SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AUTHORITY OF IRELAND

First Look: Ireland's Energy Supply and Security of Supply in 2025

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Disclaimer

Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

SEAI is Ireland's national energy authority investing in, and delivering, appropriate, effective and sustainable solutions to help Ireland's transition to a clean energy future. We work with the public, businesses, communities and the Government to achieve this, through expertise, funding, educational programmes, policy advice, research and the development of new technologies.

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Contents

1 Background and Scope

This note is part of the *'First Look'* series of publications from the Energy Statistics Team in SEAI. These publications aim to rapidly disseminate key energy insights from SEAI's data releases, addressing the need for timely and trusted data to inform evidence-led energy policy and determine the pace of progress against binding energy and climate targets.

The *First Look* series emphasises quantitative reporting over descriptive reporting. They contain plots and tables to quantify observed trends in energy and emissions, rather than speaking to the policy, behaviour, technology, or market forces that may have driven those trends. Fuller context and explanation for the trends identified in *First Look* publications can be found in SEAI's definitive annual reports, such as *Energy in Ireland*, or the *National Energy Projections*.

This *First Look* note provides key insights on Ireland's energy supply[1] and the security of that energy supply in 2025. It is primarily based on data sourced from the 2025 Interim National Energy Balance, published by SEAI on 19th of May 2026. The first chapters of this note summarise the imports, exports, and indigenous production of energy in Ireland, the energy-related emissions, levels of installed capacity for wind, solar and battery installations, the international sources of our heating and transport oil-products, and the level of national oil reserves held. The note includes a comprehensive set of technical appendices that provide additional details and tabulated data relevant to energy supply and the security of energy supply in Ireland over the last decade.

This *First Look* note from SEAI speaks specifically to energy supply data, and data related to the security of that energy supply. A more comprehensive assessment of Ireland's overall energy security would require additional insights, considerations, and contexts beyond the scope of this note, such as:

- Risks of supply chain and market disruptions
- Physical interruptions to supply and delivery
- Age, maintenance, and appropriateness of energy infrastructure
- Integration and balancing of supply and demand distributions
- Capacity and storage planning
- Long-term sustainability of the energy system
- Affordability of energy to all sectors of the economy and citizenry

Subject matter expertise and data on these broader energy security considerations sit outside of SEAI, in other national agencies and regulators, such as:

- *Eirgrid*, *ESB Networks*, and *Gas Networks Ireland* (GNI) with responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the national electricity and gas grids
- The *Commission for Regulation of Utilities* (CRU) with responsibility for regulating the use and connection of the national electricity and gas grids
- The *National Oil Reserve Agency* (NORA) with responsibility for maintaining Ireland's emergency and commercial oil stocks in line with European and international obligations, and administering Ireland's Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation (RTFO)
- The *Environmental Protection Agency* (EPA) with responsibility for regulating emissions from electricity generation plants and from heavy industry

Combining the security of energy supply insights from this note with the broader energy security insights and considerations available from other national agencies would provide an energy security overview[2] that aligns to the International Energy Agency's (IEA) definition of energy security as *"the uninterrupted availability of energy at an affordable price"*.

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[1] This note does not extend to energy *demand* insights for 2025, because a sectoral breakdown of energy demand is not yet available. Demand-side data will become available with the publication of the full national energy balance for 2025 in October 2025.

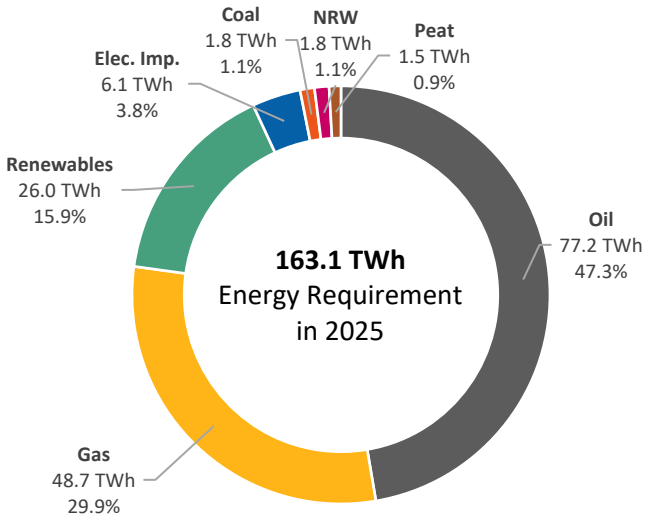
[2] In November 2023, the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC) published the *'Energy Security in Ireland to 2030, Energy Security Package'*, highlighting where Ireland can enhance energy security, and providing context and possible approaches to making those enhancements - https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/5c499-energy-security-in-ireland-to-2030/

2 Trends in Ireland's Energy Requirements

2.1 Total Primary Energy Requirement

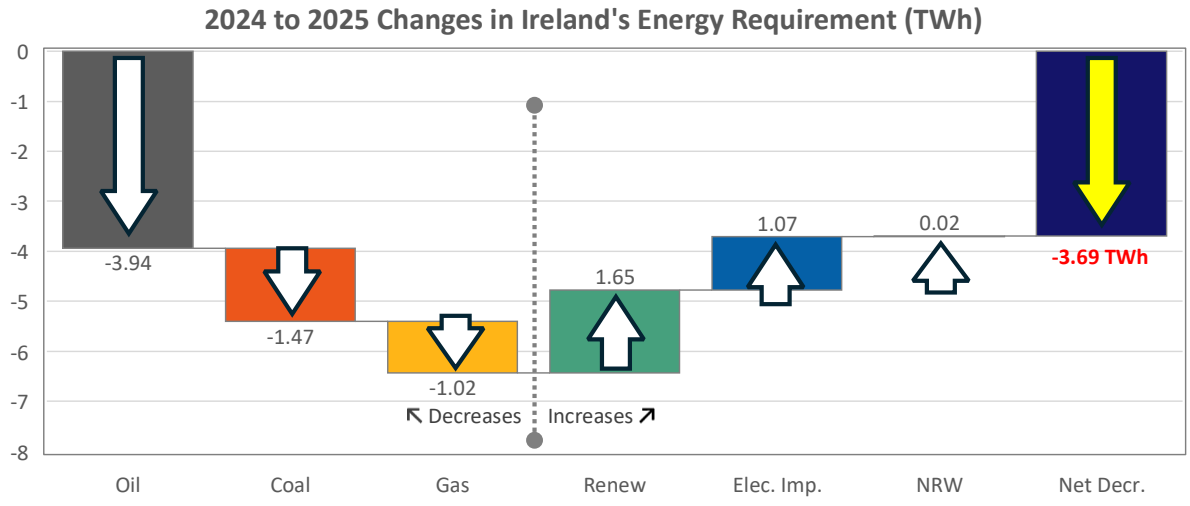
In 2025, Ireland's total primary requirement[3] was 163.1 TWh. Over three-quarters of this value came from the sum of oil (47.3%) and natural gas (29.9%) energy requirements. Renewables accounted for 15.9% of Ireland's energy requirement in 2025, up from 14.6% in 2024.

Fig 2.1 - Ireland's 2025 national energy requirement by energy product (elec. imp. and NRW stand for net imported interconnector electricity and non-renewable wastes, respectively)



In 2025, Ireland's overall energy requirement decreased by 3.69 TWh. The 2025 primary energy requirement saw decreases in oil (3.94 TWh), coal (1.47 TWh) and natural gas (1.02 TWh). Conversely, there were increases in renewables (1.65 TWh), the net-import of interconnector electricity (1.07 TWh) and non-renewable waste (0.02 TWh).

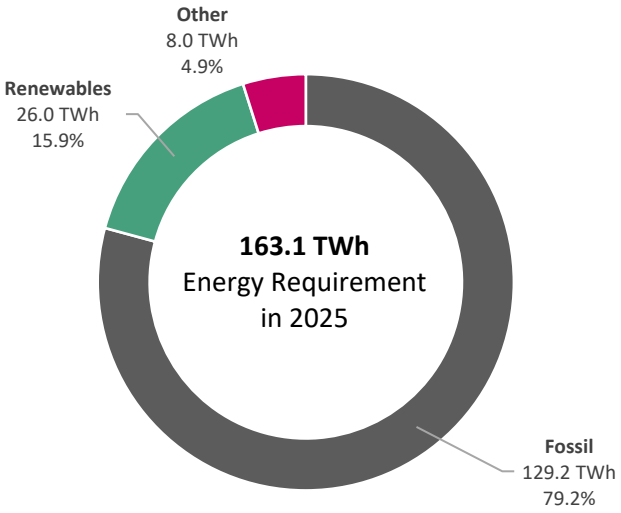
Fig 2.2 - 2024 to 2025 changes in Ireland's total energy requirement by energy product ('NRW' stands for non-renewable wastes)



[3] Total Primary Energy Requirement (TPER) refers to the total amount of energy needed to meet a country's energy demands, including the energy used in the transformation of raw fuels into usable energy forms (like electricity) and the energy consumed by end-users.

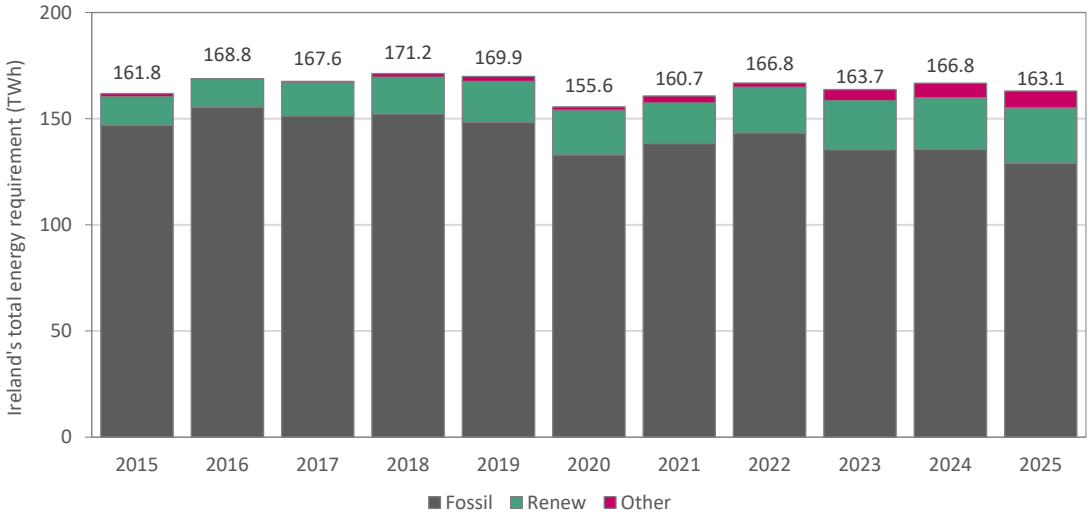
In 2025, Ireland's total primary energy requirement remained heavily fossil dependent, with 79.2% of energy requirement satisfied by fossil fuels, 15.9% from renewables and 4.9% from other sources, which included non-renewable wastes and the net-import of electricity across international interconnectors.

Fig 2.3 - Ireland's 2025 total energy requirement by energy type, *i.e.* fossil fuels, renewable energy, and other sources ('other sources' include non-renewable wastes and net-import of electricity)



Overall, Ireland's total primary energy requirement in 2025 was 2.2% lower than in 2024.

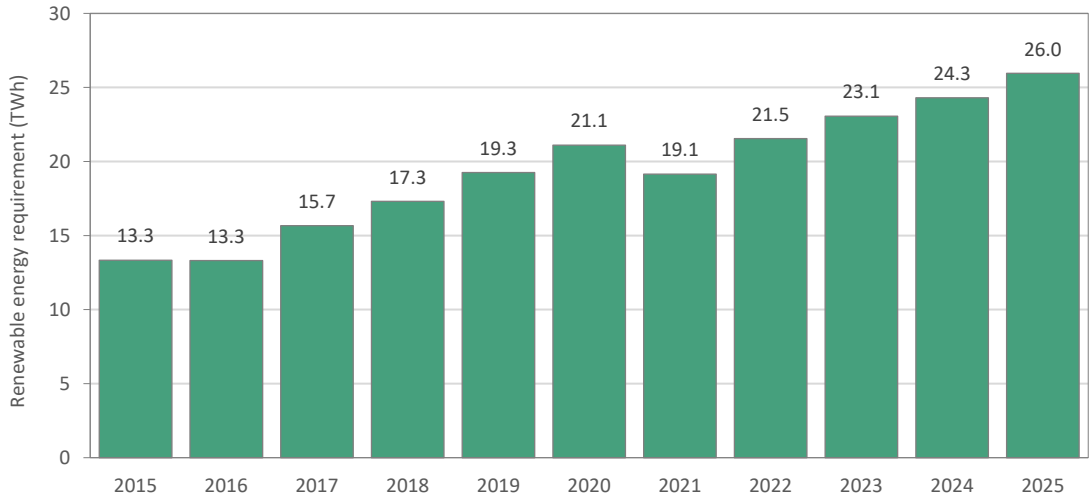
Fig 2.4 - 10-year time series of Ireland's total energy requirement by energy type



2.2 Renewable Primary Energy Requirement

In 2025, Ireland's renewable energy requirement was 26.0 TWh, up 6.8% from 24.3 TWh in 2024. This set a record for renewable energy use in Ireland, both in absolute and relative terms.

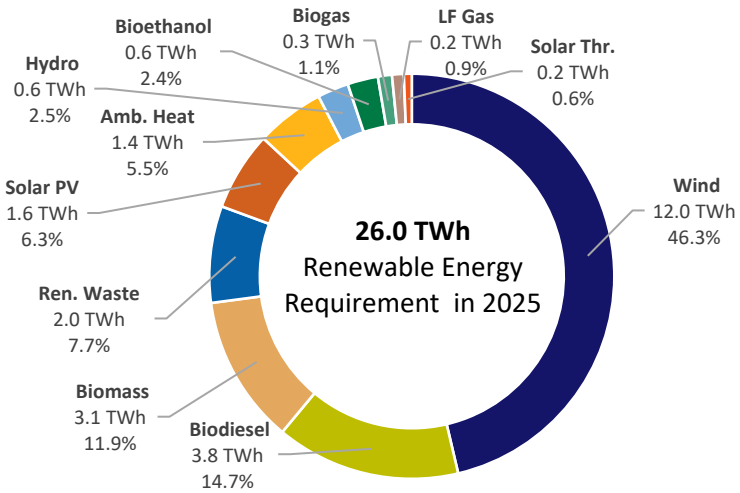
Fig 2.5 - 10-year time series of Ireland's renewable energy requirement



In 2025, wind accounted for just under half (46.3%) of Ireland's renewable energy, followed by biodiesel (14.7%), biomass (11.9%) and renewable wastes (7.7%).

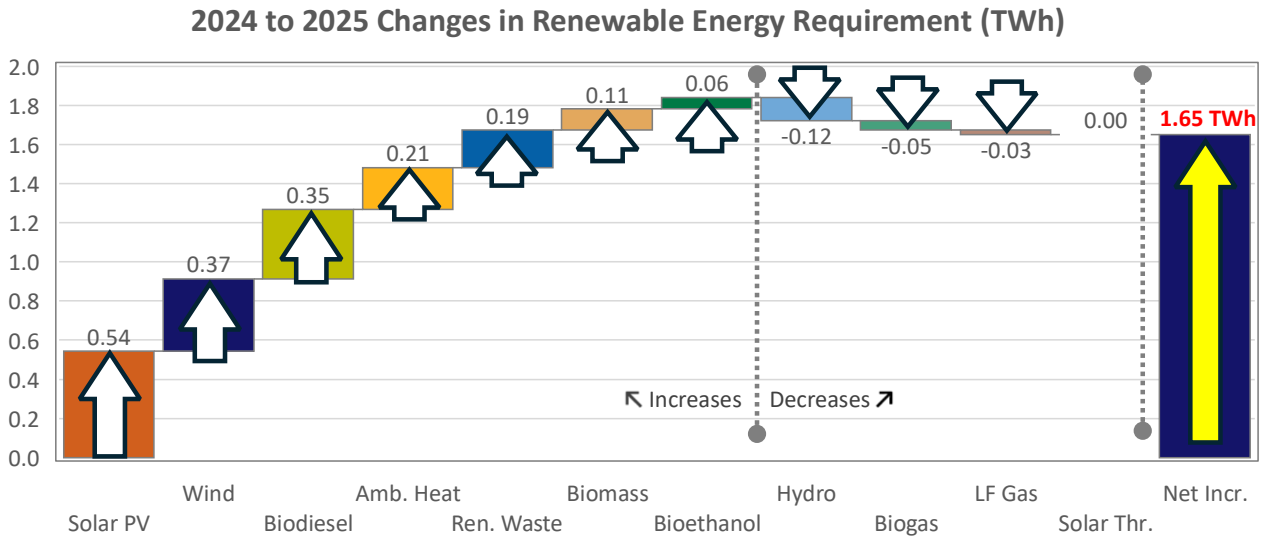
The solar-PV (both from utility-scale solar farms and the panels installed on homes and businesses across the country) accounted for 6.3% of renewable energy, while ambient heat delivered by the heat-pumps accounted for 5.5% of renewable energy.

Fig 2.6 - Ireland's 2025 renewable energy requirement by energy sub-product



Ireland's 2025 renewable energy requirement saw the largest increases in the use of solar-PV (0.54 TWh), wind (0.37 TWh) and biodiesel (0.35 TWh), and decreases in hydro (0.12 TWh), biogas (0.05 TWh) and landfill gas (0.03 TWh) when compared to 2024.

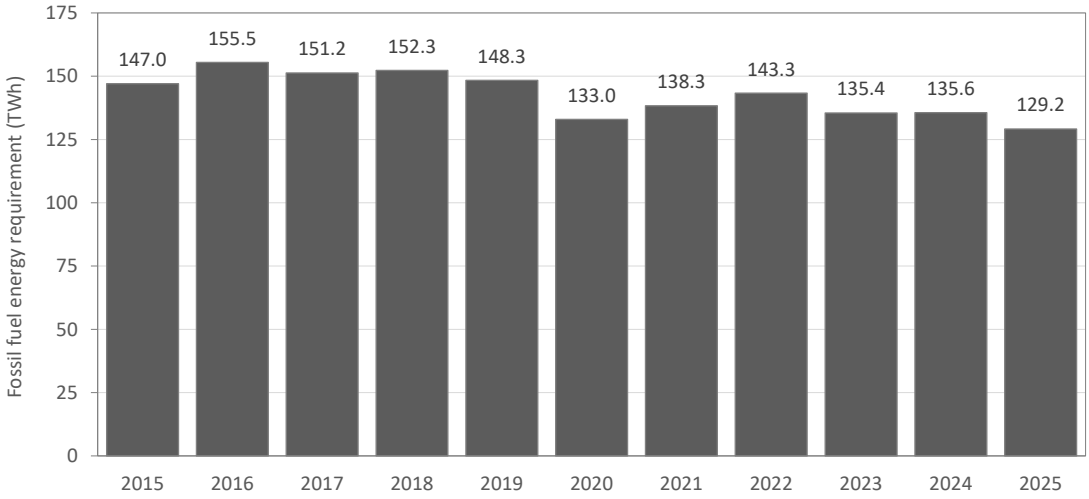
Fig 2.7 - 2024 to 2025 changes in Ireland's renewable energy requirement by energy sub-product



2.3 Fossil Fuel Primary Energy Requirement

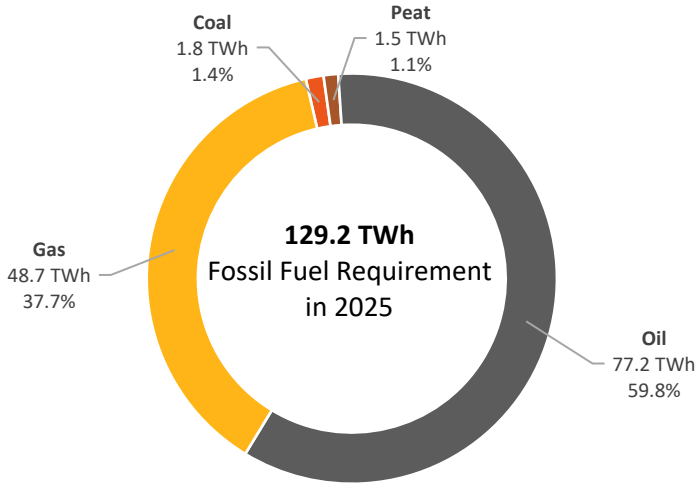
In 2025, Ireland's fossil fuel energy requirement was 129.2 TWh, down 4.7% from 135.6 TWh in 2024.

Fig 2.8 - 10-year time series of Ireland's fossil fuel energy requirement



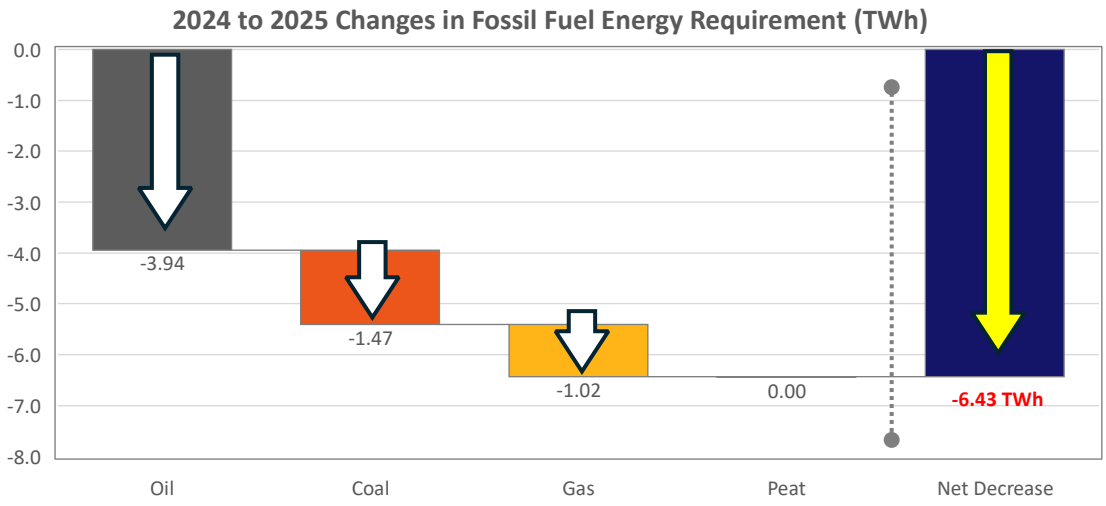
Oil accounted for just under three fifths (59.8%) of Ireland's fossil fuel energy requirement, followed by natural gas (37.7%), coal (1.4%) and peat (1.1%).

Fig 2.9 - Ireland's 2025 fossil fuel energy requirement by energy sub-product



In 2025, Ireland's fossil fuel energy requirement saw decreases in oil (3.94 TWh), coal (1.47 TWh) and natural gas (1.02 TWh) when compared to 2024.

Fig 2.10 - 2024 to 2025 changes in Ireland's fossil fuel requirement by sub-product



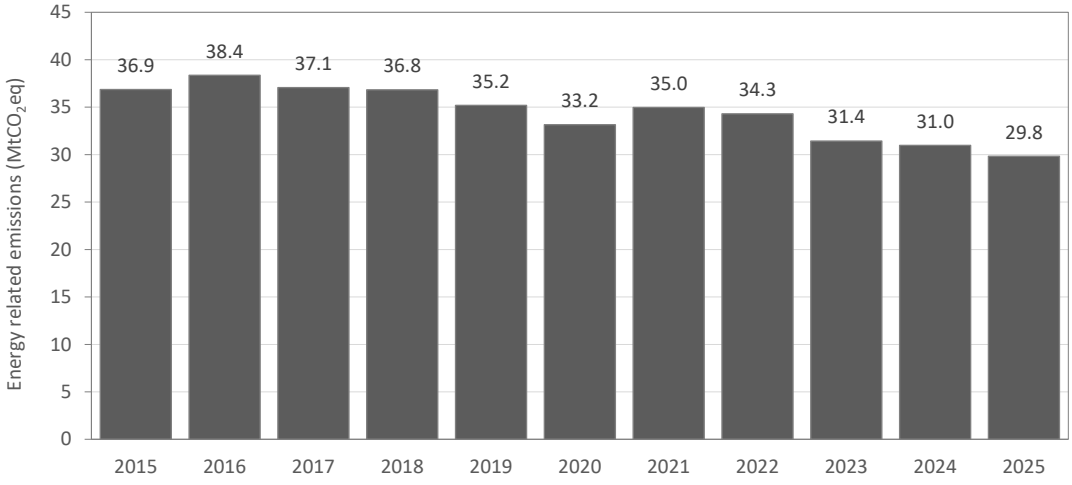
3 Trends in Energy-Related Emissions

The energy-related emission estimates in this chapter are calculated by SEAI, based on the best available data in the 2025 interim national energy balance. Official data-releases from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - *Ireland's provisional greenhouse gas emissions 1990-2025* and *Ireland's final greenhouse gas emissions 1990-2025* are expected to be published in Q3 2026 and Q1 2027, respectively, with the latter confirming Ireland's definitive energy-related emissions.

3.1 Energy-Related Emissions

SEAI estimates that Ireland's national energy-related emissions[4] in 2025 were 29.8 $MtCO_2eq$, down by 3.7% on the previous year, and reaching their lowest level in over 30 years.

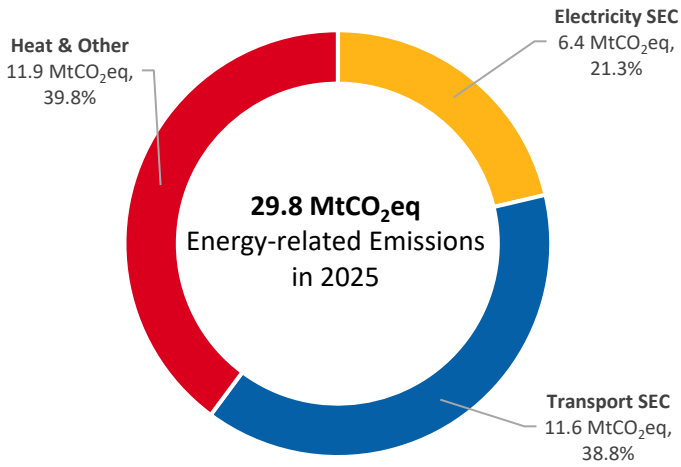
Fig 3.1 - 10-year time series of Ireland's total energy-related emissions



[4] Ireland's national and sectoral emission totals do not include emissions associated with international aviation or maritime transport, which are calculated and reported separately in accordance with guidance from United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

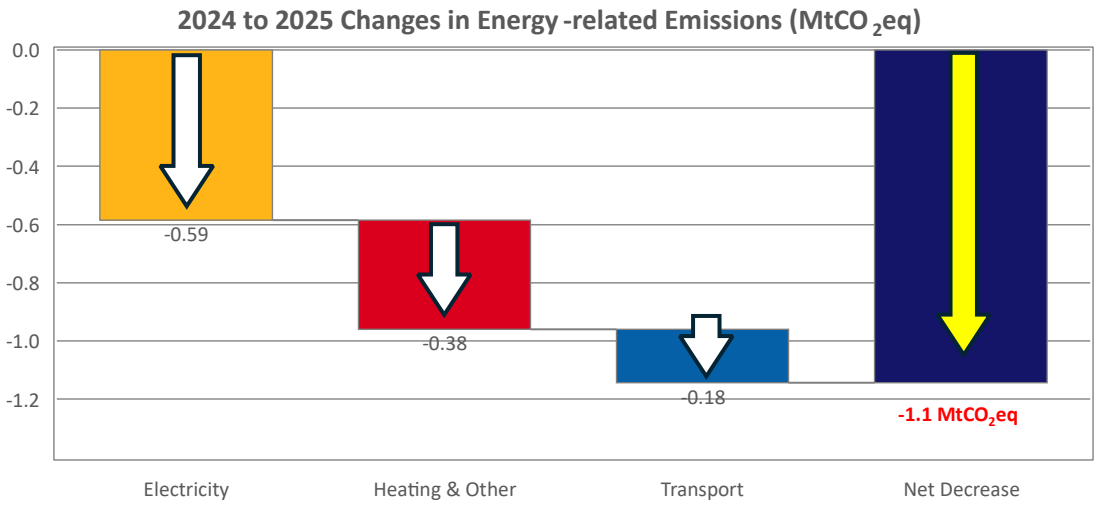
Of the 29.8 $MtCO_2eq$ of energy-related emissions in 2025, 21.3% were due to the electricity emissions[5], 38.8% were due to the transport emissions[6], and the remaining 39.8% were due to heating and other energy-related emissions.

Fig 3.2 - Ireland's 2025 total energy-related emissions by sectoral emission ceiling (SEC) sector



SEAI estimates that Ireland's energy-related emissions dropped by 1.1 $MtCO_2eq$ in 2025 when compared to 2024. The main driver of the reduction in 2025 was a decrease in emissions associated with electricity generation. The electricity and transport SEC emissions fell by 0.59 $MtCO_2eq$ and 0.18 $MtCO_2eq$, respectively, while heating and other energy-related emissions also fell by 0.38 $MtCO_2eq$.

Fig 3.3 - 2024 to 2025 changes in Ireland's total energy-related emissions by SEC sector

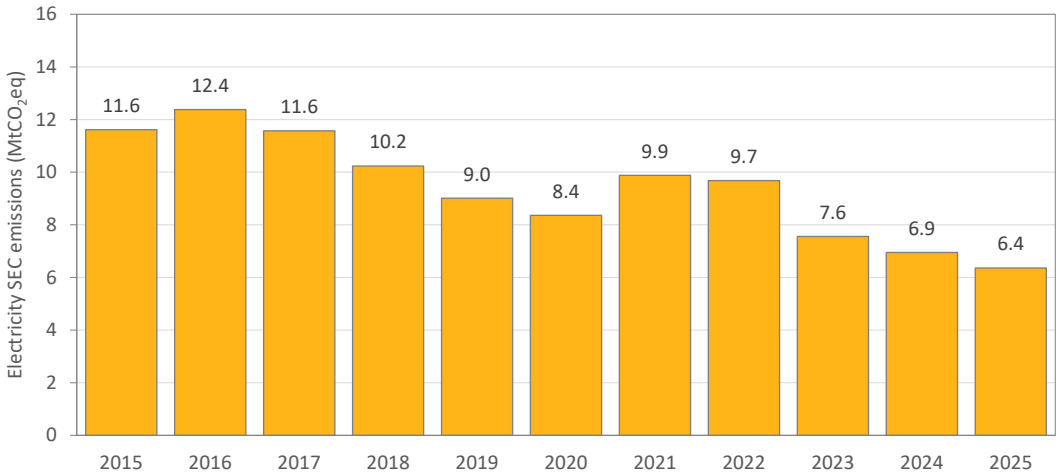


[5] As per the EPA's GHG inventory, electricity sector emissions under the carbon budgets are given by the sum of emissions from (1) public electricity and heat production (IPCC code 1.A.1.a), (2) solid fuel and other energy industries (IPCC code 1.A.1.c), and (3) fugitive emissions (IPCC code 1.B.1 & 1.B.2). As a result, the electricity emission in the carbon budgets include no emissions from auto-producers (including CHP plants), but do include the emissions associated with peat-briquetting, and fugitive emissions, such as the emissions associated with the production, processing, transmission, and storage of natural gas, etc.

[6] As those are defined in the carbon budgets.

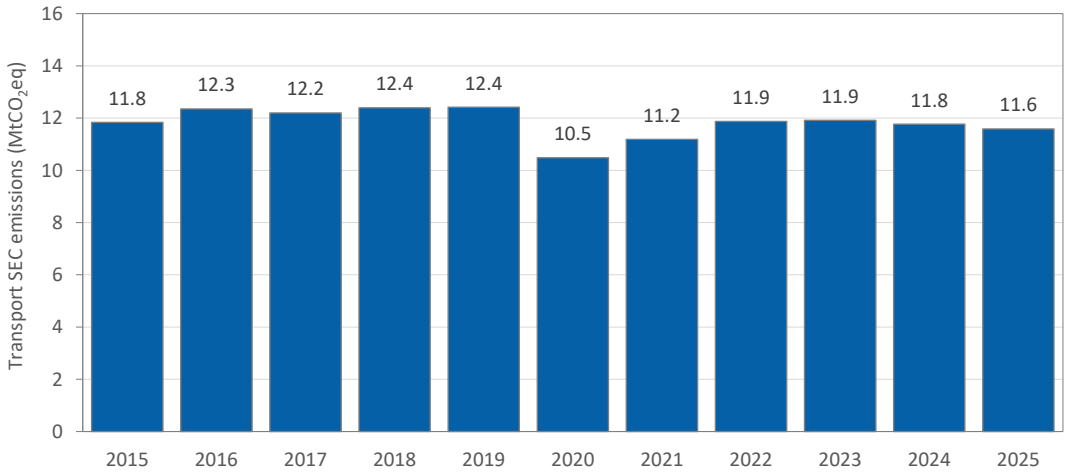
SEAI estimates that emissions from electricity generation in Ireland in 2025 were 6.4 $MtCO_2eq$, down 8.4% on 2024-levels. Emissions from electricity generation fell due to reduced use of fossil fuel generation in Ireland, due in turn to an increased supply of renewable generation, and increased use of electricity imported through international interconnectors.

Fig 3.4 - 10-year time series of Ireland's electricity-SEC emissions



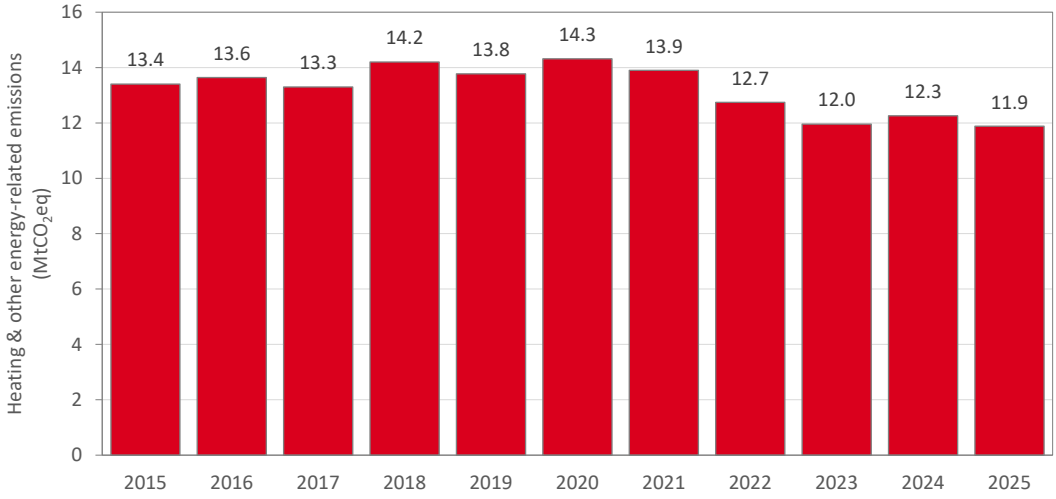
SEAI estimates that Ireland's national transport emissions, which exclude international aviation and navigation, were 11.6 $MtCO_2eq$, down 1.6% on 2024-levels.

Fig 3.5 - 10-year time series of Ireland's transport-SEC emissions



SEAI estimates that emissions from heating[7] were 11.9 $MtCO_2eq$, down 3.1% on 2024-levels.

Fig 3.6 - 10-year time series of Ireland's heating and other energy-related emissions

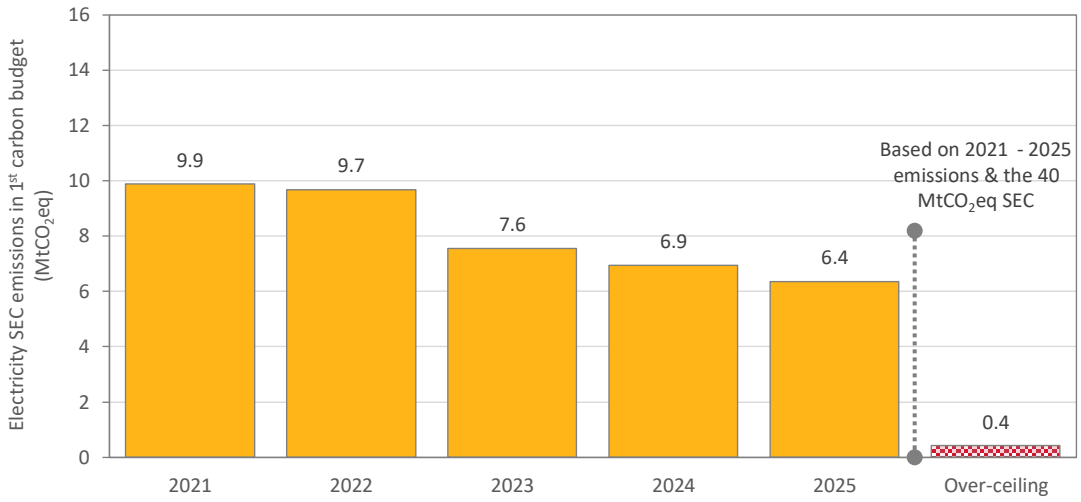


[7] Emissions from heating are defined as total energy-related emissions, less electricity emissions, less transport emissions.

3.2 Electricity and Transport Emissions in the First Carbon Budget

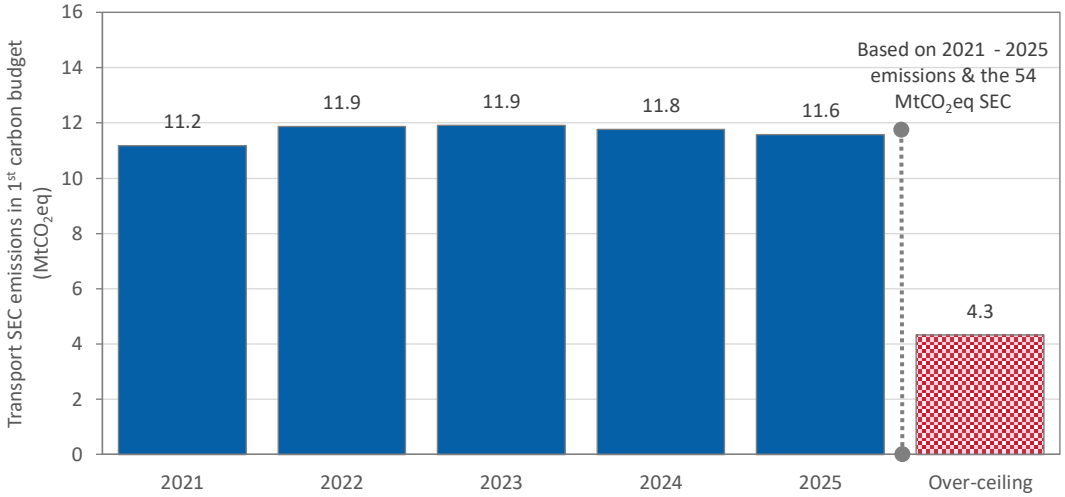
SEAI estimates that at the end of 2025, at the end of its first 5-year carbon budget, Ireland's electricity sector had emitted 40.4 $MtCO_2eq$ of its 40 $MtCO_2eq$ sectoral emission ceiling (SEC). If these estimates are confirmed by the EPA's final *National Inventory Document* for 2025 data, then the electricity sector would have exceeded its sectoral emission ceiling by 0.4 MtCO2eq.

Fig 3.7 - Electricity-SEC emissions in the first carbon budget (2021-2025)



SEAI estimates that at the end of 2025, at the end of its first 5-year carbon budget, Ireland's transport sector had emitted 58.3 $MtCO_2eq$ of its 54 $MtCO_2eq$ sectoral emission ceiling (SEC). If these estimates are confirmed by the EPA's final *National Inventory Document* for 2025 data, then the transport sector would have exceeded its sectoral emission ceiling by 4.3 $MtCO_2eq$.

Fig 3.8 - Transport-SEC emissions in the first carbon budget (2021-2025)



4 Trends in Electricity Supply

4.1 Electricity Supply by Source, Type and Stream

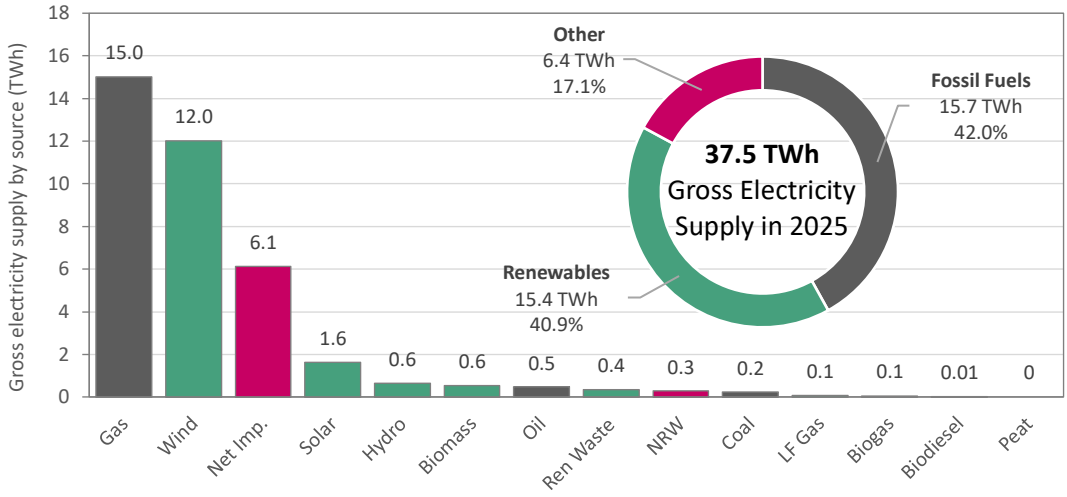
In 2025, 40.9% of Ireland's gross electricity supply (which is defined as the sum of gross electricity production from generation (excluding storage) and net electricity imports) was renewable.

Please note that the ratio of gross electricity that is renewable is not one-to-one equivalent to the 'Renewable Energy Share of Electricity' (RES-E) metric, which is calculated in accordance with the EU's Renewable Energy Directive and accompanying methodology[8]. The RES-E metric is based on capacity calculations, multi-year averaging, *etc.* Ireland's definitive 2025 RES-E will be calculated following the publication of the full National Energy Balance in October 2026.

The three largest sources of electricity supply in 2025 were natural gas (15.0 TWh), wind (12.0 TWh), and the net import of interconnector electricity (6.1 TWh). Combined, these three sources of electricity accounted for 88.4% of Ireland's electricity supply. Net imports of electricity accounted for 16.3% of the gross electricity supply in 2025, compared to 14.0% of the electricity supply in 2024.

In 2025, biodiesel entered the Irish electricity generation mix for the first time, albeit at a low level (0.01 TWh) and there was zero generation of electricity using peat.

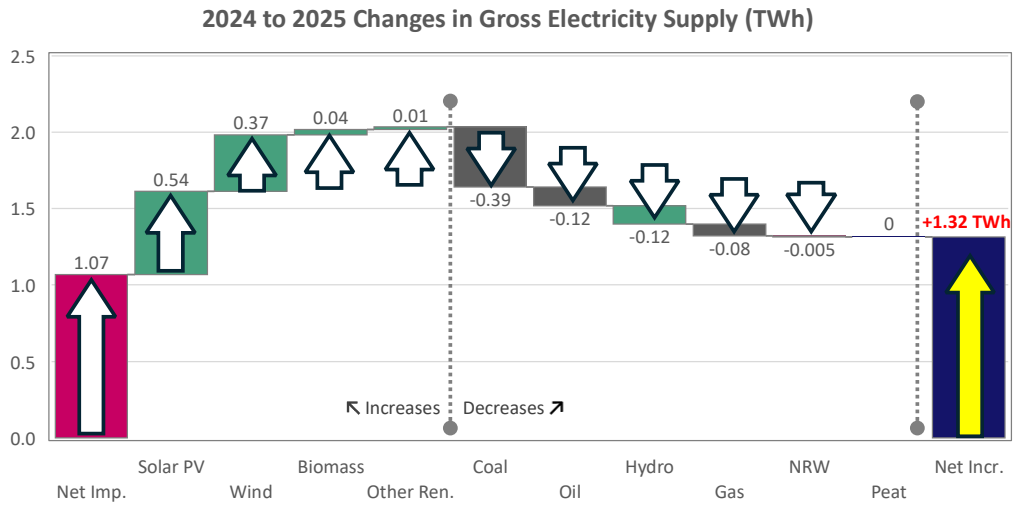
Fig 4.1 - Ireland's 2025 supply of electricity (gross) by energy source and type



[8] The RES-E calculation differs from the gross final consumption value because it includes additional adjustments, including the normalisation of wind and hydro production, and a formal accounting for the sustainability status of various biomass fuels.

