Gas Networks Ireland

gasnetworks.ie

At the heart of Ireland's energy future

2025 Gas Report



Enabling Ireland's energy today, for the future

For fifty years, we have played a vital role in securely delivering Ireland's energy. Gas Networks Ireland operates and maintains Ireland's €3bn, 14,781km national gas network, which is one of the safest and most modern renewables-ready gas networks in the world.

The gas network is the cornerstone of Ireland's energy system, securely supplying more than 30% of Ireland's total energy and 40% of the country's electricity generation. Over 720,000 Irish homes and businesses trust Ireland's gas network to provide efficient and reliable energy to meet their daily needs.

The primary objective of Gas Networks Ireland is the operation of a safe and reliable gas network for our customers, supporting overall energy security in Ireland while also efficiently faciliating the transition of the gas network to a net zero carbon network.

Safety remains central to our business and will continue to guide us through this transition. We continue to build public awareness through our safety campaigns, protect public safety through our 24-hour emergency response service, and will continue to take a safety-first approach to the introduction of renewable gases across the network.

In 2025, we revised our 10-year corporate strategy. It priortises our networks role in enhancing Ireland's security of energy supply, our decarbonisation ambition and the importance of supporting our customers. Our purpose, vision, values and strategic ambitions provide a clear and consistent framework for how we deliver this transition. They guide decision-making, set direction and ensure that we continue to deliver value for our customers and stakeholders.

Resilient network
Always meeting Ireland's energy needs with a safe, flexible, and secure network

Net zero transition
Driving the transition together towards a net zero future for Ireland

Customer driven
Delivering affordable and innovative solutions for all energy customers

Figure 1: Gas Networks Ireland three strategic ambitions

The role of Gas Networks Ireland

Providing a safe and reliable supply of gas to over 720,000 gas customers, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, through a network designed to be resilient even during the harshest weather conditions.

Operating and maintaining our 14,781km renewable-ready pipeline network, as well as network assets in Northern Ireland, Scotland, and the Isle of Man.

Investing in a cleaner energy future for Ireland with technologies such as BioCNG and renewable gases. We are already transporting biomethane today. Now we need to scale its volume while preparing for green hydrogen.

Protecting public safety through our 24-hour gas emergency service, responding to over 14,000 call-outs a year within the hour, with an average response time of 28 minutes.

Connecting customers to the network across multiple sectors of the economy including renewables, power, industry, homes and transport, enabling them to experience instantaneous on-demand energy if and when they need it.

Supporting Irelands Energy Future through collaborating with stakeholders to develop a more integrated approach to planning our future energy system.

Gas value chain in Ireland

A wide range of stakeholders are engaged in the delivery of Ireland's gas and renewable gas needs. These span the breadth of the supply chain from production to delivery to the customer.

How it works

Gas producers produce the gas which Shippers deliver to the gas network, which is owned and managed by the network operator, Gas Networks Ireland. Within the Irish market, Suppliers provide gas to Gas customers. Gas customers engage with Gas Networks Ireland to secure a connection to the network and pay their chosen Supplier to deliver gas to their homes and businesses. The Commission for Regulation of Utilities (CRU) is the regulatory authority for the gas market in the Republic of Ireland and has responsibility across the entire value chain.

