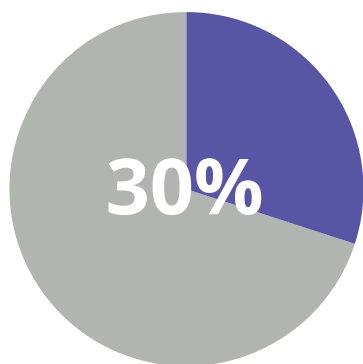


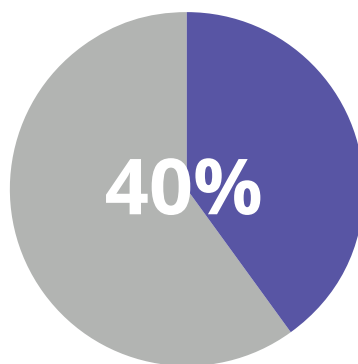
The challenges facing Ireland's gas supply

Natural gas
currently
supports around



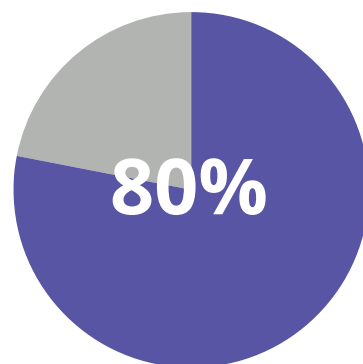
of our primary energy needs.

...and generates
more than



of our electricity, which we
expect to continue into the
near future.

...and over



of our electricity generation on
certain days of peak demand is
supported by natural gas.¹²

Ireland imports around 80% of its
natural gas through two pipelines
from Great Britain.

These pipelines are vital to our gas supply.
A disruption could result in a shortfall,
impacting electricity generation.

We are the only European country with
no alternative supply or storage.

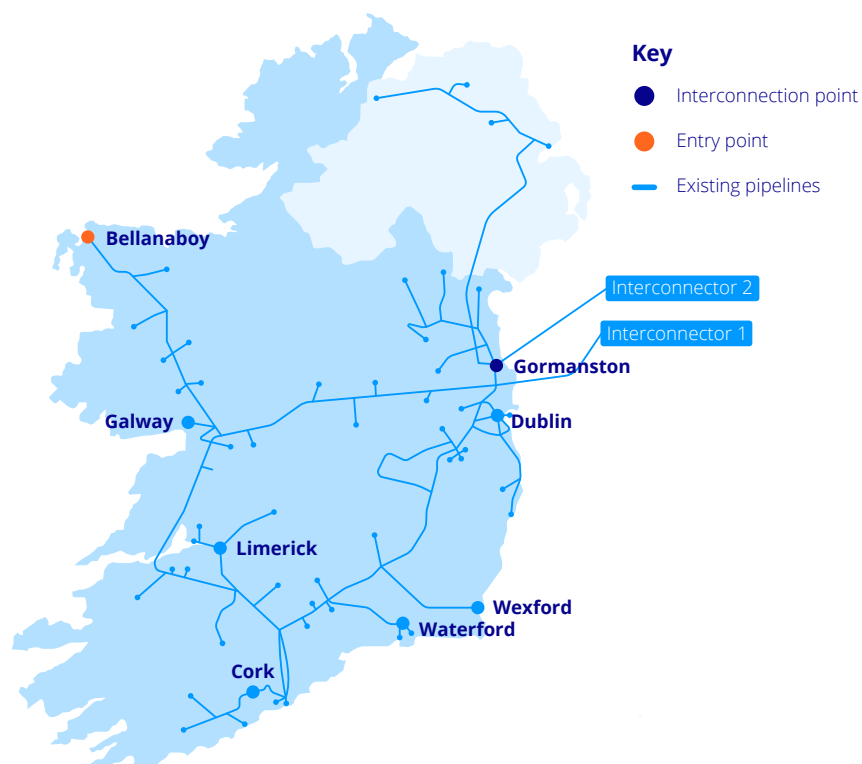
This means:



A disruption to our gas
supply could leave homes
and businesses without
heating or electricity for an
extended period of up to
several months.



For example, a 30-day supply
outage, as estimated by
Cambridge Economic Policy
Associates (CEPA), could cost
the Irish economy €4.6 billion.



¹ Statistics are based on data as of 14th November 2025.

² GNI (2024), Gas demand 2024. Available here: <https://www.gasnetworks.ie/corporate/news/active-news-articles/gas-demand-2024/>

The solution: A Strategic Gas Emergency Reserve (SGER)

Why?

Ireland requires a flexible, scalable, temporary solution to safeguard our energy supply while we transition to renewable energy sources.



What?

The Government has decided that a state-led SGER is needed to safeguard Ireland's energy security during the energy transition.



The SGER will only be used in the unlikely but high-impact event of a disruption to Ireland's gas supply.

How?

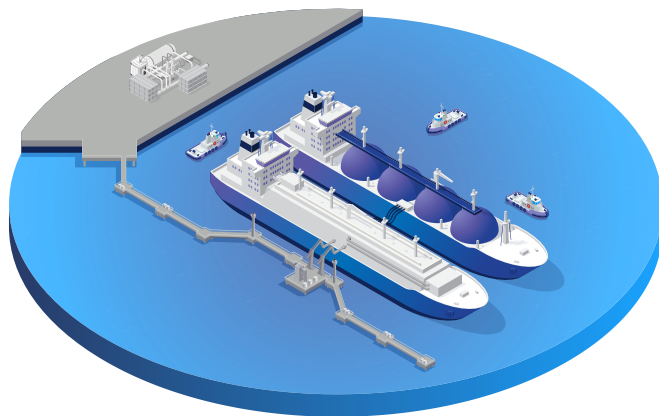
A Floating Storage Regasification Unit (FSRU) has been identified as the best solution.

This specialist ship stores liquefied natural gas (LNG) and converts it to natural gas when required. It will dock at a jetty and deliver this natural gas to the existing gas network in the event of a supply disruption.

The FSRU will provide energy security while Ireland transitions to renewable energy sources like wind, solar, biomethane and green hydrogen.



As of 2025, over 50 FSRUs are in operation globally – demonstrating a strong and reliable safety track record.



EU N-1 infrastructure standard

The SGER complies with EU energy security legislation.

The EU rules state that each Member State must be able to meet its full gas demand – even if the largest part of its infrastructure is disrupted during a day of peak demand.



As a temporary solution, only used as a reserve, it enables Ireland to stay aligned with its climate goals.

Key outcomes of the SGER