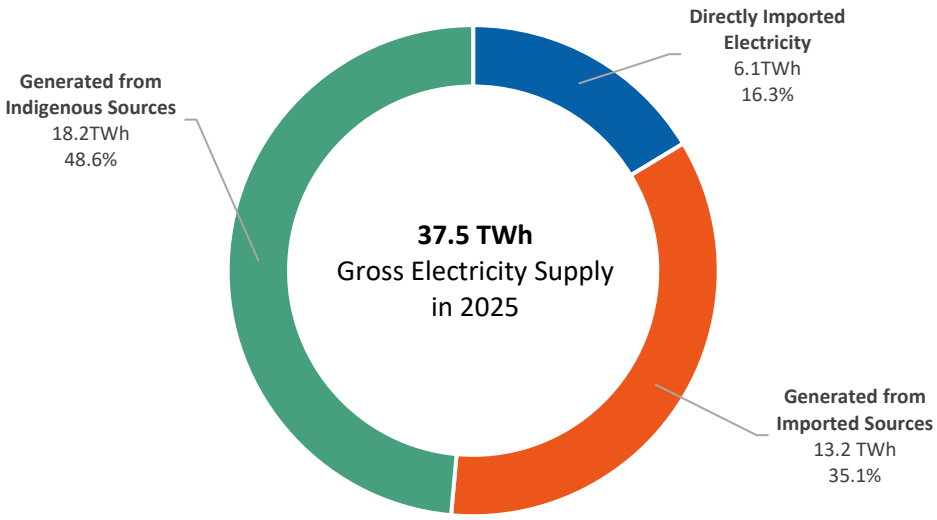
Ireland's gross electricity supply increased by 1.32 TWh (3.6%) in 2025. In 2025, there was a 0.85 TWh increase in electricity generation from renewables, and a 1.07 TWh increase from net imports of electricity compared to 2024. In 2025, Ireland generated 0.59 TWh less electricity from fossil fuels and 5 GWh less electricity from non-renewable wastes than in 2024.

Fig 4.2 - 2024 to 2025 changes in Ireland's gross supply of electricity by energy source



In 2025, the net imported electricity accounted for 16.3% of Ireland's gross electricity supply. Indigenous generation of electricity from imported energy sources[9] (which is defined as the electricity generated in Ireland from imported gas, coal, oil, biomass and biodiesel) accounted for 35.1% of gross electricity supply. Indigenous generation of electricity from indigenous sources (which is defined as the electricity generated in Ireland from indigenous energy sources like wind, solar, and indigenous natural gas, biomass and biodiesel) accounted for 48.6% of gross electricity supply.

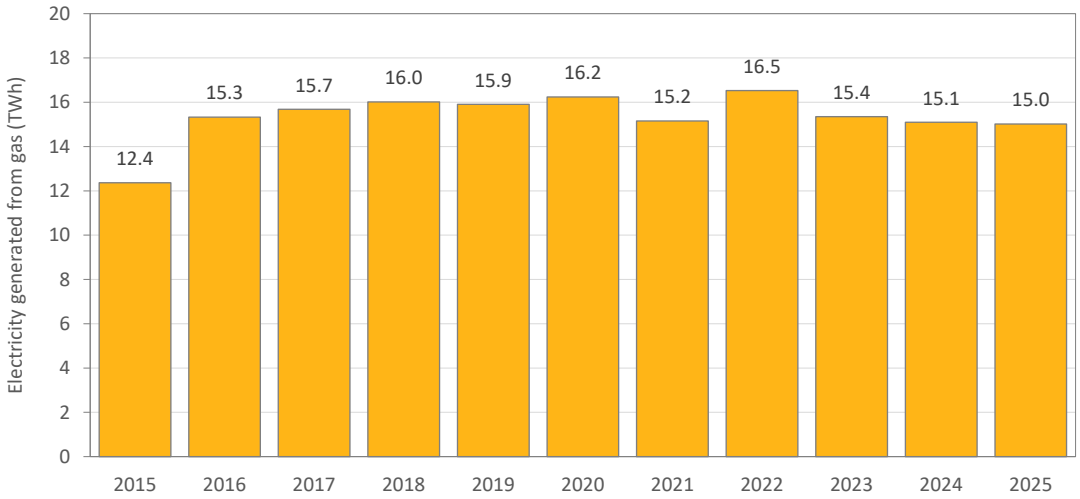
Fig 4.3 - Ireland's 2025 gross electricity supply breakdown by stream



[9] Where electricity is generated from a source that comes from a mixture of imported supply and indigenous production, *e.g.* in the case of natural gas, a representative proportion of the generated electricity is assigned to both 'electricity from imported energy sources' and 'electricity from indigenous sources'.

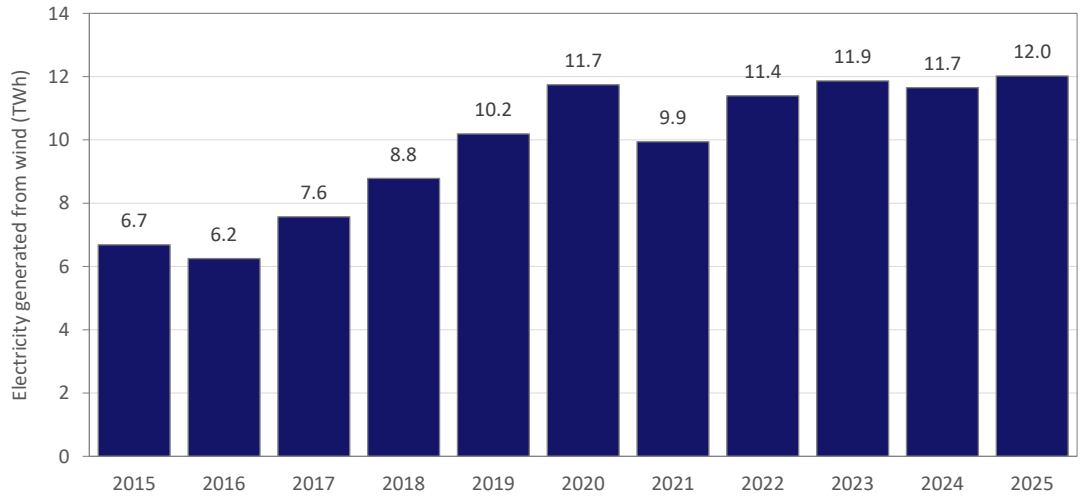
In 2025, 15.0 TWh of electricity generated in Ireland came from natural gas. Electricity generated from natural gas decreased by 0.08 TWh (0.52%) in 2025, compared to the previous year.

Fig 4.4 - 10-year time series of electricity supply from natural gas generation



In 2025, wind accounted for 12.0 TWh of electricity generated in Ireland. Electricity generation from wind increased by 0.37 TWh (3.2%) in 2025, compared to the previous year.

Fig 4.5 - 10-year time series of electricity supply from wind generation



4.2 Net Imports of Electricity across International Interconnectors

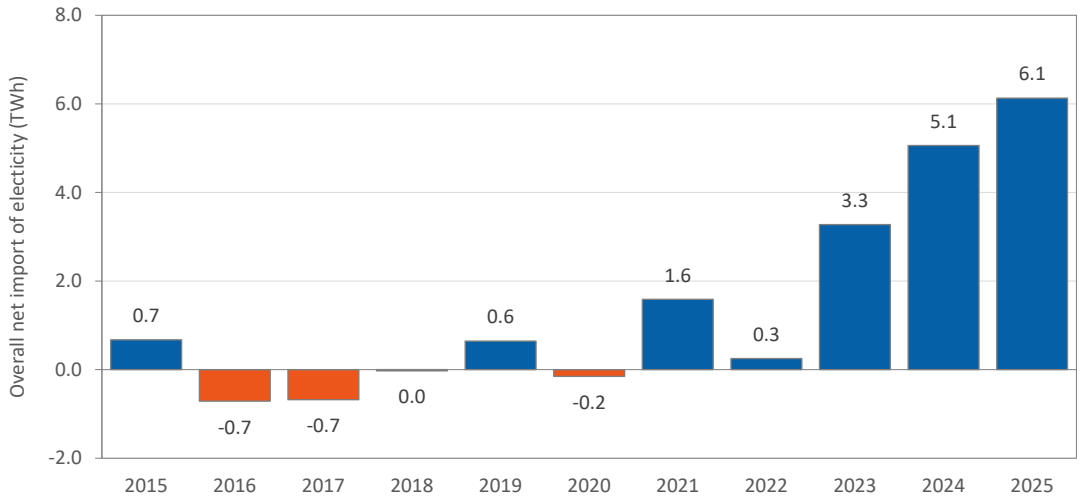
The North-South (NS), East-West (EWIC) and Greenlink (GLK) interconnectors allow for international trade and balancing of electricity flows to-and-from Ireland and Northern Ireland (within the integrated Single Electricity Market, or I-SEM) and mainland Great Britain (outside the I-SEM)[10].

The value of net imports of electricity is given by the sum of positive-flow imports and negative-flow exports. In 2025, Ireland was a net importer of electricity. Net imports of electricity across interconnectors increased from 5.1 TWh in 2024 to 6.1 TWh in 2025, setting an annual record for the use of imported electricity. In 2025, Ireland imported approximately 14 times more electricity than it exported.

In 2025, 46.9% of Ireland's electricity imports came across the Greenlink interconnector, 26.4% of Ireland's electricity imports came across the East-West interconnector, and 26.8% of electricity imports came across the North-South interconnector. 58.9% of Ireland's electricity exports went *via* the Greenlink interconnector, 26.7% of Ireland's electricity exports went *via* the North-South interconnector and 14.4% of electricity exports went *via* the East-West interconnector.

The *Greenlink* interconnector, connecting Wexford with Wales, entered its '*commercial operations*' phase at the beginning of 2025, with capacity available through the implicit SEM-GB 'Intra Day 1 Auction' from 29th January 2025.

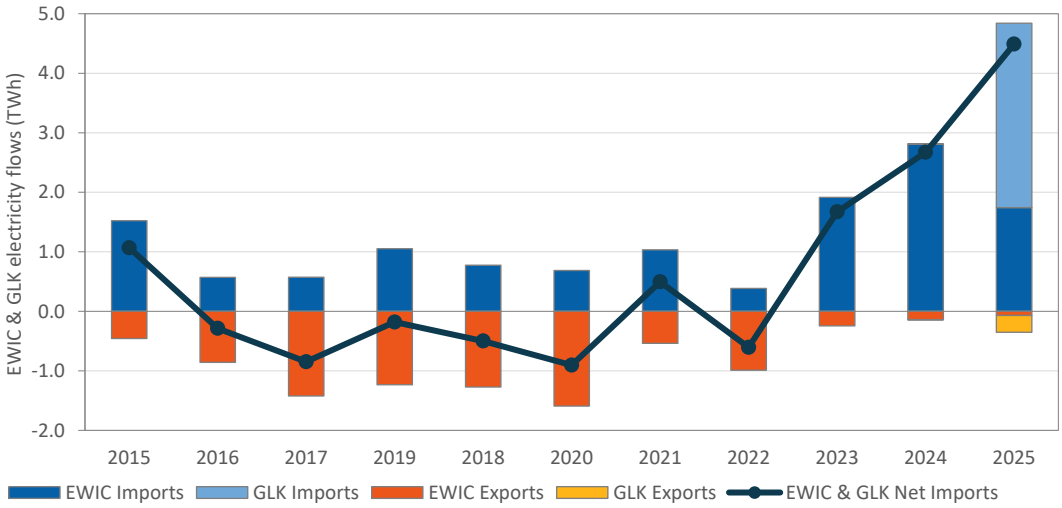
Fig 4.6 - 10-year time series of overall net imports of electricity into Ireland



[10] The Moyle interconnector connects the I-SEM in Northern Ireland with the mainland Great Britain market. As the endpoints of this interconnector are not within the national boundary of the Republic of Ireland, electricity flows across this interconnector are not explicitly captured in Irish national statistics.

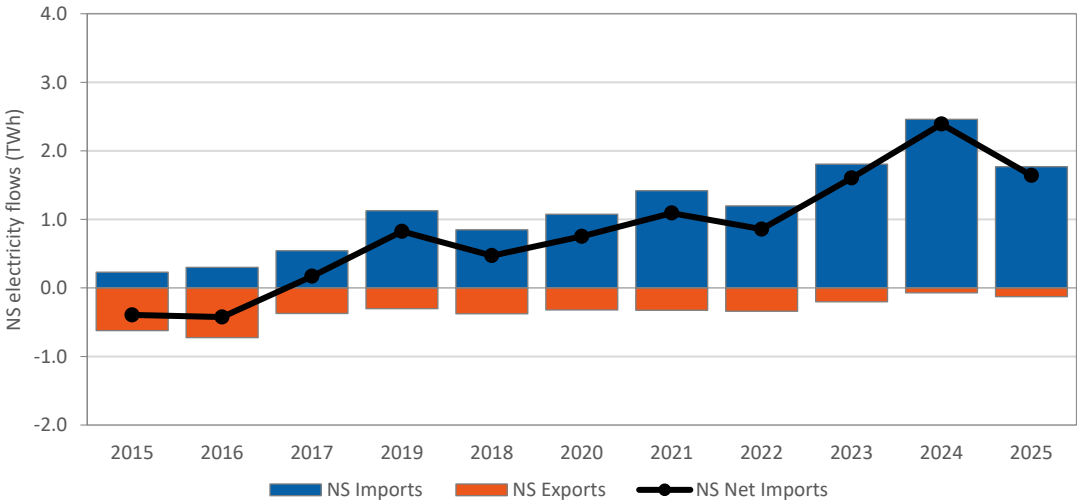
In 2025, Ireland net-imported 1.7 TWh of electricity across the East-West interconnector and 2.8 TWh of electricity across the Greenlink interconnector. In 2025, Ireland imported approx. 25 times more electricity than it exported across the East-West interconnector and approx. 11 times more electricity than it exported across the Greenlink interconnector.

Fig 4.7 - 10-year time series of net imports of electricity into Ireland from Great Britain (GB) summed across the East-West and Greenlink interconnectors



In 2025, Ireland net-imported 1.6 TWh of electricity across the North-South interconnector. In 2025, Ireland imported approx. 14 times more electricity than it exported across the North-South interconnector.

Fig 4.8 - 10-year time series of net imports of electricity into Ireland across the North-South Interconnector

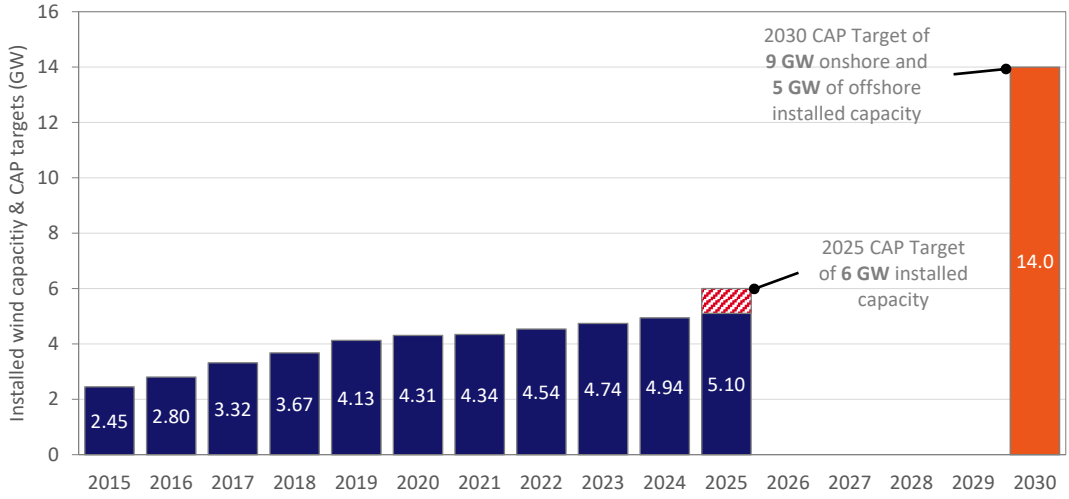


4.3 Wind Generation - Installed Capacity

After adding 0.16 GW of wind capacity in 2025, Ireland's total installed wind capacity at the end of 2025 was 5.10 GW. Ireland set itself a target of 6 GW of installed wind capacity by the end of 2025 in the CAP. Ireland fell short of achieving this target by 0.90 GW.

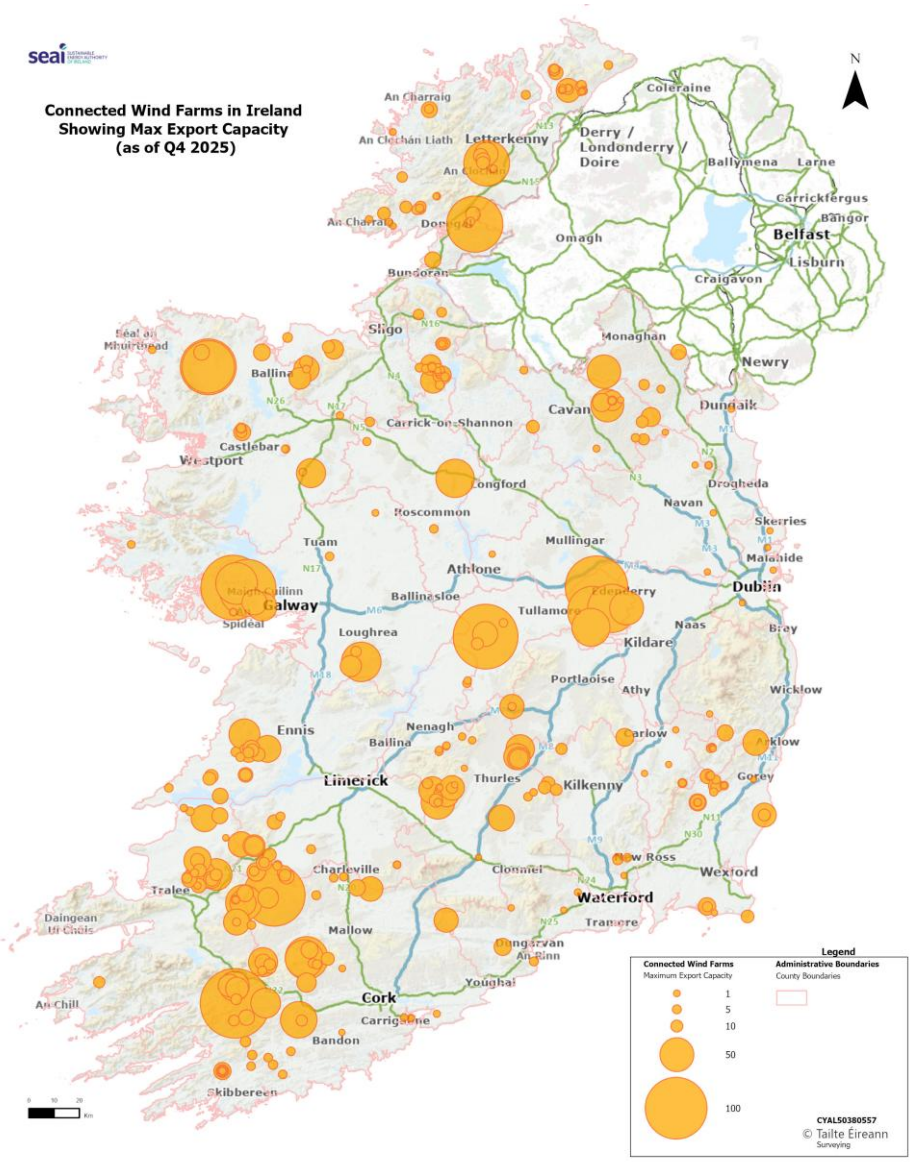
Ireland's target for total installed wind capacity for 2030 in CAP is 14 GW, consisting of 9 GW of onshore capacity, and 5GW of offshore capacity. The linear trajectory needed to achieve this target requires adding an average of 1.8 GW of additional capacity every year for the next five years.

Fig 4.9 - 10-year time series of installed wind capacity in Ireland with 2025 and 2030 CAP targets



The map below shows the location and maximum export capacity (MEC) of grid-connected wind farms in Ireland. These wind farms are in place, connected to the grid and capable of exporting electricity.

Fig 4.10 - Map of installed wind farm capacity in Ireland at the end of 2025. The size of the circles scales with the maximum export capacity (MEC) of the wind farms, and the centre of the circles corresponds to the location of the wind farms

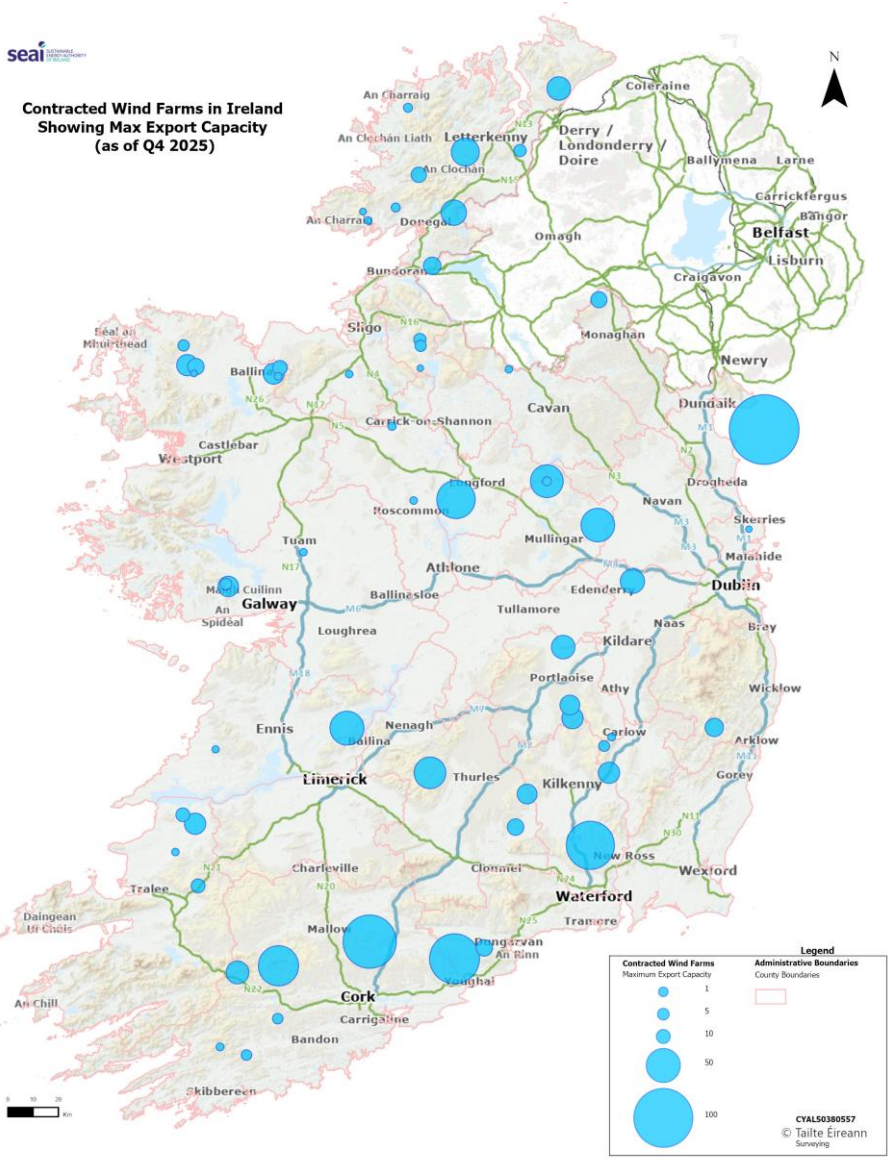


Technical details regarding the site map of the grid-connected wind farms:

- The connected wind farm sites are based on grid-connection offers from the Transmission System Operator (TSO) or the Distribution System Operator (DSO), *i.e.* Eirgrid and ESB Networks.
- Wind farm grid coordinates are generally sourced from either Eirgrid or ESB Networks documentation but may also be taken from planning applications.
- Where wind farm grid coordinates are not available to SEAI, the grid coordinates of the relevant substation(s) have been used. Please note that the relevant substation may not be located within the site of the wind farm itself.
- Stand-alone projects, not intended for grid-connection, are not included in the map.
- Not all map entries are discrete wind farms. Some entries are extensions to existing wind farms, or additions to previously registered capacity.

Contracted (but not connected) wind farms are contracted to connect to the transmission or distribution systems, but may not yet have been built, or secured planning permission. Not all contracted wind farms will progress to connected wind farms.

Fig 4.11 - Map of planned wind farm capacity in Ireland at the end of 2025. The size of the circles scales with the maximum export capacity (MEC) of the wind farms, and the centre of the circles corresponds to the location of the wind farms



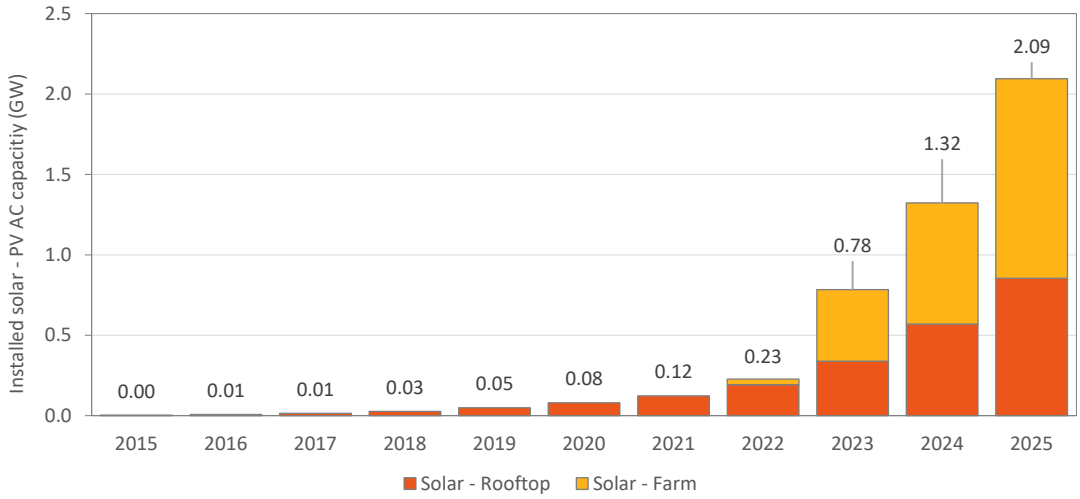
Technical details regarding the site map of the contracted wind farms:

- Contracted wind farm sites are identified based on grid-connection offers from the Transmission System Operator (TSO) or the Distribution System Operator (DSO).
- Contracted wind farms represent a 'pipeline' of potentially viable projects proposed by developers, but do not reflect the status of planning permission for those projects.
- Not all contracted wind farm sites will translate to connected wind farms.
- Some contracted wind farm sites in the map correspond to future extensions to existing connected wind farms, rather than discrete new wind farms.

4.4 Solar-PV Generation - Installed Capacity

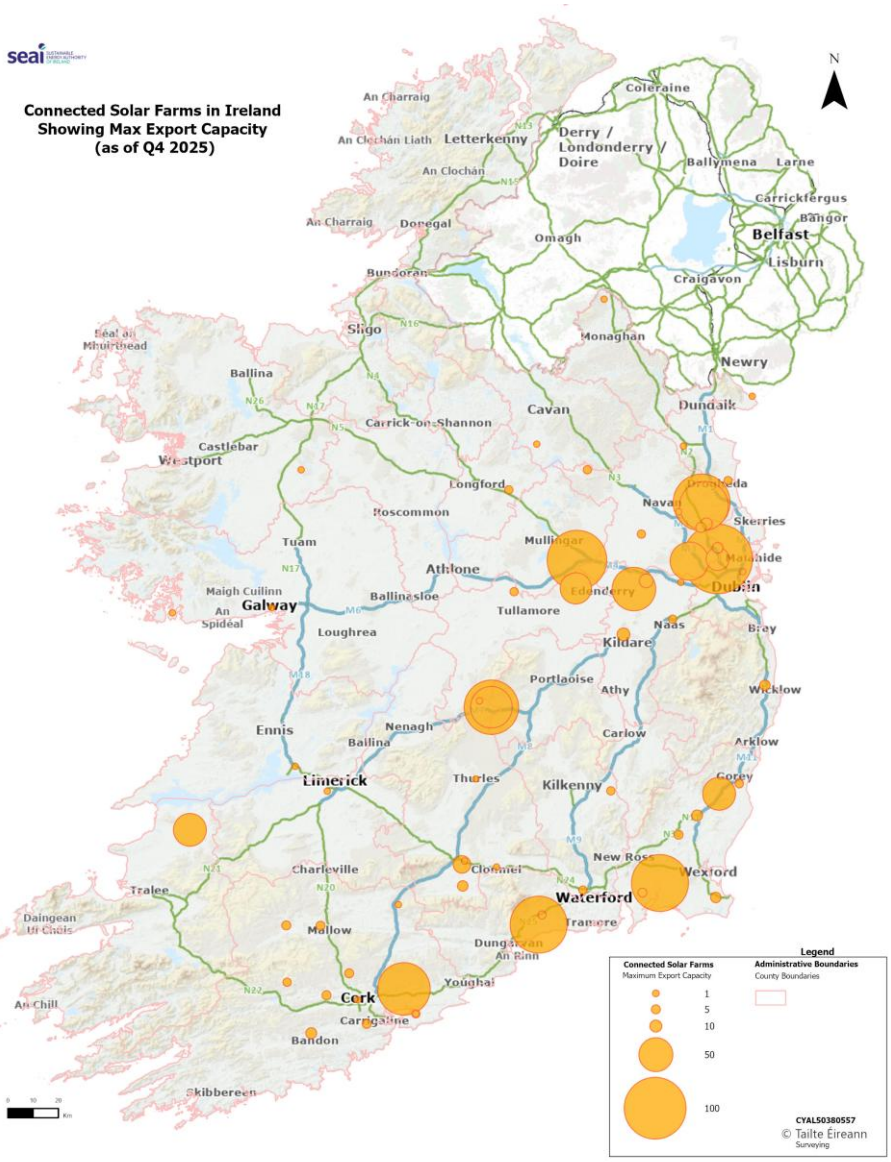
After adding 0.77 GW of capacity during 2025, Ireland's total installed solar-PV capacity (AC) at the end of 2025 was 2.09 GW. Ireland has set itself a target of 8 GW of installed solar-PV capacity by the end of 2030. The linear trajectory needed to achieve this target requires adding an average of 1.2 GW installed capacity every year for the next five years.

Fig 4.12 - 10-year time series of installed solar-PV capacity in Ireland, broken down by 'rooftop' and utility-scale 'solar farms'



The map below shows the location and maximum export capacity (MEC) of grid-connected, utility-scale solar farms in Ireland. These solar farms are in place, connected to the grid and capable of exporting electricity.

Fig 4.13 - Map of installed utility-scale solar-PV capacity in Ireland at the end of 2025. The size of the circles scales with the maximum export capacity (MEC) of the solar farms, and the centre of the circles corresponds to the location of the solar farms

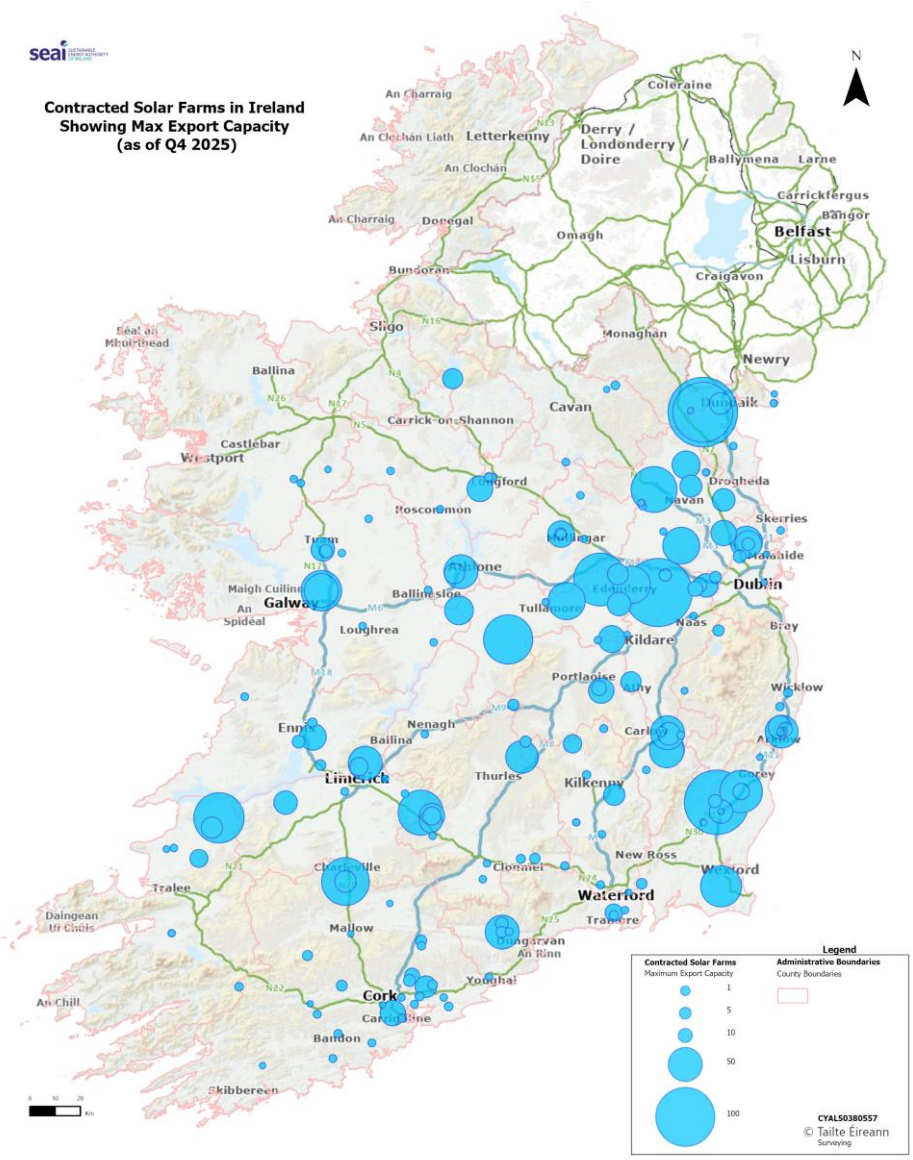


Technical details regarding the site map of the grid-connected solar farms:

- The connected solar farm sites are based on grid-connection offers from the Transmission System Operator (TSO) or the Distribution System Operator (DSO), i.e. Eirgrid and ESB Networks.
- Solar farm grid coordinates are generally sourced from either Eirgrid or ESB Networks documentation but may also be taken from planning applications.
- Where solar farm grid coordinates are not available to SEAI, the grid coordinates of the relevant substation(s) have been used. Please note that the relevant substation may not be located within the site of the solar farm itself.
- Stand-alone projects, not intended for grid-connection, are not included in the map.
- Not all map entries are discrete solar farms. Some entries are extensions to existing solar farms, or additions to previously registered capacity.

Contracted (but not connected) solar farms are contracted to connect to the transmission or distribution systems, but may not yet have been built, or secured planning permission. Not all contracted solar farms will progress to connected solar farms.

Fig 4.14 - Map of planned utility-scale solar-PV capacity in Ireland in 2025



Technical details regarding the site map of the contracted solar farms:

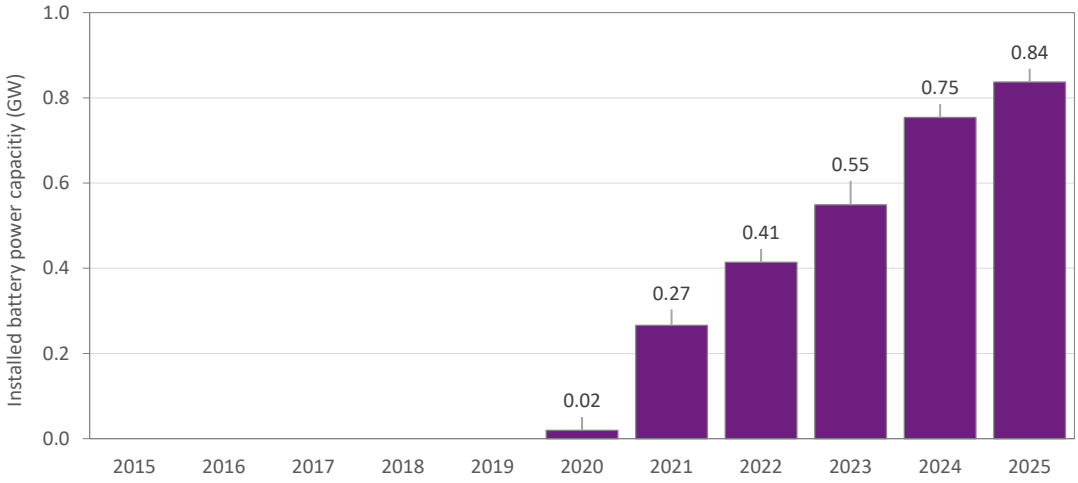
- Contracted solar farm sites are identified based on grid-connection offers from the Transmission System Operator (TSO) or the Distribution System Operator (DSO).
- Contracted solar farms represent a 'pipeline' of potentially viable projects proposed by developers, but do not reflect the status of planning permission for those projects.
- Some contracted solar farm sites in the map correspond to future extensions to existing connected solar farms, rather than discrete new solar farms.

4.5 Utility-Scale Battery Storage – Installed Capacity

This section presents data on utility-scale battery storage with a maximum export capacity (MEC) of at least 0.2 MW. Batteries installed in homes or businesses for onsite energy storage and own use are therefore excluded.

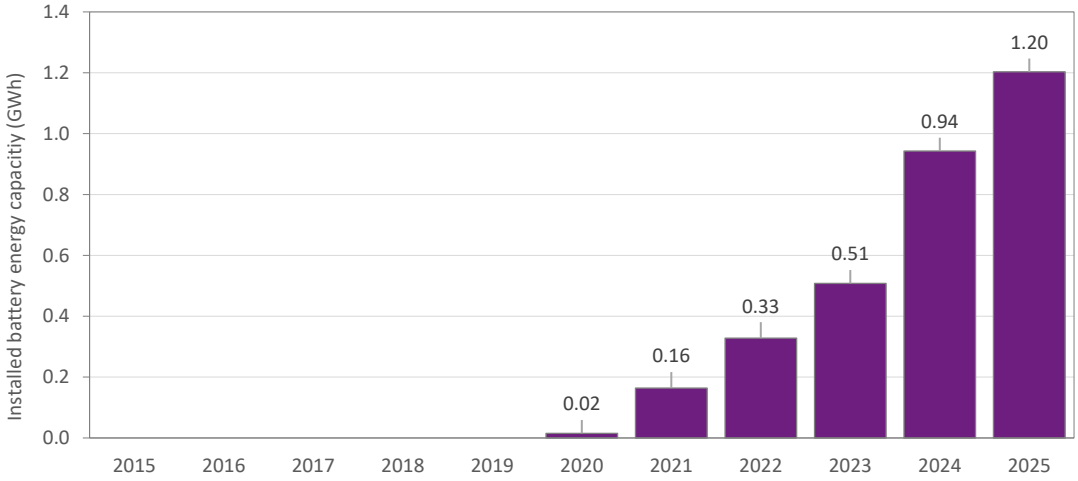
Battery generation capacity refers to the maximum electrical power that batteries can export to the grid, i.e. their MEC. Following the addition of 83 MW in 2025, Ireland's total installed battery generation capacity reached 0.84 GW by year-end 2025.

Figure 4.15 - 10-year time series of installed battery power generation capacity (MEC) in Ireland



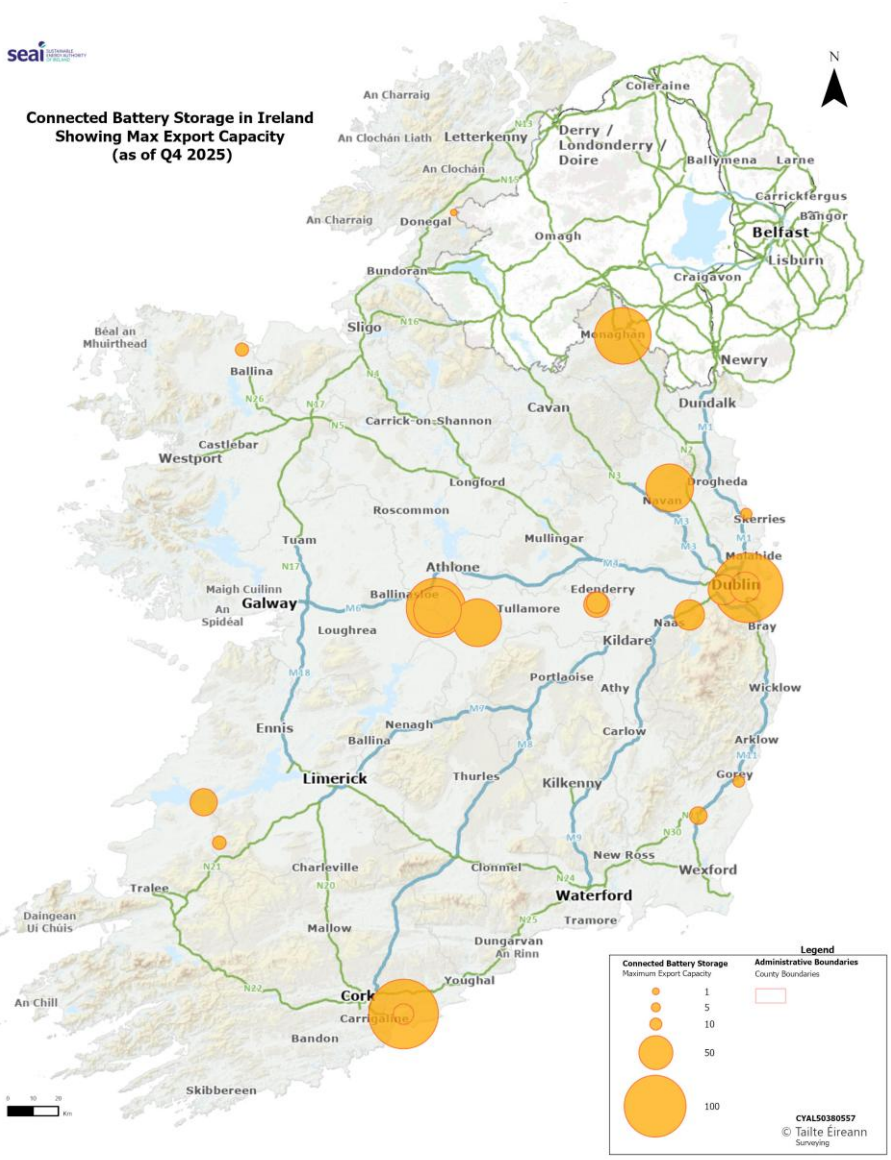
After adding 0.26 GWh of battery energy storage capacity during 2025, Ireland's total installed battery energy storage capacity at the end of 2025 was 1.20 GWh.

Figure 4.16 - 10-year time series of installed battery energy storage capacity in Ireland



The map below shows the location and MEC of grid-connected, utility-scale battery installations in Ireland. These installations are connected to the electricity grid and can both charge-from and discharge-to the grid.

Figure 4.17 - Map of installed utility-scale battery capacity in Ireland at the end of 2025. The size of the circles scales with the maximum export capacity (MEC) of the battery installations, and the centre of the circles corresponds to the location of the battery installations

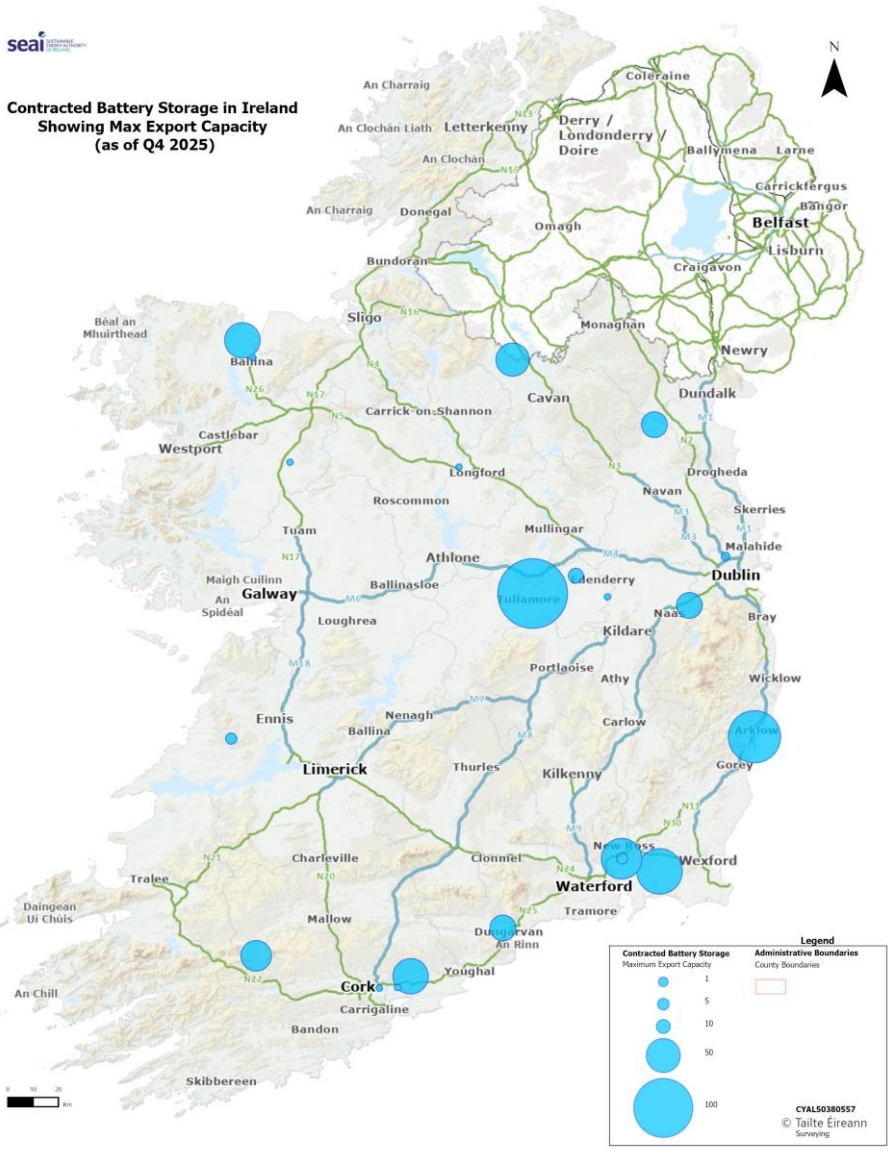


Technical details regarding the site map of the grid-connected battery installations:

- The connected battery sites are based on grid-connection offers from the Transmission System Operator (TSO) or the Distribution System Operator (DSO), i.e. Eirgrid and ESB Networks.
- Battery installation grid coordinates are generally sourced from either Eirgrid or ESB Networks documentation but may also be taken from planning applications.
- Where battery installation grid coordinates are not available to SEAI, the grid coordinates of the relevant substation(s) have been used. Please note that the relevant substation may not be located within the site of the battery installation itself.
- Stand-alone projects, not intended for grid-connection, are not included in the map.

