter 2025/26 and actual and weather corrected demand for 2024/25

TWh (including shrinkage)	2024/25 actual demand	2024/25 weather corrected demand	2025/26 forecast
NDM	290.2	296.1	299.2
DM + Industrial	45.3	45.4	47.7
Power	101.6	101.6	83.8
Total GB demand	437.0	443.1	430.6
Ireland	36.9	36.9	36.7
Exports to continental Europe	4.1	4.1	2.9
Storage injection	26.4	26.4	22.8
Total NTS demand	506.7	511.7	493.0

Notes:

Actual demand does not include an adjustment for weather.

Weather corrected demand applies to NDM and DM only.

The forecast demand is based on a 'seasonal normal' view and is therefore weather corrected for NDM and DM.

Total demand also includes shrinkage.

Table B
Historic & forecast winter supplies

Winter TWh/(average GWh/d)	2024/2025 actual	2024/2025 forecast
UKCS	169.6 TWh (937 GWh/d)	159.7 TWh (882 GWh/d)
Norway	176.9 TWh (977 GWh/d)	176.4 TWh (974 GWh/d)
LNG import	107.4 TWh (594 GWh/d)	115.1 TWh (636 GWh/d)
Import from continental Europe	6.6 TWh (37 GWh/d)	6.6 TWh (36 GWh/d)
Storage withdrawal	38.8 TWh (214 GWh/d)	30.0 TWh (166 GWh/d)
Grand total	499.3 TWh (2,759 GWh/d)	487.8 TWh (2,694 GWh/d)

Table C
Observed supply in winter 2024/25

	Observed daily volumes in winter 2024/25 (GWh/d)		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average
UKCS	1,029	777	932
Norway	1,243	578	972
LNG import	1,195	56	590
Import from continental Europe	358	0	36
GB storage	1,113	0	213

Appendix – mcm to GWh conversion

Table D
Peak 1-in-20 demand for 2024/25 and 2025/26

GWh/d	2024/25	2025/26
NDM	3,586	3,424
DM and Industrial	330	363
Power	968	1,083
Ireland	330	431
Total demand	5,214	5,301

Table E
Supply maximum for 2024/25 and 2025/26

GWh/d	2024/25	2025/26
UKCS	1,100	924
Norway	1,551	1,485
LNG	1,650	1,925
EU imports	1,232	913
Storage	1,331	1,232
Total	6,864	6,490

Table F
Supply capability for 2024/25 and 2025/26

Forecast GWh/d	2024/25	2025/26
1-in-20 peak demand	5,214	5,301
1-in-20 non storage supply	5,280	4,983
1-in-20 storage supply	1,331	1,232
1-in-20 total supply	6,611	6,215
1-in-20 margin	1,397	914

Table G
Historic margins

Forecast (GWh/d)	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Margin	1,133	979	869	1,144	1,232	1,749	1,397	914
N-1 margin	242	88	99	352	550	957	605	122

Appendix – mcm to GWh conversion

Table H
Total GB storage withdrawals (GWh) and ratio winter 2024/25

Site name	Total withdrawals (GWh)
Stublach	9,273
Rough	8,118
Aldbrough	6,985
Holford	3,399
Hornsea	3,058
Humbly Grove	2,607
Hill Top	2,255
Hatfield Moor	605

Table I
European demand and flexible supply under average, cold and supply loss conditions

bcm	Demand	Unused LNG capacity (existing)	Storage stocks remaining
Avg winter	215.2	61.9	43.9
Cold winter – LNG primary responder	247.5	35.3	38.2
Cold winter – balanced response	247.5	46.1	27.4

Glossary

List of glossary terms

Glossary

1-in-20 peak demand
This is the highest level of gas demand that we should expect to experience only once in every 20 years. We are obliged to plan and develop the network to meet the 1-in-20 level.

Actual demand
Actual demand is the level of demand seen and does not include an adjustment for weather.

BBL (interconnector)
A bi-directional gas pipeline connecting Bacton in the UK and Balgzand in the Netherlands.

bcm
Billion cubic metres.