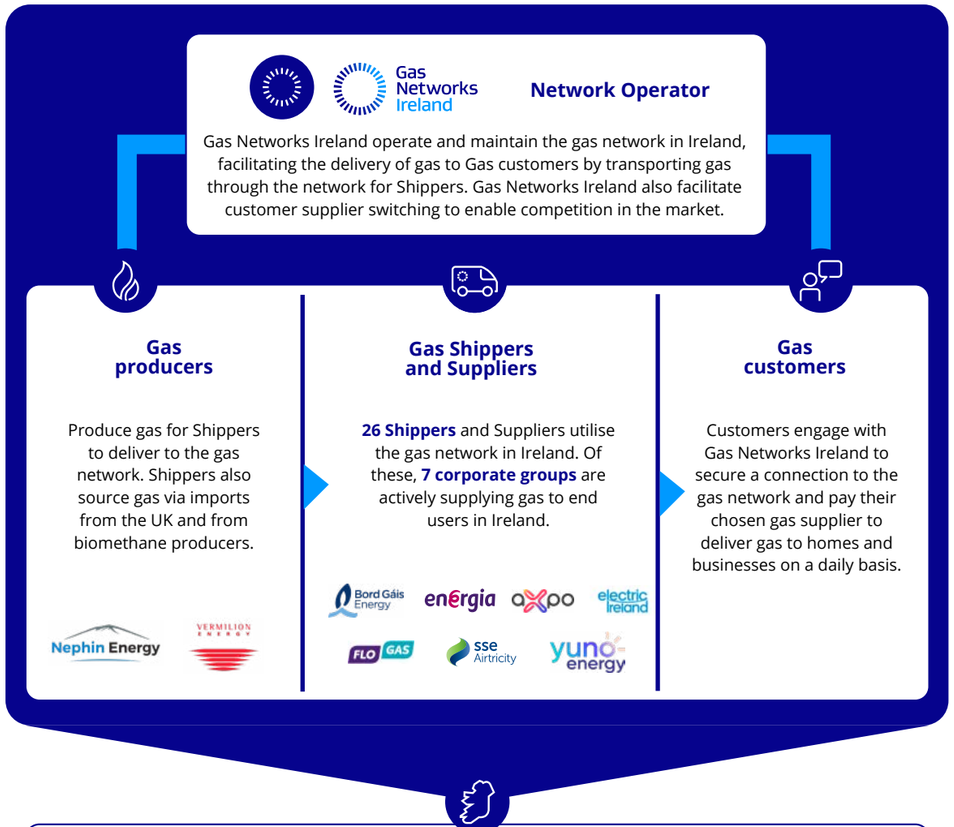


Figure 2: Overview of the gas value chain in Ireland

A vital national asset

The gas network is the cornerstone of Ireland's energy system, securely supplying 30% of Ireland's total energy and plays a vital role in complementing intermittent renewable energy, such as wind and solar. In 2025, gas met 40% of the country's electricity needs.

The gas network transports gas to 23 counties and 28,533 industrial and commercial customers across Ireland. The network is transforming to transport renewable gases which supports decarbonisation, to meet the flexibility needs of a renewable led power system, and to ensure the resillience and security of supply needed to underpin our economy.

Gas demand in 2025

In 2025, total annual gas demand of 53.4 TWh represented a 1.5% decrease compared to 2024. Gas supplied 30% of Ireland's primary energy needs.

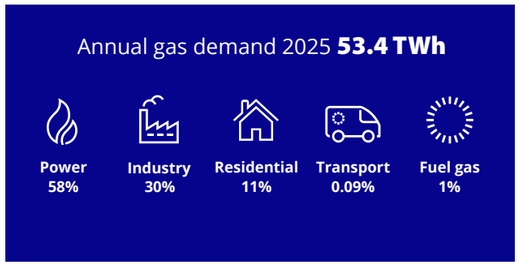


Figure 3: Sectoral Gas Demand Breakdown

Powering Ireland's industries and services

The gas network plays a critical role in underpinning economic growth in the country. Many of our largest energy intensive industries rely on the flexibility, reliability and capability of the gas network to supply energy dense molecules to support their business needs.

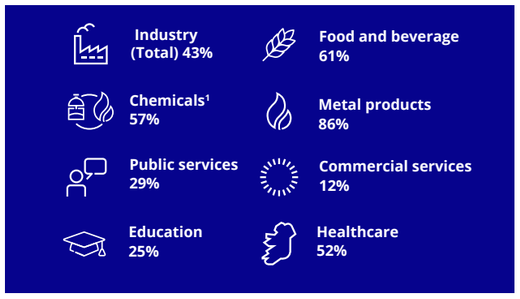


Figure 4: Gas contribution to final energy demand across key industries and service sectors (2024)[2]

Gas powered **40%** of Ireland's electricity requirements in 2025

Supporting Ireland's food and beverage sector

Gas demand for the food and beverage production sector increased by 39% per cent month-on-month in March 2025. This increase reflects well-established seasonal patterns, as higher milk volumes during the spring period drive a surge in processing activity in the sector. Dairy processing is energy-intensive, and the food and beverage sector typically accounts for approximately 8% of Ireland's overall gas demand, meaning these seasonal shifts are significant. The flexibility and reliability of the gas network to meet these changing demand patterns makes it a key enabler to support their continued economic growth.

Underpinning electricity system resilience

Gas continued to be a major contributor to electricity supplies, powering 40% of Ireland's electricity requirements in 2025. The contribution gas made to power generation peaked at 92% in July and never dropped below 11% at any point in the year, stepping in to support electricity production during periods of calm weather when less wind and solar energy was available, highlighting the flexibility and criticality of the gas network in ensuring electricity system resilience as we transition to a renewable-led system[3].

This partnership between flexible gas-fired power generation and intermittent renewable generation is key to optimising Ireland's renewable energy production into the future. Unlike intermittent renewables, the outputs of gas fired power stations can be flexibly adjusted to meet the demands of end users on the system meaning they remain available to power homes and businesses on those days when the wind isn't blowing and / or the sun isn't shining. This flexibility is vital, and will increase in importance going forward, as Ireland progresses the decarbonisation of the sector.

1 Includes the Pharmaceutical sector
2 Figures shown are for calendar year 2024 as 2025 data not yet available at time of publication
3 All peak and low electricity generation measurements recorded over a 15-minute resolution

Gas supply mix 2025

Approximately 17% of Irish gas supplies came from the Corrib gas field in 2025, while the vast majority of the remainder was imported through our two gas interconnectors from Scotland. A small volume of indigenous biomethane was injected into the network at Cush in 2025. This mirrors the trend seen in recent years. As production from the Corrib gas field declines, Ireland is increasingly dependent on gas imported through the Moffat Entry Point in Scotland.