Contracted (but not connected) battery installations are contracted to connect to the distribution or transmission systems, but may not yet have been built, or secured planning permission. Not all contracted battery installations will progress to connected battery installations

Figure 4.18 - Map of planned utility-scale battery capacity in Ireland in 2025



Technical details regarding the site map of the contracted battery installations:

- Contracted battery sites are identified based on grid-connection offers from the Transmission System Operator (TSO) or the Distribution System Operator (DSO).
- Contracted battery sites represent a 'pipeline' of potentially viable projects proposed by developers, but do not reflect the status of planning permission for those projects.
- Some contracted battery sites in the map correspond to future extensions to existing connected solar or wind farms or battery installations, rather than discrete new battery installations.

5 Energy Supply Streams & Transformations

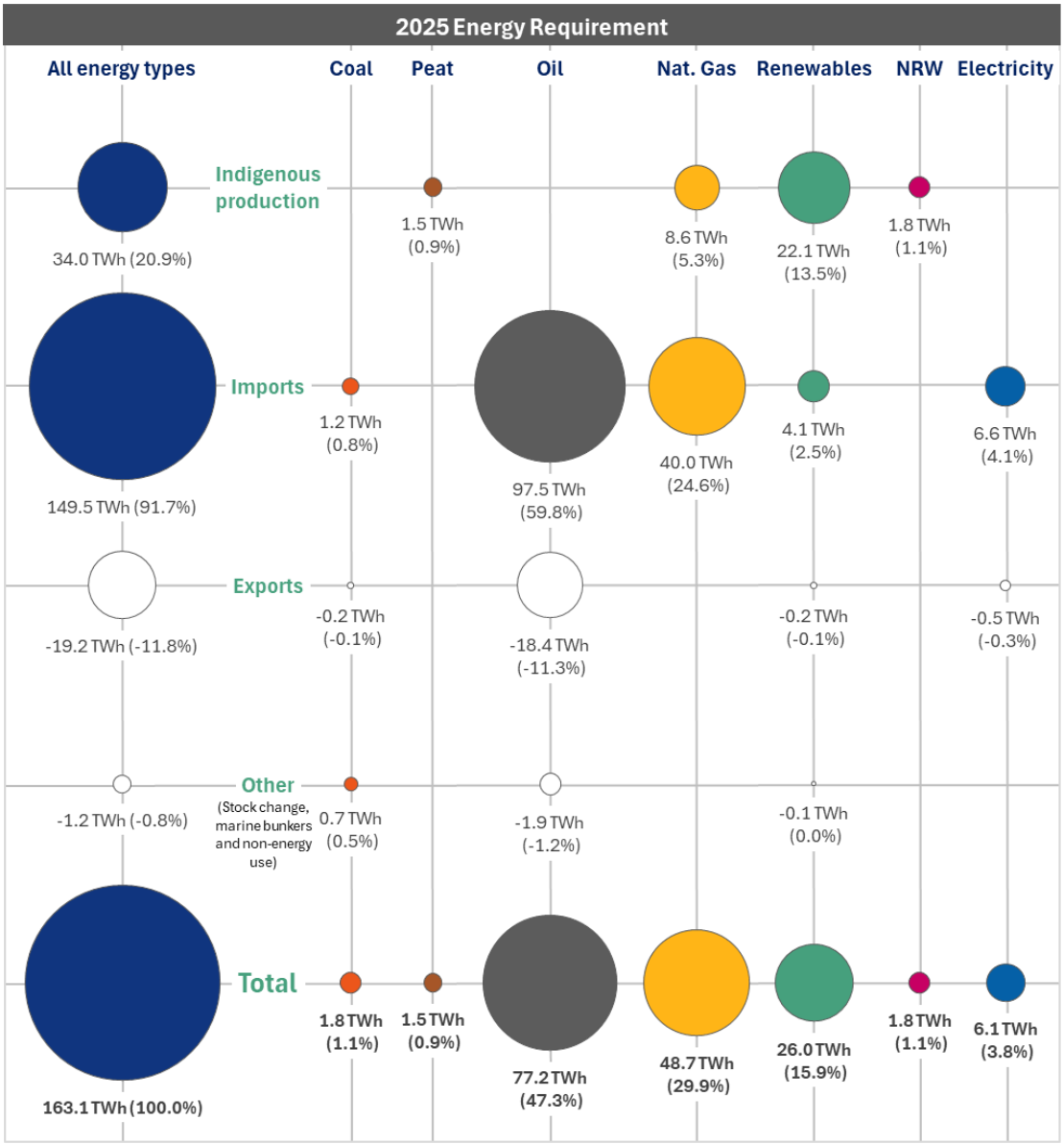
5.1 Total Energy Supply Streams

Ireland's total primary energy requirement is satisfied through the sum of positive-inward flows, such as indigenous production, imports, and stock-draws, and negative-outward flows, such as exports, stock-builds, and marine-bunkering.

Ireland imports 100% of its oil and coal requirements but satisfies its requirement for other energy products through a blend of (net) imports and indigenous production, *i.e.* the production or extraction of energy from within Ireland's national boundaries.

Most of Ireland's indigenous production of energy in 2025 was renewable (64.9%), while most of Ireland's energy imports were fossil fuels (92.8%). Most of Ireland's energy exports consist of oil products refined at the Whitegate refinery in County Cork, refined from imported crude oil.

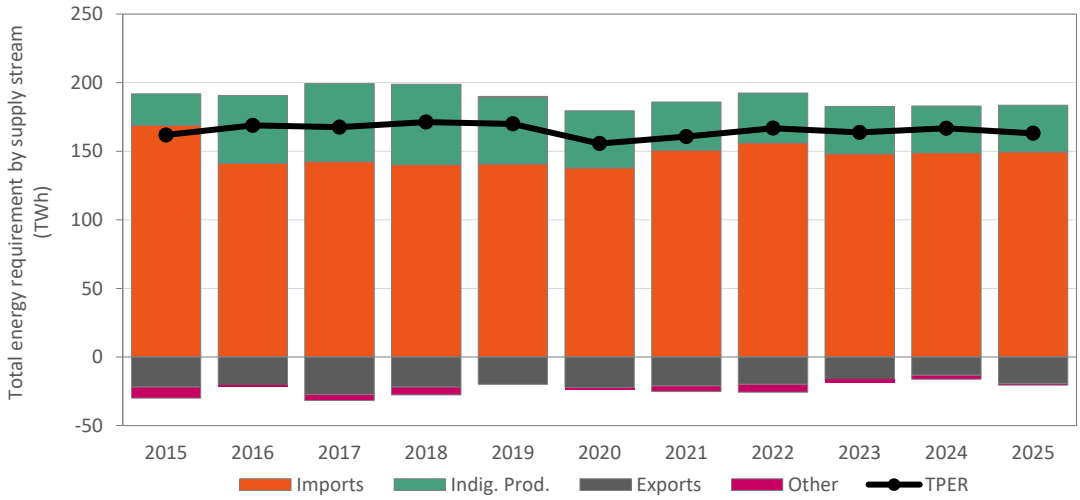
Fig 5.1 - Bubble plot breakdown of Ireland's total energy requirement in 2025 by supply stream (*e.g.* imports, indigenous production, *etc.*) and by energy product



Ireland's total primary energy requirement was 163.1 TWh in 2025, a 2.2% decrease on the previous year.

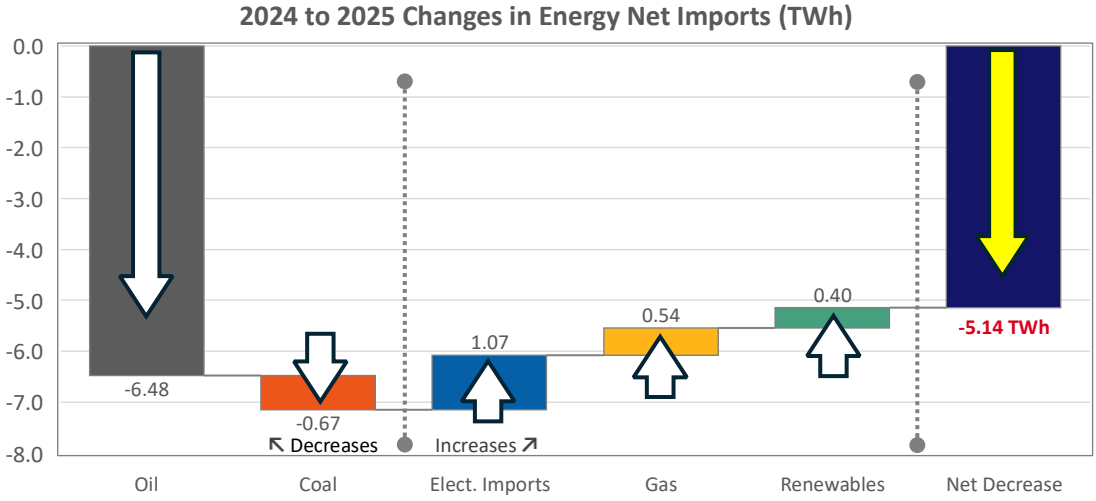
Energy imports (including non-energy products) in 2025 increased by 0.79 TWh, indigenous production decreased by 0.24 TWh, exports (including non-energy products) increased by 5.94 TWh, net stock changes increased by 1.67 TWh, fuel supplied to marine bunkers decreased by 0.12 TWh and non-energy products increased by 0.10 TWh compared to the previous year.

Fig 5.2 - 10-year time series of Ireland's total energy requirement by supply stream



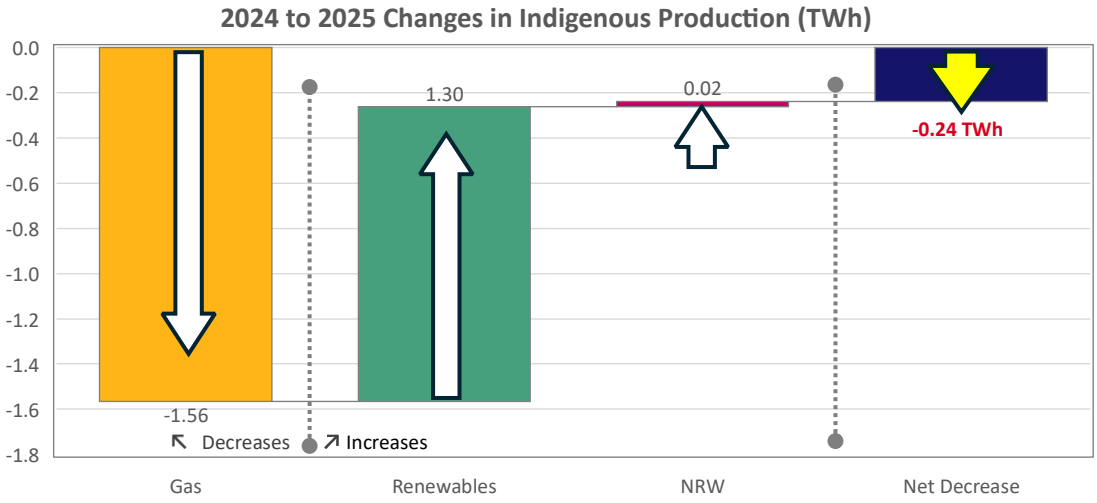
Non-energy products (i.e. bitumen, lubricants, white spirits) included, the overall decrease in net imports observed in 2025 was driven by underlying decreases in net imports of oil (6.48 TWh) and coal (0.67 TWh), partially offset by increases in net imports of electricity (1.07 TWh), natural gas (0.54 TWh) and renewables (0.40 TWh).

Fig 5.3 - 2024 to 2025 changes in net imports by energy source



The overall reduction in indigenous production observed in 2025 was driven by an underlying decrease in indigenous natural gas (1.56 TWh) production, with partially counterbalancing increases in the indigenous production of energy from renewables (1.30 TWh) and non-renewable waste (0.02 TWh).

Fig 5.4 - 2024 to 2025 changes in indigenous production by energy source



5.2 Supply Streams for Key Oil Products

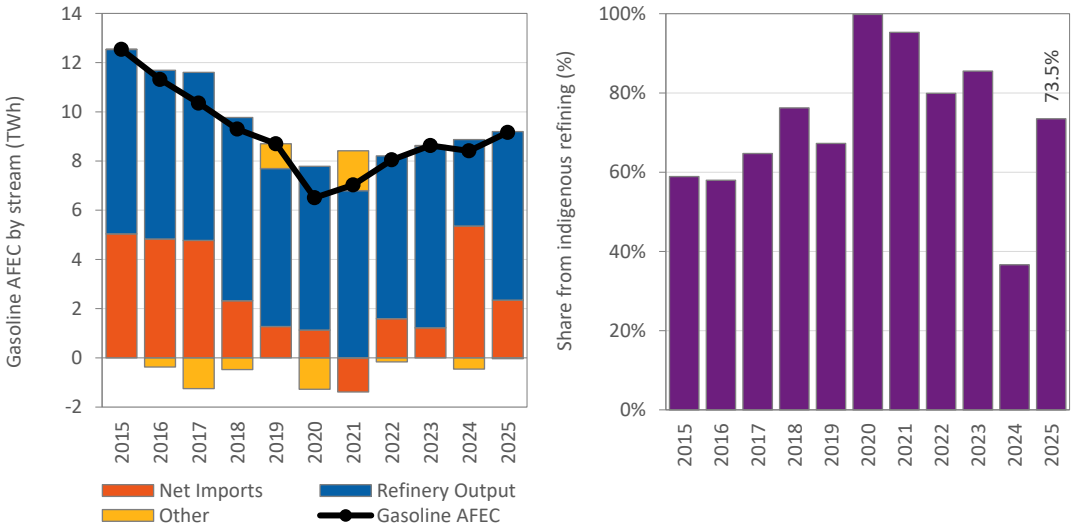
All oil-products to the Irish market are ultimately sourced from international imports. However, the supply of refined oil-products to the Irish market can come through (a combination of) two channels:

- The *direct import* of those oil-products into Ireland
- The refining of oil-products *in Ireland*, from imported crude oil, at the Whitegate refinery in Cork (Ireland's only oil refinery)

The available supply of gasoline to the Irish market is the sum of net imports of gasoline, refinery output and 'other' streams (where the 'other' streams consist of stock draws/builds and other exchange and transfers).

For much of the last decade, most gasoline supplied to the Irish market came from Irish refinery output. In 2024, the share of Ireland's available supply of gasoline from indigenous transformation and exchange processes reduced to 36.6%. This reduction was due to the scheduled temporary cessation of refining at Whitegate to allow for the refinery's 5-yearly turnaround maintenance programme[11]. In 2025, the share of Ireland's available supply of gasoline from indigenous transformation and exchange processes rebounded to 73.5%.

Fig 5.5 - 10-year time series of gasoline supply streams to the Irish market, and the share from indigenous transformation and exchange processes

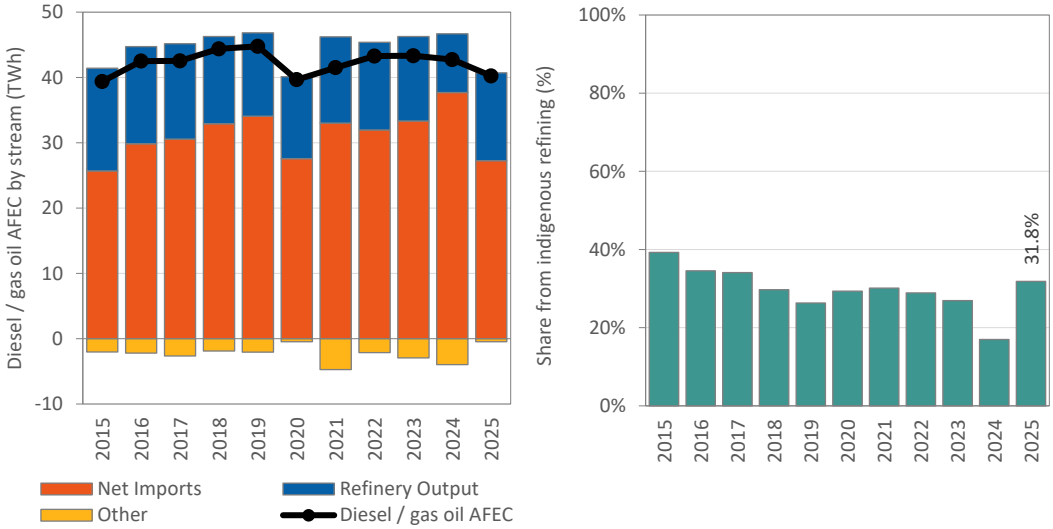


The available supply of diesel and gasoil (i.e. 'marked diesel' or 'green diesel') to the Irish market is the sum of net-imports of diesel and gasoil, refinery output, and 'other' streams (where the 'other' streams consist of stock draws/builds, transfers to international marine bunkers, input to electricity generation, own use at the refinery, and other exchanges and transfers).

Most diesel and gasoil supplied to the Irish market comes from net imports. In 2025, the share of Ireland's available supply of diesel and gas oil from indigenous transformation and exchange processes was 31.8%. For part of 2024, the refinery underwent a scheduled temporary cessation of mineral oil refining to allow for the refinery's 5-yearly turnaround maintenance programme.

[11] https://leap.epa.ie/docs/8d2fcc80-76e5-47d8-abac-7e344182dd69.pdf

Fig 5.6 - 10-year time series of diesel and gas oil supply streams to the Irish market, and the share from indigenous transformation and exchange processes

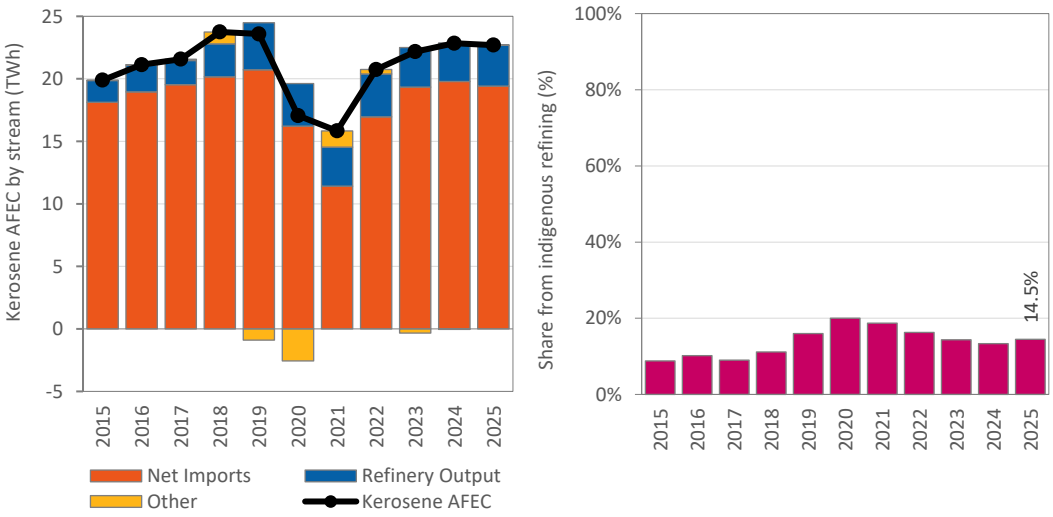


Almost all of Ireland's jet kerosene available supply is imported. A proportion of that imported jet kerosene is typically re-classified to heating kerosene, without undergoing a refining process.

The available supply of kerosene to the Irish market is the sum of net-imports of heating and jet kerosene, refinery output of heating and jet kerosene, and 'other' streams (where the 'other' streams consist of stock draws/builds and other exchange and transfers).

Most kerosene supplied to the Irish market comes from net imports. In 2025, the share of Ireland's available supply of heating and jet kerosene from indigenous transformation and exchange processes was 14.5%. Jet kerosene accounted for 58.8% of the total kerosene supply, and heating kerosene accounted for the remaining 41.2%.

Fig 5.7 - 10-year time series of heating and jet kerosene supply streams to the Irish market, and the share from indigenous transformation and exchange processes



6 Trends in Energy Security of Supply

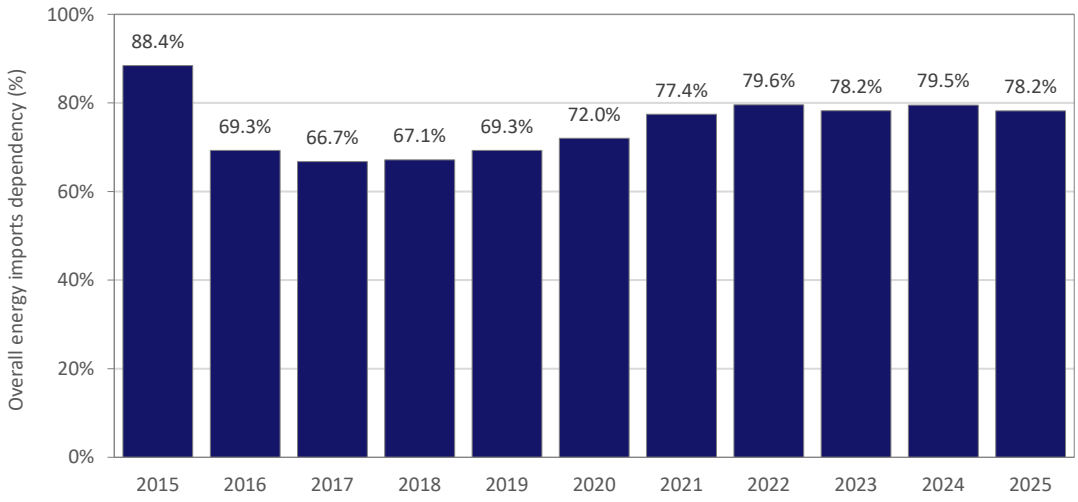
6.1 Energy Imports Dependencies

Energy imports dependency is a common metric used to determine the dependency of a country on international energy imports. It is generally the case that reducing import dependency acts to increase the security of energy supply, because it acts to reduce a country's exposure to international market shocks, unexpected international policy shifts, and delivery disruptions.

Energy import dependency is defined as the ratio of net imports (*i.e.* imports less exports) to primary energy supply (including non-energy sub-products), plus international marine bunkers.

Ireland's overall energy imports dependency in 2025 was 78.2%, down 1.3 percentage points on the value of 79.5% for 2024. By way of comparison, the average EU energy imports dependency in 2024 was 57.3%, the latest year for which a published value from Eurostat is available.

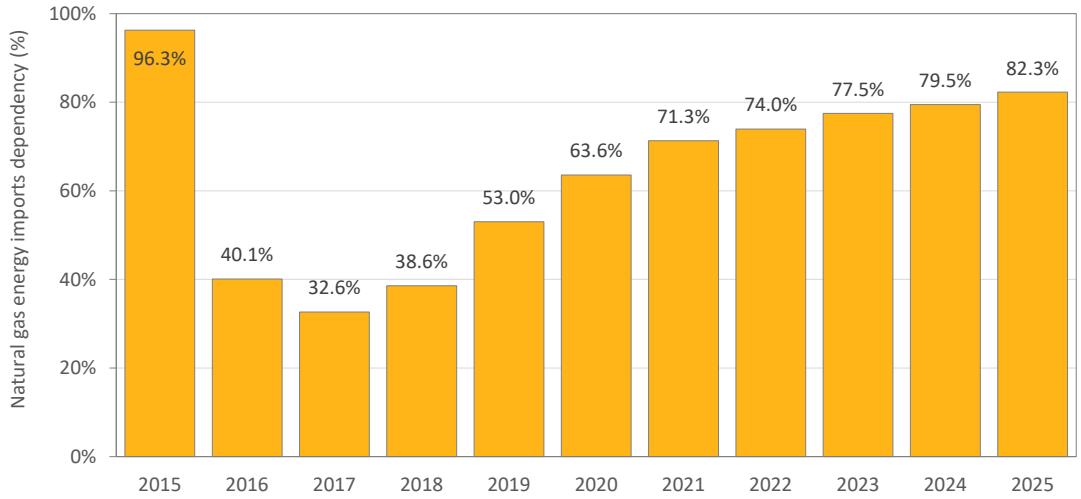
Fig 6.1 - 10-year time series of Ireland's overall energy imports dependency



Ireland imported more natural gas in 2025 than in 2024. Ireland's natural gas imports dependency in 2025 was 82.3%, up from 79.5% in the previous year.

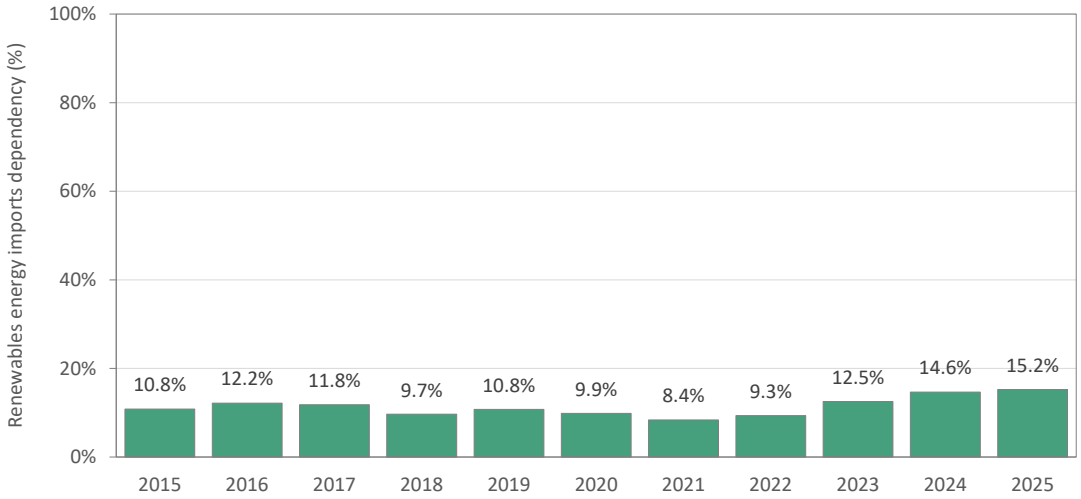
In the figure below, the step-change reduction in gas import dependency in 2016 corresponds to the connection of the Corrib gas-field to the national gas grid. As indigenous production from the Corrib gas-field continues to naturally decrease, the relative proportion of imported gas needed to satisfy Ireland gas requirement will tend to increase.

Fig 6.2 - 10-year time series of Ireland's natural gas energy imports dependency



Ireland's overall imports dependency on renewable energy remained relatively low in 2025 at 15.2%, due to 100% of Ireland's wind, renewable waste, ambient heat, hydroelectricity, solar photovoltaic (PV) generation, landfill gas, biogas, and solar thermal energy all coming exclusively from indigenous production.

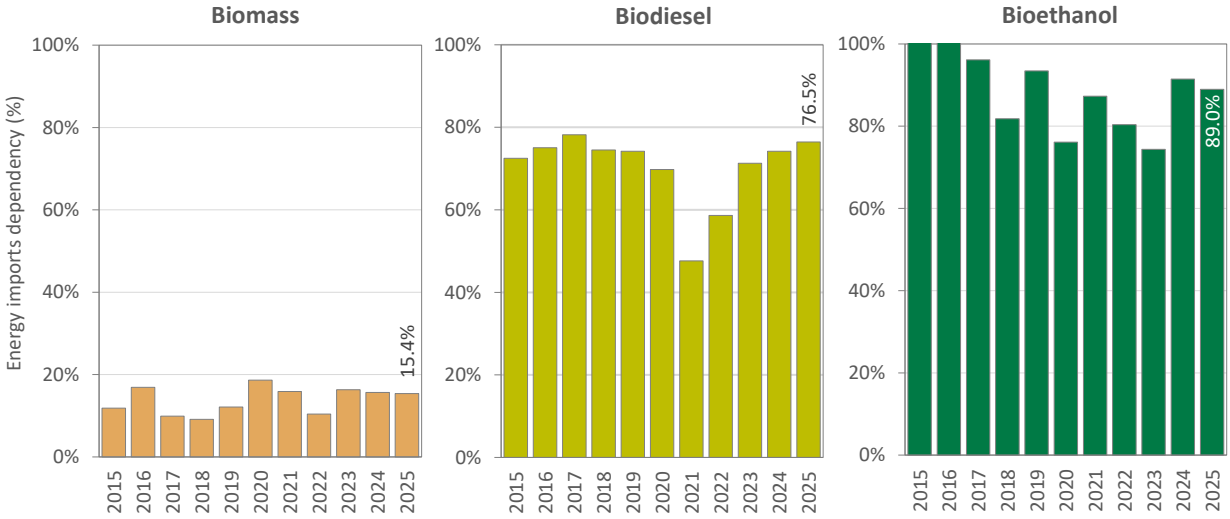
Fig 6.3 - 10-year time series of Ireland's renewables energy imports dependency



Ireland's energy requirements for biomass, biodiesel and bioethanol are satisfied through a combination of indigenous production[12] and international imports.

In 2025, Ireland's import dependency for biomass was 15.4%, while Ireland's imports dependencies on biodiesels and bioethanol were 76.5% and 89.0%, respectively.

Fig 6.4 - 10-year time series of Ireland's biomass, biodiesel and bioethanol energy imports dependency

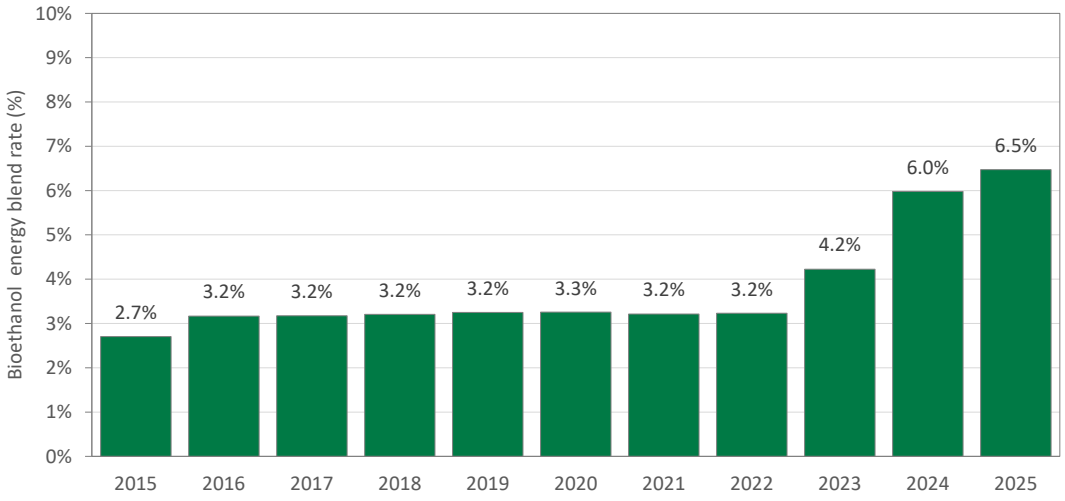


[12] The indigenous production of biodiesel and bioethanol may itself be dependent on the import of biofuel feedstocks.

6.2 Biofuel Blending into Road Diesel and Road Petrol

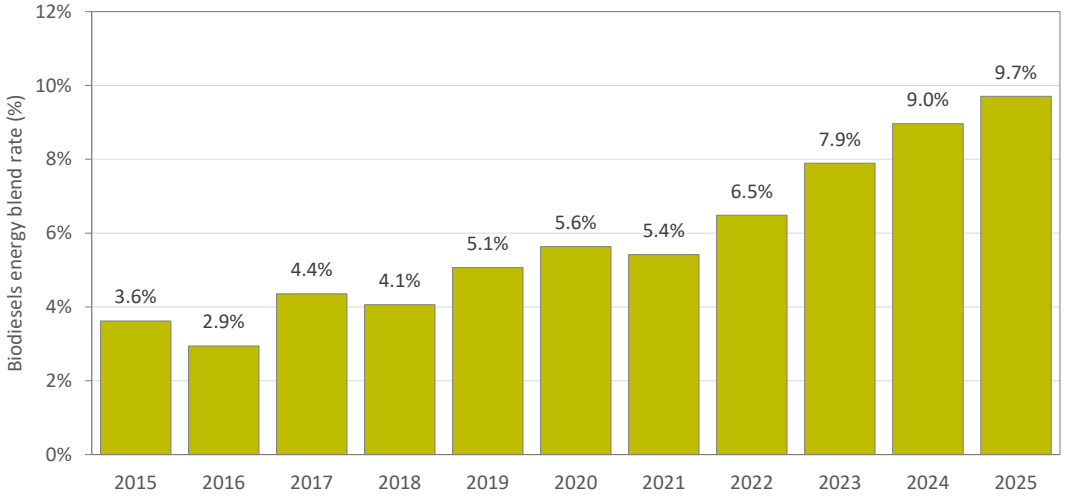
Ireland set new records for biofuel blending into road petrol and road diesel in 2025. The annualised average biofuel blend in road petrol was 6.5% in 2025, up 0.5 percentage points on 2024.

Fig 6.5 - 10-year time series of Ireland's road petrol biofuel blending, in terms of energy content



The annualised average biofuel-blend in road diesel was 9.7% in 2025, up 0.7 percentage points on 2024.

Fig 6.6 - 10-year time series of Ireland's road diesel biofuel blending, in terms of energy content



6.3 Imports by Partner Country

Under the Energy Statistics Regulation 1099/2008 (ESR), the *'country of import'* for oil and blended biofuel products is defined through two channels – (1) the country of ultimate origin for primary oils (*e.g.* crude oil), and (2) the country of *'last consignment'* for secondary oils (*e.g.* finished products such as gasoline). As per the accompanying guidelines to the ESR, the country of ultimate origin is defined as where the crude oil was indigenously produced, whereas the country of last consignment is where the finished products were refined or processed.

As per Eurostat's accompanying guidelines to the monthly oil and gas questionnaire, the *'country of import' for* natural gas are reported as the country of entry through which the natural gas has been received.

Monthly electricity imports are reported to Eurostat as part of the monthly electricity questionnaire as imports (of which from the EU) and are reported as the country of entry through which the electricity has been received.

All physical flows of electricity and natural gas imports come into Ireland from the UK through international interconnectors.

6.3.1 Total Energy Imports

The figure below shows the country of import for all energy imports into Ireland in 2025. 55.5% of Ireland's total energy imports came from the UK, 16.9% came from the USA, 16.2% came from EU countries (10.4% from the Netherlands, 4.8% from Belgium and 0.9% from the sum of imports from other EU countries such as Sweden, Germany, Spain and France), 4.3% came from Azerbaijan, 3.8% came from countries not specified in monthly data and 3.4% came from Algeria.

Not specified[13] includes coal, petroleum coke, solid biomass and unblended biofuels. Annual data on partner countries for these energy products - coal, petroleum coke and unblended biofuels imports - will become available later in the year and will be submitted to Eurostat in Q4 2026.

Figure 6.7 – Percentage breakdown of 2025 overall energy imports by partner country

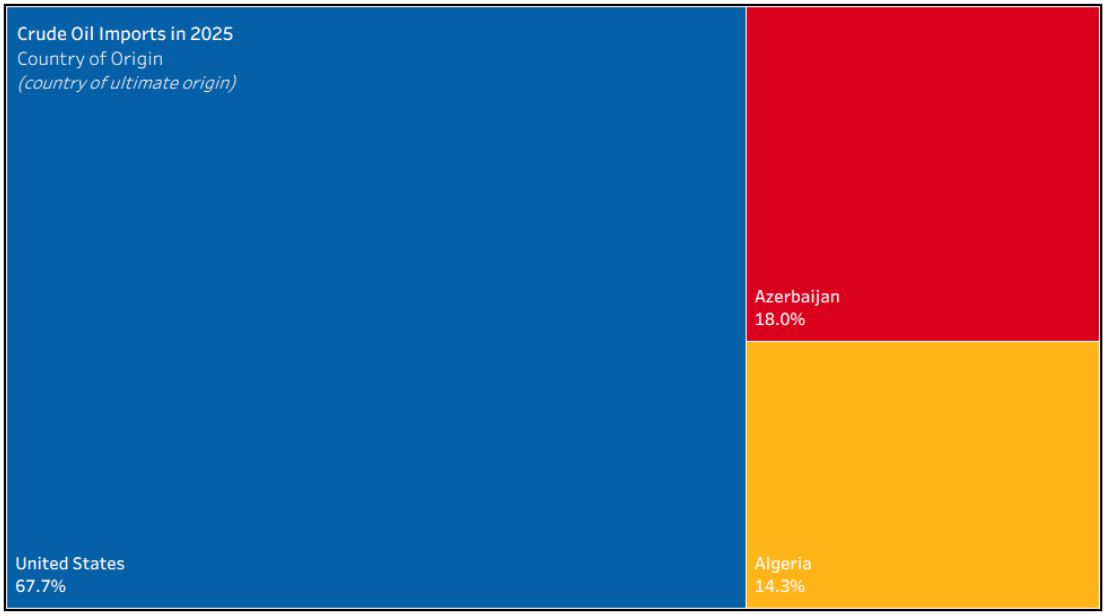
[13] *Not specified* also captures a statistical difference between monthly and annual import data for LPG. This statistical difference is resolved in the final annual data reported to Eurostat in Q4 2026.

6.3.2 Key Oil Product Imports

The chemical composition of crude oil depends on its field-of-origin. The variety of crude oil chosen as an input by a particular refinery will depend on how the processes in that refinery are optimised and the spectrum of refined oil-products being targeted. 'Light' crude requires less processing and produces a greater percentage of gasoline and diesel oil-products compared to 'heavy' crude, and 'sweet' crude contains less sulphur than 'sour' crude.

In 2025, 67.7% of crude oil imported into Ireland came from the USA, followed by 18.0% from Azerbaijan and 14.3% from Algeria.[14]

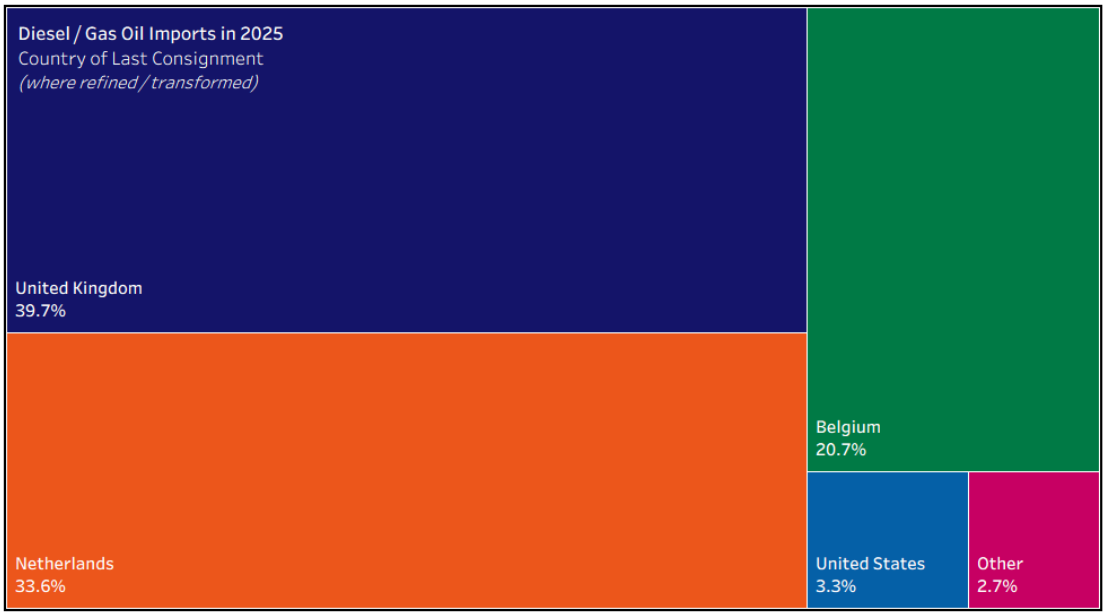
Fig 6.8 - Percentage breakdown of 2025 crude oil imports by country of origin



[14] At the time of publication, the crude oil imports data shown here includes a revision made post-submission to the Eurostat monthly oil (MOSOIL) questionnaire. This revision will be available on the Eurostat database in subsequent data updates.

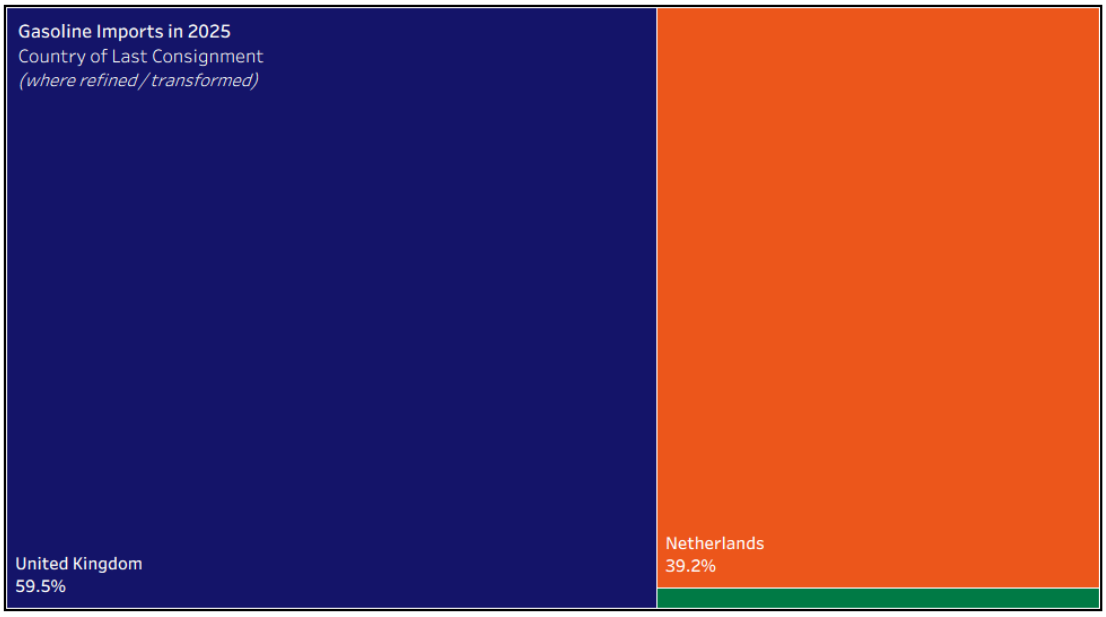
In 2025, 39.7% of the diesel and gasoil imported into Ireland came from the UK, 33.6 % came from the Netherlands, 20.7% came from Belgium, 3.3% came from the USA and smaller energy quantities totalling a 2.7% share came from other EU countries such as Germany and Sweden.

Fig 6.9 - Percentage breakdown of 2025 diesel and gas oil imports by country of last consignment



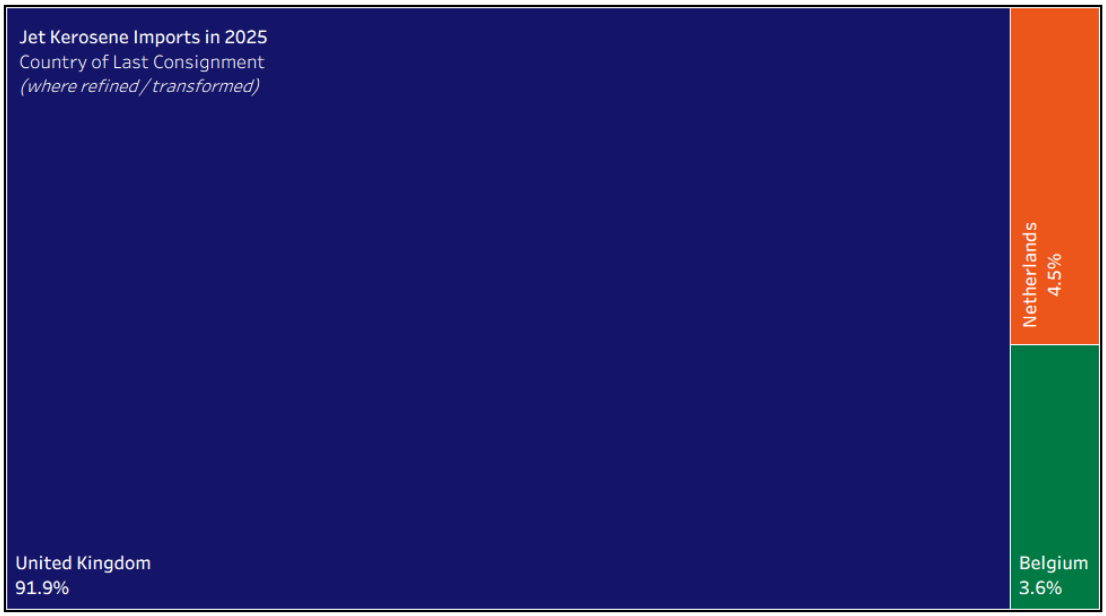
In 2025, 59.5% of the gasoline imported into Ireland came from the UK, followed by 39.2% from the Netherlands, and 1.4% from Belgium.