CHP units
Combined Heat and Power systems, efficiently generate electricity and useful heat simultaneously, significantly reducing energy costs and emissions.

Combined Cycle Gas Turbines (CCGT)
A combined-cycle power plant uses both a gas and a steam turbine together to produce up to 50% more electricity from the same fuel than a traditional simple-cycle plant. The waste heat from the gas turbine is routed to the nearby steam turbine, which generates extra power.

Composite Weather Variable (CWV)
The Composite Weather Variable (CWV) is a single measure of daily weather in each LDZ and is a function of actual temperature, wind speed, effective temperature and seasonal normal effective temperature.

Daily metered (DM) demand
A classification of customers where gas meters are read daily. These are typically large-scale consumers.

European interconnectors/interconnector
A term used to describe both of the bi-directional gas pipelines that connect Bacton in the UK to Balgzand in the Netherlands (BBL) and to Zeebrugge in Belgium (Interconnector Limited).

GB demand
Demand excluding interconnectors, storage injection and exports to Ireland.

Import/export tariff threshold
Break-even costs associated with the utilisation of cross-border interconnector pipelines, flowing gas between the UK and European continent.

Interconnector (UK) Limited
The Interconnector (UK) Limited is a bi-directional gas pipeline connecting Bacton in the UK and Zeebrugge in Belgium.

Margin/Supply Margin
The difference between gas supply and demand. A positive margin indicates supply is greater than demand. A negative margin shows demand is greater than supply.

MRS (Medium-range storage)/GB storage
Gas storage facilities designed to switch rapidly between injection and withdrawal to maximise the value from changes in gas price.

Glossary

N-1 largest loss/Under N-1 conditions
The N-1 assessment means that we, as the Gas System Operator, have to ensure that:

- the NTS is designed and built to meet a 1-in-20 peak day demand as required under the Gas Transporters Licence. This is defined as the amount of infrastructure (pipes and compressors etc.) needed to transport the gas that would be required by our customers in the coldest day of winter, in the coldest winter we could expect in a 20 year period.
- the high pressure gas network has sufficient redundancy to meet a 1-in-20 peak day demand, even with the failure of the single biggest piece of infrastructure.

Network Gas Supply Emergency (NGSE)
A network gas supply emergency (NGSE) occurs when we are unable to maintain a supply/demand balance on the NTS using our normal system balancing tools. As a consequence of the imbalance between supply and demand, pressures in the system fall and it may not be possible to safely maintain gas supplies to industrial and domestic gas consumers who are supplied with gas either directly or indirectly from the NTS. An NGSE may be caused by unforeseen circumstances, such as pipeline or equipment failure, or where system demand exceeds either total supply or planned system capacity.

NBP
The National Balancing Point (NBP) is a virtual trading location for the sale, purchase and exchange of UK natural gas.

Price differential
A classification of customers where gas meters are read monthly or at longer intervals. These are typically residential, commercial or smaller industrial consumers.

Non-storage supply
The difference in price between markets e.g. GB and continental Europe. Energy supplies tend to flow to whichever market has the highest price.

Supply capability
The capability of the network to accommodate supply maximums.

Supply maximum
The maximum available supply at an entry point for each supply type based on market intelligence, technical capacities and observed flows.

Total NTS demand
All NTS demand, including interconnectors, storage injection & exports to Ireland.

TTF
TTF is the virtual trading point of the Title Transfer Facility or the Netherlands Securities Transfer Fund, which is used as a reference gas market at European level.

UK Continental Shelf (UKCS)
UKCS is made up of the areas of the sea bed and subsoil beyond the territorial sea over which the UK exercises sovereign rights of exploration and exploitation of natural resources.

Weather corrected demand
The demand expected with the impact of weather removed. Actual demand is converted to demand at seasonally normal weather conditions, by multiplying the difference between actual CWV and expected CWV by a value that represents demand sensitivity to weather.

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Warwick Technology Park,
Gallows Hill, Warwick.
CV34 6DA United Kingdom
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