Gas Networks Ireland

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2025 Summer Outlook

Introduction

Gas Networks Ireland's Summer Outlook sets out the demand and supply outlook for summer 2025 (April to September 2025 inclusive) for both the Republic of Ireland (ROI) gas demand and the Gas Networks Ireland system demand. The Gas Networks Ireland system demand refers to the combined demands for ROI, Northern Ireland (NI) and Isle of Man (IOM) which are all transported through Gas Networks Ireland's system. It is designed to inform the energy industry on the anticipated status of the gas system over the period, to assist the industry in preparing for the summer months.

Key messages

The Corrib gas field is expected to meet

23.5% of Republic of Ireland (ROI) gas demand during summer 2025.

The remaining gas demand will be met by:

Imports from Great Britain (GB) via the Moffat Entry Point

(76.2%)

A small contribution

(0.3%)

from biomethane

The share of renewable gas in the network is set to increase over the coming years.

ROI gas demand for summer 2025 is forecast to be approximately

4% lower than the same period in 2024.

This is driven by the following forecasted trends by sector:

Power generation:

7%

decrease.

DM I&C[1]:

1%

increase.

NDM[2]:

1%

decrease.

Transport:

11%

increase.

Gas demand for transport is predicted to be

23 GWh,

which is anticipated to be fully supplied by biomethane.

Upstream planned maintenance is scheduled at the Bellanaboy gas terminal i.e. Corrib Entry Point from 23rd to 30th June 2025.

This scheduled work is not expected to impact Gas Networks Ireland's ability to meet customer demands.

Upstream supply outlook is positive for summer 2025, which is supported by ENTSOG's summer outlook[3] and National Gas Transmission's (GB TSO) summer outlook[4] on supply for Europe and Great Britain respectively.

In particular, Great Britain's diverse gas supply sources support National Gas Transmission's positive outlook for supply to Ireland.

1 DM - Daily-Metered (Where the Annual Quantity > 5,500,000 kwh) I&C - Industrial & Commercial

2 NDM - Non-Daily Metered (Where the Annual Quantity is < 5,500,000 kWh).

3 ENTSOG Summer Supply Outlook 2025 with Winter 2025/26 Overview

4 National Gas Summer Outlook 2025

Demand comparison

Figure 1 compares the actual and forecast demand of the NDM, DM I&C and the Power Generation sectors for summer 2024 and 2025. There is a 4% reduction in demand forecast for 2025, which is a result of 7% and 1% reductions in the Power generation and NDM sectors respectively.