Fig 6.10 - Percentage breakdown of 2025 gasoline imports by country of last consignment



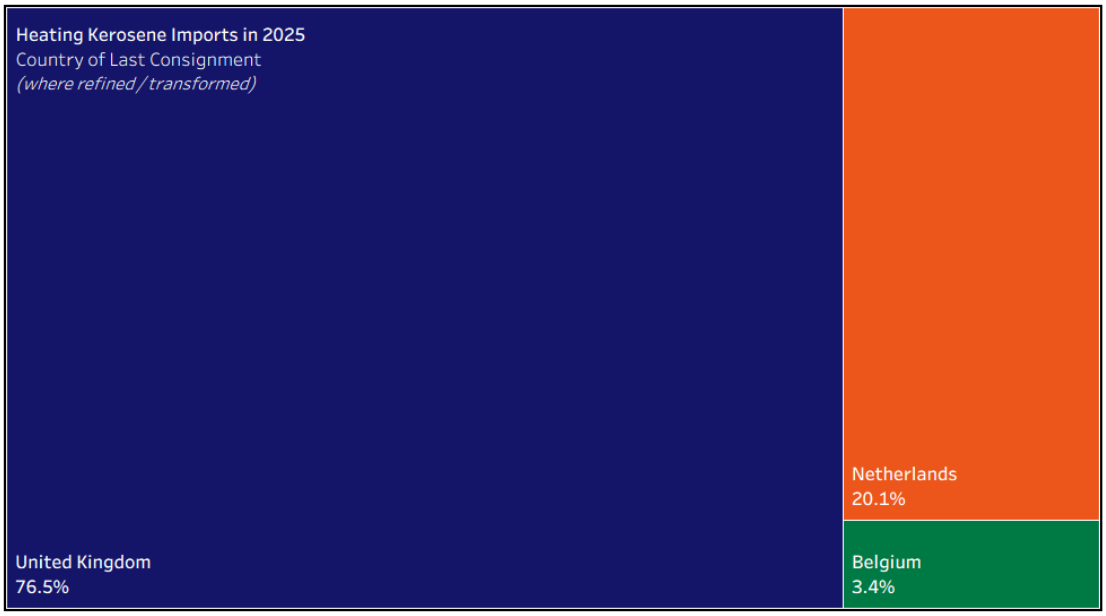
In 2025, 91.9% of the jet kerosene imported into Ireland came from the UK, followed by 4.5% from the Netherlands and 3.6% from Belgium.

Fig 6.11 - Percentage breakdown of 2025 jet kerosene imports by country of last consignment



In 2025, 76.5% of the heating kerosene imported into Ireland came from the UK, followed by 20.1% from the Netherlands and 3.4% from Belgium.

Fig 6.12 - Percentage breakdown of 2025 heating kerosene imports by country of last consignment



6.4 National Emergency Oil Stocks

Ireland maintains emergency and commercial oil stocks in line with European and international obligations, specifically, EU Directive 2009/119/EC, and the IEA Agreement on an International Energy Programme.

The EU Directive obliges member states to maintain minimum oil stocks corresponding to at least 90 days of average daily net imports or 61 days of average daily inland consumption, whichever is greater. For Ireland, this equates to 90 days of net oil imports, which aligns with EU legislation and the IEA requirement on members to hold at least 90 days equivalent.

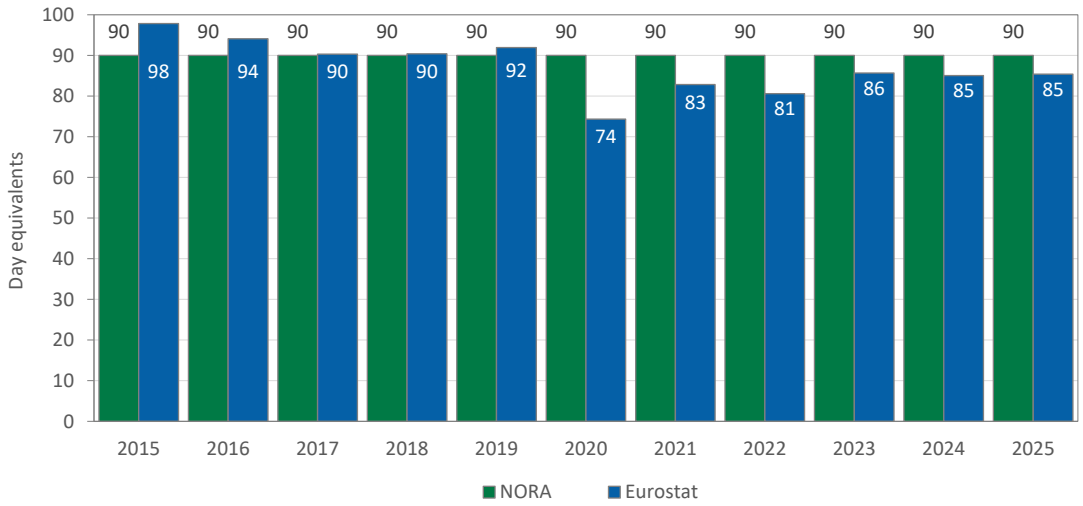
Ireland's oil stock obligation is administered by the *National Oil Reserve Agency* (NORA). Stocks administered by NORA can be stored in Ireland and other countries, under bi-lateral oil stockholding agreements, as physical stocks, or as 'stock tickets', which are short-term commercial contracts that include an option to purchase oil under emergency circumstances.

Ireland holds oil stock and tickets in Ireland, in EU member states, and in Northern Ireland (which is outside the EU for the purpose of the EU energy statistics regulation's reporting, since Brexit came into force in February 2020).

The quantity of oil stocks is often expressed in terms of days equivalent, which compares the *current* oil stock levels to *historic* oil demand in the previous reporting period, *i.e.* approximately one year earlier.

In 2025, monthly assessments showed that Ireland maintained EU-based oil stocks of between 83- and 88-days equivalent of demand. The average days equivalent of EU-based oil stocks in 2025 across all 12-month assessments was 85 days. It is important to note that NORA maintains additional oil stocks in Northern Ireland[15] to meet the 90-day requirement that are not captured in these EU-based stock statistics.

Fig 6.13 - Annualised average of monthly assessments of Irish emergency oil stocks in days equivalent of demand.



[15] https://www.nora.ie/_files/ugd/b984d0_a70a2eb958724ada98292b08efee3599.pdf

Acknowledgements

SEAI gratefully acknowledges the co-operation and responses from the many different organisations, agencies, energy suppliers and distributors surveyed by SEAI each year. Accurate and timely responses to SEAI's surveys provide key input to robust and inclusive national energy statistics that can inform evidence-based discussions, debate, and policy.

Appendices

Appendix 1. Trends in Ireland's total primary energy requirement (TPER)

Total primary energy requirement (TPER) excludes non-energy sub-products (bitumen, lubricants and white spirits) and is calculated as the sum of five streams from the supply block in Ireland's National Energy Balance:

- National production (+)
- Imports (+)
- Exports (-)
- Marine bunkers (-)
- Stock change (+ or -)

Ireland's TPER is a measurement of the total energy quantity needed to facilitate own use of energy by the energy sector, transformation and distribution of energy and their associated losses, as well as final energy consumption by the end user in a given year.

Primary energy requirement data has been informed by survey responses received from organisations, including energy producers, import/export companies, network operators and energy supply companies. It also includes multiple public administration datasets including EU-ETS data provided by the EPA to SEAI and data from the Revenue Commissioners, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Oil Levy Assessment (OLA) and the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI).

Data is collected in a range of physical and energy units based on the energy sub-product type (*e.g.* kilotonnes, kilolitres, terajoules, million cubic meters, gigawatt hours) and converted to kilotonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) and terawatt hours (TWh) by SEAI using conversion factors on a net calorific value basis.

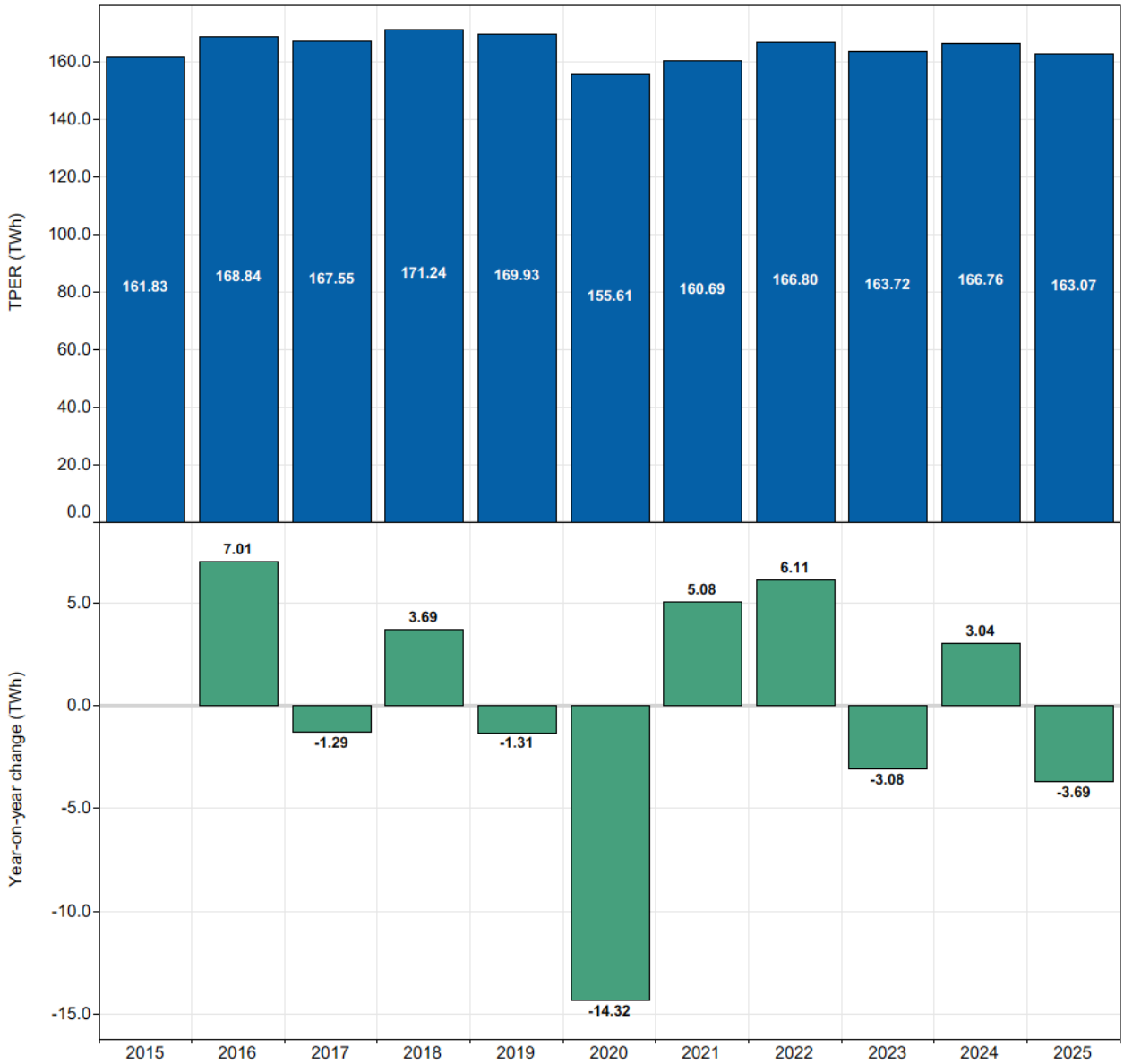
Electricity generation from non-combustible renewable sources (*e.g.* wind, hydro, solar PV) have been set at 100% efficient as electricity production is the first point of measurement for these renewable sub-types.

Unless otherwise specified, the following figures in this appendix are based on data from the National Energy Balance time-series, which is available from the SEAI website: https://www.seai.ie/data-and-insights/seai-statistics/key-publications/national-energy-balance/

A.1.1 Total primary energy requirement and annual change

Figure A.1.1 (top) shows Ireland's annual TPER (excluding non-energy sub-products, *i.e.* bitumen, lubricants and white spirits) for the last 11-years.

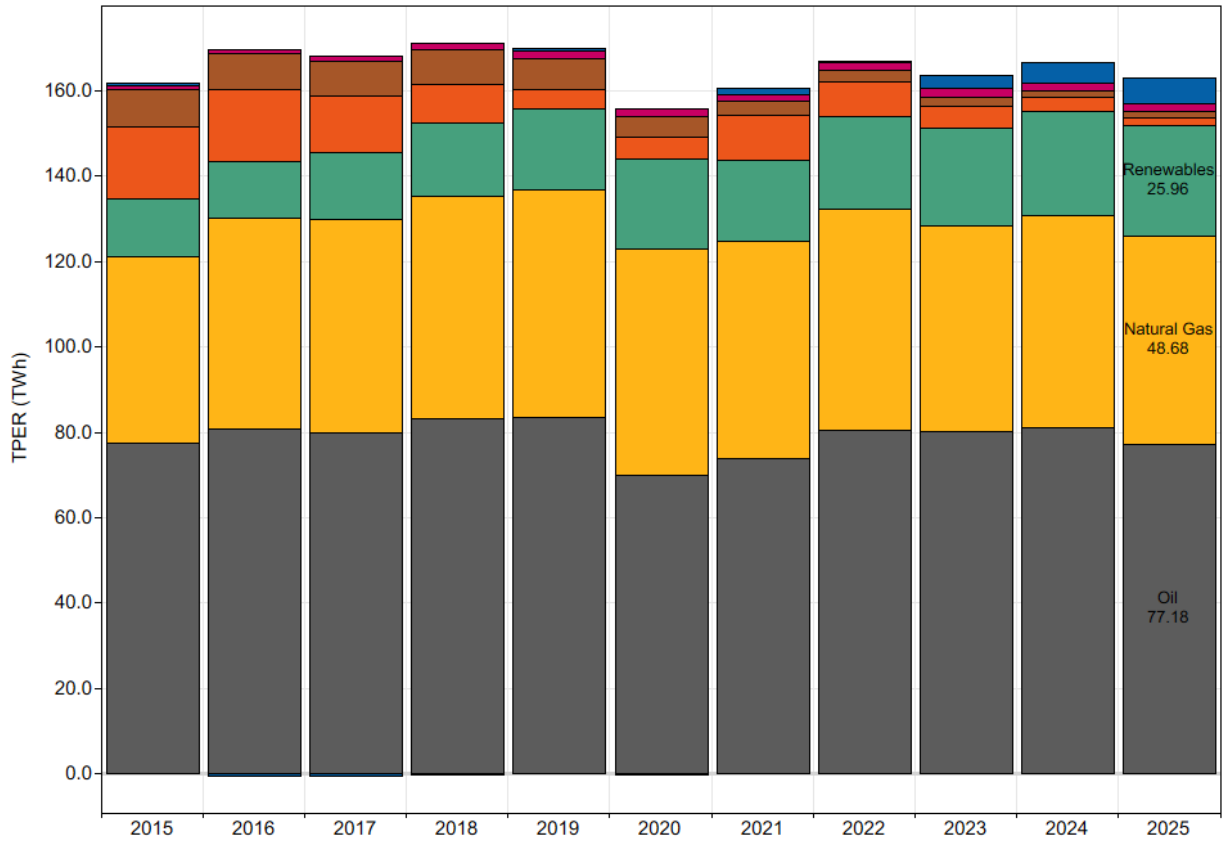
Figure A.1.1 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual TPER, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the TPER in 2025 *vs.* 2024.



A.1.2 Total primary energy requirement by energy product

Figure A.1.2 shows the annual TPER with an energy product breakdown (excluding non-energy sub-products, *i.e.* bitumen, lubricants and white spirits). Here, the energy product termed 'Electricity' refers specifically to the net import of electricity across international interconnectors.

The energy product marked as 'NRW' stands for *Non-Renewable Wastes*.



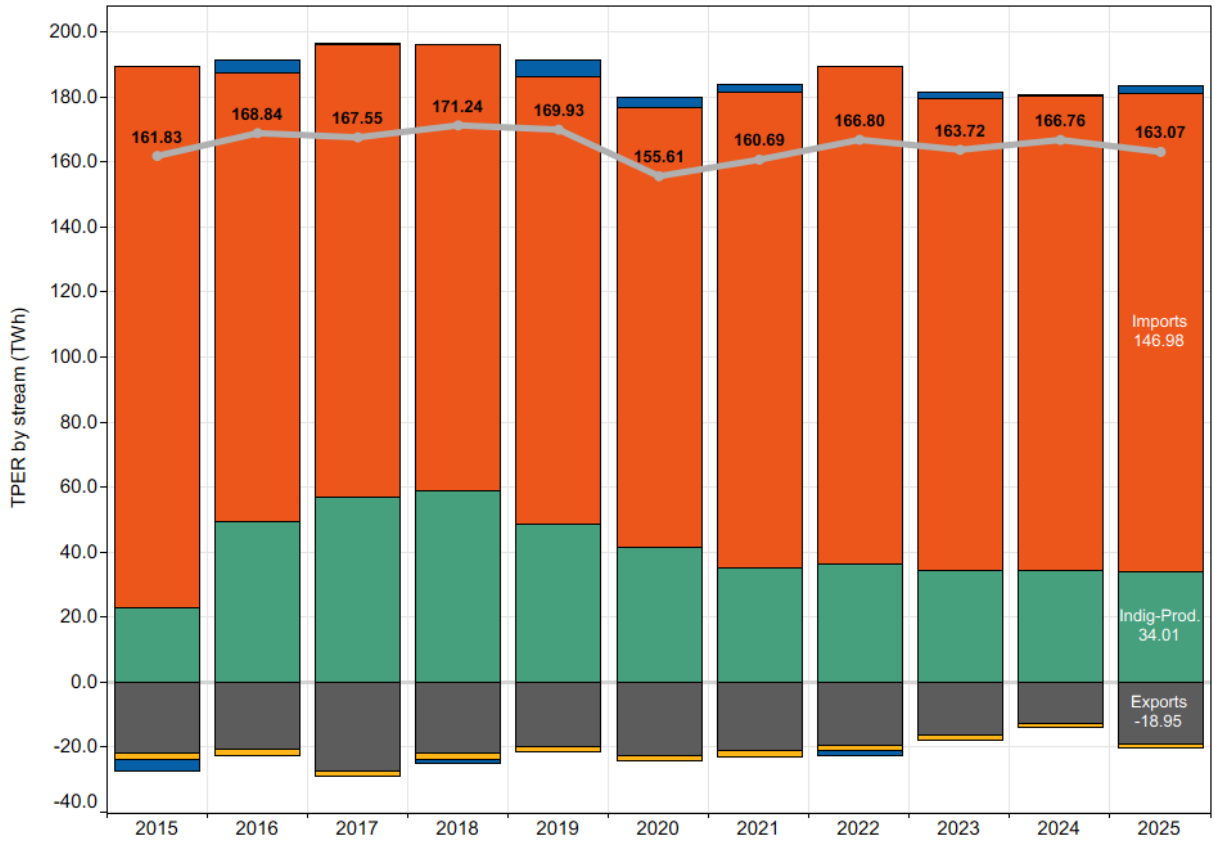
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Oil	77.38	80.78	79.79	83.19	83.48	69.77	73.71	80.36	80.06	81.12	77.18
Natural Gas	43.83	49.44	50.19	52.11	53.16	53.22	50.98	52.00	48.26	49.70	48.68
Renewables	13.34	13.31	15.66	17.31	19.25	21.10	19.15	21.54	23.06	24.31	25.96
Coal	16.89	16.70	13.19	8.99	4.38	5.10	10.51	8.34	5.02	3.28	1.81
Peat	8.92	8.54	8.08	7.98	7.32	4.86	3.08	2.59	2.10	1.49	1.49
NRW	0.80	0.78	1.32	1.69	1.69	1.71	1.66	1.73	1.95	1.81	1.83
Electricity	0.67	-0.71	-0.68	-0.03	0.64	-0.15	1.59	0.25	3.27	5.06	6.13
TPER (TWh)	**161.83**	**168.84**	**167.55**	**171.24**	**169.93**	**155.61**	**160.69**	**166.80**	**163.72**	**166.76**	**163.07**

A.1.3 Total primary energy requirement by stream

Figure A.1.3 shows the annual TPER broken out by stream (excluding non-energy sub-products, *i.e.* bitumen, lubricants and white spirits). The bars show the absolute energy quantity delivered or removed from Ireland's TPER by each stream and the line shows the net TPER, calculated as a sum of the individual streams.

National production, energy imports and net stock draw add to the TPER. Energy exports, marine bunkers and net stock build reduce the value of the TPER.

The streams marked as' Indig-Prod.', 'Mar-Bunk.', and 'Stk Change' stand for *indigenous production*, *transfers to international marine bunkers*, and *stock changes*, respectively.



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Imports	166.35	138.04	139.39	137.26	137.82	135.04	146.01	153.02	145.07	145.81	146.98
Indig-Prod.	22.94	49.46	56.94	58.77	48.44	41.62	35.31	36.43	34.54	34.25	34.01
Exports	-21.86	-20.73	-27.28	-21.82	-19.81	-22.41	-21.00	-19.59	-16.34	-12.55	-18.95
Mar-Bunk.	-1.86	-1.86	-1.81	-2.01	-1.65	-1.80	-2.01	-1.53	-1.55	-1.42	-1.30
Stk Change	-3.74	3.93	0.31	-0.96	5.14	3.17	2.38	-1.53	2.01	0.66	2.33
TPER (TWh)	**161.83**	**168.84**	**167.55**	**171.24**	**169.93**	**155.61**	**160.69**	**166.80**	**163.72**	**166.76**	**163.07**

Appendix 2. Indigenous energy production

Indigenous production of energy corresponds to energy supplied to Ireland from within Ireland's own national boundaries. It is generally accepted that energy produced nationally is considered more secure than imported energy, because it is less susceptible to unexpected international market or policy changes.

Indigenous energy production data has been informed by survey responses received from organisations, including energy producers and network operators. It is also includes data from multiple public administration datasets including the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI).

Data is collected in a range of physical and energy units based on the energy sub-product type (*e.g.* kilotonnes, kilolitres, terajoules, million cubic meters, gigawatt hours) and converted to kilotonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) and terawatt hours (TWh) by SEAI using conversion factors on a net calorific value basis.

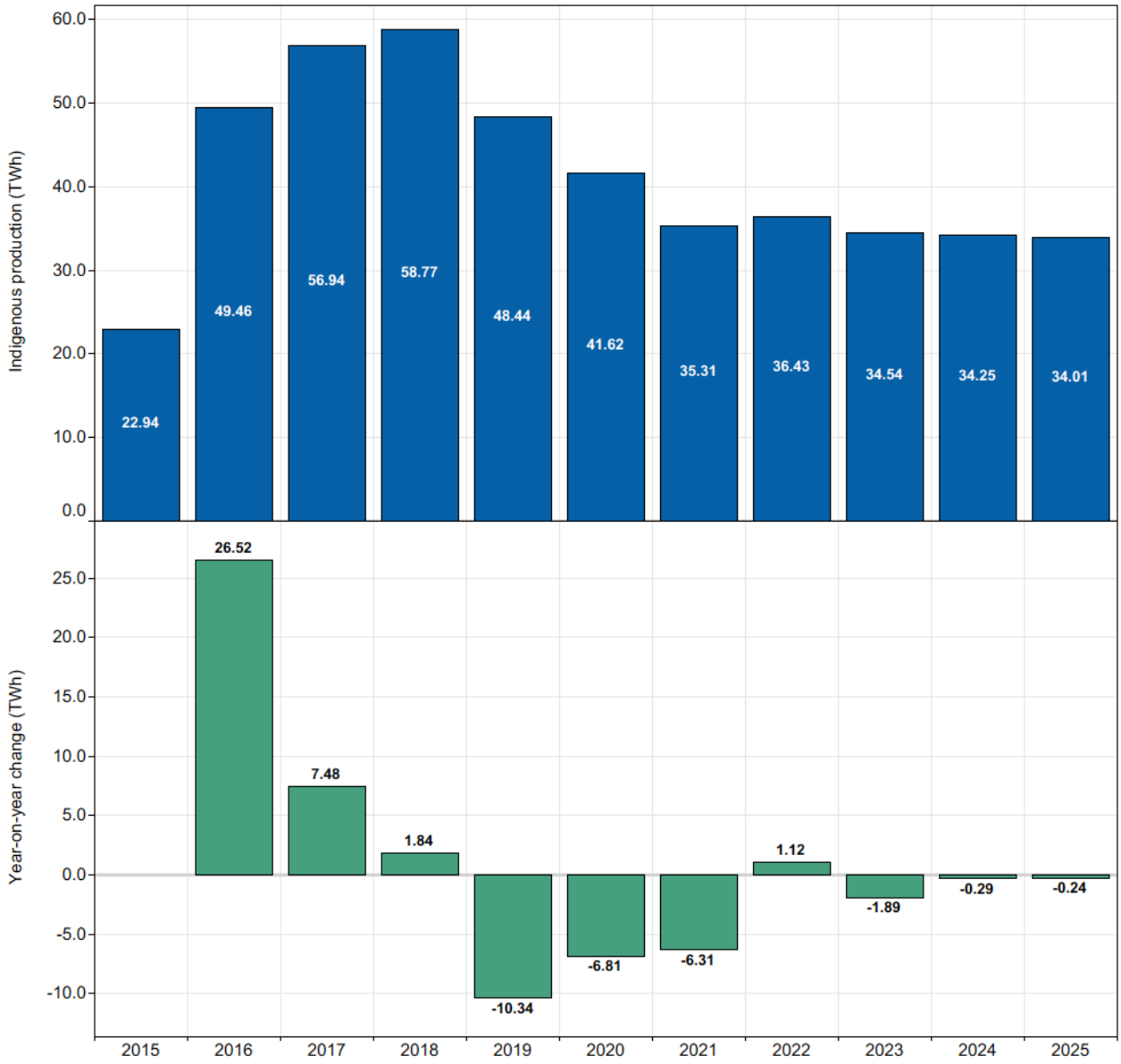
Electricity generation from non-combustible renewable sources (*e.g.* wind, hydro, solar PV) have been set at 100% efficient as electricity production is the first point of measurement for these renewable sub-types.

Unless otherwise specified, the following figures in this appendix are based on data from the National Energy Balance time-series, which is available from the SEAI website: https://www.seai.ie/data-and-insights/seai-statistics/key-publications/national-energy-balance/

A.2.1 Total indigenous energy production and annual change

Figure A.2.1 (top) shows Ireland's annual total indigenous energy production for the last 11-years.

Figure A.2.1 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual total indigenous energy production, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the total indigenous energy production in 2025 *vs.* 2024.

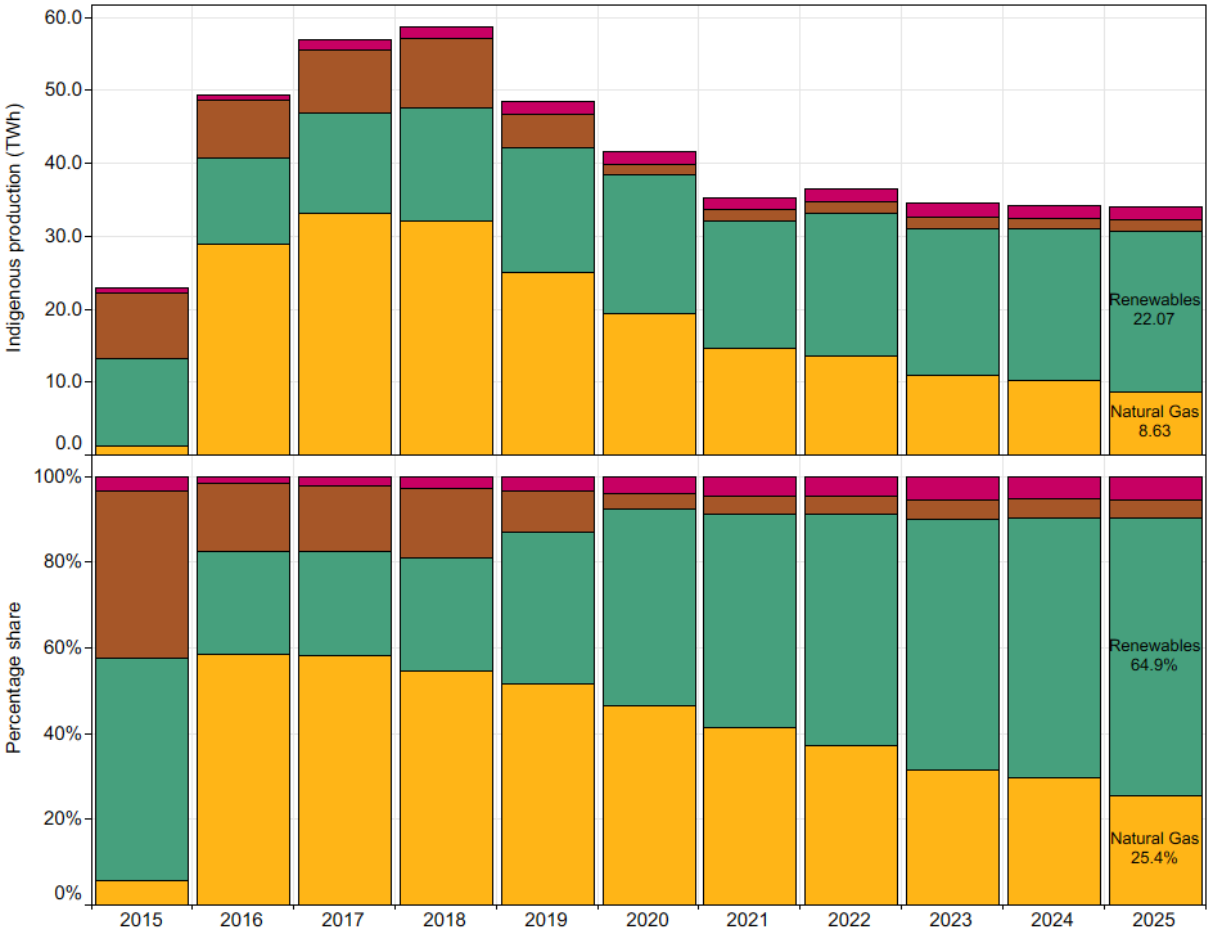


A.2.2 Total indigenous energy production by energy product

Figure A.2.2 (top) shows Ireland's indigenous energy production with an energy product breakdown.

Figure A.2.2 (bottom) shows the energy product breakdown displayed as a percentage of the total indigenous production.

The energy product marked as 'NRW' stands for *Non-Renewable Wastes*.

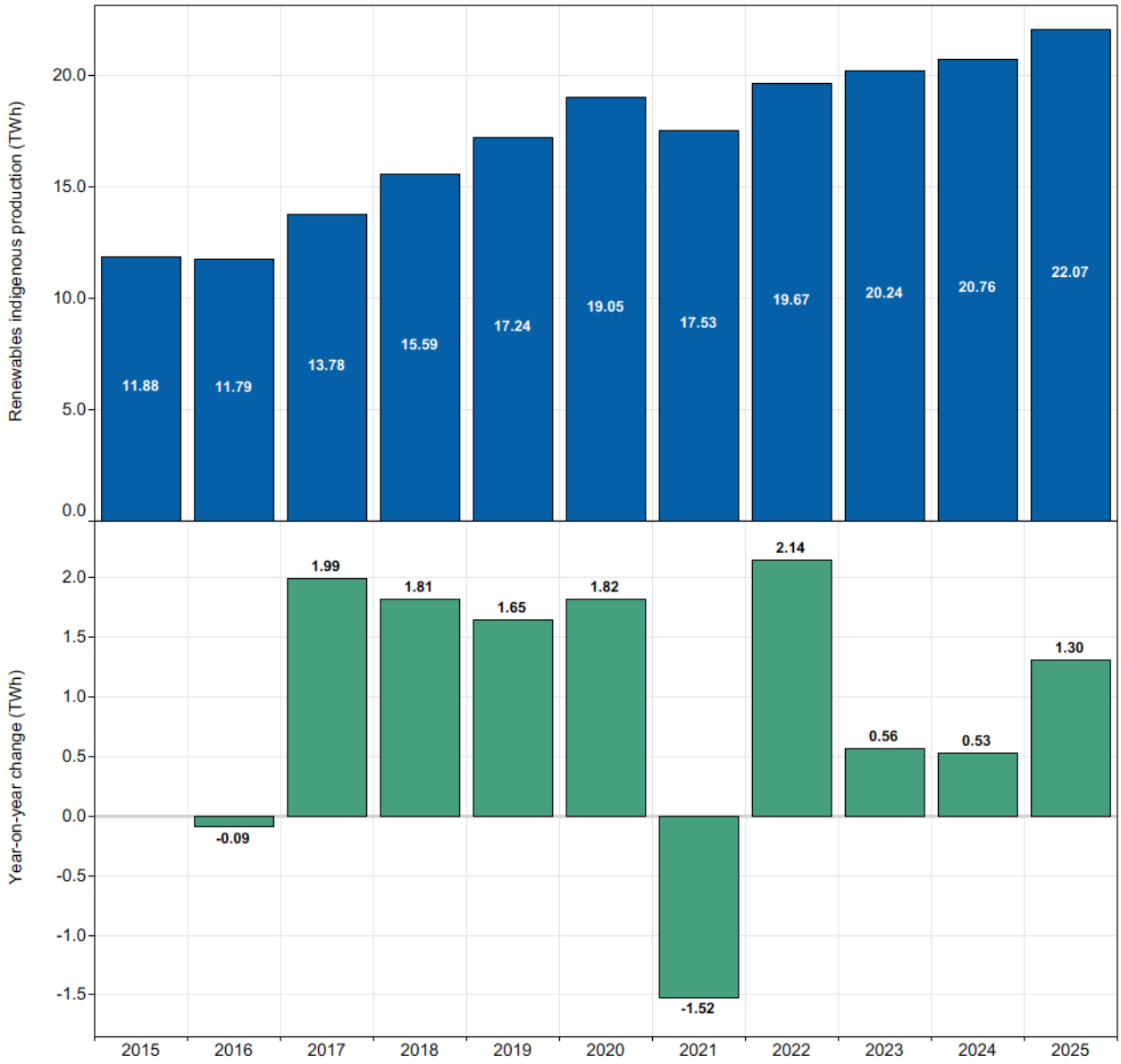


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Natural Gas	1.31 (5.7%)	28.99 (58.6%)	33.19 (58.3%)	32.00 (54.5%)	24.97 (51.5%)	19.38 (46.6%)	14.63 (41.4%)	13.55 (37.2%)	10.87 (31.5%)	10.19 (29.8%)	8.63 (25.4%)
Renewables	11.88 (51.8%)	11.79 (23.8%)	13.78 (24.2%)	15.59 (26.5%)	17.24 (35.6%)	19.05 (45.8%)	17.53 (49.6%)	19.67 (54.0%)	20.24 (58.6%)	20.76 (60.6%)	22.07 (64.9%)
Peat	8.95 (39.0%)	7.90 (16.0%)	8.65 (15.2%)	9.49 (16.1%)	4.54 (9.4%)	1.49 (3.6%)	1.49 (4.2%)	1.49 (4.1%)	1.49 (4.3%)	1.49 (4.3%)	1.49 (4.4%)
NRW	0.80 (3.5%)	0.78 (1.6%)	1.32 (2.3%)	1.69 (2.9%)	1.69 (3.5%)	1.71 (4.1%)	1.66 (4.7%)	1.73 (4.7%)	1.95 (5.6%)	1.81 (5.3%)	1.83 (5.4%)
Indig-Prod. (TWh, %)	**22.94 (100.0%)**	**49.46 (100.0%)**	**56.94 (100.0%)**	**58.77 (100.0%)**	**48.44 (100.0%)**	**41.62 (100.0%)**	**35.31 (100.0%)**	**36.43 (100.0%)**	**34.54 (100.0%)**	**34.25 (100.0%)**	**34.01 (100.0%)**

A.2.3 Renewables indigenous energy production and annual change

Figure A.2.3 (top) shows Ireland's annual renewables indigenous energy production for the last 11-years.

Figure A.2.3 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual renewables indigenous energy production, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the renewables indigenous energy production in 2025 *vs.* 2024.

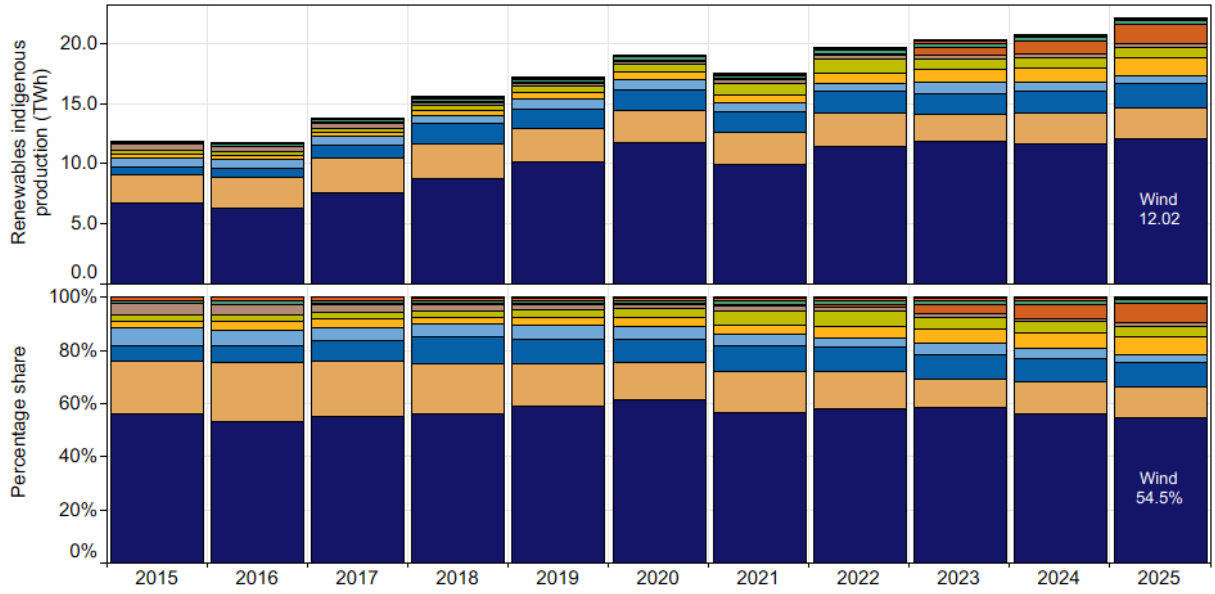


A.2.4 Renewables indigenous energy production by energy sub-product

Figure A.2.4 (top) shows Ireland's indigenous production of renewables with an energy sub-product breakdown.

Figure A.2.4 (bottom) shows the energy sub-product breakdown displayed as a percentage of the renewables indigenous production.

The energy sub-products marked as 'RW', 'AmbHeat', 'LF Gas', and 'Solar-Th' stand for *renewable wastes*, *ambient heat captured by heat pumps*, *landfill gas*, and *solar thermal*, respectively.



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Wind	6.68 (56.2%)	6.25 (53.0%)	7.57 (54.9%)	8.78 (56.3%)	10.19 (59.1%)	11.74 (61.6%)	9.94 (56.7%)	11.40 (57.9%)	11.87 (58.6%)	11.65 (56.1%)	12.02 (54.5%)
Biomass	2.36 (19.8%)	2.67 (22.6%)	2.88 (20.9%)	2.90 (18.6%)	2.76 (16.0%)	2.64 (13.9%)	2.70 (15.4%)	2.81 (14.3%)	2.18 (10.8%)	2.52 (12.1%)	2.65 (12.0%)
RW	0.66 (5.6%)	0.74 (6.3%)	1.09 (7.9%)	1.63 (10.4%)	1.59 (9.2%)	1.69 (8.9%)	1.67 (9.5%)	1.76 (9.0%)	1.78 (8.8%)	1.81 (8.7%)	2.00 (9.1%)
Hydro	0.81 (6.8%)	0.68 (5.8%)	0.69 (5.0%)	0.69 (4.5%)	0.89 (5.1%)	0.93 (4.9%)	0.75 (4.3%)	0.70 (3.6%)	0.94 (4.7%)	0.77 (3.7%)	0.65 (2.9%)
AmbHeat	0.31 (2.6%)	0.38 (3.2%)	0.41 (3.0%)	0.43 (2.8%)	0.50 (2.9%)	0.58 (3.0%)	0.67 (3.8%)	0.83 (4.2%)	1.02 (5.0%)	1.21 (5.8%)	1.42 (6.4%)
Biodiesel	0.28 (2.4%)	0.28 (2.4%)	0.33 (2.4%)	0.36 (2.3%)	0.48 (2.8%)	0.63 (3.3%)	0.91 (5.2%)	1.17 (6.0%)	0.95 (4.7%)	0.88 (4.3%)	0.93 (4.2%)
LF Gas	0.49 (4.1%)	0.46 (3.9%)	0.45 (3.3%)	0.39 (2.5%)	0.37 (2.1%)	0.34 (1.8%)	0.34 (2.0%)	0.30 (1.5%)	0.28 (1.4%)	0.27 (1.3%)	0.24 (1.1%)
Solar-PV	0.00 (0.0%)	0.00 (0.0%)	0.01 (0.1%)	0.02 (0.1%)	0.03 (0.2%)	0.06 (0.3%)	0.08 (0.5%)	0.15 (0.8%)	0.65 (3.2%)	1.09 (5.3%)	1.64 (7.4%)
Biogas	0.16 (1.3%)	0.19 (1.6%)	0.19 (1.4%)	0.20 (1.3%)	0.22 (1.3%)	0.24 (1.3%)	0.26 (1.5%)	0.33 (1.7%)	0.33 (1.6%)	0.34 (1.6%)	0.29 (1.3%)
Solar-Th	0.13 (1.1%)	0.14 (1.2%)	0.15 (1.1%)	0.16 (1.0%)	0.16 (0.9%)	0.16 (0.9%)	0.16 (0.9%)	0.16 (0.8%)	0.16 (0.8%)	0.16 (0.8%)	0.16 (0.7%)
Bioethanol			0.00 (0.0%)	0.03 (0.2%)	0.05 (0.3%)	0.04 (0.2%)	0.04 (0.2%)	0.06 (0.3%)	0.08 (0.4%)	0.06 (0.3%)	0.06 (0.3%)
Indig-Prod. Renew (TWh, %)	**11.88 (100.0%)**	**11.79 (100.0%)**	**13.78 (100.0%)**	**15.59 (100.0%)**	**17.24 (100.0%)**	**19.05 (100.0%)**	**17.53 (100.0%)**	**19.67 (100.0%)**	**20.24 (100.0%)**	**20.76 (100.0%)**	**22.07 (100.0%)**

Appendix 3. Ireland's international import and export of energy

International import and export of energy corresponds to energy that has crossed Ireland's national boundaries, into and out of the country, respectively.

Import and export data has been informed by survey responses received from organisations, including energy producers, import/export companies, network operators and energy supply companies. It is also includes aggregated public administrative data from the Revenue Commissioners and the Oil Levy Assessment (OLA) database.