Indigenous biomethane produced at scale can help to both decarbonise and enhance Ireland's security of supply. Our gas network is fully compatible with transporting biomethane. Ireland published its first National Biomethane Strategy in 2024 and is committed to delivering 5.7 TWh of indigenous production by 2030. In addition, by developing an indigenous green hydrogen industry, Ireland has the potential to further reduce reliance on imported energy, and the national gas network can provide a secure and cost-efficient transportation solution for this, as set out in Irelands National Hydrogen Strategy.

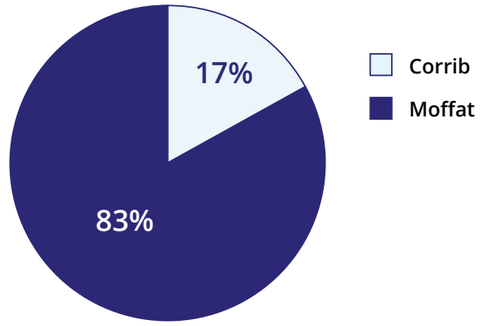


Figure 5: Gas supply sources breakdown by entry point

The impacts of recent global crises on Irish gas supplies

Ireland has avoided major gas shortages during recent global crises. COVID-19, Russia's invasion of Ukraine and recent tensions in the Middle East have shown how international events can affect energy markets. The gas network is resilient and benefits from a secure connection to the UKs diversly supplied gas system, which is primarily supplied by domestic production from the UK Continental Shelf (42%) and pipeline imports from Norway (40%), with liquefied natural gas (LNG) delivering about 17%.

These supplies are physically supplemented by UK gas storage and, when required, pipeline imports from continental Europe. This is further underpinned by a 2023 Memorandum of Understanding on 'Cooperation of Natural Gas Security of Supply' between the UK and Ireland. This provides Ireland with an important layer of security, although declining indigenous production, the absence of strategic gas storage and continued reliance on imported gas mean Ireland remains exposed to wider international market volatility.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine was the most significant recent security of supply shock, as Europe lost access to large volumes of Russian gas. Russian gas as a percentage of all gas supplied to Europe fell from 45% to approximately 12% between 2021 and 2025. Although Ireland does not import Russian gas directly, the wider European wholesale gas markets were significantly impacted with gas prices exceeding €300/MWh at times.

More recent tensions in the Middle East has created a different risk profile. These tensions have had a stronger impact on oil security of supply than gas, although around 20% of global LNG trade passes through the Strait of Hormuz, primarily from Qatar. Most is destined for Asia, while Qatari supplies account for around 3% of Europe's total gas demand, with the UK's, and consequently Ireland's, direct supply exposure much lower at around 1% of its total gas supply in 2025. Despite the limited risk to security of supply arising from the Middle East tensions, more general concerns about disruption to LNG shipments and wider energy trade routes are contributing to short-term gas market volatility. This was reflected in gas prices rising from around €30/MWh to €60/MWh within days as markets priced in disruption risk.

Gas Networks Ireland, as the gas network operator, is responsible for the regulated network charges associated with transporting gas through the network. The vast majority of the bill is outside GNI's control and is influenced by wholesale energy costs, supplier pricing decisions, taxes and other market factors. Gas Networks Ireland continues to focus on our costs to ensure that we minimise network charges for customers by driving efficiency in our operations, ensuring appropriate strategic investments and equitable pricing for customers.

The key lesson from recent crises is that Ireland's exposure is less about immediate physical gas shortages and more about vulnerability to international energy price volatility. Strengthening energy security therefore requires continued resillience of the network, securing and diversifying supply sources through the development of a Strategic Gas Emergency Reserve, and the development of indigenous renewable gases, including biomethane and hydrogen, to reduce long-term reliance on imported fuels.

Ireland's Strategic Gas Emergency Reserve

Gas Networks Ireland is committed to ensuring that gas is transported to end users in an efficient, safe and reliable manner with a continued focus on affordability. As an island nation with no direct connection to the European gas network, Ireland is currently progressing options to enhance its security of gas supply.

Government approved the delivery of the Strategic Gas Emergency Reserve (SGER) in March 2025 as critical infrastructure required to secure Ireland's energy supply while the State continues its transition to renewable energy. Gas Networks Ireland will develop the SGER on behalf of the State.

Ireland imports around 83% (up to 90% on peak demand days) of its gas via two interconnectors from Scotland. If one of these interconnectors were to fail or were disrupted in any way (as has recently occurred in other EU countries) there would be severe disruption to the supply of gas, impacting right across our society and economy, including electricity generation, industry, homes and businesses. SGER will address and mitigate this critical risk of disruption to Ireland's gas supply.

SGER will establish a temporary, non-commercial, gas storage facility, used only in the low-probability but high-impact event of a disruption to Ireland's gas supply. The new gas reserve will be in the form of a Floating Storage and Regasification Unit.

In November 2025, following a robust selection process, Cahiracon Co. Clare on the Shannon Estuary was announced as the site for the project. Selecting the site was a key milestone, that allowed the project to begin further surveys, assessments and Front-End Engineering Design, all of which will form part of a planning submission, which is expected to be submitted toward the end of 2026.

Delivering flexible gas-fired power generation

As Ireland progresses towards its target of delivering 80% renewable electricity by 2030, the inherently variable nature of wind and solar generation requires the availability of flexible and dispatchable capacity to maintain system stability and ensure security of supply.

