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# Gas Winter Review

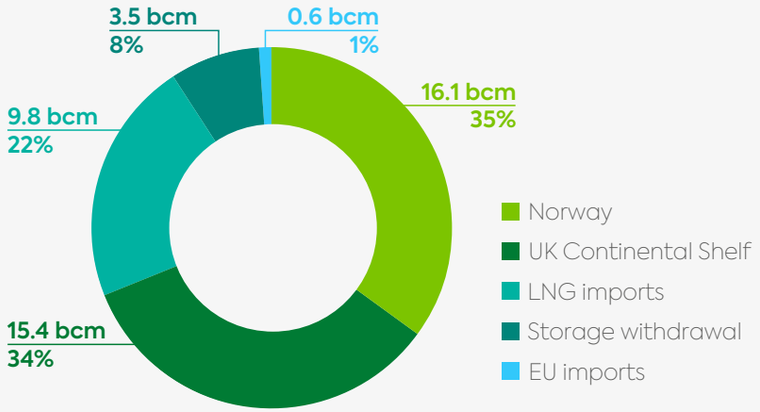
2024/25

"I hope this publication provides you with useful insight into what we saw in winter 2024/25 (1 October 2024 to 31 March 2025) and I look forward to continuing to engage with you through our various publications and forums."

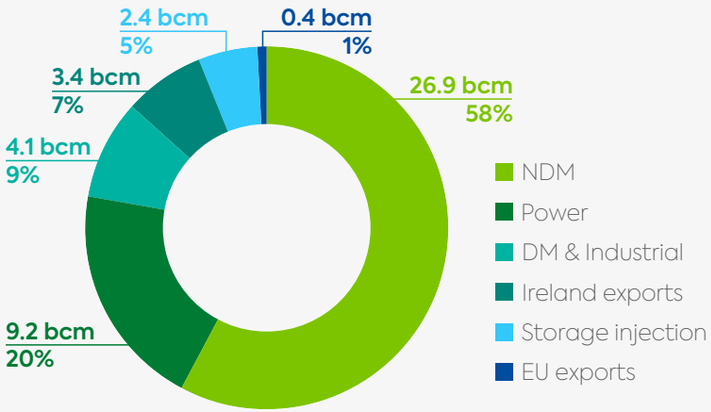
**Glenn Bryn-Jacobsen**
Director of Energy Systems & Resilience

## Key statistics

### Supply breakdown – winter 2024/25




### Demand breakdown – winter 2024/25



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## Demand
### (including total NTS demand and weather)

Total gas demand for winter 2024/25 was 46.4 bcm, which was 1% (0.4 bcm) higher than the previous winter.

Weather corrected NDM demand (which is mostly homes and small businesses) increased slightly from the previous winter by about 1% as expected.

## Gas demand for power

Total NTS gas demand for power increased during the last winter period by around 18%. This was caused by:

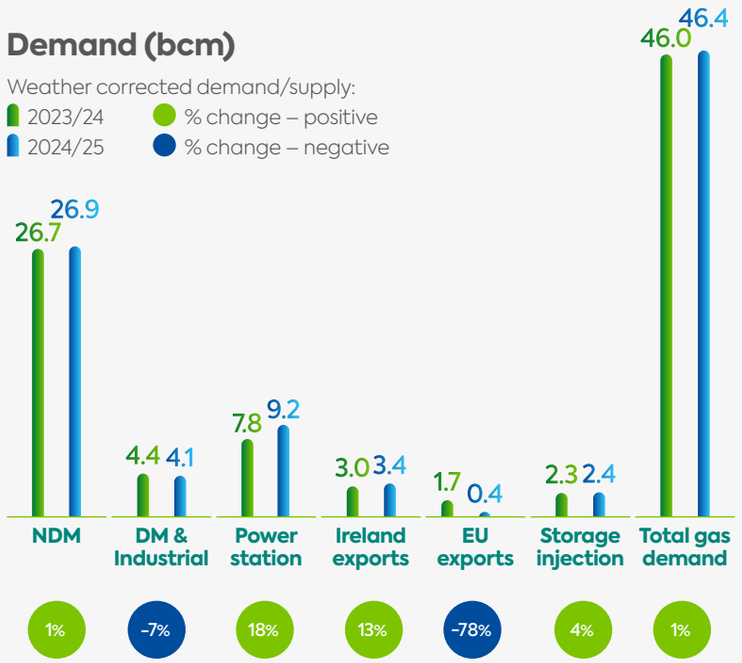
- increased electricity demand, due in part to colder weather.
- a decline in wind generation, due to significant periods of still weather.
- a fall in coal generation as the last GB coal plant closed.