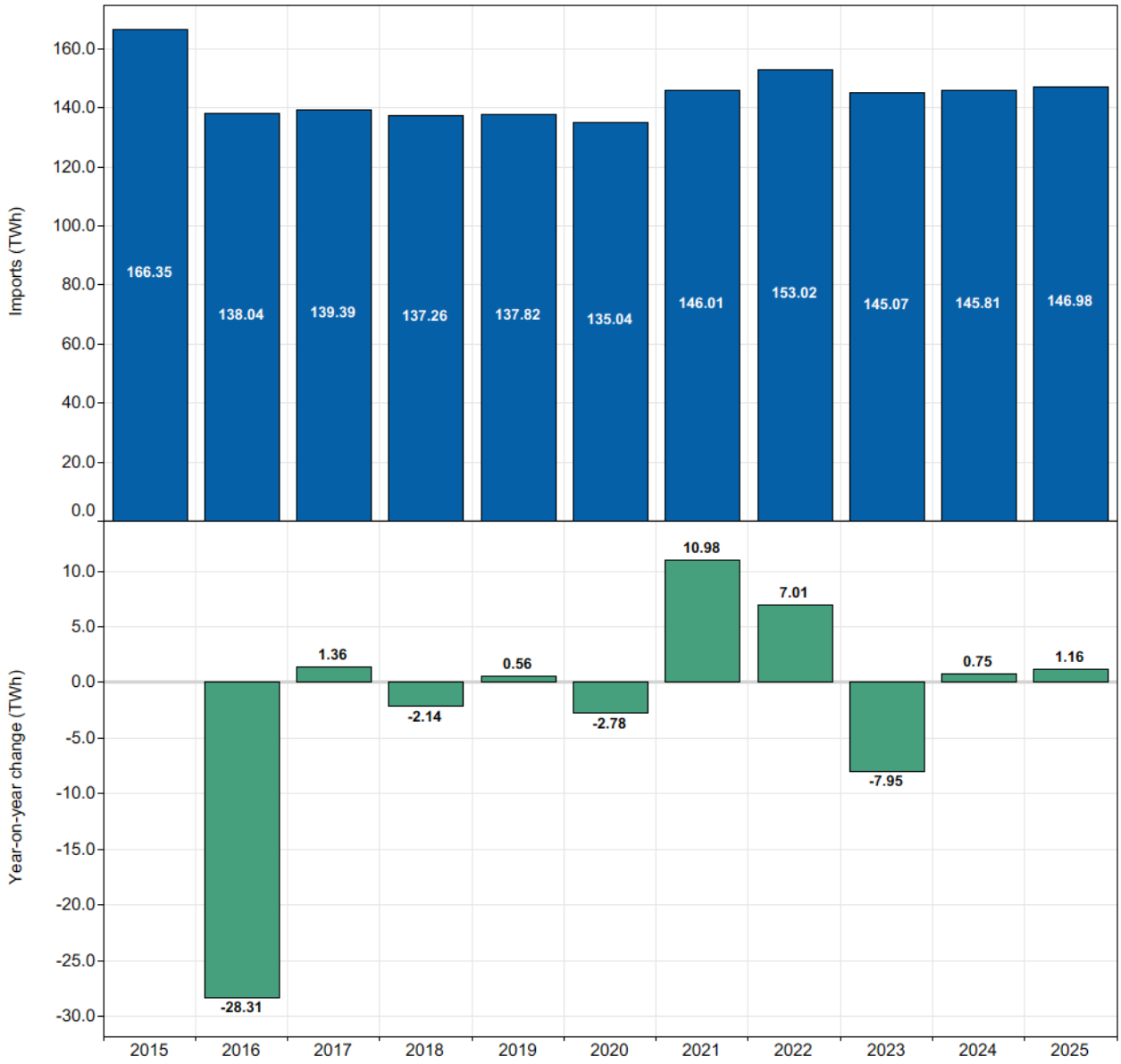
Data is collected in a range of physical and energy units based on the energy sub-product type (*e.g.* kilotonnes, kilolitres, terajoules, million cubic meters, gigawatt hours) and converted to kilotonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) and terawatt hours (TWh) by SEAI using conversion factors on a net calorific value basis.

Unless otherwise specified, the following figures in this appendix are based on data from the National Energy Balance time-series, which is available from the SEAI website: https://www.seai.ie/data-and-insights/seai-statistics/key-publications/national-energy-balance/

A.3.1 Energy imports and annual change

Figure A.3.1 (top) shows Ireland's annual total energy imports for the last 11-years.

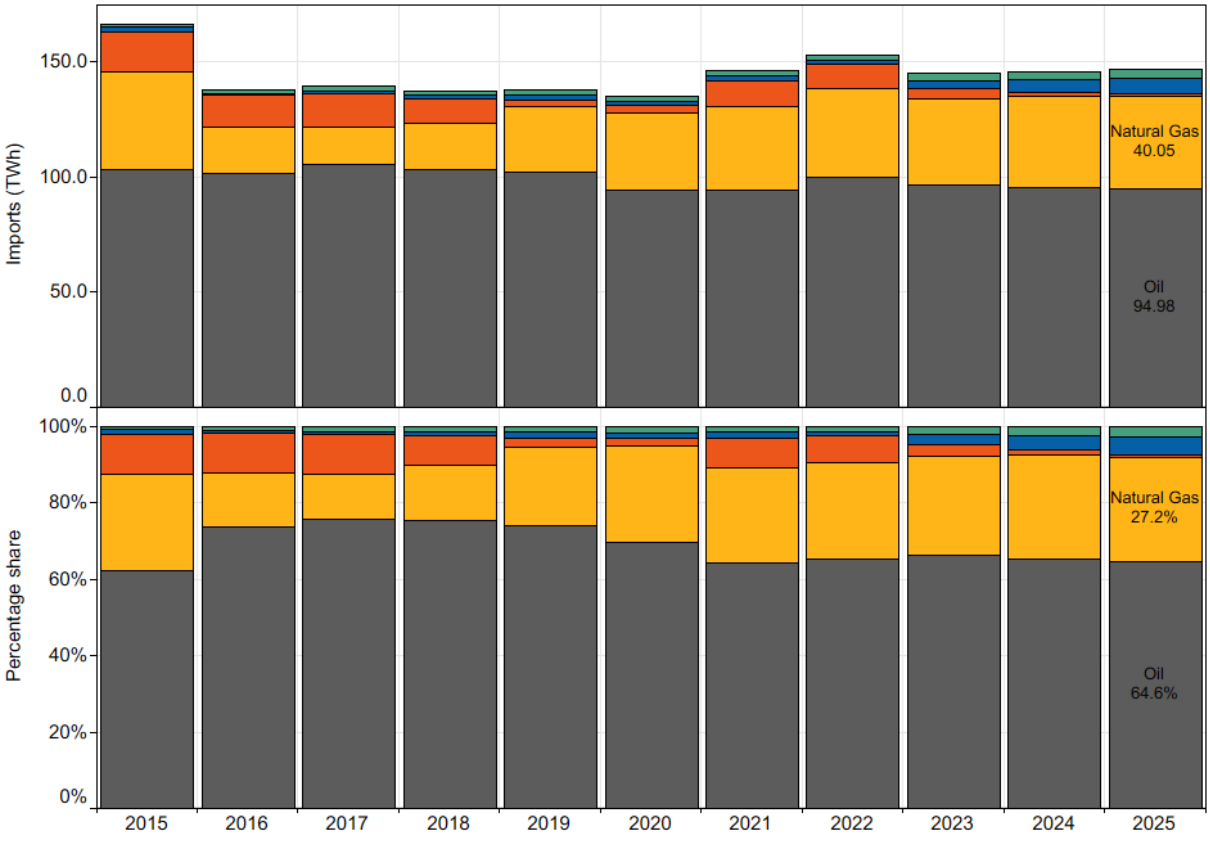
Figure A.3.1 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual total energy imports, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the total energy imports in 2025 *vs.* 2024. Non-energy sub-products are excluded (*i.e.* bitumen, lubricants and white spirits).



A.3.2 Energy imports by energy product

Figure A.3.2 (top) shows Ireland's total energy imports with an energy product breakdown.

Figure A.3.2 (bottom) shows the energy product breakdown displayed as a percentage of the total energy imports (excluding non-energy sub-products, *i.e.* bitumen, lubricants and white spirits).

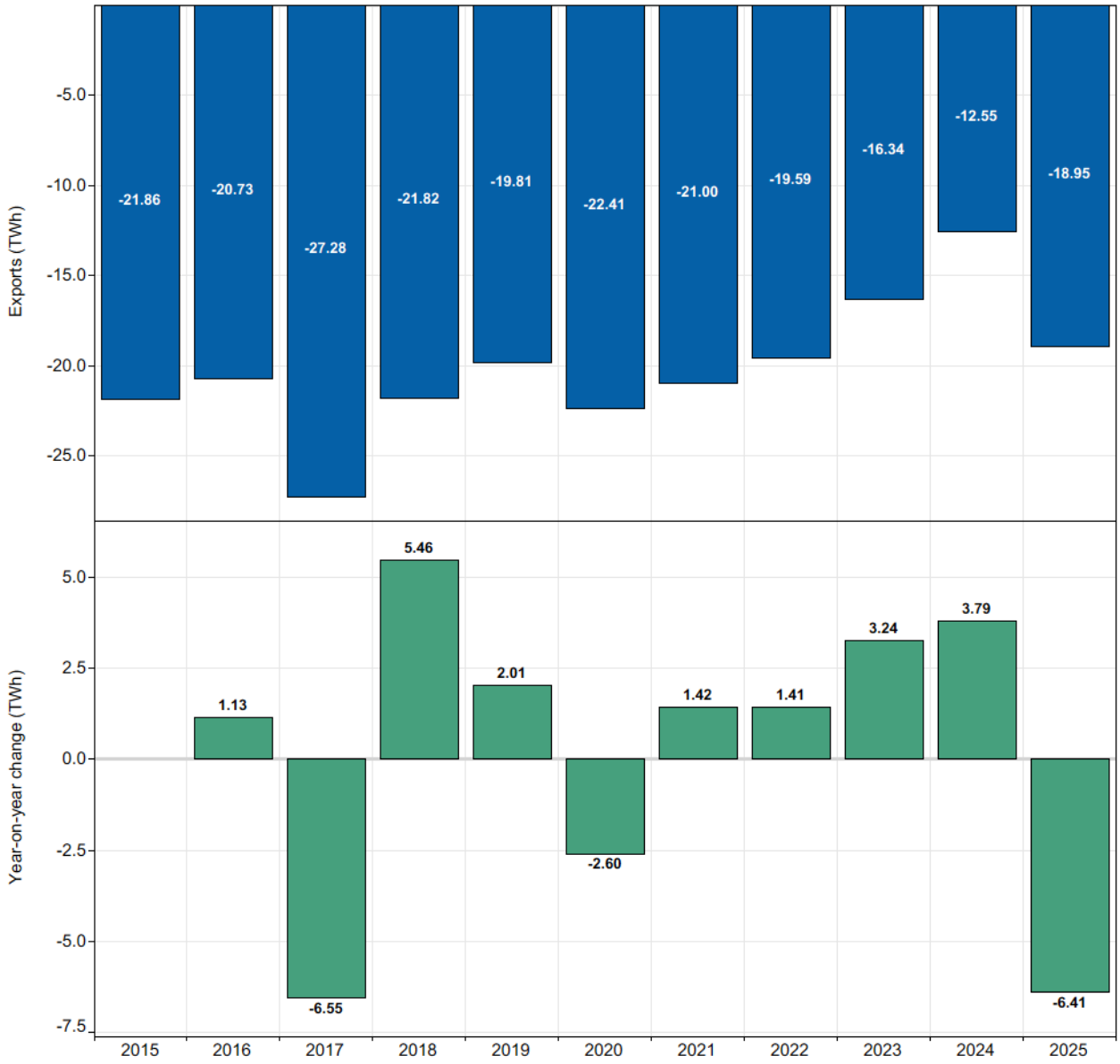


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Oil	103.42 (62.2%)	101.56 (73.6%)	105.44 (75.6%)	103.40 (75.3%)	102.26 (74.2%)	94.10 (69.7%)	94.06 (64.4%)	99.96 (65.3%)	96.29 (66.4%)	95.44 (65.5%)	94.98 (64.6%)
Natural Gas	42.20 (25.4%)	19.82 (14.4%)	16.38 (11.8%)	20.10 (14.6%)	28.20 (20.5%)	33.84 (25.1%)	36.35 (24.9%)	38.45 (25.1%)	37.39 (25.8%)	39.51 (27.1%)	40.05 (27.2%)
Coal	17.53 (10.5%)	14.16 (10.3%)	14.61 (10.5%)	10.35 (7.5%)	3.03 (2.2%)	3.06 (2.3%)	11.35 (7.8%)	10.84 (7.1%)	4.59 (3.2%)	1.90 (1.3%)	1.22 (0.8%)
Electricity	1.75 (1.1%)	0.87 (0.6%)	1.12 (0.8%)	1.62 (1.2%)	2.18 (1.6%)	1.76 (1.3%)	2.45 (1.7%)	1.58 (1.0%)	3.72 (2.6%)	5.27 (3.6%)	6.61 (4.5%)
Renewables	1.45 (0.9%)	1.62 (1.2%)	1.85 (1.3%)	1.78 (1.3%)	2.15 (1.6%)	2.27 (1.7%)	1.81 (1.2%)	2.18 (1.4%)	3.08 (2.1%)	3.70 (2.5%)	4.12 (2.8%)
Imports (TWh, %)	**166.35 (100.0%)**	**138.04 (100.0%)**	**139.39 (100.0%)**	**137.26 (100.0%)**	**137.82 (100.0%)**	**135.04 (100.0%)**	**146.01 (100.0%)**	**153.02 (100.0%)**	**145.07 (100.0%)**	**145.81 (100.0%)**	**146.98 (100.0%)**

A.3.3 Energy exports and annual change

Figure A.3.3 (top) shows Ireland's annual total energy exports for the last 11-years.

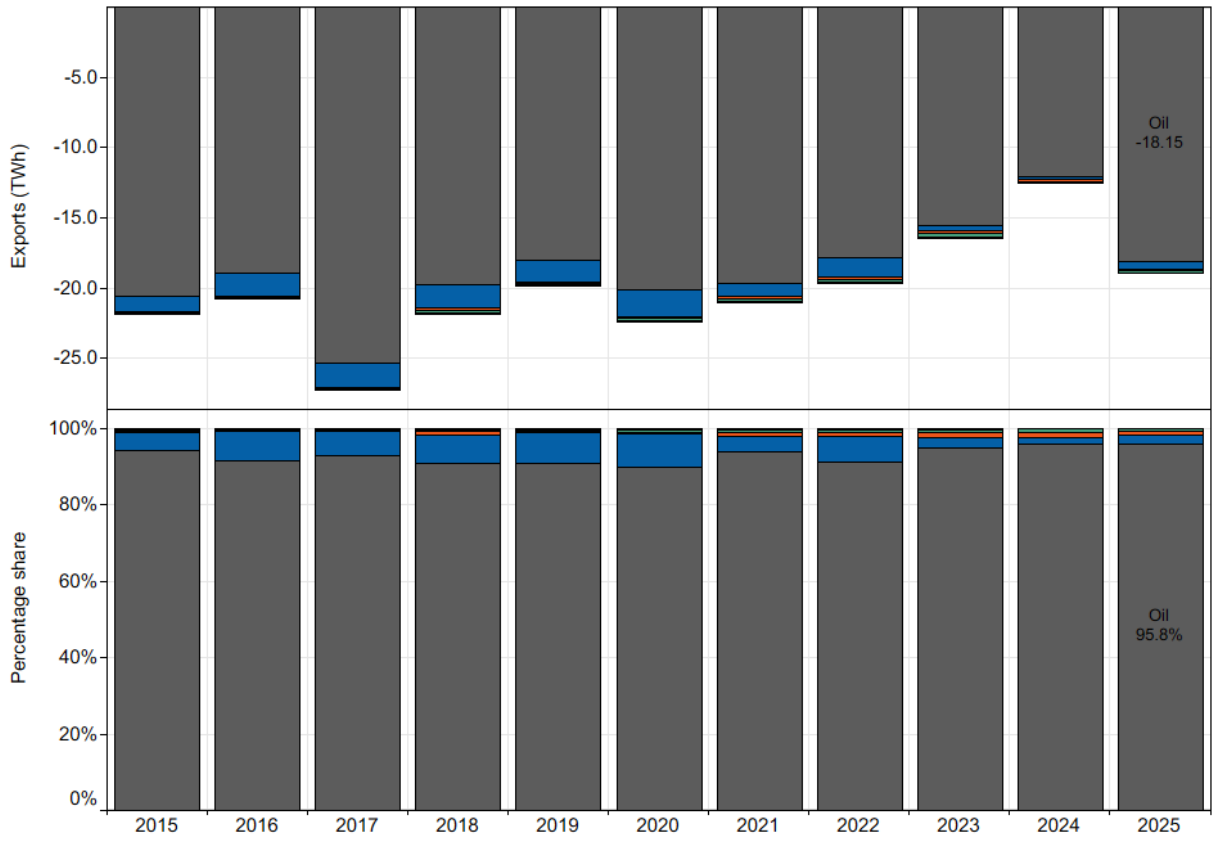
Figure A.3.3 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual total energy exports, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the total energy exports in 2025 *vs.* 2024 (excluding non-energy sub-products, *i.e.* bitumen, lubricants and white spitits).



A.3.4 Energy exports by energy product

Figure A.3.4 (top) shows Ireland's total energy exports with an energy product breakdown.

Figure A.3.4 (bottom) shows the energy product breakdown displayed as a percentage of the total energy exports (excluding non-energy sub-products, *i.e.* bitumen, lubricants and white spitits).



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Oil	-20.57 (94.1%)	-18.98 (91.6%)	-25.31 (92.8%)	-19.80 (90.8%)	-18.03 (91.0%)	-20.15 (89.9%)	-19.70 (93.8%)	-17.86 (91.2%)	-15.52 (95.0%)	-12.04 (96.0%)	-18.15 (95.8%)
Electricity	-1.08 (4.9%)	-1.58 (7.6%)	-1.79 (6.6%)	-1.65 (7.6%)	-1.54 (7.7%)	-1.91 (8.5%)	-0.86 (4.1%)	-1.33 (6.8%)	-0.45 (2.7%)	-0.21 (1.7%)	-0.48 (2.5%)
Coal	-0.13 (0.6%)	-0.11 (0.5%)	-0.11 (0.4%)	-0.18 (0.8%)	-0.10 (0.5%)	-0.08 (0.4%)	-0.20 (1.0%)	-0.21 (1.1%)	-0.18 (1.1%)	-0.16 (1.3%)	-0.16 (0.8%)
Renewables	0.00 (0.0%)	0.00 (0.0%)	0.00 (0.0%)	-0.11 (0.5%)	-0.08 (0.4%)	-0.19 (0.9%)	-0.20 (1.0%)	-0.17 (0.9%)	-0.19 (1.2%)	-0.14 (1.1%)	-0.16 (0.8%)
Peat	-0.08 (0.4%)	-0.05 (0.3%)	-0.06 (0.2%)	-0.08 (0.4%)	-0.07 (0.3%)	-0.07 (0.3%)	-0.03 (0.1%)	-0.01 (0.1%)	0.00 (0.0%)		
Exports (TWh, %)	**-21.86 (100.0%)**	**-20.73 (100.0%)**	**-27.28 (100.0%)**	**-21.82 (100.0%)**	**-19.81 (100.0%)**	**-22.41 (100.0%)**	**-21.00 (100.0%)**	**-19.59 (100.0%)**	**-16.34 (100.0%)**	**-12.55 (100.0%)**	**-18.95 (100.0%)**

Appendix 4. Trends in key renewable energy supply

Renewables supply, transformation and, exchange and transfers data has been informed by survey responses, as well as generation and capacity data received from organisations, including energy producers, import/export companies and energy supply companies. It also includes multiple public administration datasets including EU-ETS data and other environmental data from provided by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), other evironmental data from the EPA, the Oil Levy Assessment (OLA), and SEAI grant data, along with historical data from the Heat Pump Association of Ireland.

Data is collected in a range of physical and energy units based on the energy sub-product type (*e.g.* kilotonnes, kilolitres, terajoules, gigawatt hours) and converted to kilotonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) and terawatt hours (TWh) by SEAI using conversion factors on a net calorific value basis.

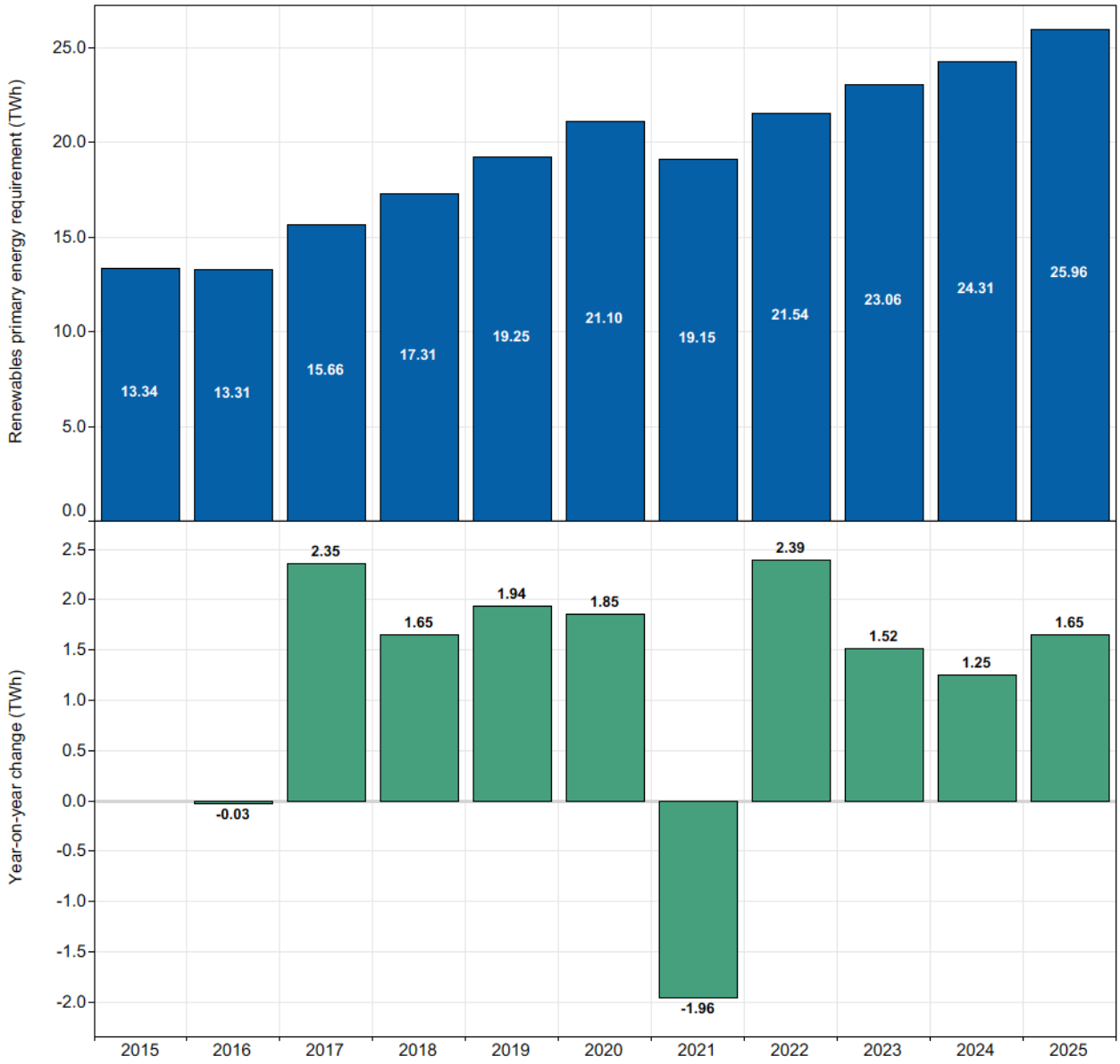
Electricity generation from non-combustible renewable sources (*e.g.* wind, hydro, solar PV) have been set at 100% efficient as electricity production is the first point of measurement for these renewable sub-types.

Unless otherwise specified, the following figures in this appendix are based on data from the National Energy Balance time-series, which is available from the SEAI website: https://www.seai.ie/data-and-insights/seai-statistics/key-publications/national-energy-balance/

A.4.1 Renewables – primary energy requirement and annual change

Figure A.4.1 (top) shows Ireland's annual renewables primary energy requirement for the last 11-years.

Figure A.4.1 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual renewables primary energy requirement, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the renewables primary energy requirement in 2025 *vs.* 2024.

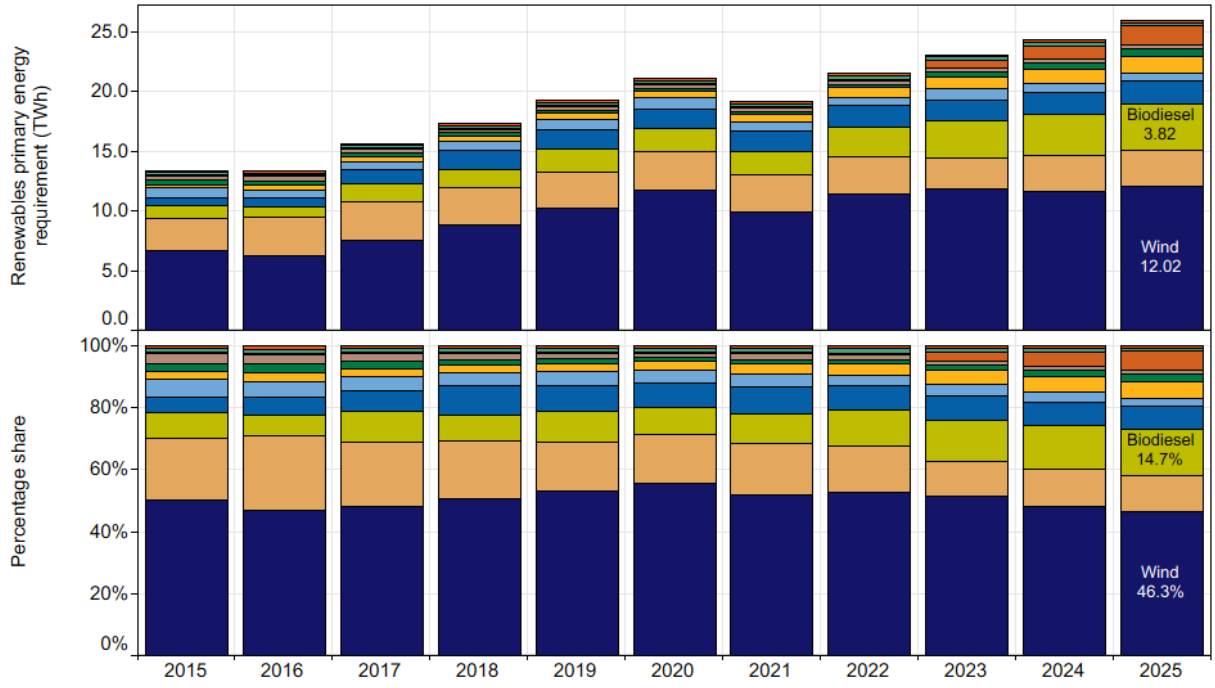


A.4.2 Renewables – primary energy requirement by energy sub-product

Figure A.4.2 (top) shows Ireland's annual renewables primary energy requirement with an energy sub-product breakdown.

Figure A.4.2 (bottom) shows the energy sub-product breakdown displayed as a percentage of the total renewable primary energy requirement.

The energy sub-products marked as 'RW', 'AmbHeat', 'LF Gas', and 'Solar-Th' stand for *renewable wastes*, *ambient heat captured by heat pumps*, *landfill gas*, and *solar thermal*, respectively.

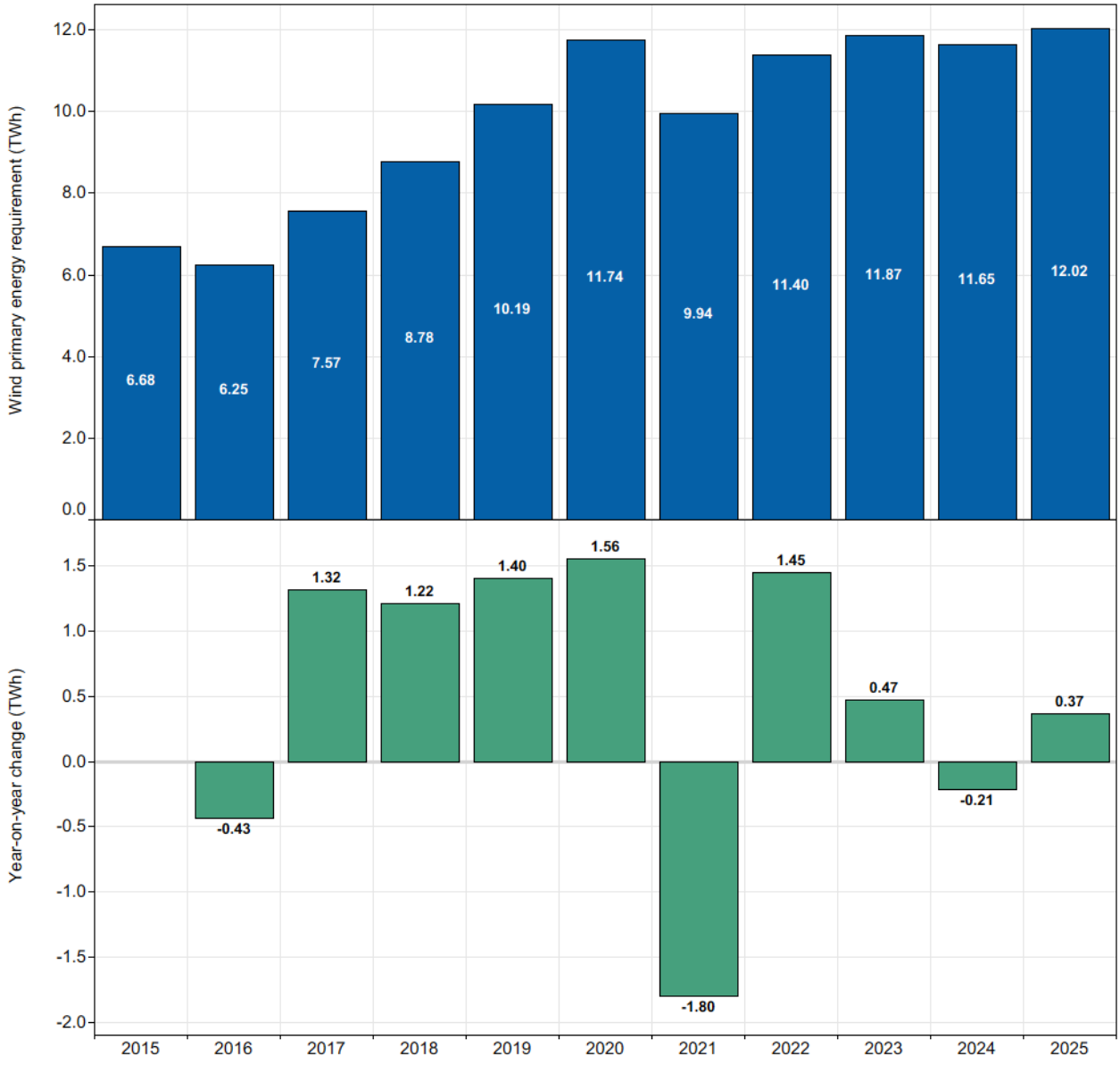


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Wind	6.68 (50.1%)	6.25 (47.0%)	7.57 (48.3%)	8.78 (50.7%)	10.19 (52.9%)	11.74 (55.6%)	9.94 (51.9%)	11.40 (52.9%)	11.87 (51.5%)	11.65 (47.9%)	12.02 (46.3%)
Biomass	2.67 (20.0%)	3.18 (23.9%)	3.22 (20.5%)	3.19 (18.4%)	3.10 (16.1%)	3.28 (15.5%)	3.14 (16.4%)	3.14 (14.6%)	2.59 (11.2%)	2.97 (12.2%)	3.08 (11.9%)
Biodiesel	1.09 (8.2%)	0.92 (6.9%)	1.53 (9.8%)	1.50 (8.7%)	1.89 (9.8%)	1.84 (8.7%)	1.90 (9.9%)	2.50 (11.6%)	3.05 (13.2%)	3.47 (14.3%)	3.82 (14.7%)
RW	0.66 (5.0%)	0.74 (5.6%)	1.09 (7.0%)	1.63 (9.4%)	1.59 (8.3%)	1.69 (8.0%)	1.67 (8.7%)	1.76 (8.2%)	1.78 (7.7%)	1.81 (7.5%)	2.00 (7.7%)
Hydro	0.81 (6.0%)	0.68 (5.1%)	0.69 (4.4%)	0.69 (4.0%)	0.89 (4.6%)	0.93 (4.4%)	0.75 (3.9%)	0.70 (3.3%)	0.94 (4.1%)	0.77 (3.2%)	0.65 (2.5%)
AmbHeat	0.31 (2.4%)	0.38 (2.8%)	0.41 (2.6%)	0.43 (2.5%)	0.50 (2.6%)	0.58 (2.7%)	0.67 (3.5%)	0.83 (3.8%)	1.02 (4.4%)	1.21 (5.0%)	1.42 (5.5%)
Bioethanol	0.33 (2.5%)	0.37 (2.8%)	0.34 (2.2%)	0.32 (1.9%)	0.31 (1.6%)	0.24 (1.1%)	0.23 (1.2%)	0.27 (1.3%)	0.39 (1.7%)	0.57 (2.4%)	0.63 (2.4%)
LF Gas	0.49 (3.6%)	0.46 (3.5%)	0.45 (2.9%)	0.39 (2.3%)	0.37 (1.9%)	0.34 (1.6%)	0.34 (1.8%)	0.30 (1.4%)	0.28 (1.2%)	0.27 (1.1%)	0.24 (0.9%)
Solar-PV	0.00 (0.0%)	0.00 (0.0%)	0.01 (0.1%)	0.02 (0.1%)	0.03 (0.2%)	0.06 (0.3%)	0.08 (0.4%)	0.15 (0.7%)	0.65 (2.8%)	1.09 (4.5%)	1.64 (6.3%)
Biogas	0.16 (1.2%)	0.19 (1.4%)	0.19 (1.2%)	0.20 (1.1%)	0.22 (1.1%)	0.24 (1.2%)	0.26 (1.4%)	0.33 (1.5%)	0.33 (1.4%)	0.34 (1.4%)	0.29 (1.1%)
Solar-Th	0.13 (1.0%)	0.14 (1.1%)	0.15 (0.9%)	0.16 (0.9%)	0.16 (0.8%)	0.16 (0.8%)	0.16 (0.9%)	0.16 (0.8%)	0.16 (0.7%)	0.16 (0.7%)	0.16 (0.6%)
Renew PER (TWh, %)	**13.34 (100.0%)**	**13.31 (100.0%)**	**15.66 (100.0%)**	**17.31 (100.0%)**	**19.25 (100.0%)**	**21.10 (100.0%)**	**19.15 (100.0%)**	**21.54 (100.0%)**	**23.06 (100.0%)**	**24.31 (100.0%)**	**25.96 (100.0%)**

A.4.3 Wind - primary energy requirement and annual change

Figure A.4.3 (top) shows Ireland's annual wind primary energy requirement for the last 11-years.

Figure A.4.3 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual wind primary energy requirement, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the wind primary energy requirement in 2025 *vs.* 2024.

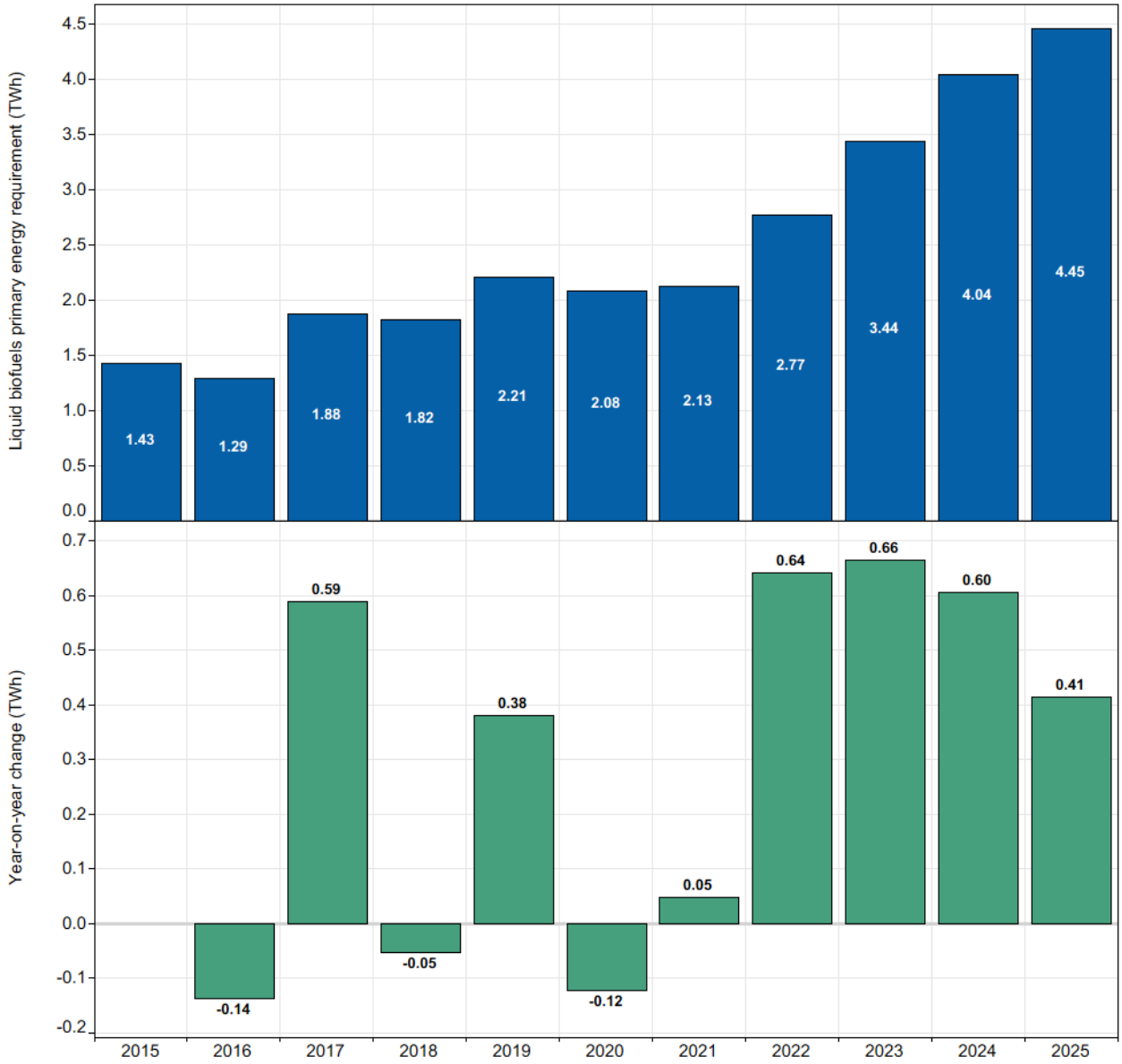


A.4.4 Liquid biofuels - primary energy requirement and annual change

Figure A.4.4 (top) shows Ireland's annual liquid biofuels primary energy requirement for the last 11-years.

Figure A.4.4 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual liquid biofuels primary energy requirement, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the liquid biofuels primary energy requirement in 2025 *vs.* 2024.

The energy sub-products aggregated into the 'liquid biofuels' category are biodiesel and bioethanol.



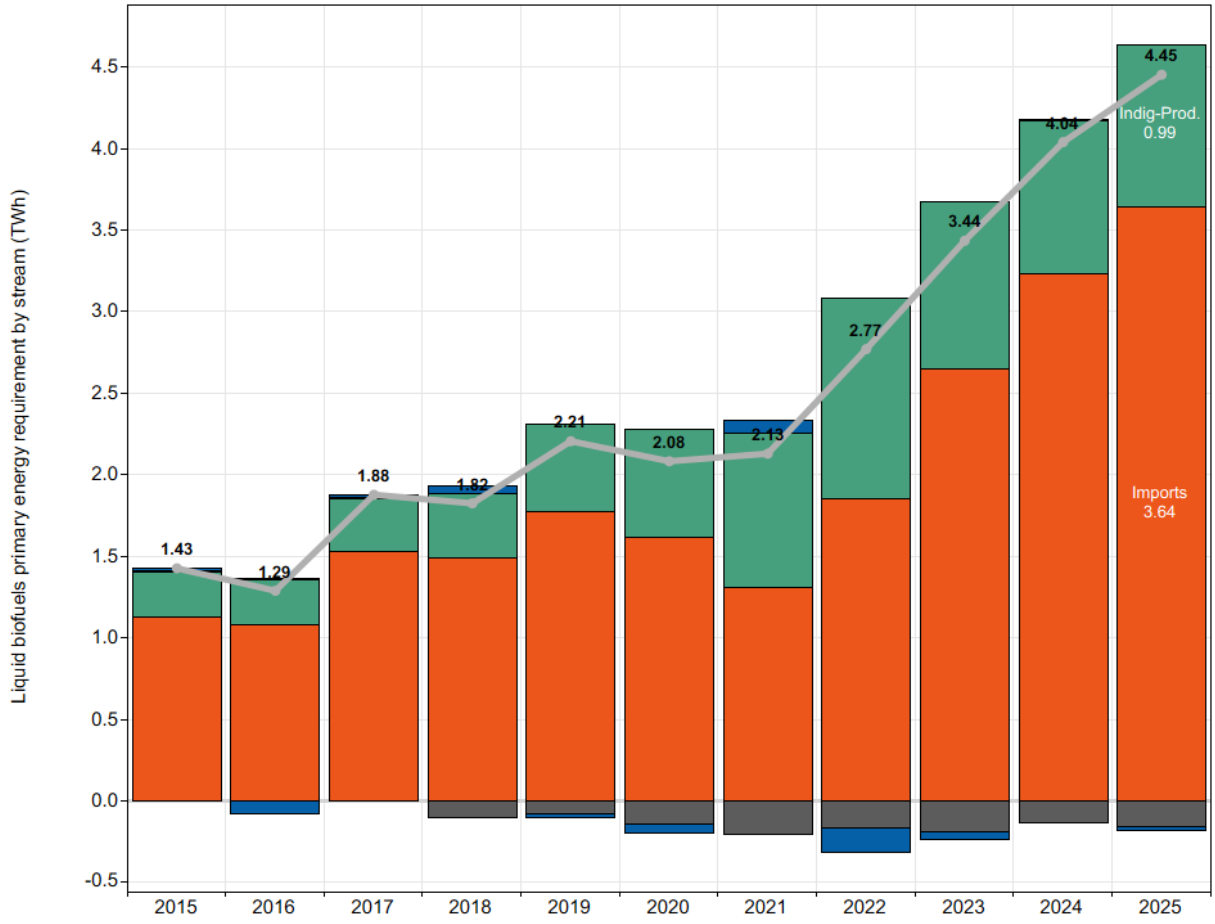
A.4.5 Liquid biofuels - primary energy requirement by stream

Figure A.4.5 shows Ireland's annual liquid biofuels primary energy requirement broken out by stream. The bars show the absolute energy quantity delivered or removed from the liquid biofuel primary energy requirement by each stream and the line shows the net primary energy requirement, calculated as a sum of the individual streams.

Indigenous production, energy imports and net stock draw add to the TPER, while energy exports, marine bunkers and net stock build reduce the value of the primary energy requirement.

The energy sub-products aggregated into the 'liquid biofuels' category are biodiesel and bioethanol.

The streams marked as 'Indig-Prod.' and 'Stk Change' stand for *indigenous production*, and *stock changes*, respectively.



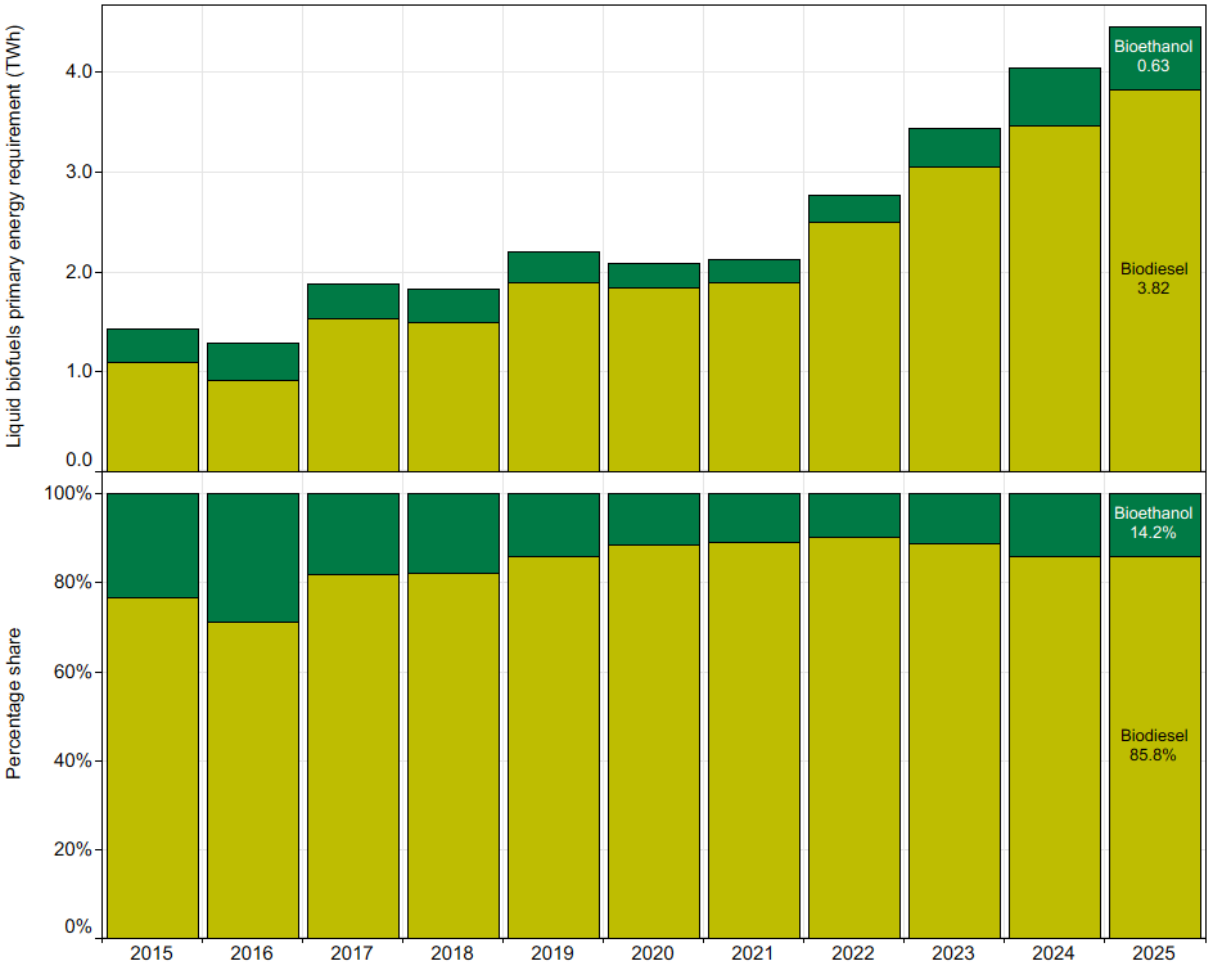
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Imports	1.13	1.08	1.53	1.49	1.77	1.61	1.31	1.85	2.65	3.23	3.64
Indig-Prod.	0.28	0.28	0.33	0.39	0.53	0.67	0.94	1.23	1.02	0.94	0.99
Exports				-0.11	-0.08	-0.15	-0.20	-0.17	-0.19	-0.14	-0.16
Stk Change	0.02	-0.08	0.02	0.05	-0.02	-0.05	0.08	-0.14	-0.05	0.00	-0.02
Liq. Biof. PER (TWh)	**1.43**	**1.29**	**1.88**	**1.82**	**2.21**	**2.08**	**2.13**	**2.77**	**3.44**	**4.04**	**4.45**

A.4.6 Liquid biofuels - primary energy requirement by energy sub-product

Figure A.4.6 (top) shows Ireland's annual renewables primary energy requirement with an energy sub-product breakdown.