In recognition of this, Government set a target for an additional 2 GW of flexible gas-fired generation to be built by 2030, to support Ireland's transition to a low carbon economy.

Throughout 2025, Gas Networks Ireland continued to work closely with EirGrid and the CRU on the delivery of this target. Four new gas fired power generation connections were completed during 2025 and construction completed on one further connection during 2026 to date. This brings the total volume of additional gas-fired power generation capacity connected so far to 987 MW, roughly half of the governments 2030 target.

Gas Networks Ireland continued to engage with developers of new generation capacity progressing through the Single Electricity Market capacity mechanism, supporting the development of their project timelines and ensuring that gas infrastructure is in place to meet evolving system requirements. The delivery of these connections reflects the critical role of the gas network in enabling timely and efficient deployment of flexible generation capacity.

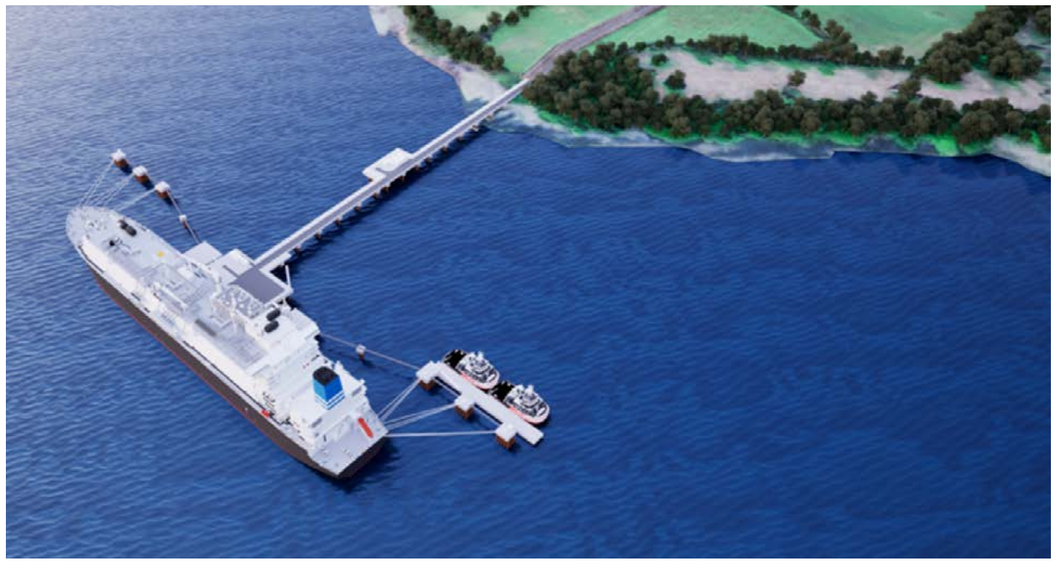


Figure 6: Representation of a Floating Storage and Regasification Unit

Enhancing physical and cybersecurity

The evolving geopolitical landscape continues to reinforce the importance of protecting Ireland's national energy infrastructure. Cyber security risk remains elevated but stable, with sustained activity from criminal groups and state-aligned actors across the EU and UK energy sectors.

Gas Networks Ireland has an established history of proactively identifying risks to the security of gas supplies and investing to ensure that the gas network is and will continue to be, the safe and resilient backbone of Ireland's energy system.

Gas Networks Ireland has dedicated physical and cyber security programmes in place to ensure the gas network remains resilient in light of these growing threats. We made very good progress on these programmes in 2025 and are continuing to progress at pace, building strong, layered defences for our company. We continue to stay vigilant and keep our assets and information secure from malevolent actors. We maintain regular cyber awareness communications and training for all employees and contractors. We also made significant investments in physical security in 2025 including upgrades at Beattock, Brighouse Bay, Twynholm and Cluden, with significant further works planned for 2026.

Fostering a culture of sustainability

Sustainability remains central to our role in delivering an affordable, clean energy future through the decarbonisation of our gas network. In 2025, we refreshed our Sustainability Commitments under the pillars of Planet, People and Principles. We also progressed projects to reduce methane emissions across the network and lower emissions at our compressor stations, supporting our target to reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions by 51% by 2030.

Compressor station electrification project

Gas Networks Ireland operate two key compressor stations in Scotland – Brighouse Bay and Beattock, which in 2025 delivered 83% of gas flowing through our network from the UK. These compressors are driven by gas turbines today and the Southwest Scotland Onshore System (SWSOS) Electrification Programme aims to install new Electric Motor Drives (EMDs) compressors. Doing so will reduce fuel gas consumption at the stations and reduce fugitive emissions on the network by 42%, supporting our commitment to reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions by 51% by 2030, whilst also delivering resilience and operational flexibility benefits.

The programme is valued at €200m and involves construction of a new compressor hall equipped with the EMD units and supporting systems. In 2025, Scottish Power Energy Networks completed design work for upgraded electrical connections, and the projects remain on track for completion by 2030.