### During last winter

On 12 December, we saw the highest NTS gas demand for power generation of 107.4 mcm/d. On this day, gas generation varied between 21.4 GW and 27.9 GW, and on average was 25.0 GW, and gas provided the highest contribution in the electricity generation mix of 65%.

- There were 267 half hours where at least 60% of electricity was generated from gas, with a half hourly maximum of 73%.
- On 10 December 2024, we saw a 17 GW increase in gas demand for power in just five hours.

**Did you know that the 17 GW increase in power generation from gas over just five hours is the equivalent of the output of more than 8 Hoover Dams?**

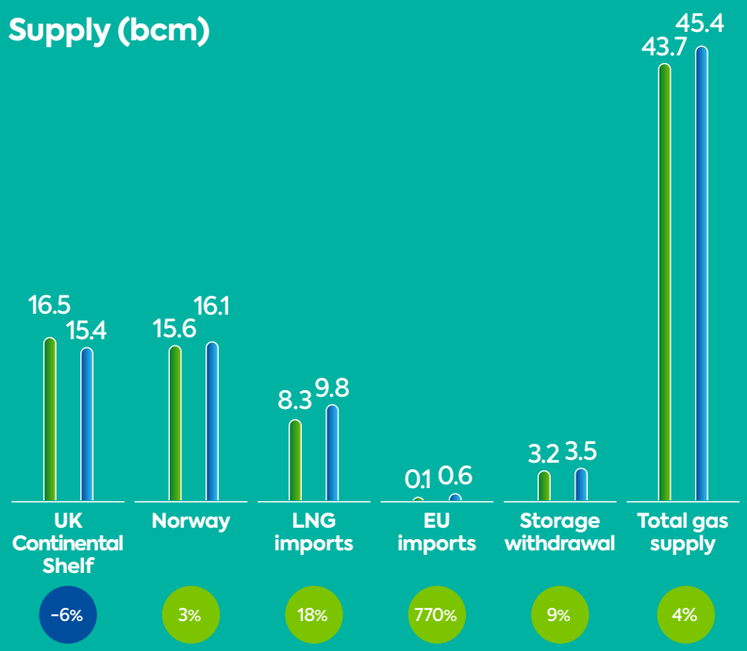



## Supply

**Supplies in winter 2024/25 were diverse, with UKCS and Norway providing steady supplies. Flexible supplies were predominantly from LNG, along with GB storage and imports from continental Europe.**

**LNG supplies were 18% higher than the previous winter, largely due to the increase in total gas demand.**

**We received LNG from 9 countries across 5 continents (US, Norway, Qatar, Peru, Angola, Nigeria, Trinidad, Algeria and Equatorial Guinea).**



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# Find out more or get in touch

**You can find the full publication on our website.**

## Jake Tudge

**Contact Jake Tudge with any enquiries for our leadership team.**

**For general enquiries, please get in touch here.**

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## Acronyms explained

**bcm**
Billions of cubic meters (volume over total winter). To convert into terawatt hours (TWh – energy), multiply by 11.

**DM**
Daily Metered is a classification of customers where gas meters are read daily. These are typically large-scale consumers.

**LNG**
Liquified Natural Gas that has been converted to liquid form for ease of storage or transport. It is formed by chilling gas to -161°C so that it occupies 600 times less space than in its gaseous form.

**GW**
A gigawatt is a unit of power, and it is equal to one billion watts.

**mcm/d**
Millions of cubic meters (daily volume). To convert into gigawatt hours per day (GWh/d – energy), multiply by 11.

**NDM**
Non Daily Metered is a classification of customers where gas meters are read monthly or at longer intervals. These are typically homes, businesses or smaller industrial consumers.

**NTS**
The GB National Transmission System, a high pressure gas transportation system.

**UKCS**
The UK Continental Shelf 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.