Figure A.4.6 (bottom) shows the energy sub-product breakdown displayed as a percentage of the total liquid biofuels primary energy requirement.

The energy sub-products aggregated into the 'liquid biofuels' category are biodiesel and bioethanol.

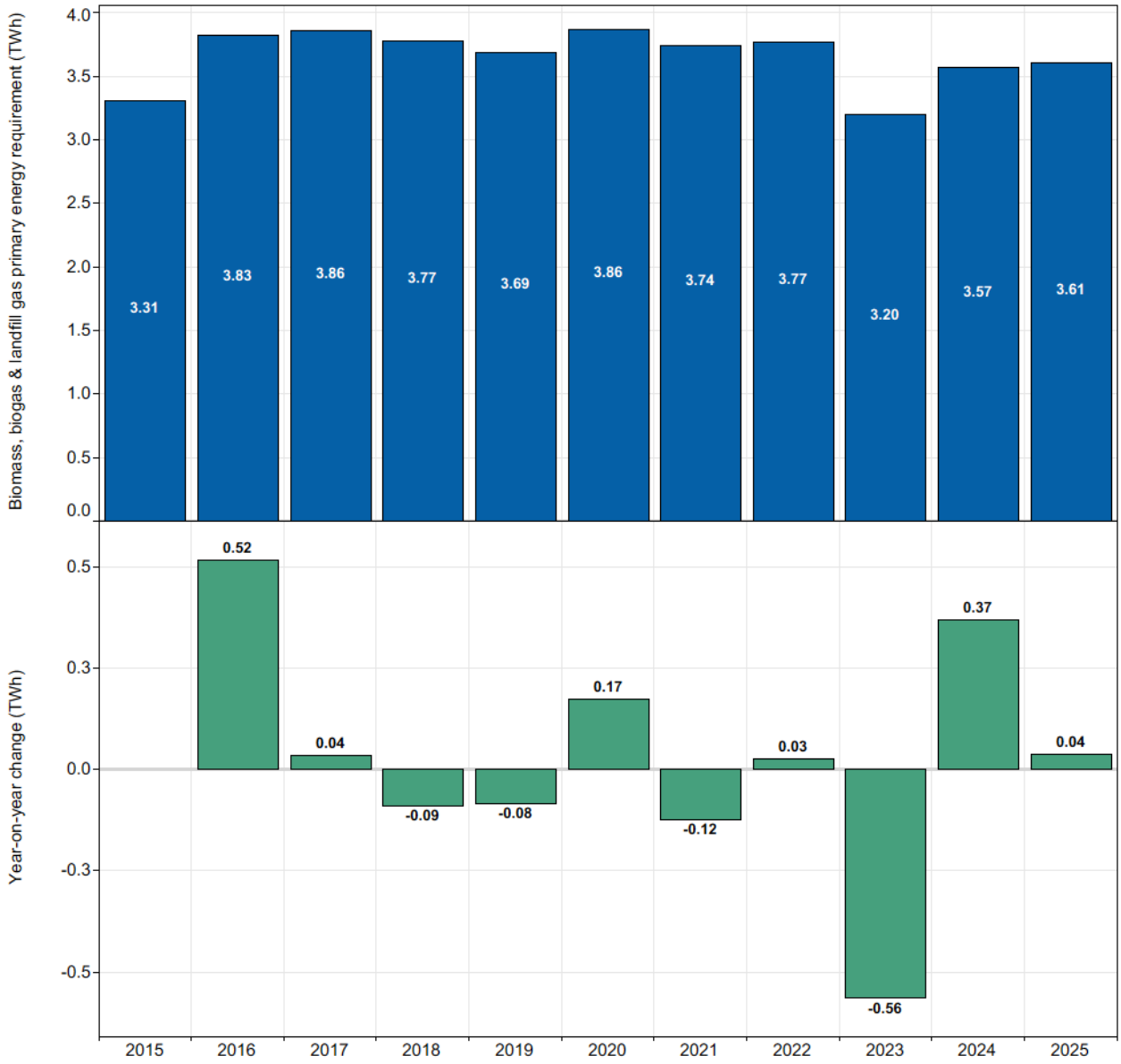


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Biodiesel	1.09 (76.7%)	0.92 (71.2%)	1.53 (81.8%)	1.50 (82.2%)	1.89 (85.8%)	1.84 (88.6%)	1.90 (89.1%)	2.50 (90.2%)	3.05 (88.7%)	3.47 (85.8%)	3.82 (85.8%)
Bioethanol	0.33 (23.3%)	0.37 (28.8%)	0.34 (18.2%)	0.32 (17.8%)	0.31 (14.2%)	0.24 (11.4%)	0.23 (10.9%)	0.27 (9.8%)	0.39 (11.3%)	0.57 (14.2%)	0.63 (14.2%)
Liq. Biof. PER (TWh, %)	**1.43 (100.0%)**	**1.29 (100.0%)**	**1.88 (100.0%)**	**1.82 (100.0%)**	**2.21 (100.0%)**	**2.08 (100.0%)**	**2.13 (100.0%)**	**2.77 (100.0%)**	**3.44 (100.0%)**	**4.04 (100.0%)**	**4.45 (100.0%)**

A.4.7 Biomass, biogas and landfill gas - primary energy requirement and annual change

Figure A.4.7 (top) shows Ireland's annual biomass, biogas and landfill gas primary energy requirement for the last 11-years.

Figure A.4.7 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual biomass, biogas and landfill gas primary energy requirement, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the biomass, biogas and landfill gas primary energy requirement in 2025 *vs.* 2024.

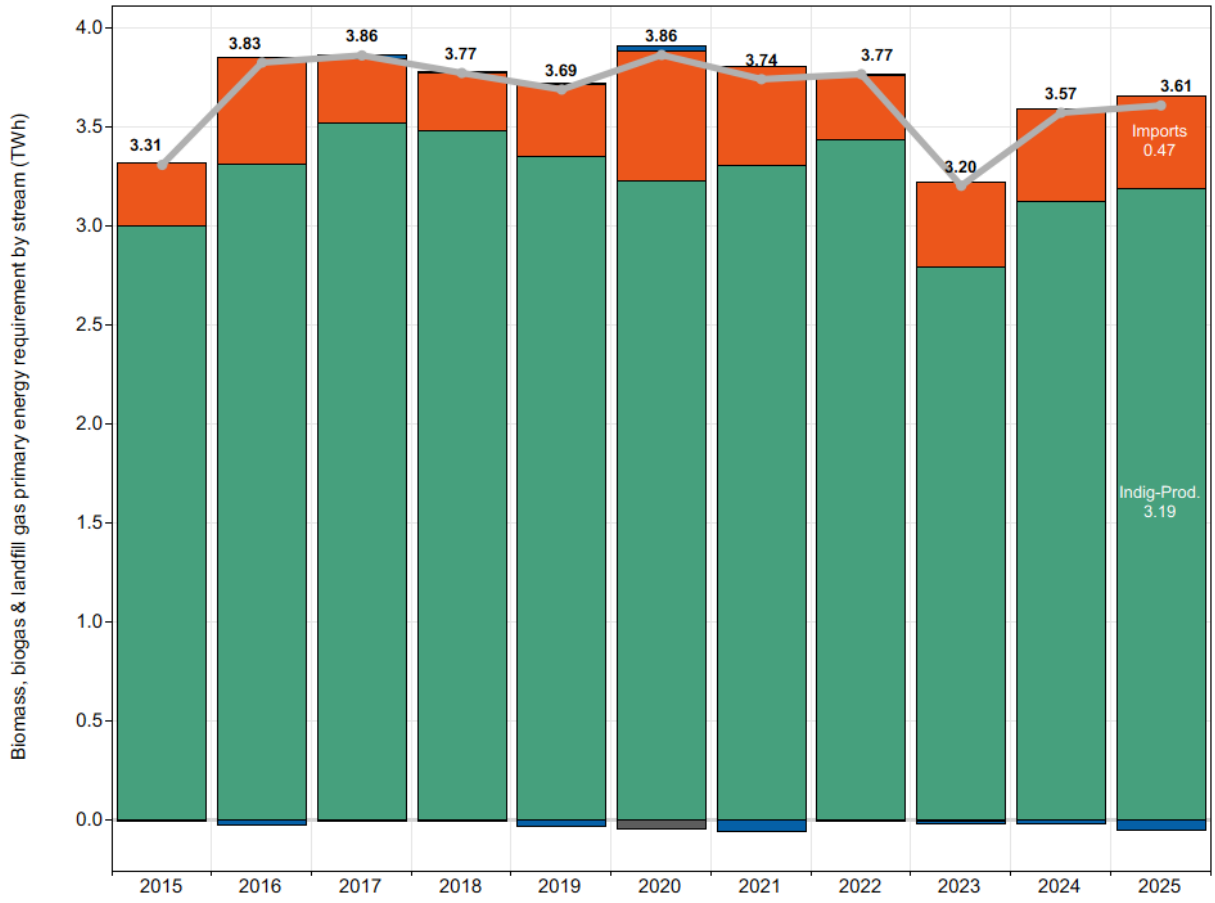


A.4.8 Biomass, biogas and landfill gas - primary energy requirement by stream

Figure A.4.8 shows Ireland's annual biomass, biogas and landfill gas primary energy requirement broken out by stream. The bars show the absolute energy quantity delivered or removed from the biomass, biogas and landfill gas primary energy requirement by each stream and the line shows the net primary energy requirement, calculated as a sum of the individual streams.

Indigenous production, energy imports and net stock draw add to the TPER, while energy exports, marine bunkers and net stock build reduce the value of the primary energy requirement.

The streams marked as 'Indig-Prod.' and 'Stk Change' stand for *indigenous production*, and *stock changes*, respectively.

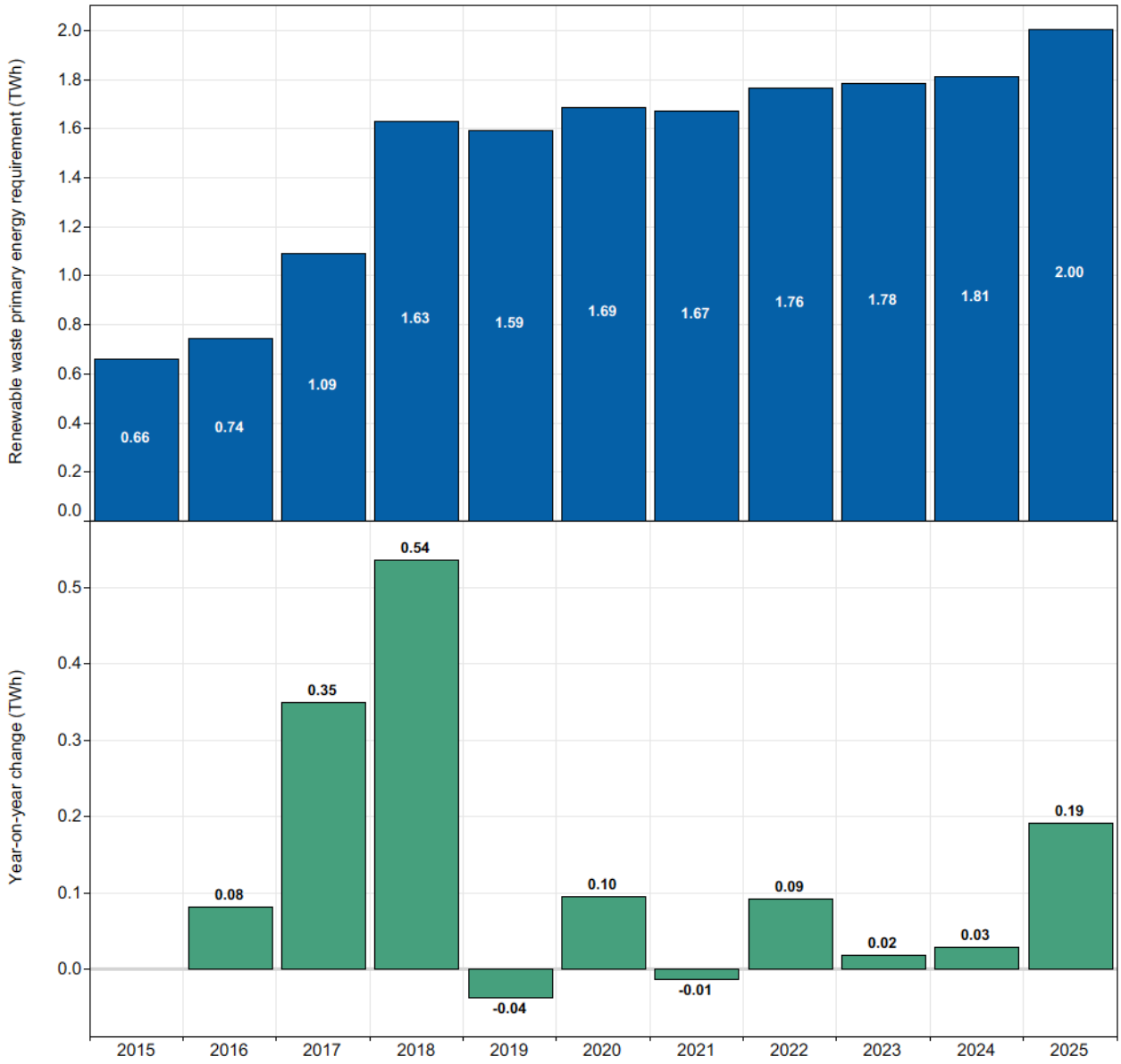


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Indig-Prod.	3.00	3.31	3.52	3.48	3.35	3.23	3.31	3.44	2.79	3.13	3.19
Imports	0.32	0.54	0.32	0.30	0.38	0.66	0.50	0.33	0.43	0.46	0.47
Stk Change	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.03	0.03	-0.06	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.05
Exports	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Bio-M, Bio-G & LF gas PER (TWh)	**3.31**	**3.83**	**3.86**	**3.77**	**3.69**	**3.86**	**3.74**	**3.77**	**3.20**	**3.57**	**3.61**

A.4.9 Renewable waste - primary energy requirement and annual change

Figure A.4.9 (top) shows Ireland's annual renewable waste primary energy requirement for the last 11-years.

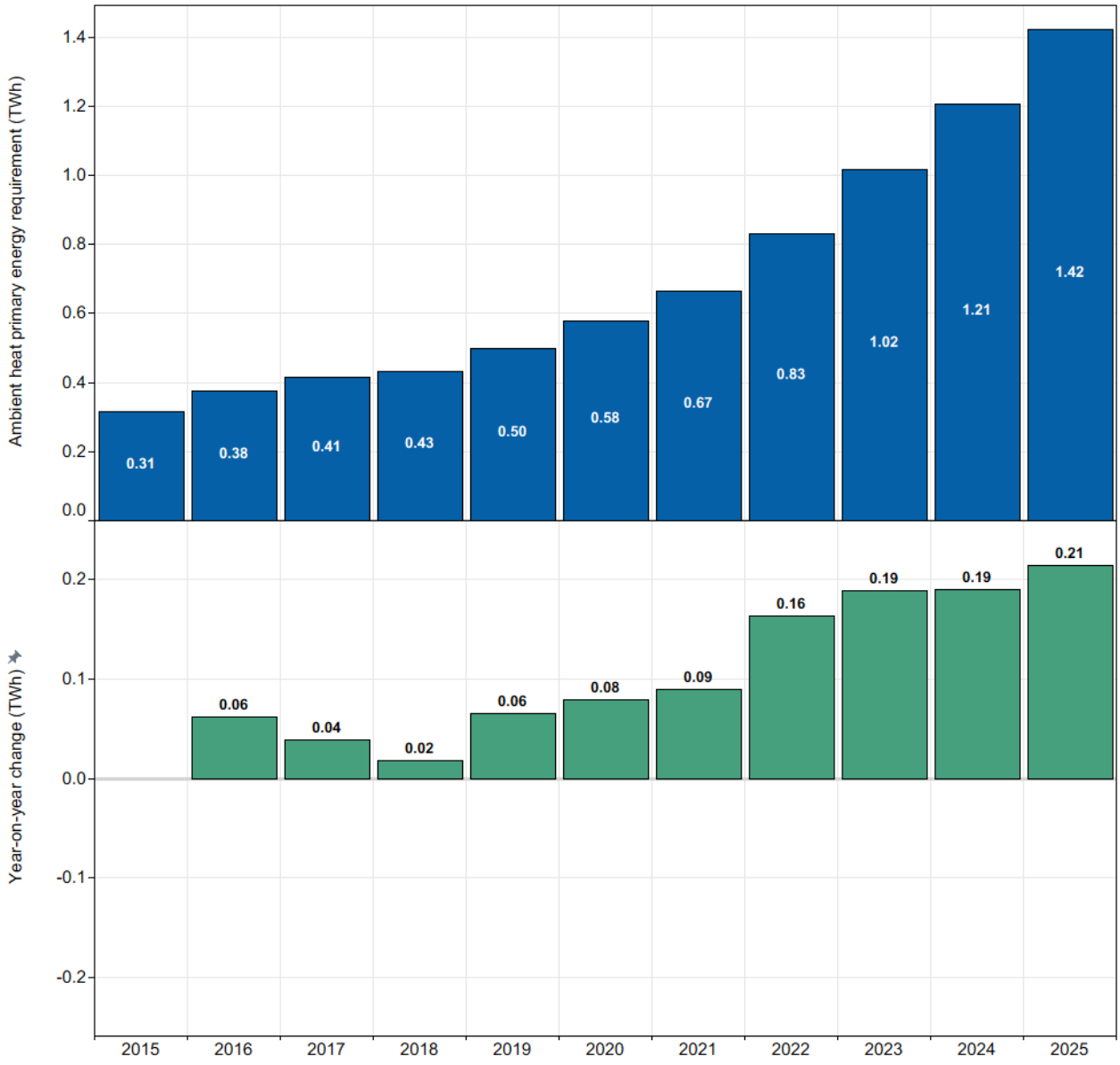
Figure A.4.9 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual renewable waste primary energy requirement, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the renewable waste primary energy requirement in 2025 *vs.* 2024.



A.4.10 Ambient heat - primary energy requirement and annual change

Figure A.4.10 (top) shows Ireland's annual ambient heat primary energy requirement for the last 11-years.

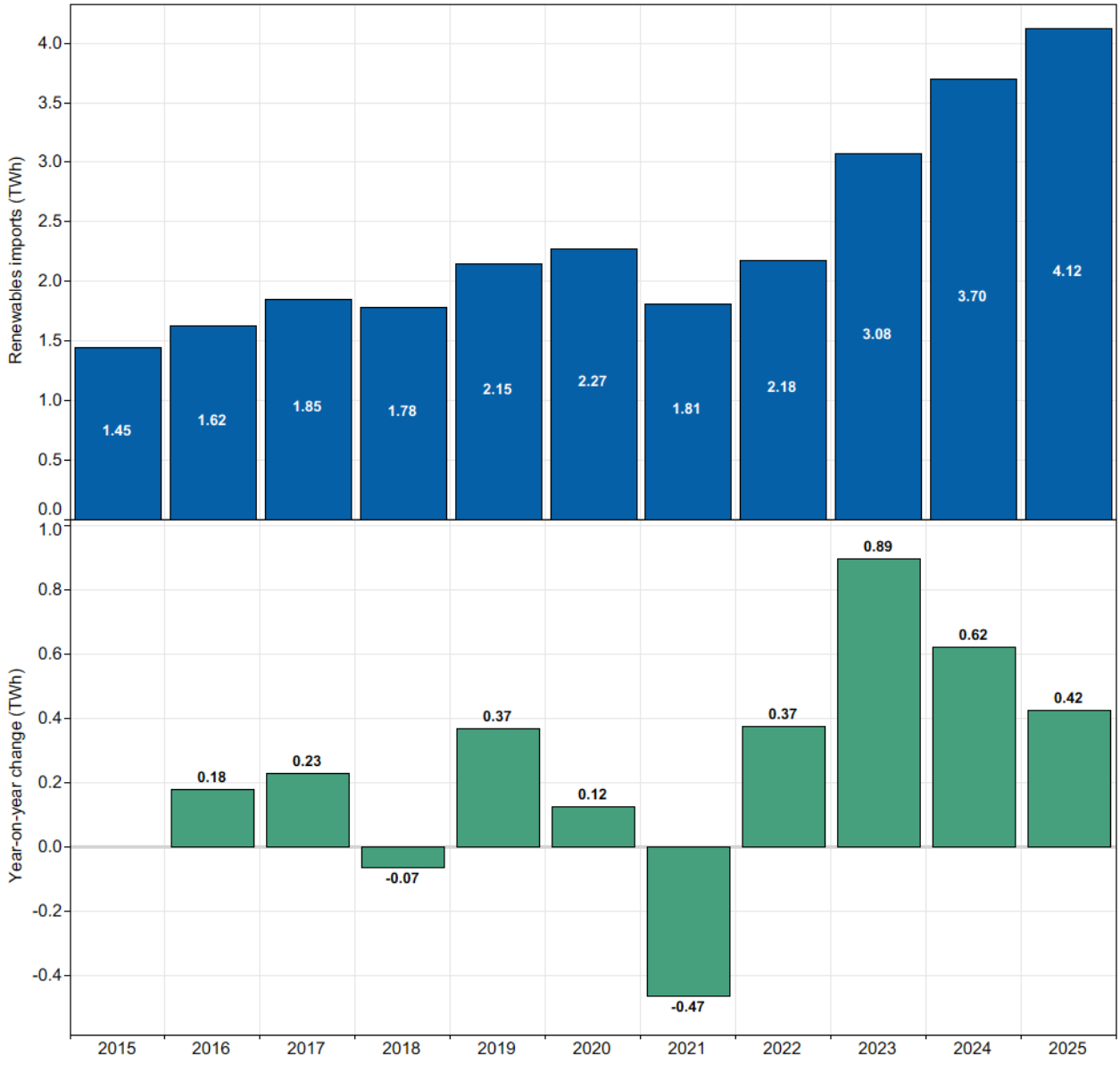
Figure A.4.10 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual ambient heat primary energy requirement, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the ambient heat primary energy requirement in 2025 *vs.* 2024.



A.4.11 Renewables – imports and annual change

Figure A.4.11 (top) shows Ireland's annual renewables energy imports for the last 11-years.

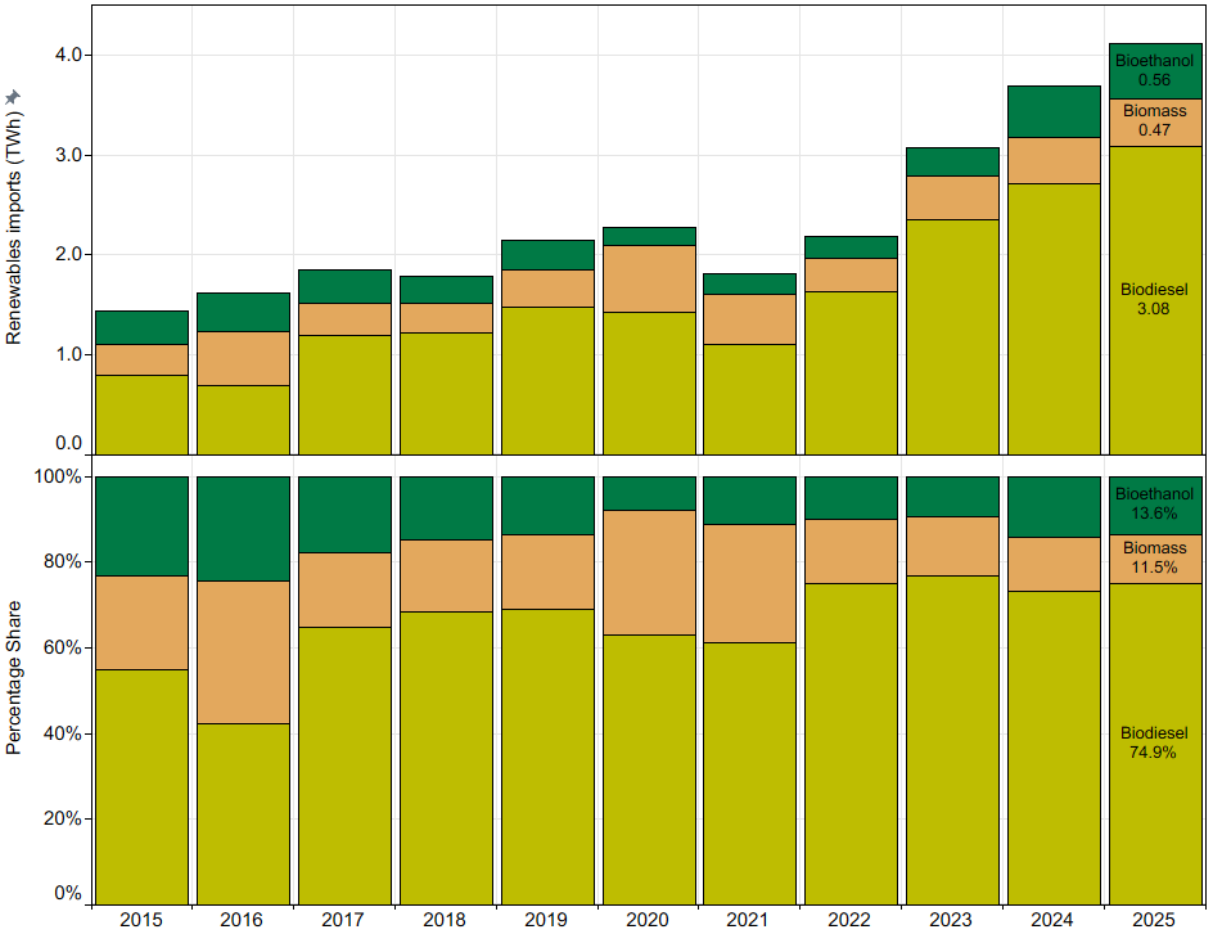
Figure A.4.11 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual renewables energy imports, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the renewables energy imports in 2025 *vs.* 2024.



A.4.12 Renewables - imports by energy sub-product

Figure A.4.12 (top) shows Ireland's annual renewables imports with an energy product breakdown.

Figure A.4.12 (bottom) shows the energy product breakdown displayed as a percentage of the renewable imports.

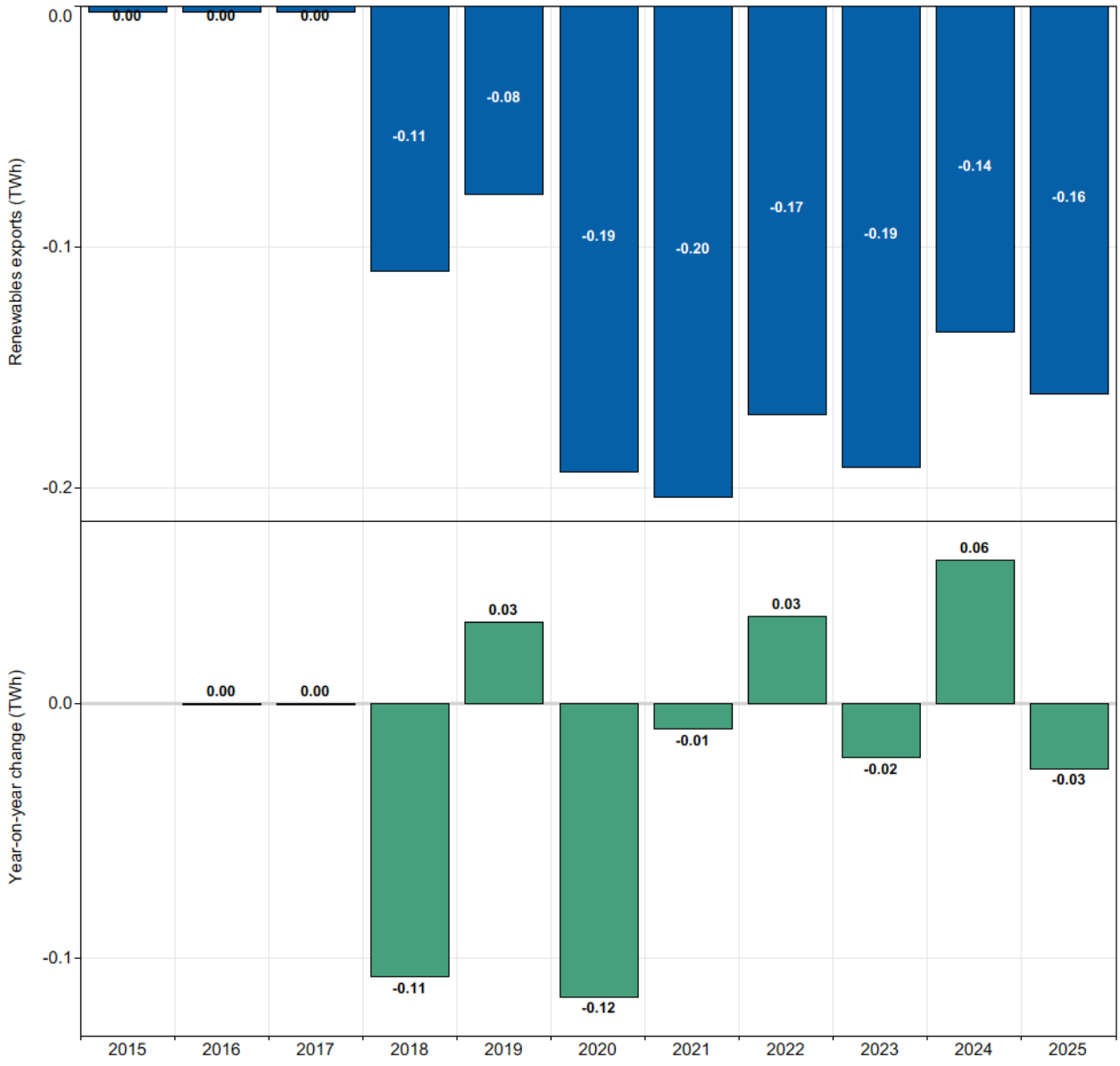


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Biodiesel	0.79 (54.8%)	0.69 (42.4%)	1.20 (64.9%)	1.22 (68.5%)	1.48 (68.9%)	1.43 (63.0%)	1.11 (61.3%)	1.63 (74.9%)	2.36 (76.7%)	2.71 (73.3%)	3.08 (74.9%)
Biomass	0.32 (22.0%)	0.54 (33.2%)	0.32 (17.4%)	0.30 (16.6%)	0.38 (17.5%)	0.66 (29.0%)	0.50 (27.6%)	0.33 (15.0%)	0.43 (13.9%)	0.46 (12.6%)	0.47 (11.5%)
Bioethanol	0.34 (23.2%)	0.39 (24.3%)	0.33 (17.8%)	0.27 (14.9%)	0.29 (13.6%)	0.18 (8.0%)	0.20 (11.2%)	0.22 (10.0%)	0.29 (9.4%)	0.52 (14.2%)	0.56 (13.6%)
Renew imports (TWh, %)	**1.45 (100.0%)**	**1.62 (100.0%)**	**1.85 (100.0%)**	**1.78 (100.0%)**	**2.15 (100.0%)**	**2.27 (100.0%)**	**1.81 (100.0%)**	**2.18 (100.0%)**	**3.08 (100.0%)**	**3.70 (100.0%)**	**4.12 (100.0%)**

A.4.13 Renewables – exports and annual change

Figure A.4.13 (top) shows Ireland's annual renewables energy exports for the last 11-years.

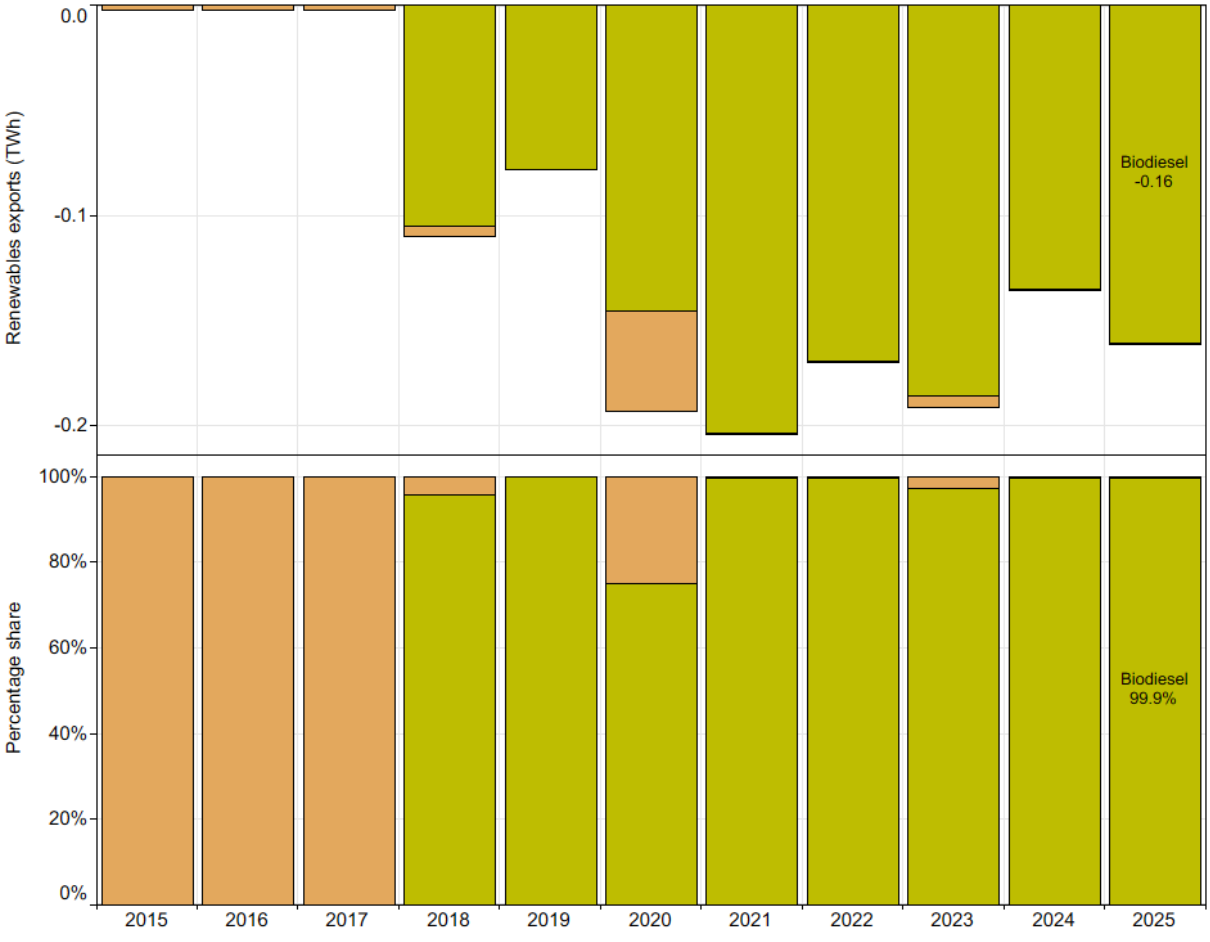
Figure A.4.13 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's renewables energy exports, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the renewables energy exports in 2025 *vs.* 2024.



A.4.14 Renewables - exports by energy sub-product

Figure A.4.14 (top) shows Ireland's annual renewables exports with an energy product breakdown.

Figure A.4.14 (bottom) shows the energy product breakdown displayed as a percentage of the renewable exports.



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Biodiesel				-0.11 (95.6%)	-0.08 (100.0%)	-0.15 (75.0%)	-0.20 (99.9%)	-0.17 (99.9%)	-0.19 (97.2%)	-0.14 (99.9%)	-0.16 (99.9%)
Biomass	0.00 (100.0%)	0.00 (100.0%)	0.00 (100.0%)	0.00 (4.4%)		-0.05 (25.0%)	0.00 (0.1%)	0.00 (0.1%)	-0.01 (2.8%)	0.00 (0.1%)	0.00 (0.1%)
Renew exports (TWh, %)	**0.00 (100.0%)**	**0.00 (100.0%)**	**0.00 (100.0%)**	**-0.11 (100.0%)**	**-0.08 (100.0%)**	**-0.19 (100.0%)**	**-0.20 (100.0%)**	**-0.17 (100.0%)**	**-0.19 (100.0%)**	**-0.14 (100.0%)**	**-0.16 (100.0%)**

Appendix 5. Trends in electricity supply

Electricity supply data from imports, exports, energy product input to electricity generation, electricity outputs and electricity exchange and transfers has been informed by survey responses received from the transmission system operator (TSO) EirGrid, electricity producers (*i.e.* main activity producers and autoproducers) and suppliers. Data related to electricity exchange and transfers and the transformation of other energy products into electricity (*i.e.* thermally generated electricity) also includes public administrative data including data from SEAI and EU-ETS data provided by the EPA to SEAI.

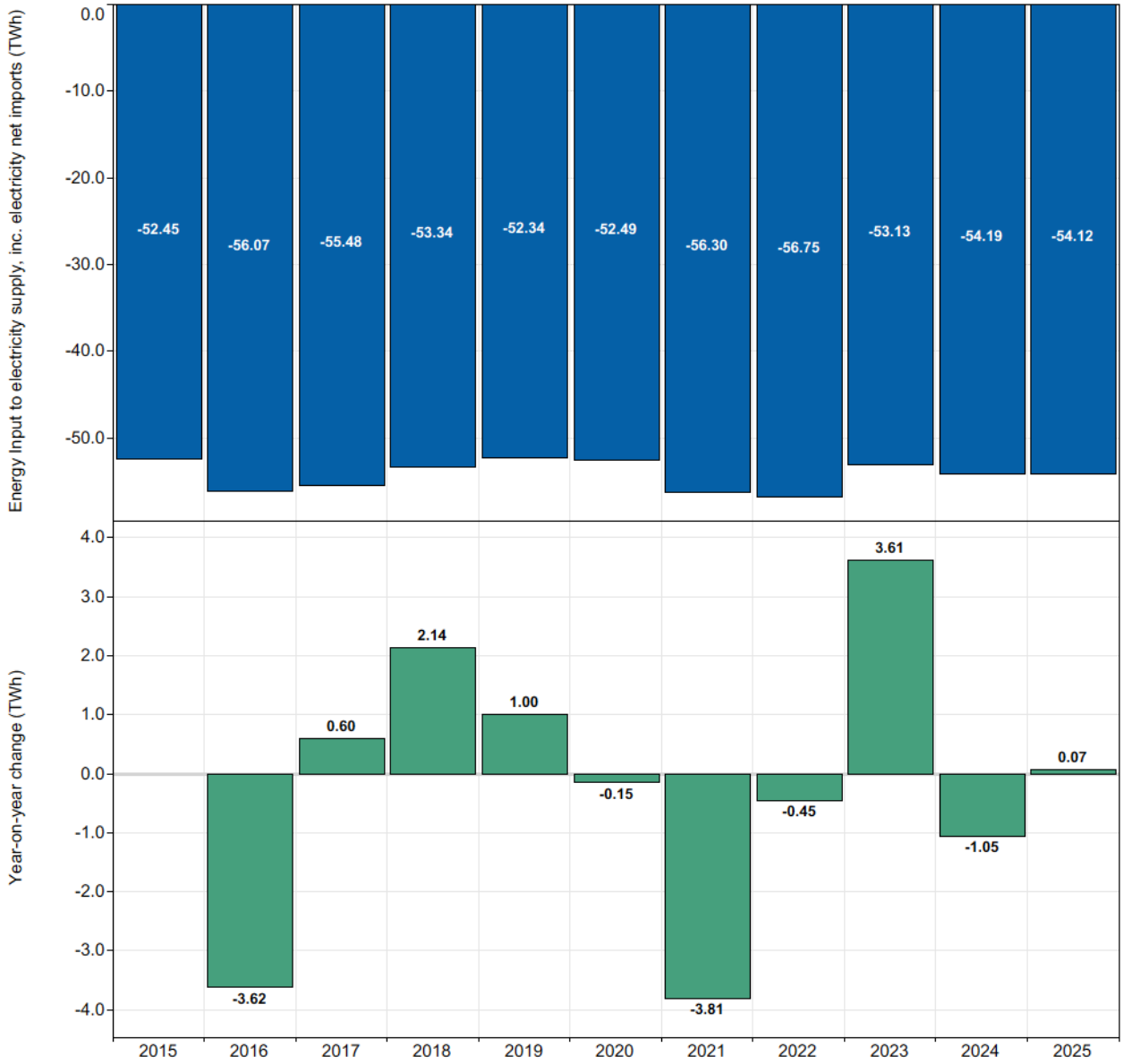
Data is collected in a range of physical (*e.g.* million cubic meters) and energy units (*e.g.* terajoules, gigawatt hours) depending on the activity and energy input type or output type and converted to kilotonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) and terawatt hours (TWh) by SEAI using conversion factors and densities on a net calorific value basis.

Unless otherwise specified, the following figures in this appendix are based on data from the National Energy Balance time-series, which is available from the SEAI website: https://www.seai.ie/data-and-insights/seai-statistics/key-publications/national-energy-balance/

A.5.1 Electricity supply - total input and annual change

Figure A.5.1 (top) shows Ireland's annual energy input to electricity supply, summed across public thermal power plants (PTPP) input, combined heat and power plants (CHP) input, electricity exchange and transfers and net imports.

Figure A.5.1 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in the annual energy input to electricity supply for the last 11-years, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the annual energy inputs to electricity supply in 2025 *vs.* 2024.

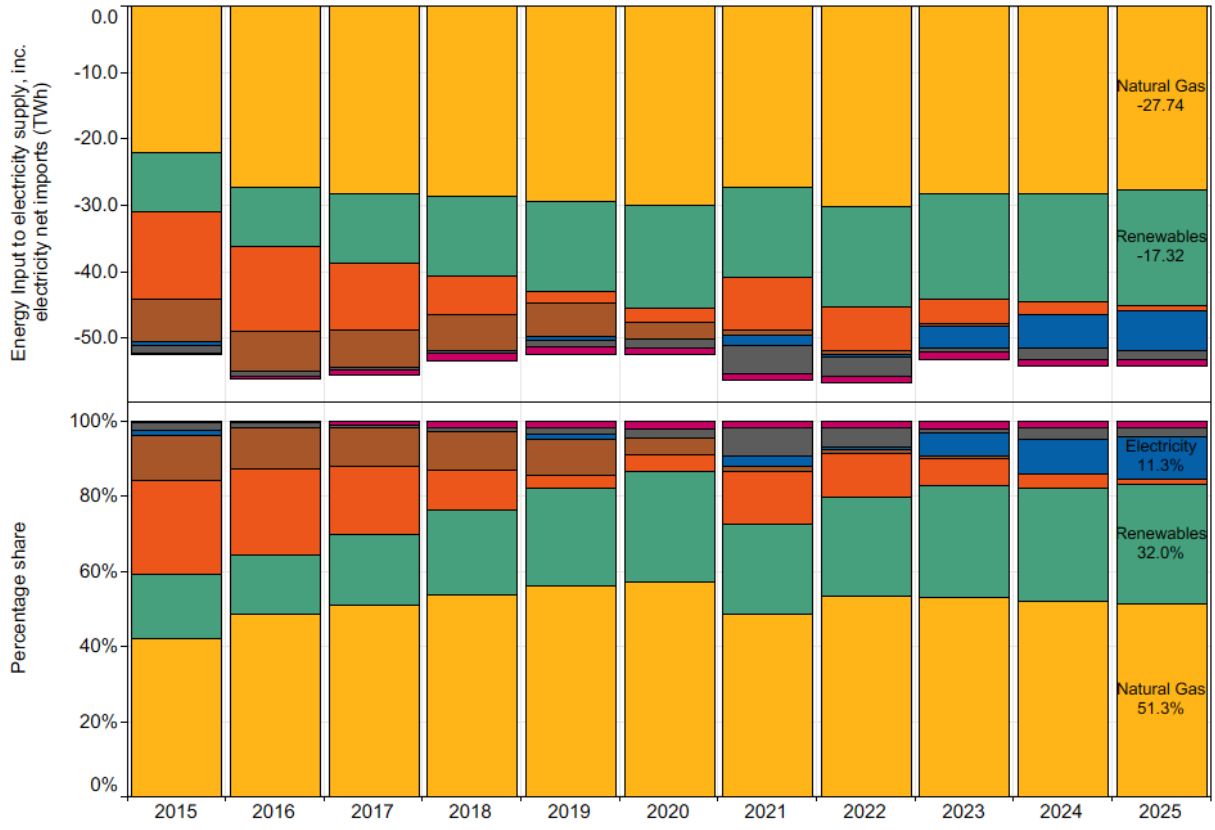


A.5.2 Electricity supply - total input by energy product

Figure A.5.2 (top) shows Ireland's annual energy input to electricity supply, summed across public thermal power plants (PTPP) input, combined heat and power plants (CHP) input, electricity exchange and transfers and net imports. Here, the energy product termed 'Electricity' refers to the net imports of electricity across international interconnectors.