We delivered our 2025 "Seeds for Nature" biodiversity commitments. Our people programmes also progressed further through the continued integration of our cultural programmes via our iBelong Diversity, Equity and Inclusion programme and strong engagement, with a sustainable engagement score of 91%. Gas Networks Ireland remains one of only 40 companies in Ireland to hold the Business Working Responsibly Mark and in 2025, we also transitioned from Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Champion to SDG Ambassador for the Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment. Further details are available in our Annual Sustainability Report.



Ireland's gas network

a national asset of size and scale

Resilient network

Always meeting Ireland's energy needs with a safe, flexible, and secure network

The backbone of Ireland's energy system

30% of Ireland's total energy needs

40% of Ireland's electricity generation

53.4TWh transported through the network for **Republic of Ireland**

17% of gas used in Ireland sourced indigenously from **Corrib gas field**

14,781km pipeline

Progressed **cyber and physical security upgrades** at pace during 2025

4 new transmission **connections completed**

3 further transmission **connections in development**

370GWh
A record daily demand was recorded on January 8, 2025

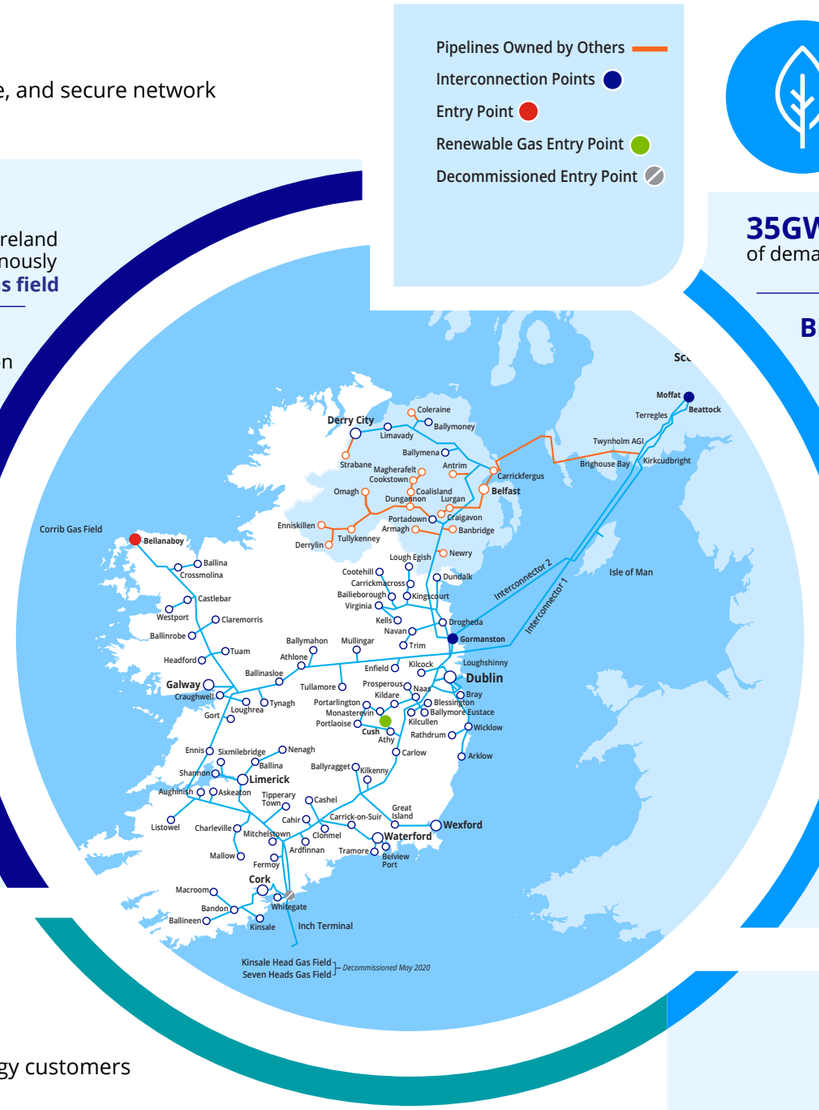
Safety first in everything we do

0.13
lost time incident frequency rate (LTIFR)

28
minutes average call on site response time

Delivering Ireland's energy security

The Irish government **approved the development of a strategic gas emergency reserve**, as critical infrastructure required to secure Ireland's energy supply



Net zero transition

Driving the transition together towards a net zero future for Ireland

Scaling biomethane

35GWh
of demand met from biomethane in 2025

BioCNG

+10% **growth in demand for gas** in transport in 2025

12 CNG stations operational by the end of 2025

- **Launched GRAZE** vehicle grant scheme in June 2025

3 new biomethane connections contracts signed

- **Construction of Mitchelstown** biomethane central grid injection facility

Enabling hydrogen

- Participated in **national hydrogen programme task force**
- Continued research in relation to network technical readiness and hydrogen compatibility

Decarbonised operations

- **27% absolute GNG emissions reduction** since 2010 (scope 1&2). 4% since 2024
- Advanced the Scottish electrification project to shift from gas turbines to electric power

Sustainability in action

- Transitioned from SDG champion to **SDG ambassador**
- **3 sustainability awards** in the year including environmental, social and governance (ESG)
- **Certified to the business working responsibly mark**
- Successful NSAI surveillance audit of all five ISO systems