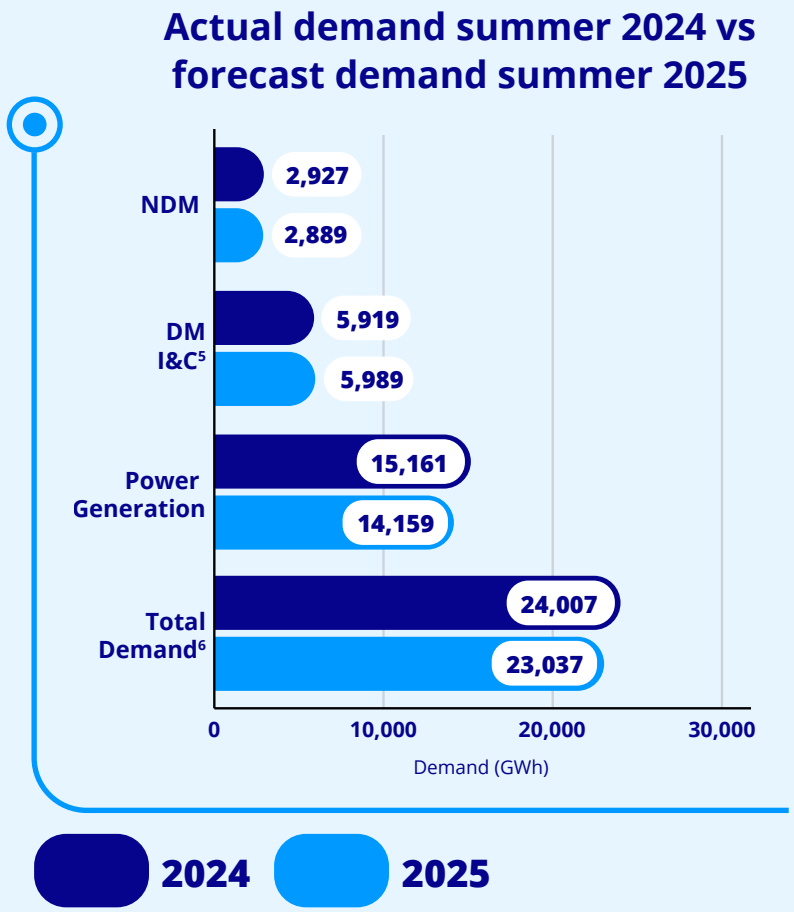


Figure 1: Actual demand summer 2024 vs forecast demand summer 2025

5 DM I&C includes Transport demand

Supply comparison

Figure 2 illustrates the actual supply for summer 2024 and the forecast supply for summer 2025. There is a 6.3% reduction in the gas imported along with a 0.6% reduction in the gas obtained from indigenous sources (Cush and Corrib). The majority of indigenous supply is from Corrib gas field with a small contribution (1%) from Biomethane.

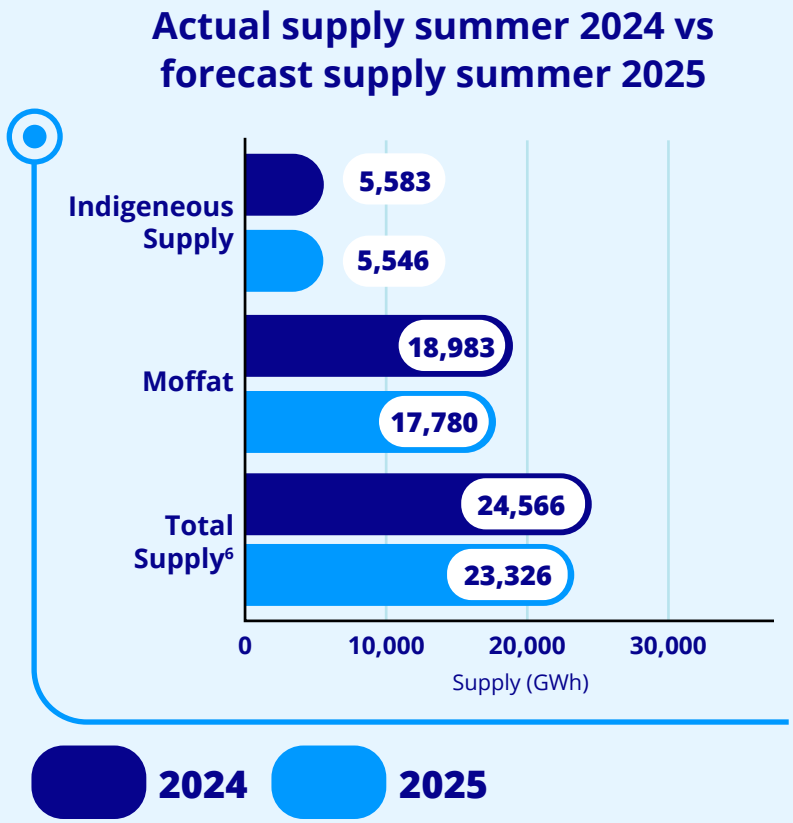


Figure 2: Actual supply summer 2024 vs forecast supply summer 2025

6 The difference between the total supply and total demand is own use gas consumed for the operation of the transportation system.