Figure A.5.2 (bottom) shows the energy product breakdown displayed as a percentage of the total energy input to electricity supply each year.

The energy product marked as 'NRW' stands for *Non-Renewable Wastes*.



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Natural Gas	-22.12 (42.2%)	-27.30 (48.7%)	-28.25 (50.9%)	-28.68 (53.8%)	-29.38 (56.1%)	-29.91 (57.0%)	-27.29 (48.5%)	-30.21 (53.2%)	-28.16 (53.0%)	-28.16 (52.0%)	-27.74 (51.3%)
Renewables	-8.83 (16.8%)	-8.80 (15.7%)	-10.41 (18.8%)	-12.01 (22.5%)	-13.59 (26.0%)	-15.50 (29.5%)	-13.54 (24.1%)	-15.07 (26.6%)	-15.89 (29.9%)	-16.40 (30.3%)	-17.32 (32.0%)
Coal	-13.09 (25.0%)	-12.82 (22.9%)	-10.09 (18.2%)	-5.69 (10.7%)	-1.72 (3.3%)	-2.26 (4.3%)	-7.82 (13.9%)	-6.56 (11.6%)	-3.66 (6.9%)	-1.87 (3.4%)	-0.69 (1.3%)
Peat	-6.44 (12.3%)	-6.07 (10.8%)	-5.68 (10.2%)	-5.50 (10.3%)	-5.05 (9.7%)	-2.49 (4.7%)	-0.83 (1.5%)	-0.64 (1.1%)	-0.42 (0.8%)		
Electricity	-0.67 (1.3%)				-0.64 (1.2%)		-1.59 (2.8%)	-0.25 (0.4%)	-3.27 (6.2%)	-5.06 (9.3%)	-6.13 (11.3%)
Oil	-1.00 (1.9%)	-0.80 (1.4%)	-0.39 (0.7%)	-0.40 (0.8%)	-0.91 (1.7%)	-1.25 (2.4%)	-4.19 (7.4%)	-2.97 (5.2%)	-0.65 (1.2%)	-1.73 (3.2%)	-1.31 (2.4%)
NRW	-0.29 (0.6%)	-0.29 (0.5%)	-0.66 (1.2%)	-1.06 (2.0%)	-1.03 (2.0%)	-1.08 (2.1%)	-1.04 (1.8%)	-1.05 (1.8%)	-1.08 (2.0%)	-0.96 (1.8%)	-0.93 (1.7%)
Energy input to elec. sup. (TWh, %)	**-52.45 (100.0%)**	**-56.07 (100.0%)**	**-55.48 (100.0%)**	**-53.34 (100.0%)**	**-52.34 (100.0%)**	**-52.49 (100.0%)**	**-56.30 (100.0%)**	**-56.75 (100.0%)**	**-53.13 (100.0%)**	**-54.19 (100.0%)**	**-54.12 (100.0%)**

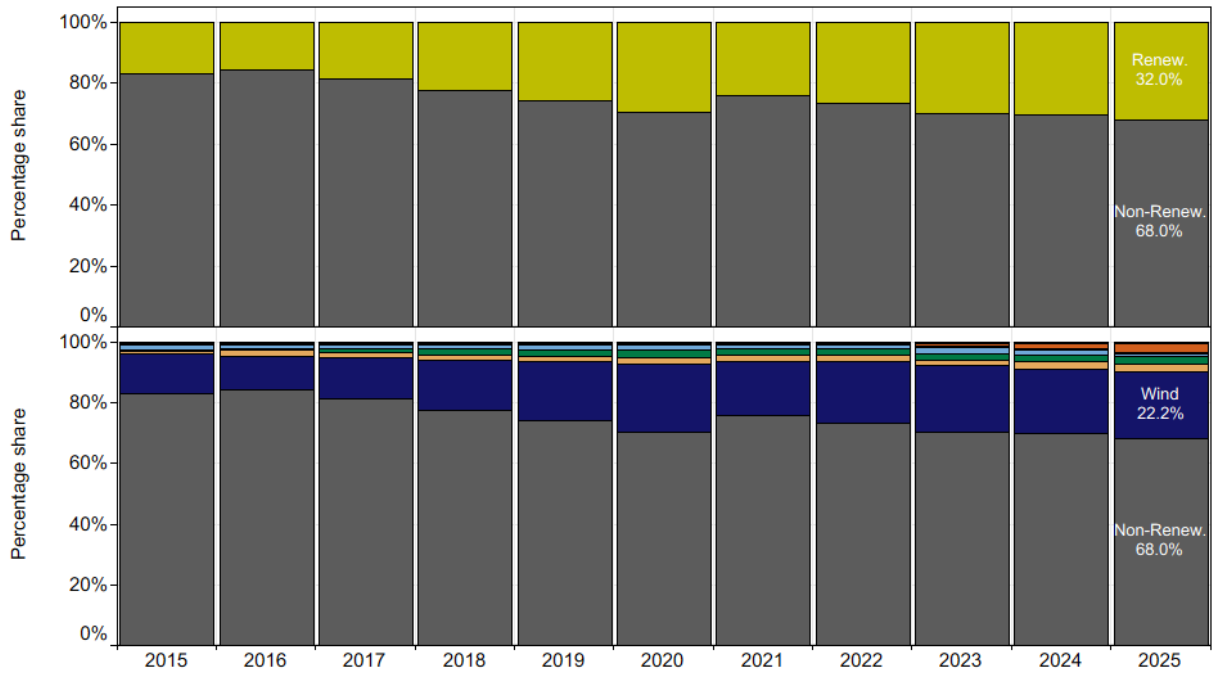
A.5.3 Electricity supply - renewable/non-renewable split of total energy input

Figure A.5.3 (top) shows Ireland's renewable/non-renewable breakdown of annual energy input to electricity supply, summed across public thermal power plants (PTPP) input, combined heat and power plants (CHP) input, electricity exchange and transfers and net imports, displayed as a percentage share.

Figure A.5.3 (bottom) shows the non-renewable/renewable energy sub-product breakdown. These are displayed as a percentage of the total energy input to electricity supply each year.

Please note that this percentage-breakdown is not one-to-one equivalent to the renewable energy share of electricity (RES-E) metric calculated under the RED II and RED III methodologies. The RES-E calculation methodology includes weightings, limits, and sustainability checks not captured in the renewable/non-renewable split of total energy input to electricity generation.

The energy sub-products marked as 'RW' and 'LF Gas' stand for *renewable wastes* and *landfill gas*, respectively.



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Non-Renew.	(83.2%)	(84.3%)	(81.2%)	(77.5%)	(74.0%)	(70.5%)	(75.9%)	(73.4%)	(70.1%)	(69.7%)	(68.0%)
Renew.	(16.8%)	(15.7%)	(18.8%)	(22.5%)	(26.0%)	(29.5%)	(24.1%)	(26.6%)	(29.9%)	(30.3%)	(32.0%)
Share energy input to elec. sup (%)	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**
Non-Renew.	(83.2%)	(84.3%)	(81.2%)	(77.5%)	(74.0%)	(70.5%)	(75.9%)	(73.4%)	(70.1%)	(69.7%)	(68.0%)
Wind	(12.7%)	(11.1%)	(13.6%)	(16.5%)	(19.5%)	(22.4%)	(17.7%)	(20.1%)	(22.3%)	(21.5%)	(22.2%)
Biomass	(1.0%)	(1.8%)	(1.8%)	(1.7%)	(1.7%)	(2.2%)	(2.1%)	(2.2%)	(1.7%)	(2.5%)	(2.7%)
RW	(0.6%)	(0.5%)	(1.1%)	(2.2%)	(2.1%)	(2.3%)	(2.0%)	(2.0%)	(2.1%)	(2.1%)	(2.2%)
Hydro	(1.5%)	(1.2%)	(1.2%)	(1.3%)	(1.7%)	(1.8%)	(1.3%)	(1.2%)	(1.8%)	(1.4%)	(1.2%)
LF Gas	(0.9%)	(0.8%)	(0.8%)	(0.7%)	(0.7%)	(0.6%)	(0.6%)	(0.5%)	(0.5%)	(0.5%)	(0.4%)
Solar-PV	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.1%)	(0.1%)	(0.2%)	(0.3%)	(1.2%)	(2.0%)	(3.0%)
Biogas	(0.1%)	(0.1%)	(0.1%)	(0.2%)	(0.2%)	(0.2%)	(0.2%)	(0.2%)	(0.2%)	(0.2%)	(0.2%)
Biodiesel											(0.0%)
Share energy inp..	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**	**(100.0%)**

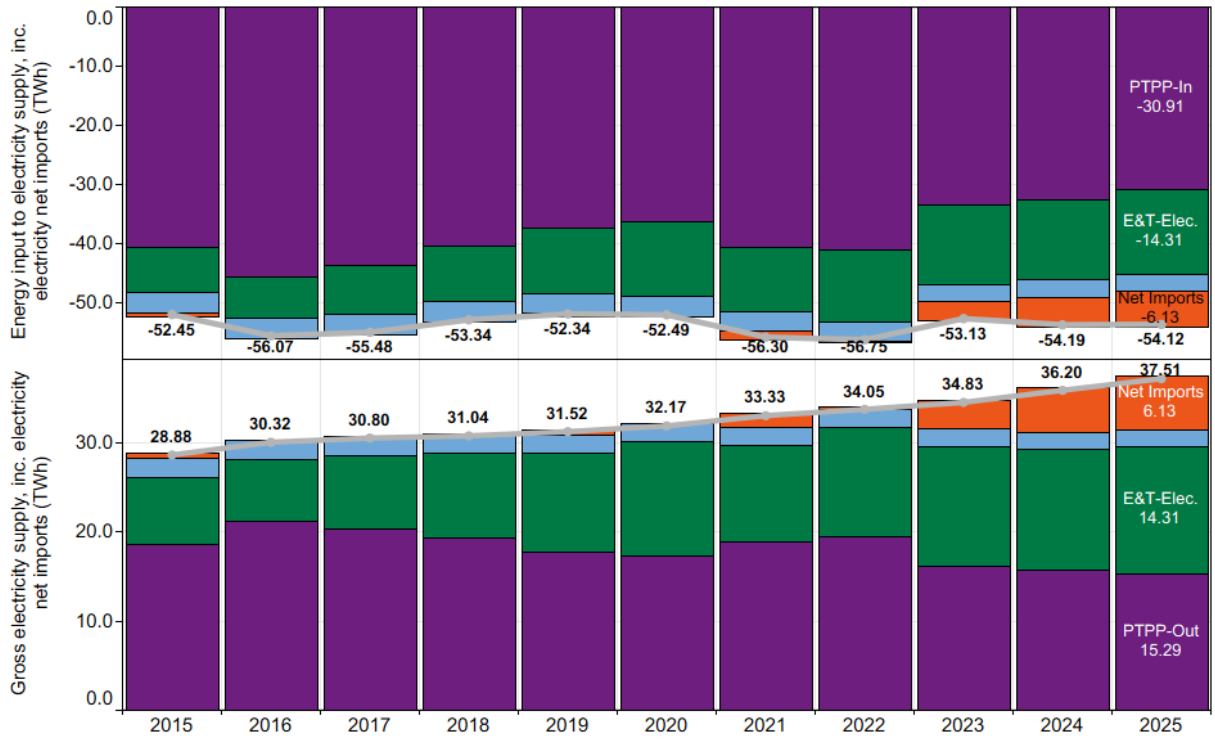
A.5.4 Electricity supply – total energy input and electricity output by stream

Figure A.5.4 (top) shows the total annual energy input to electricity supply, across all streams, *i.e.* public thermal power plants (PTPP), combined heat and power plants (CHP), electricity exchange and transfers and net imports.

Figure A.5.4 (bottom) shows the total annual electricity output from all streams, *i.e.* public thermal power plants (PTPP), combined heat and power plants (CHP), electricity exchange and transfers and net imports.

The line in both figures corresponds to the sum of the streams.

The 'E&T-Elec' values correspond to the sum of *electricity transformation* line items within the national Energy Balance that move the *energy products* of wind, solar, *etc.*, into the *energy product* of electricity, *i.e.* moving 'energy from wind' into 'electricity from wind' within the Energy Balance.

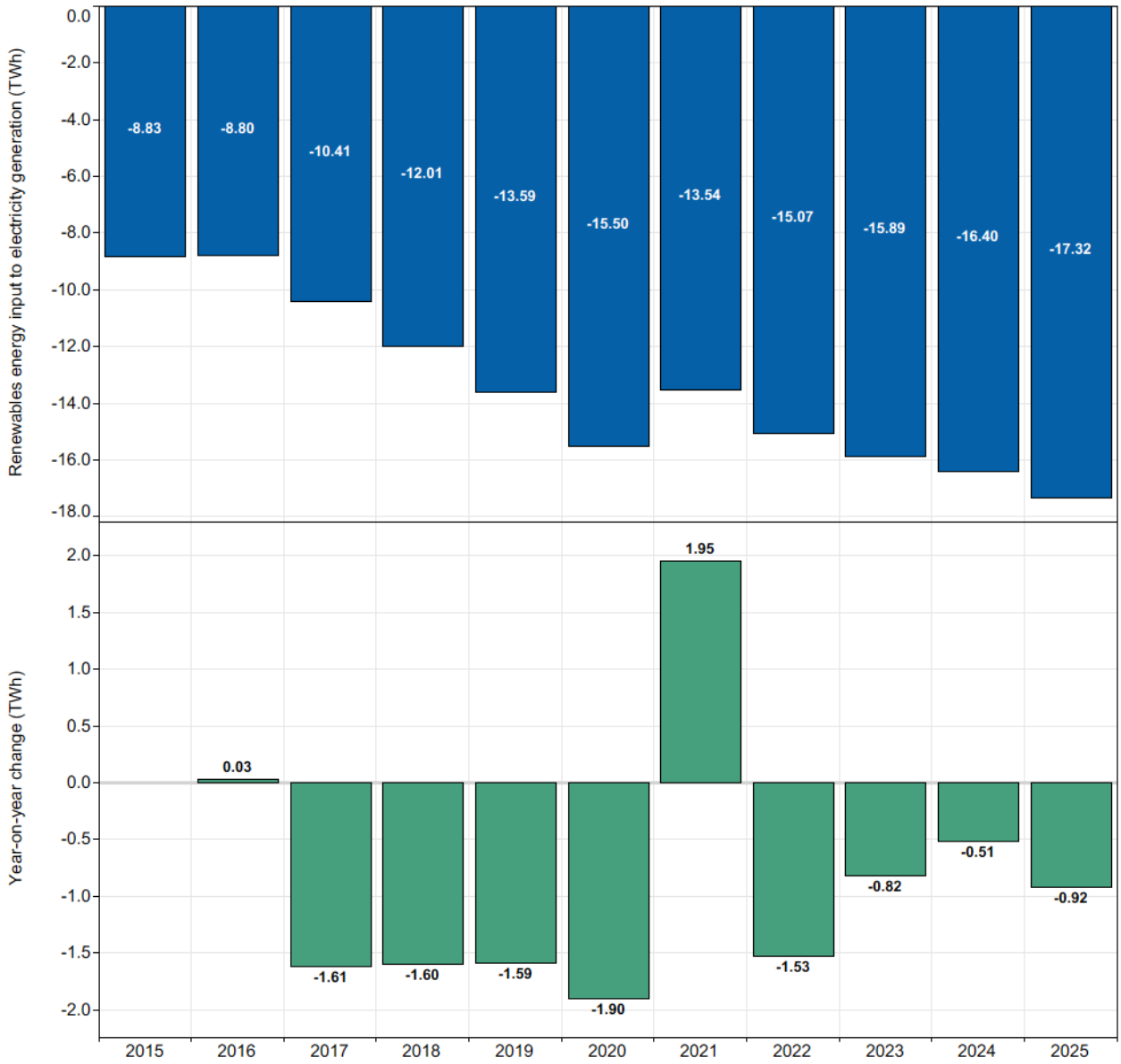


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
PTPP-In	-40.74 (77.7%)	-45.62 (81.4%)	-43.67 (78.7%)	-40.41 (75.8%)	-37.42 (71.3%)	-36.28 (69.1%)	-40.69 (72.3%)	-41.14 (72.5%)	-33.42 (62.9%)	-32.67 (60.3%)	-30.91 (57.1%)
E&T-Elec.	-7.49 (14.3%)	-6.94 (12.4%)	-8.27 (14.9%)	-9.50 (17.8%)	-11.11 (21.2%)	-12.73 (24.3%)	-10.78 (19.1%)	-12.25 (21.6%)	-13.45 (25.3%)	-13.51 (24.9%)	-14.31 (26.4%)
CHP-In	-3.55 (6.8%)	-3.51 (6.3%)	-3.54 (6.4%)	-3.43 (6.4%)	-3.27 (6.2%)	-3.48 (6.6%)	-3.24 (5.8%)	-3.11 (5.5%)	-2.99 (5.6%)	-2.95 (5.4%)	-2.78 (5.1%)
Net Imports	-0.67 (1.3%)				-0.64 (1.2%)		-1.59 (2.8%)	-0.25 (0.4%)	-3.27 (6.2%)	-5.06 (9.3%)	-6.13 (11.3%)
Energy input (TWh)	**-52.45 (100.0%)**	**-56.07 (100.0%)**	**-55.48 (100.0%)**	**-53.34 (100.0%)**	**-52.34 (100.0%)**	**-52.49 (100.0%)**	**-56.30 (100.0%)**	**-56.75 (100.0%)**	**-53.13 (100.0%)**	**-54.19 (100.0%)**	**-54.12 (100.0%)**
PTPP-Out	18.56 (64.3%)	21.19 (69.9%)	20.33 (66.0%)	19.39 (62.5%)	17.69 (56.1%)	17.35 (53.9%)	18.90 (56.7%)	19.48 (57.2%)	16.19 (46.5%)	15.73 (43.5%)	15.29 (40.8%)
E&T-Elec.	7.49 (25.9%)	6.94 (22.9%)	8.27 (26.9%)	9.50 (30.6%)	11.11 (35.2%)	12.73 (39.6%)	10.78 (32.3%)	12.25 (36.0%)	13.45 (38.6%)	13.51 (37.3%)	14.31 (38.1%)
CHP-Out	2.16 (7.5%)	2.20 (7.3%)	2.19 (7.1%)	2.15 (6.9%)	2.08 (6.6%)	2.09 (6.5%)	2.06 (6.2%)	2.07 (6.1%)	1.91 (5.5%)	1.89 (5.2%)	1.79 (4.8%)
Net Imports	0.67 (2.3%)				0.64 (2.0%)		1.59 (4.8%)	0.25 (0.7%)	3.27 (9.4%)	5.06 (14.0%)	6.13 (16.3%)
Electricity supply (TWh)	**28.88 (100.0%)**	**30.32 (100.0%)**	**30.80 (100.0%)**	**31.04 (100.0%)**	**31.52 (100.0%)**	**32.17 (100.0%)**	**33.33 (100.0%)**	**34.05 (100.0%)**	**34.83 (100.0%)**	**36.20 (100.0%)**	**37.51 (100.0%)**

A.5.5 Electricity generation - renewables input and annual change

Figure A.5.5 (top) shows Ireland's annual renewables energy input to electricity generation, summed across public thermal power plants (PTPP) input, combined heat and power plants (CHP) input and electricity exchange and transfers.

Figure A.5.5 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in the annual renewables energy input to electricity generation for the last 11-years, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the annual renewables energy inputs to electricity generation in 2025 *vs.* 2024.

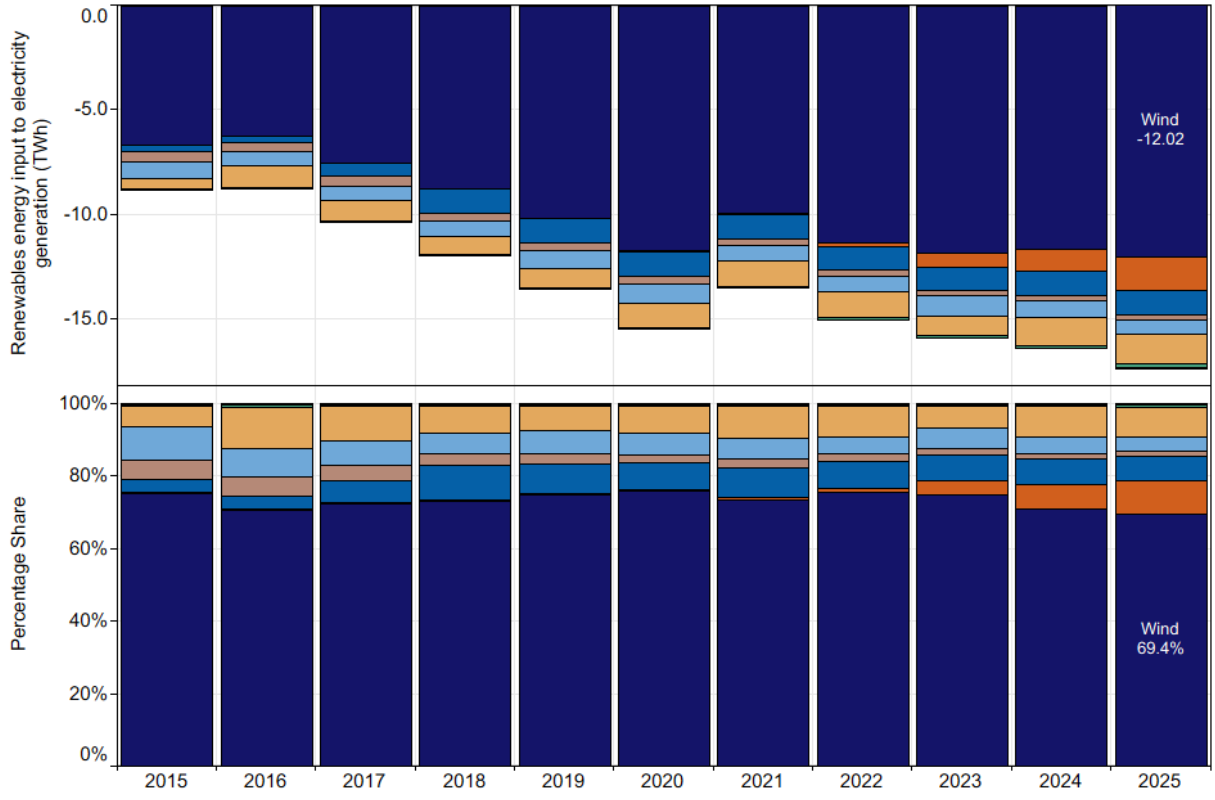


A.5.6 Electricity generation - renewables input by energy sub-product

Figure A.5.6 (top) shows Ireland's annual energy input to electricity generation from renewables, summed across public thermal power plants (PTPP) input, combined heat and power plants (CHP) input and electricity exchange and transfers.

Figure A.5.6 (bottom) shows the energy product breakdown displayed as a percentage of the total energy input to electricity generation from renewables each year.

The energy sub-products marked as 'RW' and 'LF Gas' stand for *renewable wastes* and *landfill gas*, respectively.

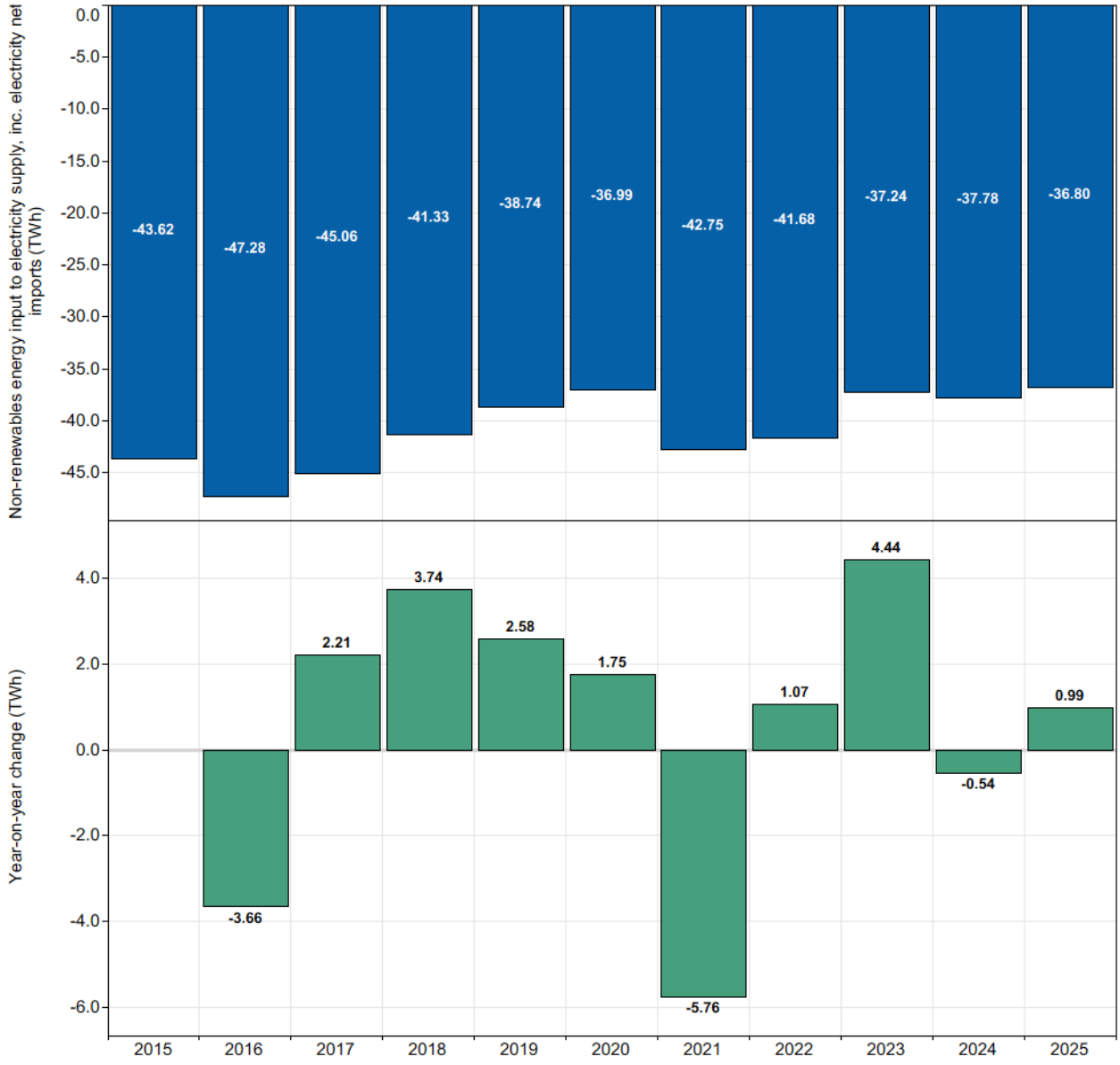


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Wind	-6.68 (75.7%)	-6.25 (71.0%)	-7.57 (72.7%)	-8.78 (73.2%)	-10.19 (74.9%)	-11.84 (75.8%)	-9.94 (73.4%)	-11.40 (75.6%)	-11.87 (74.7%)	-11.65 (71.0%)	-12.02 (69.4%)
Biomass	-0.50 (5.6%)	-1.02 (11.6%)	-0.99 (9.5%)	-0.88 (7.4%)	-0.90 (6.6%)	-1.14 (7.4%)	-1.18 (8.7%)	-1.26 (8.4%)	-0.93 (5.8%)	-1.36 (8.3%)	-1.44 (8.3%)
RW	-0.30 (3.4%)	-0.30 (3.4%)	-0.62 (6.0%)	-1.16 (9.6%)	-1.12 (8.2%)	-1.18 (7.6%)	-1.13 (8.3%)	-1.14 (7.5%)	-1.10 (6.9%)	-1.14 (6.9%)	-1.18 (6.8%)
Hydro	-0.81 (9.1%)	-0.68 (7.7%)	-0.69 (6.6%)	-0.69 (5.8%)	-0.89 (6.5%)	-0.93 (6.0%)	-0.75 (5.5%)	-0.70 (4.7%)	-0.94 (5.9%)	-0.77 (4.7%)	-0.65 (3.7%)
LF Gas	-0.49 (5.5%)	-0.46 (5.2%)	-0.45 (4.4%)	-0.39 (3.2%)	-0.37 (2.7%)	-0.34 (2.2%)	-0.34 (2.5%)	-0.30 (2.0%)	-0.28 (1.8%)	-0.27 (1.6%)	-0.24 (1.4%)
Solar-PV	0.00 (0.0%)	0.00 (0.1%)	-0.01 (0.1%)	-0.02 (0.2%)	-0.03 (0.2%)	-0.06 (0.4%)	-0.08 (0.6%)	-0.15 (1.0%)	-0.65 (4.1%)	-1.09 (6.7%)	-1.64 (9.4%)
Biogas	-0.06 (0.6%)	-0.08 (0.9%)	-0.08 (0.8%)	-0.08 (0.7%)	-0.10 (0.7%)	-0.10 (0.7%)	-0.11 (0.8%)	-0.12 (0.8%)	-0.12 (0.8%)	-0.13 (0.8%)	-0.13 (0.8%)
Biodiesel											-0.02 (0.1%)
Ren. input to elec. gen. (TWh, %)	**-8.83 (100.0%)**	**-8.80 (100.0%)**	**-10.41 (100.0%)**	**-12.01 (100.0%)**	**-13.59 (100.0%)**	**-15.50 (100.0%)**	**-13.54 (100.0%)**	**-15.07 (100.0%)**	**-15.89 (100.0%)**	**-16.40 (100.0%)**	**-17.32 (100.0%)**

A.5.7 Electricity supply - non-renewables input and annual change

Figure A.5.7 (top) shows Ireland's annual non-renewables energy input to electricity supply, summed across public thermal power plants (PTPP) input, combined heat and power plants (CHP) input and net imports.

Figure A.5.7 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in the annual non-renewables energy input to electricity supply for the last 11-years, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the annual non-renewables energy inputs to electricity generation in 2025 *vs.* 2024.

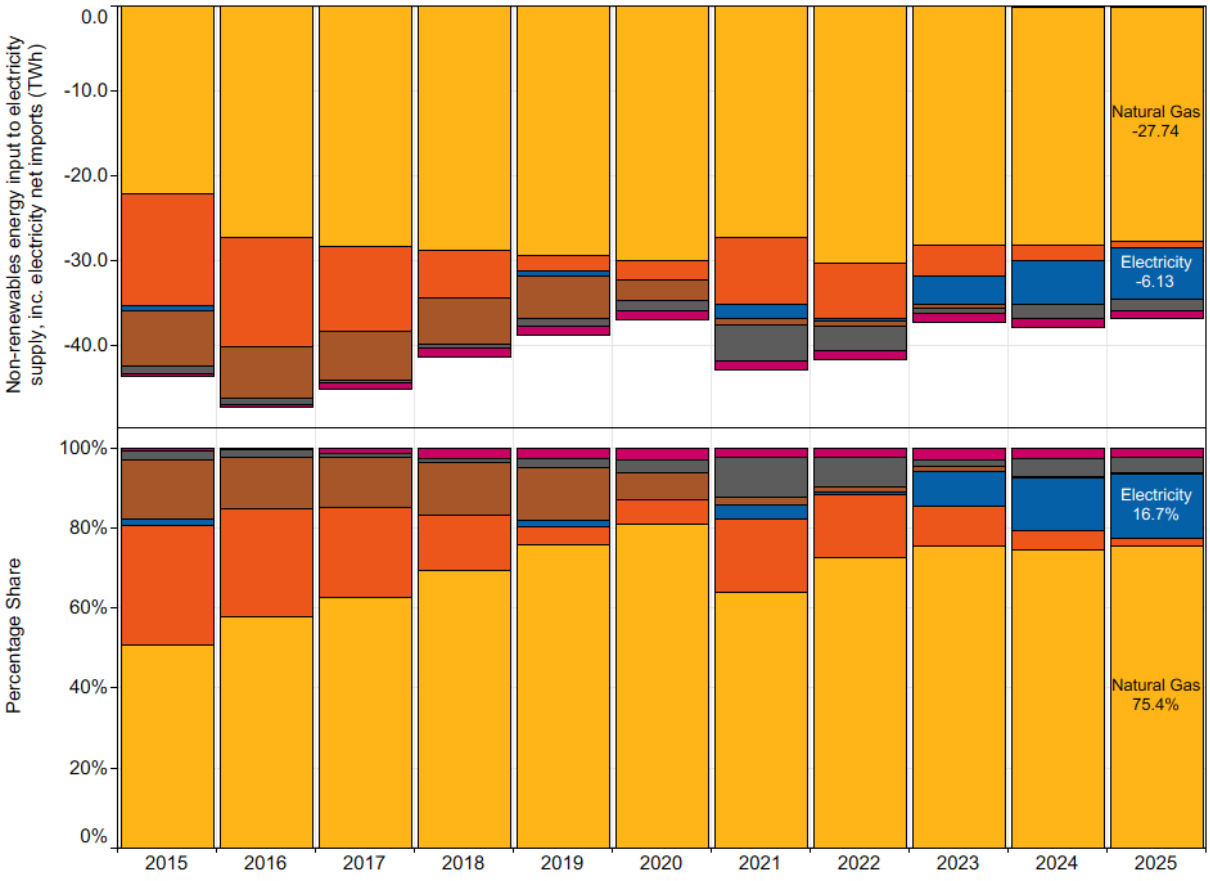


A.5.8 Electricity supply - non-renewables input by energy sub-product

Figure A.5.8 (top) shows Ireland's annual energy input to electricity supply from non-renewables, summed across public thermal power plants (PTPP) input, combined heat and power plants (CHP) input and net electricity imports. Here, the energy product termed 'Electricity' refers to the net imports of electricity across international interconnectors.

Figure A.5.8 (bottom) shows the energy product breakdown displayed as a percentage of the total energy input to electricity supply from non-renewables each year.

The energy product marked as 'NRW' stands for *Non-Renewable Wastes*.



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Natural Gas	-22.12 (50.7%)	-27.30 (57.7%)	-28.25 (62.7%)	-28.68 (69.4%)	-29.38 (75.8%)	-29.91 (80.9%)	-27.29 (63.8%)	-30.21 (72.5%)	-28.16 (75.6%)	-28.16 (74.5%)	-27.74 (75.4%)
Coal	-13.09 (30.0%)	-12.82 (27.1%)	-10.09 (22.4%)	-5.69 (13.8%)	-1.72 (4.4%)	-2.26 (6.1%)	-7.82 (18.3%)	-6.56 (15.7%)	-3.66 (9.8%)	-1.87 (4.9%)	-0.69 (1.9%)
Peat	-6.44 (14.8%)	-6.07 (12.8%)	-5.68 (12.6%)	-5.50 (13.3%)	-5.05 (13.0%)	-2.49 (6.7%)	-0.83 (1.9%)	-0.64 (1.5%)	-0.42 (1.1%)		
Electricity	-0.67 (1.5%)				-0.64 (1.7%)		-1.59 (3.7%)	-0.25 (0.6%)	-3.27 (8.8%)	-5.06 (13.4%)	-6.13 (16.7%)
Oil	-1.00 (2.3%)	-0.80 (1.7%)	-0.39 (0.9%)	-0.40 (1.0%)	-0.91 (2.4%)	-1.25 (3.4%)	-4.19 (9.8%)	-2.97 (7.1%)	-0.65 (1.8%)	-1.73 (4.6%)	-1.31 (3.6%)
NRW	-0.29 (0.7%)	-0.29 (0.6%)	-0.66 (1.5%)	-1.06 (2.6%)	-1.03 (2.7%)	-1.08 (2.9%)	-1.04 (2.4%)	-1.05 (2.5%)	-1.08 (2.9%)	-0.96 (2.6%)	-0.93 (2.5%)
Non-renew. input to elec. sup. (TWh, %)	**-43.62 (100.0%)**	**-47.28 (100.0%)**	**-45.06 (100.0%)**	**-41.33 (100.0%)**	**-38.74 (100.0%)**	**-36.99 (100.0%)**	**-42.75 (100.0%)**	**-41.68 (100.0%)**	**-37.24 (100.0%)**	**-37.78 (100.0%)**	**-36.80 (100.0%)**

Appendix 6. Trends in natural gas supply

Natural gas supply data has been informed by data received from the network operator, natural gas producers and suppliers. Natural gas transformation data also includes survey responses from main activity and CHP operators and it also includes public administrative data including data from EU-ETS provided by the EPA to SEAI.

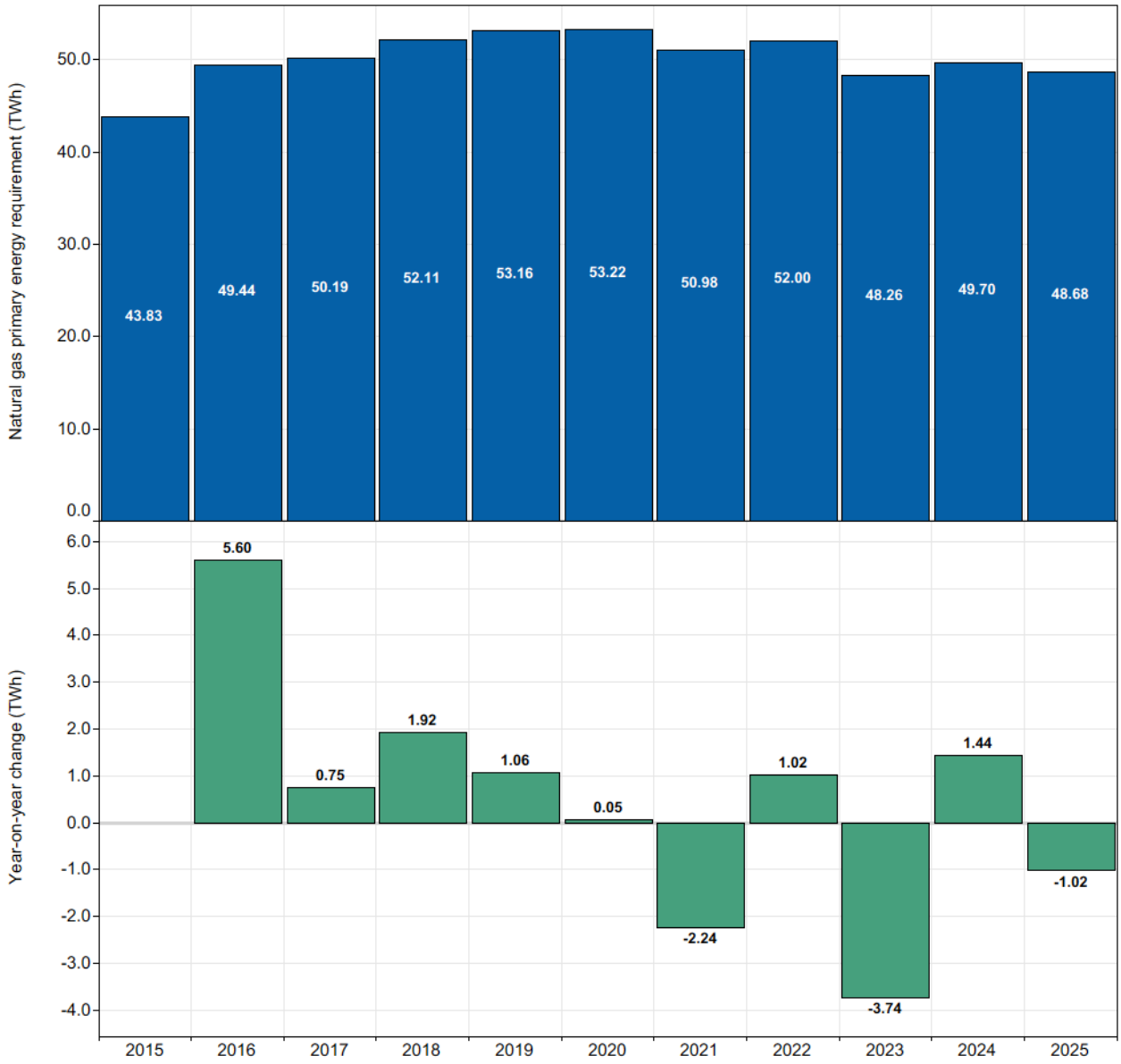
Data is collected in a range of physical (*e.g.* million cubic meters) and gross energy units (*e.g.* terajoules, gigawatt hours) depending on the activity type and converted to kilotonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) and terawatt hours (TWh) by SEAI using conversion factors and densities on a net calorific value basis.

Unless otherwise specified, the following figures in this appendix are based on data from the National Energy Balance time-series, which is available from the SEAI website: https://www.seai.ie/data-and-insights/seai-statistics/key-publications/national-energy-balance/

A.6.1 Natural gas - primary energy requirement and annual change

Figure A.6.1 (top) shows Ireland's annual natural gas primary energy requirement for the last 11-years.

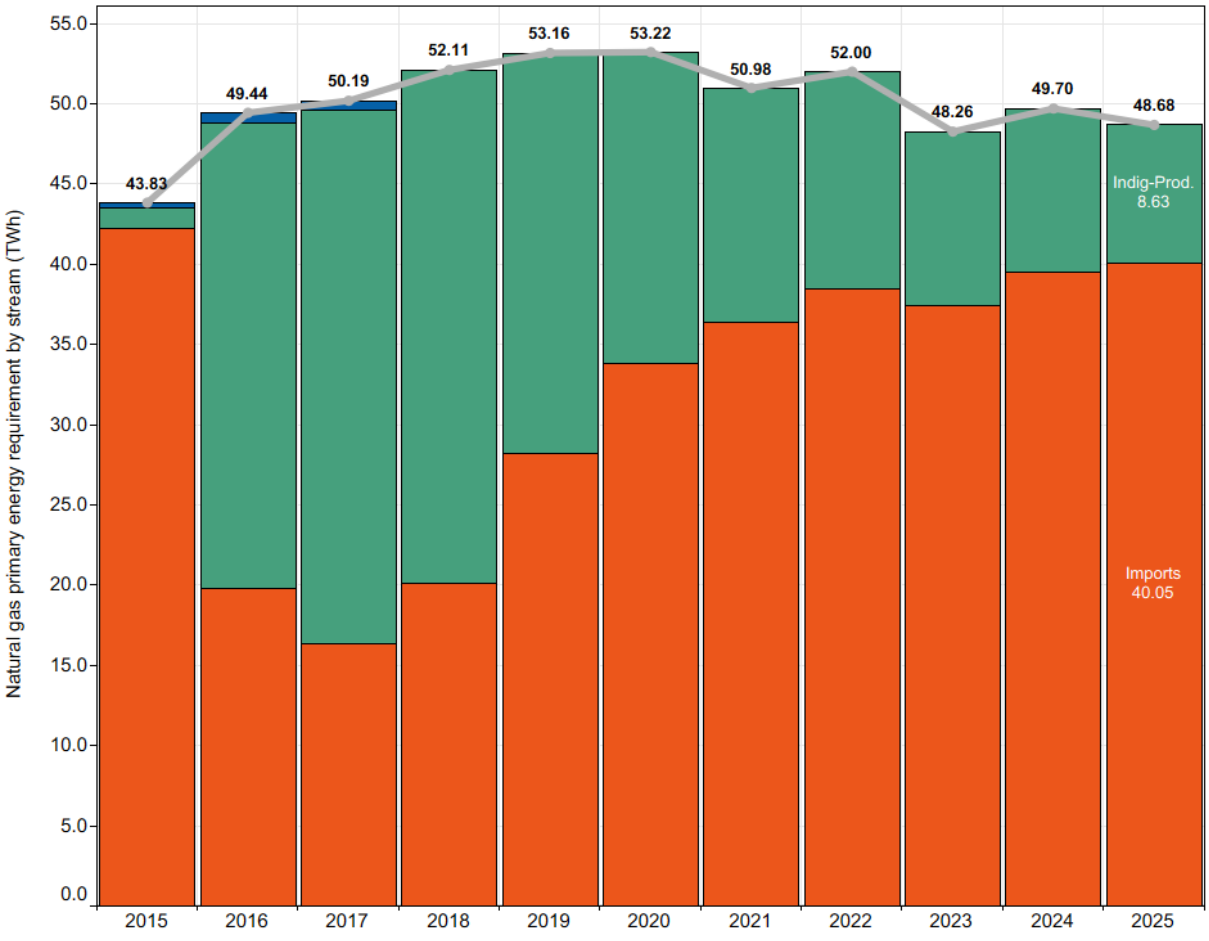
Figure A.6.1 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual natural gas primary energy requirement, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the natural gas primary energy requirement in 2025 *vs.* 2024.