109 **community projects supported**

Customer driven

Delivering affordable and innovative solutions for all energy customers

Delivering for our customers

108,948 PAYG meters

150,192 change of supplier actions facilitated

8.2 **shipper/supplier satisfaction score** out of 10 (very satisfied)

95% **customer satisfaction score**

1.8m **meter reads** undertaken

17% **drop in complaints** compared to 2024, the lowest level raised in 10 years

720,000+ customers in 23 counties, with **28,533 industrial and commercial customers**, including power stations

Supporting Ireland's economy

€252k financial support to local communities

€3bn **publicly-owned national asset**

830 staff directly employed by Gas Networks Ireland

€190m taxes paid

€62m dividend payment to the Exchequer

An active partner in Ireland's energy future

Ireland's energy policy framework is shaped by national and EU legally binding commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

Throughout 2025, decarbonisation remained a key pillar of the Irish policy landscape with focus on the delivery of 2030 targets, agreeing targets for 2040 at an EU level and setting out the long-term pathway for a more integrated and decarbonised energy system. However, given ongoing geopolitical developments, there has also been a step change in focus on the other pillars of the energy trilemma, energy security and affordability.

Ireland has committed to a **51%** reduction in emissions by 2030

The EU has committed to a **55%** reduction in emissions by 2030 and **90%** by 2040

Gas Networks Ireland play an active role in supporting EU and national policy development and implementation through direct participation in key delivery structures, including:

- participating in the **Biomethane Implementation Group**, which is responsible for supporting delivery of the National Biomethane Strategy and accelerating indigenous renewable gas production;
- participating in the **National Hydrogen Programme Task Force** and all three working groups under its governance structure, supporting delivery of the National Hydrogen Strategy's ambitions;
- participating in the **Energy Security Group**, which oversees delivery of the Energy Security Package, including measures to strengthen security of supply and gas infrastructure resilience;
- facilitating biomethane development through **establishment of the regulatory framework** for central grid and direct grid injection;
- **advancing hydrogen preparations** across network capability, regulatory development, technical standards and future infrastructure planning;
- supporting development of the **Strategic Gas Emergency Reserve** and wider resilience planning for critical gas infrastructure;
- **contributing to national policy development** through engagement with Government departments, the Commission for Regulation of Utilities, EirGrid and other key stakeholders;
- supporting EU policy and network planning through **active participation in European gas associations**, with board-level representation across several EU bodies.

Learnings from Europe

Biomethane developments in Europe

Biomethane supplied almost **half** of all national gas demand in Denmark in 2025, at times supplying 100% during the summer, with **clear ambition to fully replace fossil gas by 2035.**

France reached over **800** biomethane injection sites **by end of 2025, 2 new plants connected every week.**

A near doubling of biomethane production capacity in Italy in 2025 (**+97** new plants), underpinned by significant financial supports, including **up to 40% capital grants and operational supports.**

Europe now has **1,678** biomethane plants across 25 countries, with **86%** grid-connected, showing that biomethane is becoming a mainstream renewable energy source.

Hydrogen developments in Europe

Germany is advancing a 9,040km hydrogen core network by 2032, with around 60% expected to use repurposed gas pipelines. The first section of this became operational in 2025, an important milestone for the sector.

The Netherlands continued to establish itself as a leading hydrogen hub, with more than **300** hydrogen projects under development, and the first project connected to the national hydrogen network in early 2026.

Projects such as **H2med** and the **Danish Hydrogen Backbone** show Europe moving towards cross-border hydrogen trade, connecting renewable production areas with major demand centres.

The **European Hydrogen Bank** continues to support renewable hydrogen production, with the second auction in 2025 selecting **15 projects** for support with a **€1.2 billion** allocation.

Germany introduces a revised approach to decarbonising buildings

Germany's Bio-Treppe, or "bio-staircase", provides a relevant example of how renewable gases may be used to support a more gradual heating transition. The measure was introduced through Germany's Buildings Modernisation Act, passed in July 2026, and replaces the previous requirement for newly installed heating systems to use at least 65% renewable energy. Instead, new boilers will be required to use an increasing share of climate-friendly fuels over time. The obligation starts at 10% from 1 January 2029, rises to 15% from 2030, 30% from 2035 and 60% from 2040, with the long-term objective of being fully climate-neutral fuels by 2045.

The framework recognises a range of climate-friendly fuels, including biomethane and hydrogen. This technology-neutral approach is intended to retain consumer choice while creating a clear demand pathway for renewable and low-carbon fuels. For Ireland, Bio-Treppe provides a useful policy reference point. It shows how renewable gases can be positioned as part of a managed heat decarbonisation pathway, particularly for existing homes and businesses where full electrification may be difficult, costly or slow to deliver.

Hybrid heating in the Netherlands

In 2022, the Dutch Government introduced measures requiring end-of-life heating systems to be replaced with more sustainable alternatives from 2026 . This stimulated growth in the heat pump market and positioned hybrid heat pumps as a key decarbonisation pathway for existing homes, setting a target of 1 million hybrid heat pumps by 2030. Rather than relying solely on fully electric heat pumps, Dutch policy recognised that many of the country's approximately 8 million homes are already connected to the gas network and hybrid systems can avoid some of the challenges associated with immediate full electrification such as electricity grid peak capacity limitations, low insulation levels, and heritage constraints.