Figure 3: Summer 2024 ROI power generation fuel mix

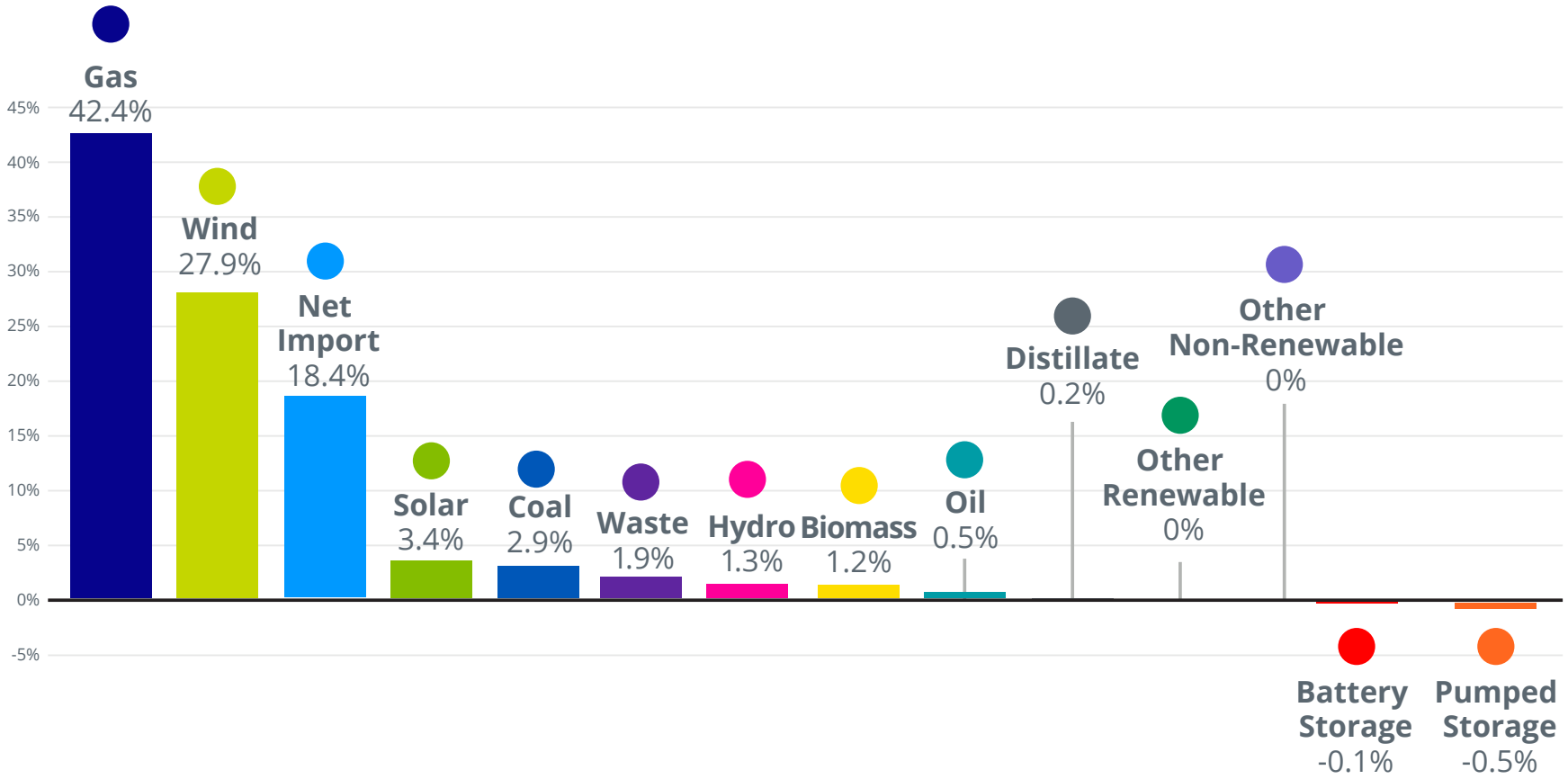


Figure 3 shows the power generation Fuel Mix for ROI for summer 2024[7]. Gas-fired generation accounted for the highest share (42.4%) of ROI's power generation fuel mix, demonstrating its important role in providing baseload power to the electricity market.

During summer 2024, wind generation supplied 27.9% of Ireland's electricity demand compared to 30% for the same period in 2023. ROI was a net importer of electricity across the summer 2024 period, with net imports accounting for 18.4% of demand.

Power generation was the most variable of the gas demand sectors across the 2024 summer period, continuing historical trends. On low wind-days, up to 91.9% of Ireland's electricity demand was met by gas generation while on high wind days, this figure was as low as 17.2%.

The flexibility of gas-fired generation continues to compliment both the intermittent nature of wind generation and the intra-day changes in the electricity demand profile.

7 Data taken from EirGrid's monthly circulation of the IE fuel mix by Outage Planning dept

Summer period 2025 forecast supply position

Corrib and biomethane are the remaining indigenous gas sources, with Corrib being the dominant indigenous gas source. The maximum forecasted supply[8] from Corrib during this period is 33.5 GWh/day. During the summer period, the Corrib gas field is anticipated to produce a daily supply of up to 32% of initial peak production levels (103.9 GWh/d). The Corrib gas field is forecast to meet 23.5% of ROI demand during the summer period. The balance of gas demand will be met by imports via the Moffat Entry Point[9] (76.2%), with a small contribution (0.3%) made by biomethane. The share of renewable gas in the network is set to grow over the coming years. Biomethane production was 24 GWh during the summer of 2024; at the time of writing, projections indicate that biomethane production could reach up to 58 GWh this summer.

23.5%

of ROI demand forecast during the summer period is due to be met by The Corrib gas field.

Summer period 2025 forecast demand

ROI gas demand for summer 2025 is forecast to be approx. 4% lower than for the same period in 2024. This is primarily driven by a forecast decrease in gas demand in the Power Generation sector of 7% due to a forecast increase in the amount of renewable generation during the period. A slight decrease of 1% also forecast in NDM demand. NDM sector gas demand is seasonally lower in the summer months due to being largely weather-driven. DM I&C is forecast to increase slightly by 1%. Gas demand for Transport is predicted to be 23 GWh, an 11% increase on demand in summer 2024. The contribution of gas-fired generation towards the electrcity fuel mix is influenced by both the availability of renewable generation and electricity market dynamics, i.e. the marginal price in the SEM at any particular time. The forecast gas demand for power generation is highly dependent on actual and planned generator outages, forecast fuel prices and the electricity price spread between GB and Ireland which influences the magnitude and direction of electricity imports and exports.

For Summer 2025, Gas-fired generation is forecasted to account for the highest share (36.1%) of ROI's power generation fuel mix, demonstrating its important role in providing baseload power to the electricity market.

Wind generation is forecasted to supply 35.1% of Ireland's electricity demand compared to 27.9% for the same period in 2024. ROI is expected to be a net importer of electricity across the summer 2025 period, with net imports projected to account for 13.4% of demand. Electricity Demand is forecast to increase by approximately 9% in summer 2025 compared to 2024. Figure 4 below shows the projected fuel mix for the summer ahead.

Approx 4%

Lower ROI gas demand for summer 2025 is forecast

8 The supply scenario represents maximum daily supply capacities at indigenous sources. Actual supply profiles on a given day may differ from the maximum daily scenario.
9 The Moffat Entry Point has a current technical capacity of 387 GWh/day and supplies gas to ROI, Northern Ireland, and Isle of Man.