Deployment has grown materially on foot of this. By the end of 2024, 3.7% of all homes had installed a hybrid heating system, with roughly 36% of all heat pump sales being hybrids, rising to over 60% when looking solely at installations in existing homes. The Dutch experience has helped to demonstrate at scale the potential and benefits of hybrid heating systems.

Decarbonising our network

Scaling Biomethane

Gas Networks Ireland continues to advance the development of Ireland's biomethane sector, with progress made across enabling infrastructure, regulatory framework, connection delivery and market engagement.

Overall biomethane volumes on the network remained modest in 2025, with approximately 35 GWh supplied. However, the programme of contracted projects continues to expand, with three new contracts executed in 2025 representing a combined expected annual capacity of 282 GWh, bringing the total number of direct injection projects contracted to seven and representing 668 GWh per annum of future capacity. Three of these projects will commission in 2026, with two operational at the time of publishing this report, marking the first substantial wave of grid-connected biomethane facilities. Beyond contracted projects, an additional 1 TWh of potential biomethane production is progressing through formal application and offer stages, demonstrating sustained developer interest. Implementation of the Renewable Heat Obligation (RHO) scheme by Government in 2027 will be essential in converting this interest into investment and biomethane growth.

Complementing these direct connections, Phase 1 (175 GWh) of the Central Grid Injection (CGI) facility in Mitchelstown, County Cork launched in October 2026 and will form a key component of the infrastructure required to underpin the sectors development. This strategically important infrastructure will enable biomethane producers located remote from the gas network to access the transmission system, supporting the scalable growth of biomethane supply.

Experience gained from advancing the first tranche of connections has provided greater visibility on delivery timelines and key dependencies, including planning processes, conditions precedent, equipment lead times and regulatory approvals. In response, Gas Networks Ireland progressed several enabling measures during 2025 to support more efficient and scalable delivery. This included the development and implementation of standardised design specifications for biomethane network entry facilities, delivering benefits in terms of reduced design complexity, improved cost certainty and more streamlined safety case preparation. In parallel, progress was made in advancing Reverse Grid Compression (RGC), which will play a critical role in managing local network constraints as biomethane volumes increase. During 2025, Gas Networks Ireland continued engagement with the CRU on the regulatory framework for this and CRU agreed to allow funding for one project in the first instance which GNI is currently progressing. This capability will be essential to ensuring that increasing biomethane production can be accommodated efficiently across the network, particularly during periods of low local demand. Based on network analysis, it is estimated that only three of the fourty rural distribution zones on the gas network could fully accommodate a typical sized biomethane facility without some level of RGC.



Figure 7: Taoiseach Micheál Martin and David Kelly CEO of Gas Networks Ireland at the launch of the first Central Grid Injection Facility at Mitchelstown, Co. Cork

A significant step change in biomethane output is anticipated in 2026 as several new facilities become operational. The Government have also allocated an additional €200m budget for a capital grant scheme and the Renewable Heat Obligation scheme is expected to become operational in 2027. Timely implementation of these schemes are critical enablers to continued market growth over the years ahead and ultimately the delivery of the Governments 5.7 TWh target for the sector.

Biomethane remains fully compatible with existing gas infrastructure and represents a practical near-term decarbonisation solution across heat, industry, transport and power generation. Progress achieved in 2025 demonstrates Gas Networks Ireland's role in enabling connections, developing supporting infrastructure and facilitating the transition to a secure and low-carbon gas system.



Figure 8: Picture taken at the opening of Ireland's first directly connected biomethane plant at Bia Energy, Huntstown, Co.Dublin. Bia Energy CEO Brendan Traynor; Minister Martin Heydon; and Gas Networks Ireland's Karen Doyle

Continued roll out of BioCNG

The transport sector accounts for over 20% of Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions and remains particularly challenging to decarbonise, especially in the heavy-duty segment. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) provides a practical and readily deployable alternative to diesel for heavy goods vehicles (HGVs), enabling emissions reductions of up to 22%. The use of renewable biomethane in the form of BioCNG can further reduce emissions by up to 90%, providing a clear pathway towards near-zero carbon transport. With widespread adoption across Europe, gas-powered transport is a proven and reliable solution.

During the year, progress continued in expanding supporting infrastructure. A new CNG refuelling station at Panda's facility in Cappagh, Co. Dublin was officially opened by the Minister for Climate, Environment and Energy and Minister for Transport, Darragh O'Brien TD. Delivered in partnership with Gas Networks Ireland, this marks Panda's second public station in Dublin and brings the national network to twelve stations, improving access for low-emission freight operators.

The GRAZE Vehicle Grant Scheme (Green Renewable Agricultural Zero Emissions Gas Project), was also launched in June 2025. This scheme aims to accelerate the adoption of cleaner commercial vehicles by supporting Irish fleet operators and hauliers in funding the transition to cleaner gas-powered vehicles. This initial grant includes 75 grants at €10,000 each to support the purchase and registration of new CNG vehicles, of which 50 have been allocated as of June 2026. A second phase comprising funding for further vehicles will be made available to the market, once the initial allocated is fully subscribed.