Figure 4: Forecast ROI power generation fuel mix for summer 2025

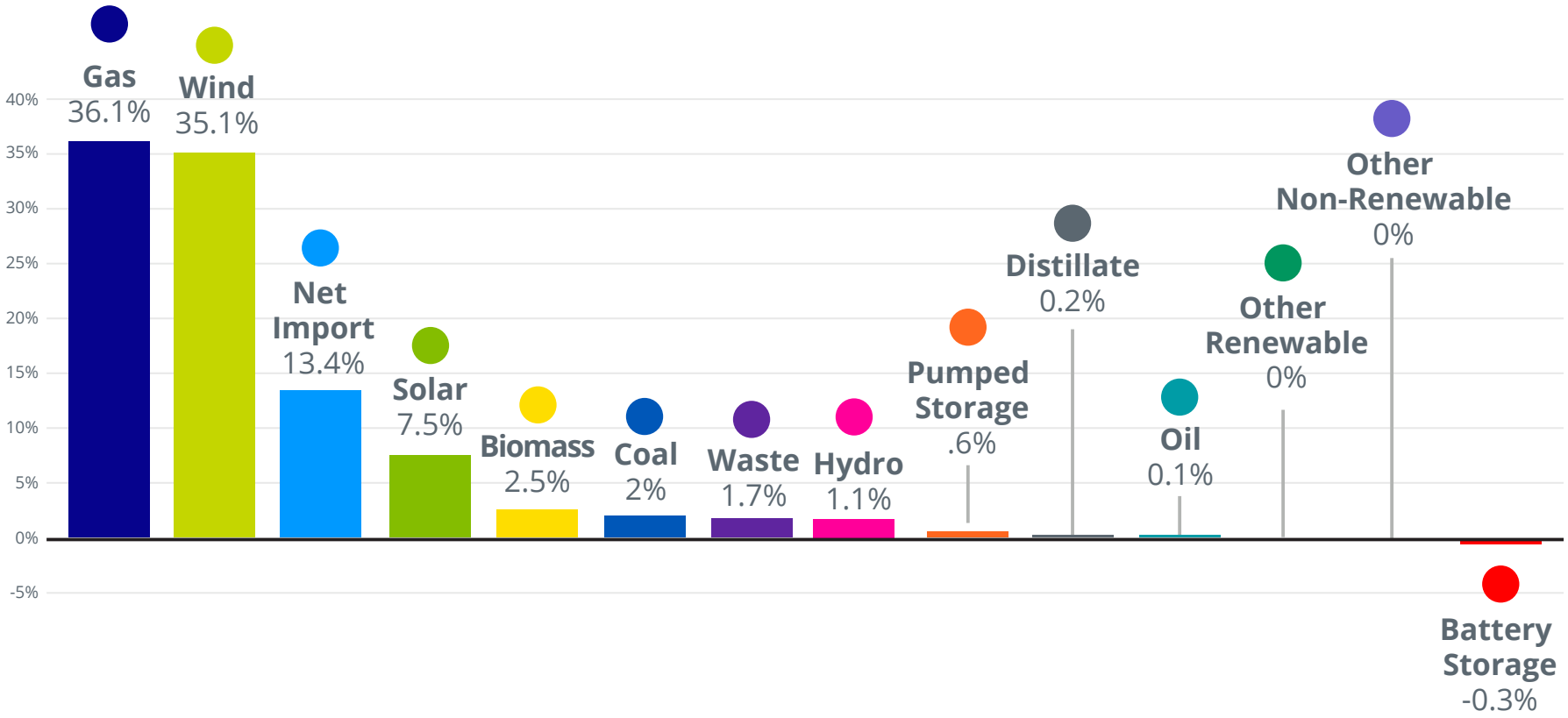
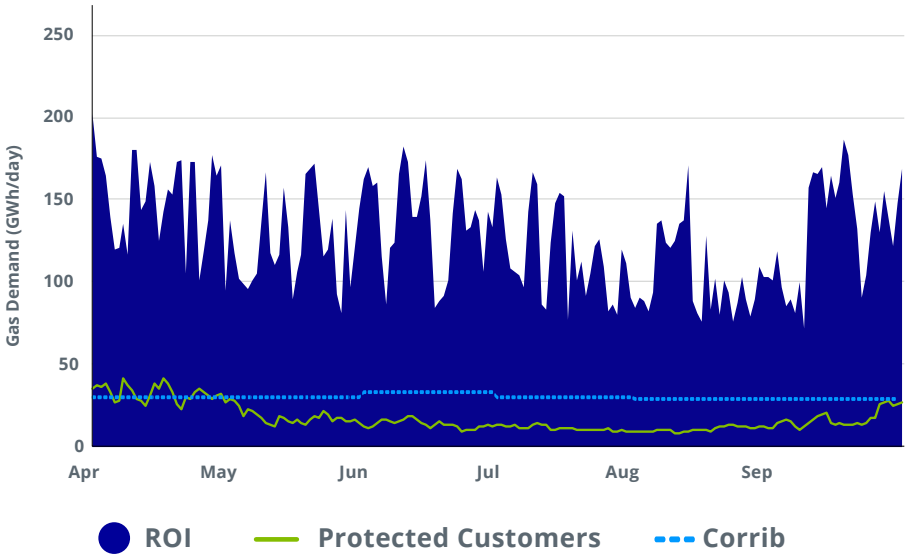


Figure 5: Forecast ROI protected customer demand, total ROI gas demand and Corrib supply

Figure 5 below illustrates that the indigenous natural gas supply from Corrib is expected to meet the forecasted demand from protected customers[10] for the majority of the summer period. The balance of gas demand will be met via imports from Moffat.



10 Ireland's protected customers are defined as all non-daily metered sector customers, and in addition, priority customers in the daily metered sector, which include hospitals, nursing homes, retirement homes, high security prisons and district heating systems.

Gas system operability

Gas Networks Ireland monitors transmission system imbalances as a result of shipper balancing activities on a daily basis. The Marex Spectron Trading Platform allows Gas Networks Ireland to trade out system wide imbalances in an efficient manner. It is important, that shippers are aware of the negative impact of not maintaining individual balanced positions, i.e. high balancing costs for Gas Networks Ireland that inevitably are paid for by the shippers. The 3.5% of the System Average Price that is levied as a charge against the Shippers for imbalances also serves as an appropriate incentive to Shippers to appropriately balance their portfolios.

Planned summer maintenance activities

Upstream of the Gas Networks Ireland transmission system, the following scheduled maintenance works are currently anticipated, as advised by gas producers/connected system operators.

Table 1: Scheduled summer maintenance upstream of entry points

Entry point	Scheduled upstream maintenance	Period	Duration (days)
Corrib Entry Point	Planned Maintenance	23rd to 30th of June 2025	7

Upstream security of gas supply

During 2024 gas prices returned to a more stable regime, compared to the volatility experienced in 2022 and 2023 where sharp increases and decreases were evident in relatively short periods due to market factors. Despite this, Ireland's physical gas supplies remained secure, and Ireland benefits from a reliable connection to the UK via a twinned interconnector system.

National Gas indicate a secure upstream security of gas supply for summer 2025. GB is expected to be a net exporter of gas to the continent of Europe[11]. Gas demand will primarily be met by supplies from UK indigenous production and from Norway, with the balance coming from LNG. Exports to continental Europe are expected to increase slightly compared to summer 2024.

During 2024, the EU continued to reduce its dependence on piped Russian gas supplies, while increasing the penetration of renewable gases, replacing these volumes with LNG imports from the global market, Norwegian gas and indigenous gas storage.

The European Gas Demand Reduction Plan, which targeted a 15% gas demand reduction from April 2022 to March 2025 inclusive, has not been extended. While not strictly bound by this target, Ireland endeavoured to meet this target on a voluntary basis. ROI demand for April 2024 through to March 2025 trended -4% vs. the 5-year average reference period (April 2017 to March 2022 inclusive):

- This trend is heavily influenced by gas demand in the power generation sector, which typically accounts for over 50% of Ireland's total gas demand. Power generation gas demand is largely dependent on wind output, generator availability, electricity imports/exports and electricity system demand at any point in time. April 2024 through to March 2025 trended -1% reduction vs. the 5-year average reference period.
- Final end use gas demand incorporates all sectors of gas demand excluding power generation, i.e. DM I&C and NDM – April 2024 through to March 2025 trended –8.5% vs. the 5-year average. Drivers of this reduction include a milder winter and decreases in consumption both at a commercial and residential level due to changing consumer behaviour following a period of high gas and electricity prices.

The EU Gas Storage Regulation sets out targets for European natural gas storage sites to help mitigate the effect of any supply challenges. EU Storage volumes had reached the 90% target for 1st November 2024 well ahead of time, by August 2025. In February 2025, due to cold temperatures in Europe, the reserves fell below 50%, however, a sufficient margin remained to last until the end of the cold season[12].

ENTSOG's Summer Supply Outlook 2025 with Winter 2025/26 overview anticipates that, from a stock level of 34% on 1 April 2025, the injection and withdrawal capacities of the gas storage facilities, combined with the supply flexibility of imports, is expected to deliver sufficient supply to meet demand for the year ahead with storage levels of 53% remaining by the end of winter 2025/26, illustrating a healthy supply position for Europe for the winter ahead.

Additional sensitivity simulations were performed with limited availability of LNG. The results indicate the importance of securing an adequate level of LNG supplies to Europe. Otherwise, demand response (either policy-based or price-based) would be necessary to prevent full depletion of storage by the end of the 2025/26 winter season.

11 National Gas publishes Summer Outlook for 2025

12 How much gas have the EU countries stored? - Consilium

Data Freeze

In order to complete the detailed analysis required to produce this document, the input data was defined in March 2025, based on the most up to date information available at the time.

Disclaimer

Gas Networks Ireland has followed accepted industry practice in the collection and analysis of data available. However, prior to taking business decisions, interested parties are advised to seek separate and independent opinion in relation to the matters covered by this Summer Outlook and should not rely solely upon data and information contained therein. Information in this document does not purport to contain all the information that a perspective investor or participant in the Republic of Ireland's gas market may need.