Gas Networks Ireland continues to support the roll-out of additional CNG and BioCNG Infrastructure across Ireland, targeting a total of 11 new stations to be delivered by 2031. These stations are necessary to facilitate demand for a further 2,000 HGVs moving away from diesel to BioCNG, enabling reductions in CO2 emissions of 115,000 tonnes per annum.

While HGVs account for approximately 3% of vehicles on Irish roads, they are responsible for around 20% of transport emissions, underlining the importance of targeted interventions. There are now over 200 gas-powered HGVs in operation in Ireland, which delivered a CO2 emissions saving of roughly 7,000 tonnes in 2025. In 2025, gas consumption in transport rose by 10%, with BioCNG accounting for 46% of this growth, highlighting its increasing role in reducing emissions from commercial transport.



Figure 9: David Kelly, CEO of Gas Networks Ireland and Minister Darragh O'Brien Minister for Climate, Energy and the Environment and Minister for Transport, at the launch of the GRAZE vehicle grant

Progressing Hydrogen

Ireland's National Hydrogen Strategy (July 2023) identifies renewable, or "green", hydrogen as a key component of the State's long-term decarbonisation pathway. Produced through electrolysis using renewable electricity, hydrogen is expected to play an important role in sectors where direct electrification is more challenging and is also likely to play an important role in storing energy at scale. The strategy also highlights Ireland's potential to develop a hydrogen export market, supported by its strong renewable energy resources.

At an EU level, the hydrogen and decarbonised gas market package entered into force in August 2024, with the Regulation applying from 5 February 2025 and the Directive to be transposed by Member States by 5 August 2026. This framework is designed to support the integration of renewable and low-carbon

gases, including hydrogen and biomethane, into energy systems, while facilitating market access and infrastructure development.

In support of these developments, Gas Networks Ireland has advanced preparatory work to assess the future role of hydrogen within the gas network. In 2025, a technical readiness roadmap was developed, with input from an experienced European network operator, outlining the requirements for accommodating hydrogen blends and, over time, repurposing the network for full hydrogen transport. This establishes a structured, multi-year approach to technical assessment and certification.

Collaboration remains central to this work. Gas Networks Ireland signed a Memorandum of Understanding with National Gas (Great Britain) in June 2025 to support knowledge sharing and coordinated infrastructure development. Ongoing engagement has also been maintained with European bodies, including the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas (ENTSOG) and the European Network of Network Operators for Hydrogen (ENNOH), as well as with national stakeholders such as the CRU and the Department of the Climate, Environment and Energy, to support regulatory readiness and policy implementation.

Reducing methane emissions on our network

In 2025, Gas Networks Ireland progressed a targeted programme to enhance its methane management capabilities, in line with the EU Methane Emissions Regulation. This Regulation requires operators to implement robust Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) processes to support more accurate emissions measurement, with initial reporting obligations commencing in 2025 and expanding on a phased basis through to 2030.

Gas Networks Ireland mobilised a dedicated project to meet these requirements and support its broader methane reduction objectives. A key milestone in 2025 was the completion of a baseline Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) survey across the distribution and transmission network. Conducted between January and August, this survey covered driving the entire distribution network (over 12,000 km) using the latest vehicle mounted technologies to detect leaks and quantify emissions. In addition, LDAR was completed on all operated assets across our network in the Republic of Ireland, reflecting an expanded scope of monitoring activity.

The initial findings from this work were positive with actual emissions trending below default values, which highlights the benefits of having a modern and well-maintained gas network in Ireland. The final outputs of this work will inform the Methane Emissions Report, which will be submitted to the designated Competent Authority once appointed.

Enabling energy system integration

Achieving Ireland's climate decarbonisation targets will require increasing energy systems integration and collective planning and delivery across the entire energy system. Gas Networks Ireland will play a key role in driving whole system planning across the energy industry to help develop a least cost, decarbonised and secure energy system. Integrated modelling and planning for future energy networks will optimise future gas network investments and maximise the utilisation and value of Ireland's growing renewable gas and electricity sources.

Throughout 2025, Gas Networks Ireland made significant progress in advancing integrated systems and future network planning. The 2024 Network Development Plan was progressed, incorporating extensive stakeholder input and regulatory approval prior to its final publication in 2026. The Annual Summer and Winter Outlooks were also published, providing a clear view of short-term gas system adequacy, whilst progress was made on the development of the inaugural Core Flexibility Report, due to publish in the coming months, which will enable Gas Networks Ireland to adopt a flexible and adaptive planning approach to system operation and network planning in future years in line with policy and market developments.



Figure 10: MoU to support knowledge sharing and coordinated infrastructure development signed by David Kelly, CEO of Gas Networks Ireland (left) and Ian Radley, Chief Commercial Officer, National Gas (right).

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* DATA FREEZE - The data contained in this report is for the calendar year 2025, whereas general information and commentary is included based on latest available information up to end of October 2026.

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