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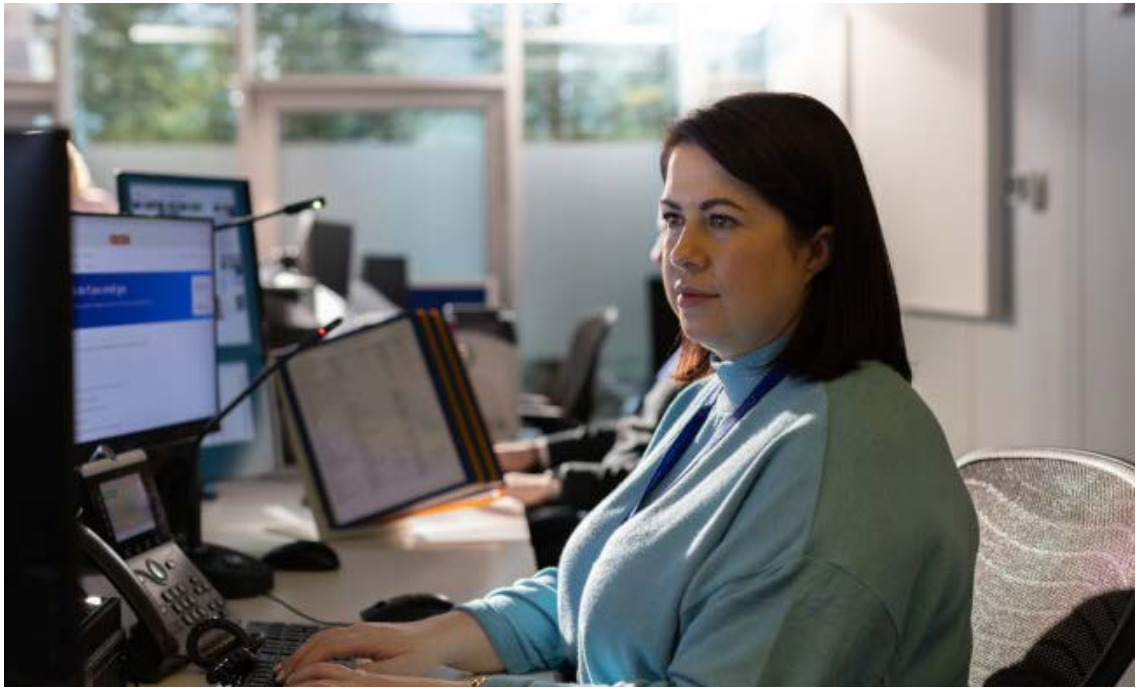

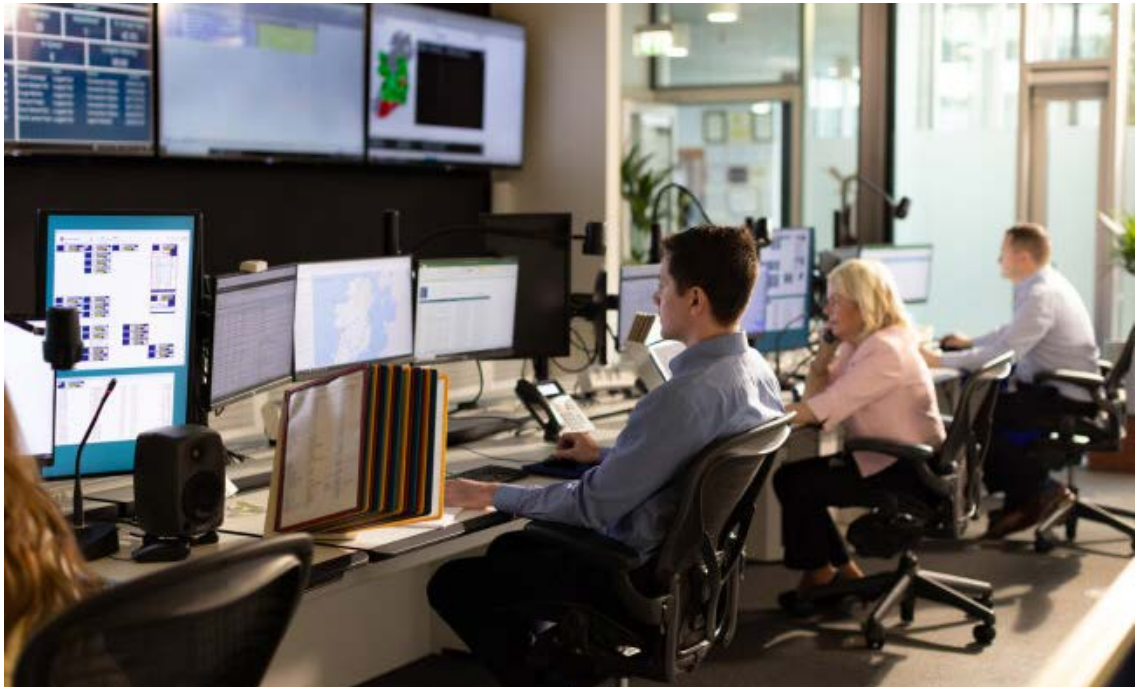

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