A.6.2 Natural gas - primary energy requirement by stream

Figure A.6.2 shows Ireland's annual natural gas primary energy requirement broken out by stream. The bars show the absolute energy quantity delivered or removed from natural gas primary energy requirement by each stream and the line shows the net natural gas primary energy requirement, calculated as a sum of the individual streams.

The streams marked as 'Indig-Prod.' and 'Stk Change' stand for *indigenous production*, and *stock changes*, respectively.

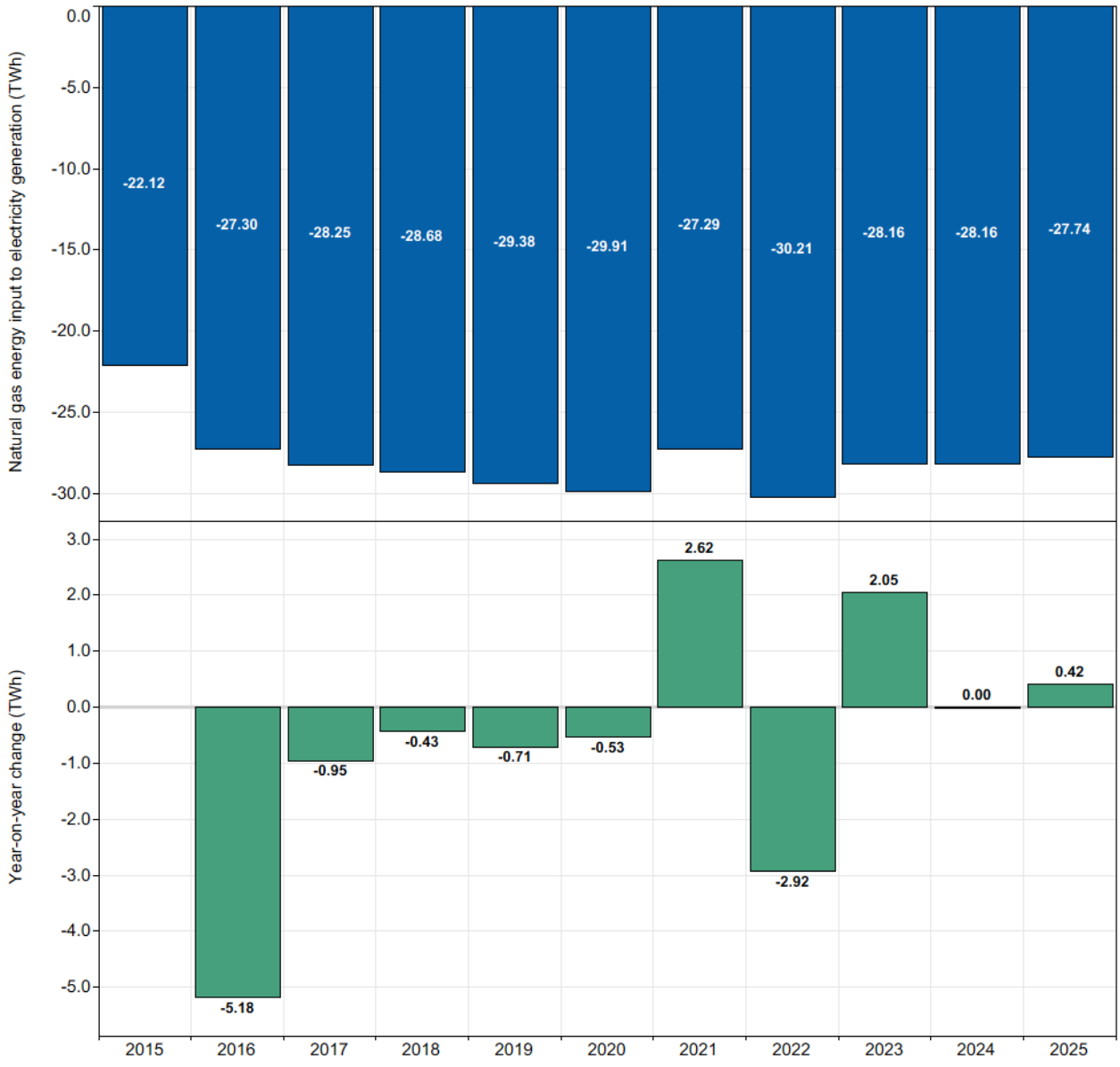


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Imports	42.20	19.82	16.38	20.10	28.20	33.84	36.35	38.45	37.39	39.51	40.05
Indig-Prod.	1.31	28.99	33.19	32.00	24.97	19.38	14.63	13.55	10.87	10.19	8.63
Stk Change	0.32	0.63	0.61								
Nat. gas PER (TWh)	**43.83**	**49.44**	**50.19**	**52.11**	**53.16**	**53.22**	**50.98**	**52.00**	**48.26**	**49.70**	**48.68**

A.6.3 Natural gas - input to electricity generation and annual change

Figure **Error! Reference source not found.** (top) shows Ireland's annual natural gas energy input to electricity generation, summed across public thermal power plants (PTPP) input and combined heat and power plants (CHP) input.

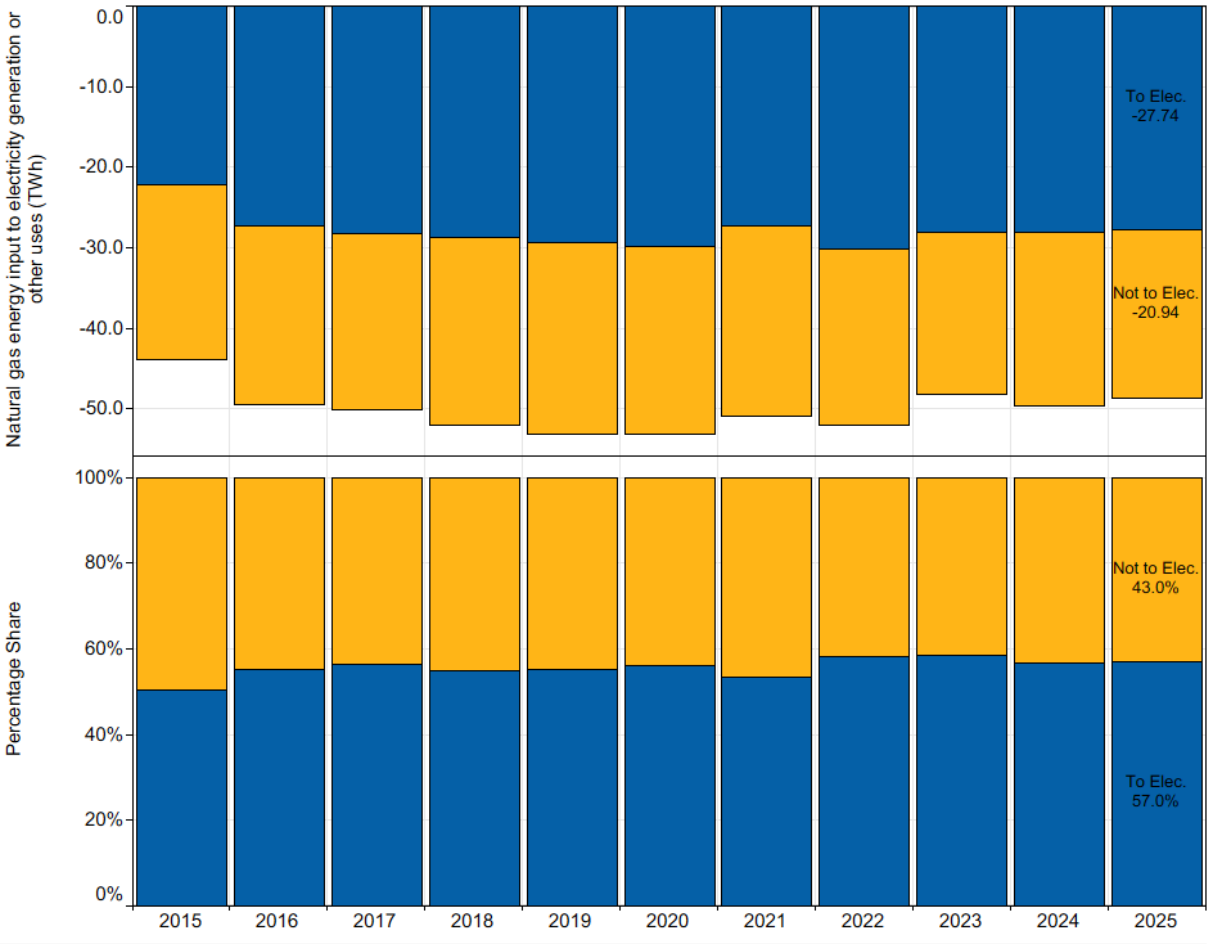
Figure **Error! Reference source not found.** (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in the annual natural gas energy input to electricity generation for the last 11-years, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the annual natural gas energy input to electricity generation in 2025 *vs.* 2024.



A.6.4 Natural gas - input to electricity generation or other uses

Figure A.6.4 (top) shows Ireland's annual primary energy requirement of natural gas (summed across all relevant streams, *i.e.,* national production, imports, exports and stock change), broken out as energy input to electricity generation, or for other uses.

Figure A.6.4 (bottom) shows the percentage breakdown between natural gas energy input to electricity generation or other uses. This is displayed as a percentage of natural gas primary energy requirement each year (bottom).



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
To Elec.	-22.12 (50.5%)	-27.30 (55.2%)	-28.25 (56.3%)	-28.68 (55.0%)	-29.38 (55.8%)	-29.91 (56.2%)	-27.29 (53.5%)	-30.21 (58.1%)	-28.16 (58.4%)	-28.16 (56.7%)	-27.74 (57.0%)
Not to Elec.	-21.71 (49.5%)	-22.14 (44.8%)	-21.94 (43.7%)	-23.43 (45.0%)	-23.78 (44.7%)	-23.31 (43.8%)	-23.69 (46.5%)	-21.79 (41.9%)	-20.10 (41.6%)	-21.55 (43.3%)	-20.94 (43.0%)
Nat. gas. PER (TWh)	**-43.83 (100.0%)**	**-49.44 (100.0%)**	**-50.19 (100.0%)**	**-52.11 (100.0%)**	**-53.16 (100.0%)**	**-53.22 (100.0%)**	**-50.98 (100.0%)**	**-52.00 (100.0%)**	**-48.26 (100.0%)**	**-49.70 (100.0%)**	**-48.68 (100.0%)**

Appendix 7. Trends in oil supply

Oil supply and transformation data has been informed by the national Oil Levy Assessment (OLA) database administered by The Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC).

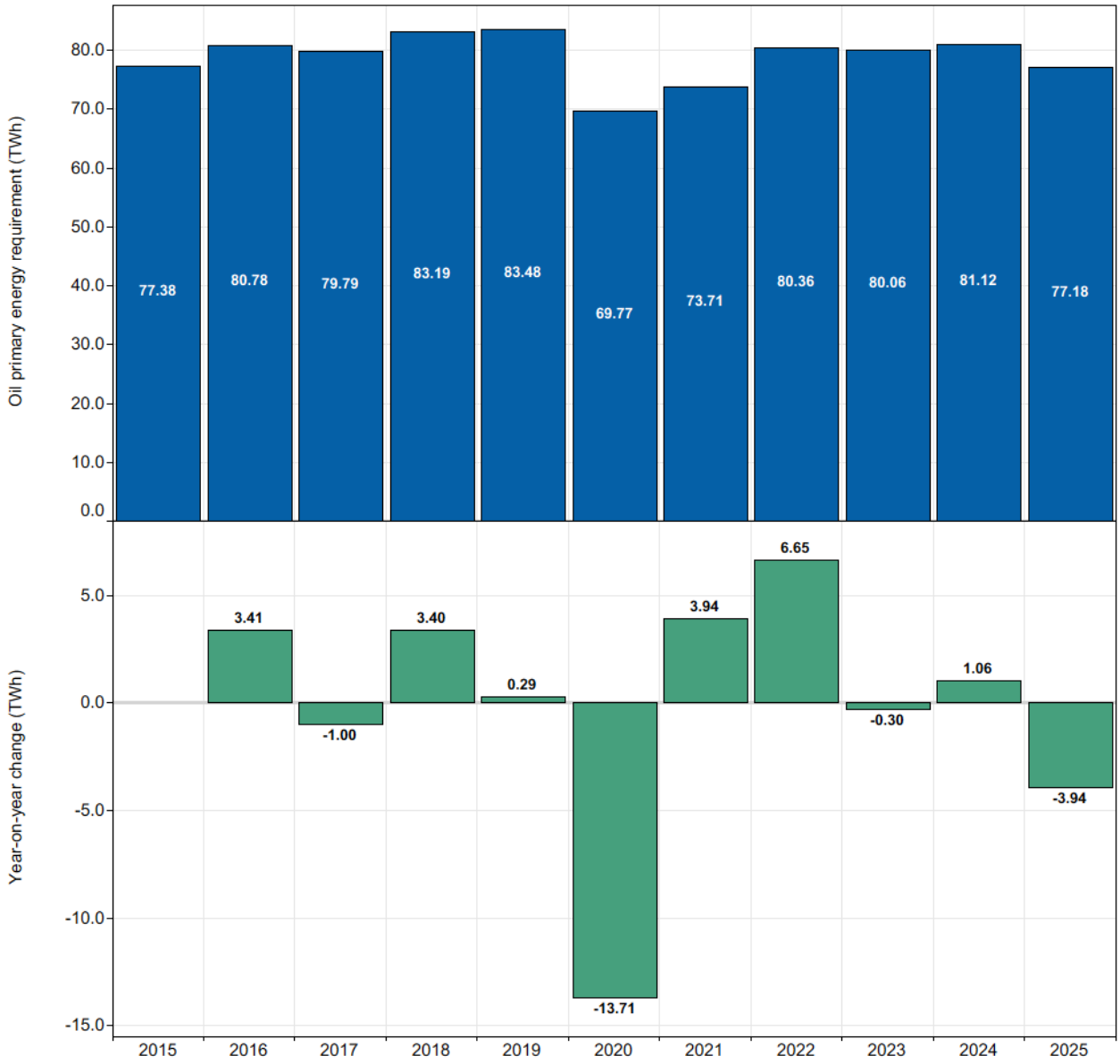
Data is collected in physical units (*e.g.* kilotonnes) and converted to kilotonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) and terawatt hours (TWh) energy units by SEAI using conversion factors and densities on a net calorific value basis.

Unless otherwise specified, the following figures in this appendix are based on data from the National Energy Balance time-series, which is available from the SEAI website: https://www.seai.ie/data-and-insights/seai-statistics/key-publications/national-energy-balance/

A.7.1 Oil - primary energy requirement and annual change

Figure A.7.1 (top) shows Ireland's annual oil primary energy requirement (excluding non-energy sub-products, *i.e.* bitumen, lubricants and white spirits) for the last 11-years.

Figure A.7.1 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual oil primary energy requirement, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the oil primary energy requirement in 2025 *vs.* 2024.



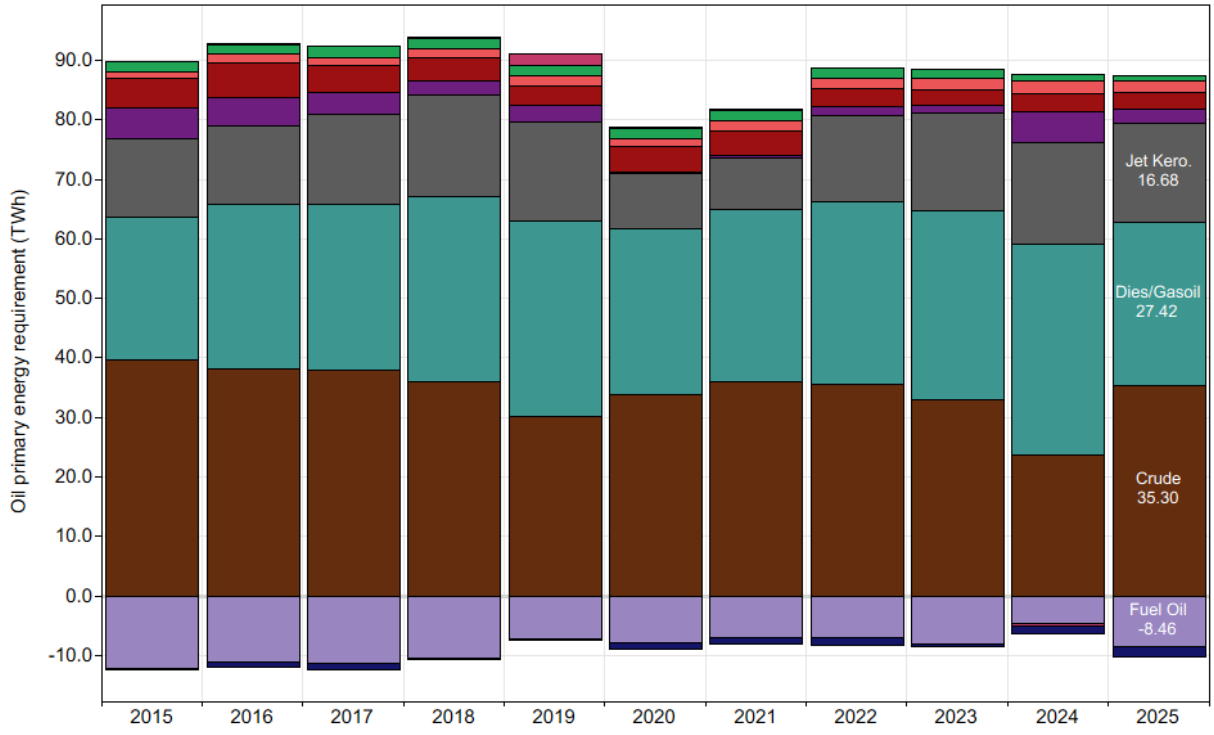
A.7.2 Oil – primary energy requirement by energy product

Figure A.7.2 (top) shows Ireland's annual oil primary energy requirement (excluding non-energy sub-products, *i.e.* bitumen, lubricants and white spirits), with an energy sub-product breakdown.

Figure A.7.2 (bottom) shows the energy sub-product breakdown displayed as a percentage of the total oil primary energy requirement.

Please note that the energy product 'Dies/Gasoil' is used to capture both *diesel* and *gasoil*, which are chemically very similar, and are differentiated mainly by their use and/or tax status.

The energy sub-products marked as 'Pet. Coke', 'LPG', and 'Ref. Feedstks' stand for *petroleum coke*, *liquefied petroleum gas*, and *refinery feedstocks*, respectively.



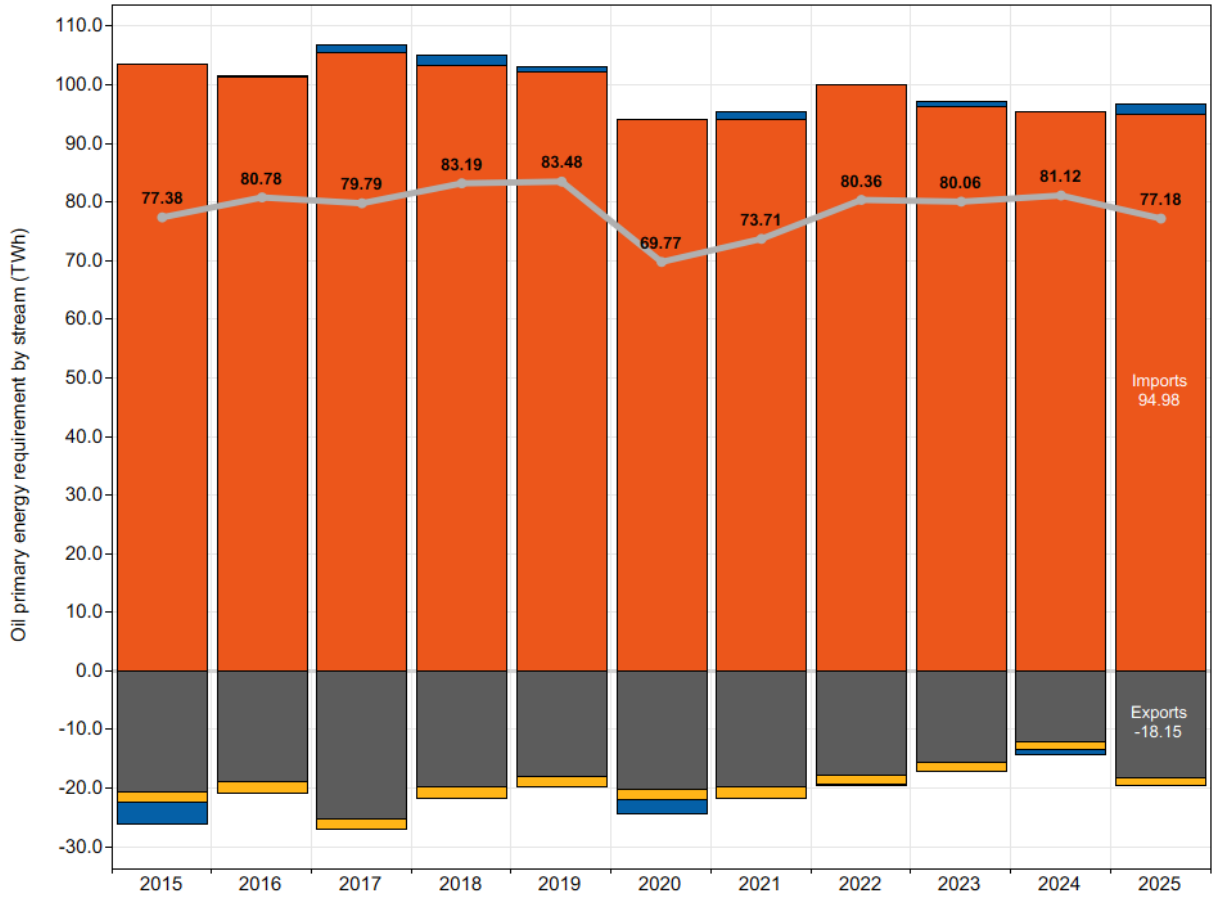
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Crude	39.71	38.06	37.82	35.96	30.10	33.75	35.97	35.47	33.03	23.71	35.30
Dies/Gasoil	23.92	27.82	28.04	31.19	32.98	28.02	28.99	30.76	31.65	35.48	27.42
Jet Kero.	13.26	13.02	15.15	17.07	16.59	9.34	8.72	14.39	16.52	16.89	16.68
Kerosene	4.89	5.95	4.47	4.03	3.22	4.30	4.16	2.98	2.48	2.90	2.73
Gasoline	5.15	4.76	3.65	2.21	2.85	0.01	0.33	1.62	1.25	5.33	2.43
Pet. Coke	1.73	1.80	1.78	1.97	1.84	1.83	2.04	1.77	1.55	1.11	0.90
LPG	1.20	1.39	1.37	1.44	1.59	1.49	1.57	1.78	2.05	2.13	1.97
Fuel Oil	-12.13	-11.16	-11.32	-10.44	-7.14	-7.95	-7.01	-7.04	-8.12	-4.64	-8.46
Naphtha	-0.33	-0.90	-1.15	-0.34	-0.37	-1.06	-1.09	-1.35	-0.27	-1.44	-1.81
Ref. Feedstks	-0.01	0.05	-0.02	0.09	1.82	0.05	0.03	-0.02	-0.07	-0.36	0.00
Oil PER (TWh)	**77.38**	**80.78**	**79.79**	**83.19**	**83.48**	**69.77**	**73.71**	**80.36**	**80.06**	**81.12**	**77.18**

A.7.3 Oil – primary energy requirement by stream

Figure A.7.3 shows Ireland's annual oil primary energy requirement (excluding non-energy sub-products, *i.e.* bitumen, lubricants and white spirits) broken out by stream.

The bars show the absolute energy quantity delivered or removed from oil primary energy requirement by each stream and the line shows the net oil primary energy requirement, calculated as a sum of the individual streams.

The streams marked as 'Mar-Bunk.', and 'Stk Change' stand for *transfers to international marine bunkers*, and *stock changes*, respectively.

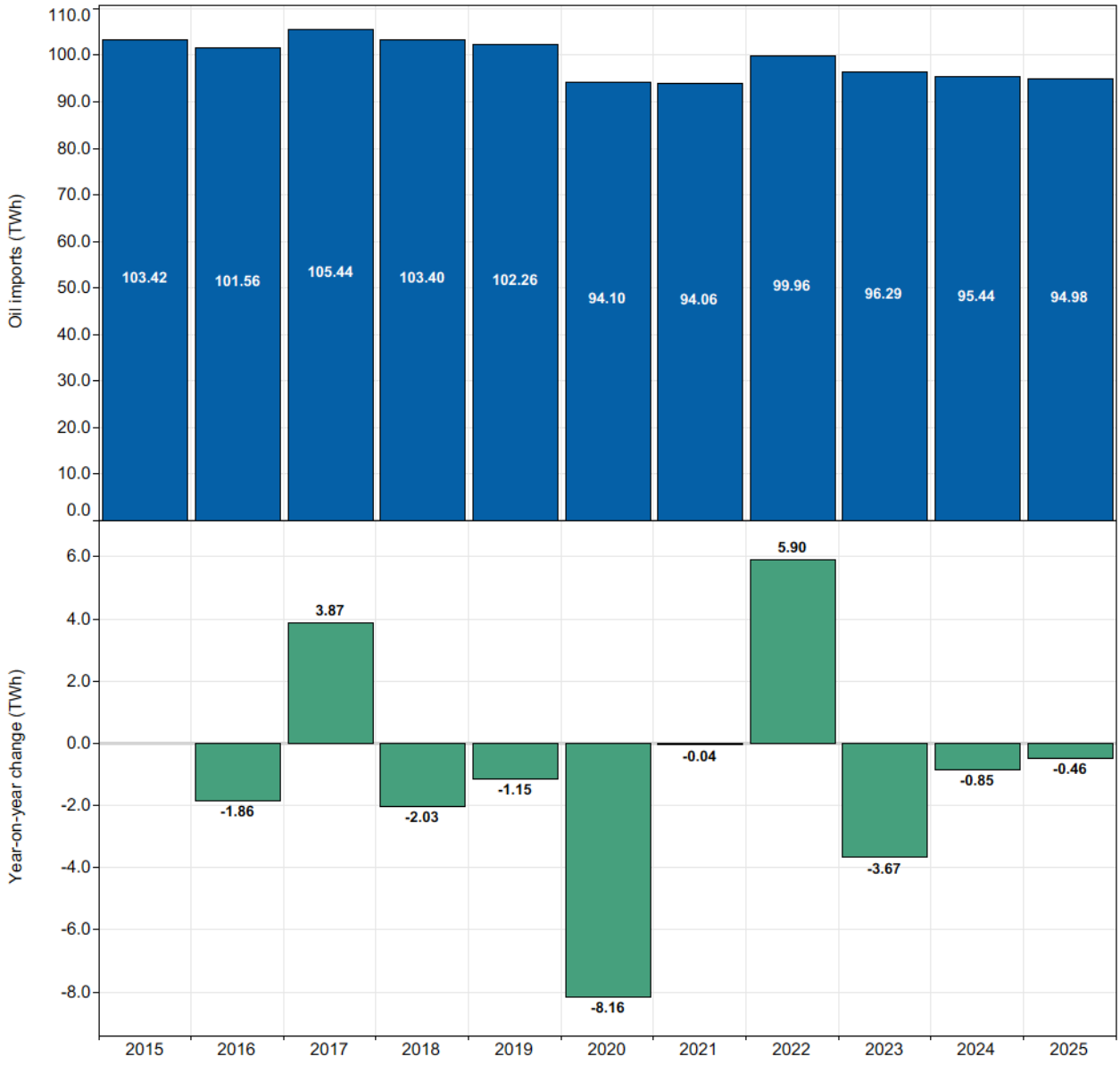


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Imports	103.42	101.56	105.44	103.40	102.26	94.10	94.06	99.96	96.29	95.44	94.98
Exports	-20.57	-18.98	-25.31	-19.80	-18.03	-20.15	-19.70	-17.86	-15.52	-12.04	-18.15
Mar-Bunk.	-1.86	-1.86	-1.81	-2.01	-1.65	-1.80	-2.01	-1.53	-1.55	-1.42	-1.30
Stk Change	-3.62	0.06	1.47	1.60	0.91	-2.37	1.37	-0.21	0.84	-0.86	1.65
Oil PER (TWh)	**77.38**	**80.78**	**79.79**	**83.19**	**83.48**	**69.77**	**73.71**	**80.36**	**80.06**	**81.12**	**77.18**

A.7.4 Oil - imports and annual change

Figure A.7.4 (top) shows Ireland's annual oil energy imports for the last 11-years summed across all oil energy sub-product types (excludes non-energy sub-products: bitumen, lubricants and white spirits).

Figure A.7.4 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual oil energy imports, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the oil energy imports in 2025 *vs.* 2024.



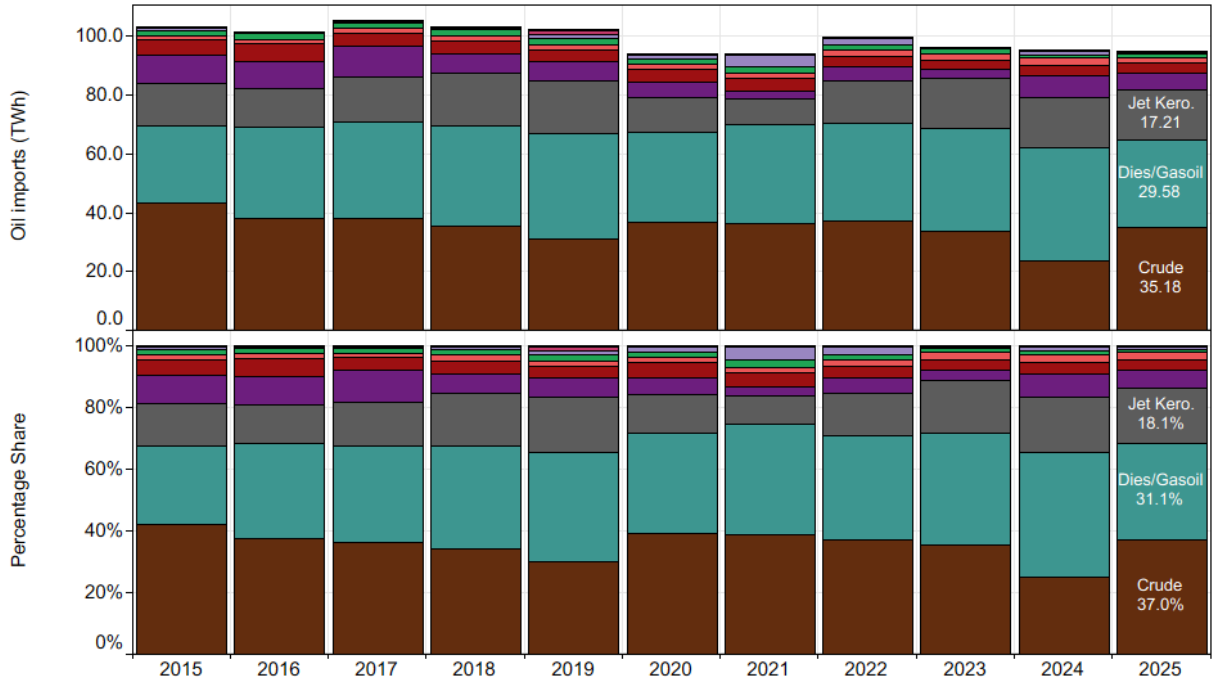
A.7.5 Oil - imports by energy sub-product

Figure A.7.5 (top) shows Ireland's total oil energy imports with an energy sub-product breakdown (excluding non-energy sub-products, *i.e.* bitumen, lubricants and white spirits).

Figure A.7.5 (bottom) shows the energy sub-product breakdown displayed as a percentage of the total oil energy imports.

Please note that the energy product 'Dies/Gasoil' is used to capture both *diesel* and *gasoil*, which are chemically very similar, and are differentiated mainly by their use and/or tax status.

The energy sub-products marked as 'Pet. Coke', 'LPG', and 'Ref. Feedstks' stand for *petroleum coke*, *liquefied petroleum gas*, and *refinery feedstocks*, respectively.

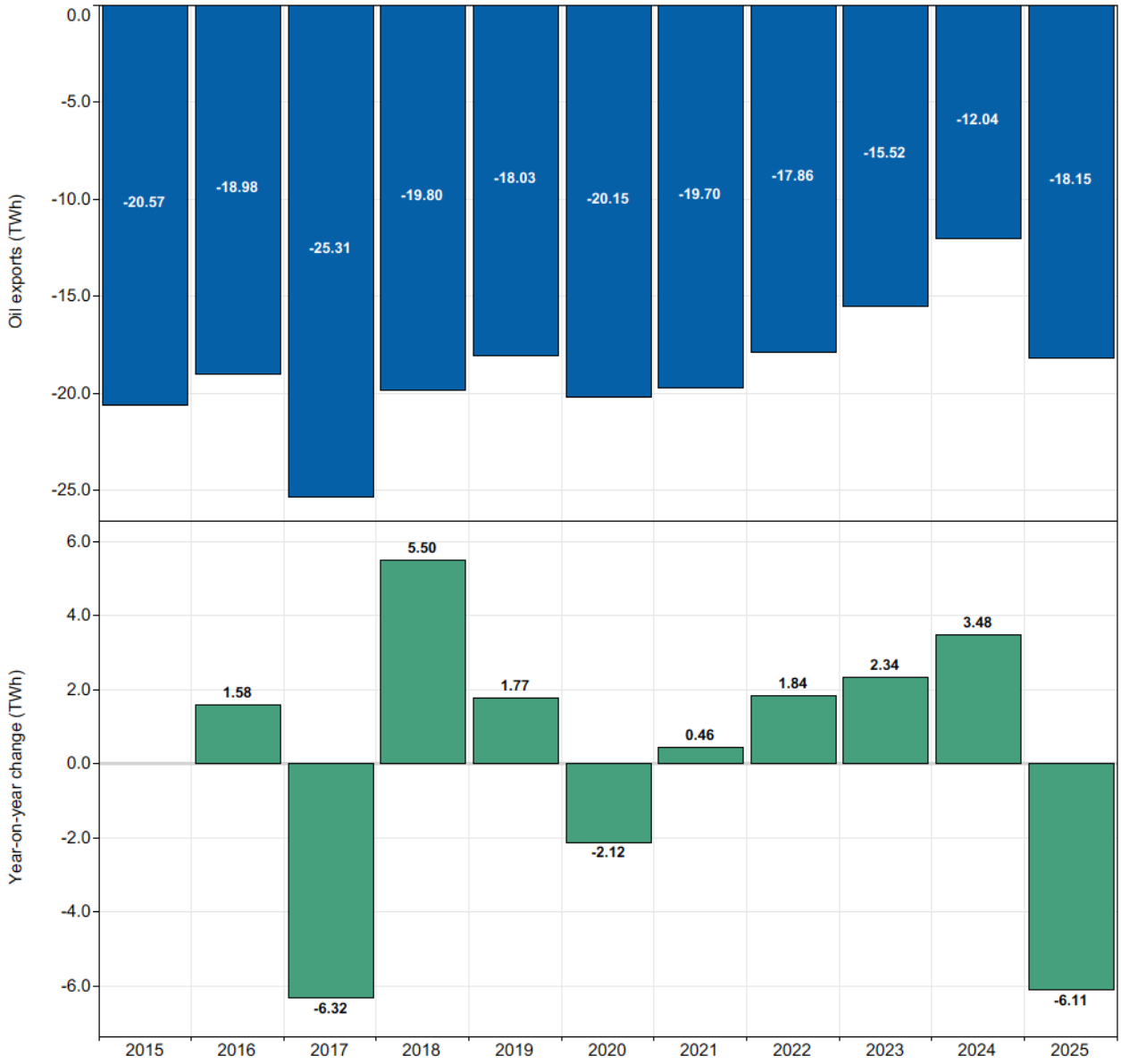


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Crude	43.32 (41.9%)	38.03 (37.4%)	38.19 (36.2%)	35.51 (34.3%)	30.86 (30.2%)	36.90 (39.2%)	36.27 (38.6%)	37.20 (37.2%)	33.91 (35.2%)	23.75 (24.9%)	35.18 (37.0%)
Dies/Gasoil	26.37 (25.5%)	31.22 (30.7%)	32.78 (31.1%)	34.11 (33.0%)	35.96 (35.2%)	30.49 (32.4%)	33.90 (36.0%)	33.42 (33.4%)	34.95 (36.3%)	38.51 (40.3%)	29.58 (31.1%)
Jet Kero.	14.14 (13.7%)	13.05 (12.8%)	15.12 (14.3%)	17.94 (17.3%)	18.27 (17.9%)	11.95 (12.7%)	8.78 (9.3%)	14.08 (14.1%)	16.72 (17.4%)	17.14 (18.0%)	17.21 (18.1%)
Gasoline	9.86 (9.5%)	9.14 (9.0%)	10.80 (10.2%)	6.56 (6.3%)	6.31 (6.2%)	5.13 (5.5%)	2.42 (2.6%)	4.92 (4.9%)	3.05 (3.2%)	7.25 (7.6%)	5.51 (5.8%)
Kerosene	5.19 (5.0%)	6.05 (6.0%)	4.41 (4.2%)	4.29 (4.2%)	4.05 (4.0%)	4.39 (4.7%)	4.27 (4.5%)	3.72 (3.7%)	3.29 (3.4%)	3.71 (3.9%)	3.35 (3.5%)
LPG	1.40 (1.4%)	1.59 (1.6%)	1.68 (1.6%)	1.83 (1.8%)	1.82 (1.8%)	1.67 (1.8%)	1.90 (2.0%)	2.02 (2.0%)	2.22 (2.3%)	2.35 (2.5%)	2.14 (2.3%)
Pet. Coke	1.76 (1.7%)	1.79 (1.8%)	1.74 (1.6%)	1.93 (1.9%)	1.87 (1.8%)	1.59 (1.7%)	2.20 (2.3%)	1.71 (1.7%)	1.52 (1.6%)	1.12 (1.2%)	0.94 (1.0%)
Fuel Oil	1.38 (1.3%)	0.70 (0.7%)	0.73 (0.7%)	0.95 (0.9%)	1.28 (1.3%)	1.97 (2.1%)	4.25 (4.5%)	2.89 (2.9%)	0.64 (0.7%)	1.62 (1.7%)	1.08 (1.1%)
Ref. Feedstks				0.19 (0.2%)	1.83 (1.8%)		0.07 (0.1%)				
Naphtha				0.09 (0.1%)							
Oil imports (TWh, %)	**103.42 (100.0%)**	**101.56 (100.0%)**	**105.44 (100.0%)**	**103.40 (100.0%)**	**102.26 (100.0%)**	**94.10 (100.0%)**	**94.06 (100.0%)**	**99.96 (100.0%)**	**96.29 (100.0%)**	**95.44 (100.0%)**	**94.98 (100.0%)**

A.7.6 Oil - exports and annual change

Figure A.7.6 (top) shows Ireland's annual oil energy exports for the last 11-years summed across all oil energy sub-product types (excluding non-energy sub-products, *i.e.* bitumen, lubricants and white spirits).

Figure A.7.6 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual oil energy exports, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the oil energy exports in 2025 *vs.* 2024.



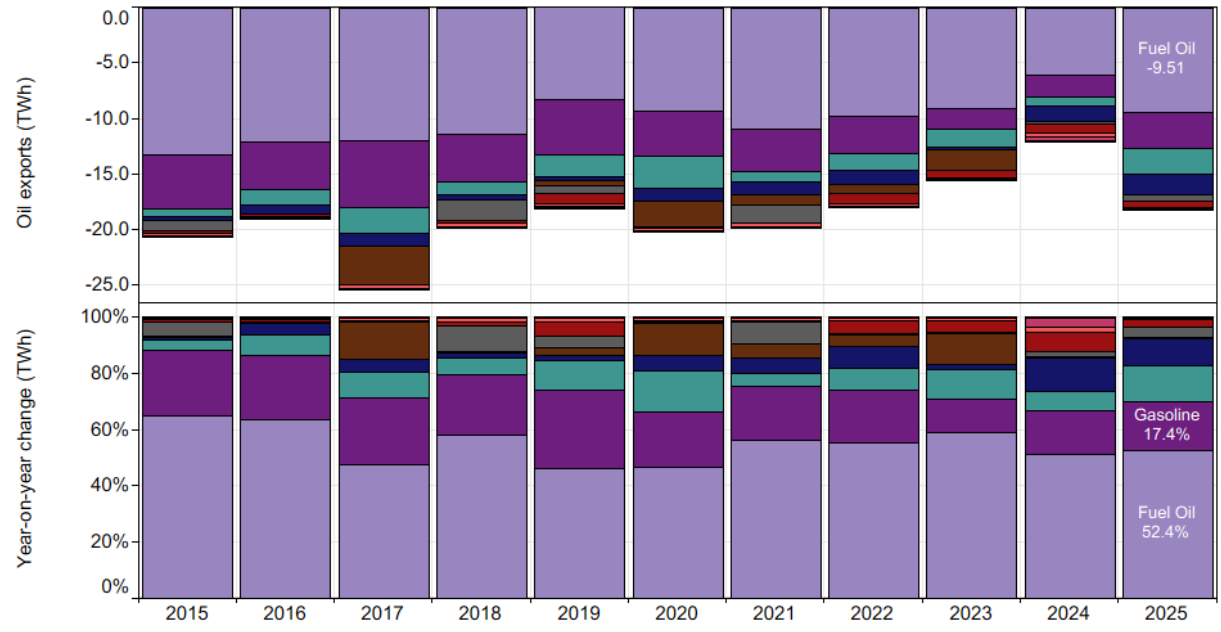
A.7.7 Oil - exports by energy sub-product

Figure A.7.7 (top) shows Ireland's total oil energy exports with an energy product breakdown (excluding non-energy sub-products, *i.e.* bitumen, lubricants and white spirits).

Figure A.7.7 (bottom) shows the energy sub-product breakdown displayed as a percentage of the total oil energy exports.

Please note that the energy product 'Dies/Gasoil' is used to capture both *diesel* and *gasoil*, which are chemically very similar, and are differentiated mainly by their use and/or tax status.

The energy sub-products marked as 'Pet. Coke', 'LPG', and 'Ref. Feedstks' stand for *petroleum coke*, *liquefied petroleum gas*, and *refinery feedstocks*, respectively.



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fuel Oil	-13.34 (64.9%)	-12.08 (63.6%)	-12.05 (47.6%)	-11.47 (57.9%)	-8.29 (46.0%)	-9.36 (46.5%)	-11.02 (55.9%)	-9.84 (55.1%)	-9.16 (59.0%)	-6.15 (51.1%)	-9.51 (52.4%)
Gasoline	-4.82 (23.4%)	-4.31 (22.7%)	-6.02 (23.8%)	-4.24 (21.4%)	-5.04 (27.9%)	-4.00 (19.9%)	-3.80 (19.3%)	-3.33 (18.6%)	-1.83 (11.8%)	-1.89 (15.7%)	-3.16 (17.4%)
Dies/Gasoil	-0.70 (3.4%)	-1.36 (7.2%)	-2.23 (8.8%)	-1.19 (6.0%)	-1.91 (10.6%)	-2.92 (14.5%)	-0.88 (4.5%)	-1.47 (8.2%)	-1.63 (10.5%)	-0.83 (6.9%)	-2.32 (12.8%)
Naphtha	-0.31 (1.5%)	-0.88 (4.6%)	-1.19 (4.7%)	-0.42 (2.1%)	-0.33 (1.9%)	-1.11 (5.5%)	-1.12 (5.7%)	-1.34 (7.5%)	-0.26 (1.7%)	-1.44 (11.9%)	-1.83 (10.1%)
Crude			-3.51 (13.9%)		-0.50 (2.8%)	-2.36 (11.7%)	-0.98 (5.0%)	-0.83 (4.6%)	-1.78 (11.4%)		
Jet Kero.	-0.99 (4.8%)			-1.82 (9.2%)	-0.74 (4.1%)		-1.64 (8.3%)			-0.22 (1.9%)	-0.62 (3.4%)
Kerosene	-0.22 (1.1%)	-0.15 (0.8%)		-0.25 (1.3%)	-0.86 (4.8%)	-0.12 (0.6%)		-0.83 (4.6%)	-0.67 (4.3%)	-0.84 (6.9%)	-0.52 (2.9%)
LPG	-0.19 (0.9%)	-0.19 (1.0%)	-0.30 (1.2%)	-0.41 (2.1%)	-0.27 (1.5%)	-0.28 (1.4%)	-0.26 (1.3%)	-0.22 (1.2%)	-0.19 (1.2%)	-0.25 (2.1%)	-0.19 (1.0%)
Ref. Feedstks					-0.09 (0.5%)					-0.42 (3.5%)	
Pet. Coke	-0.01 (0.0%)	0.00 (0.0%)	0.00 (0.0%)	0.00 (0.0%)	0.00 (0.0%)	0.00 (0.0%)	0.00 (0.0%)	0.00 (0.0%)	0.00 (0.0%)	0.00 (0.0%)	0.00 (0.0%)
Oil exports (TWh, %)	**-20.57 (100.0%)**	**-18.98 (100.0%)**	**-25.31 (100.0%)**	**-19.80 (100.0%)**	**-18.03 (100.0%)**	**-20.15 (100.0%)**	**-19.70 (100.0%)**	**-17.86 (100.0%)**	**-15.52 (100.0%)**	**-12.04 (100.0%)**	**-18.15 (100.0%)**

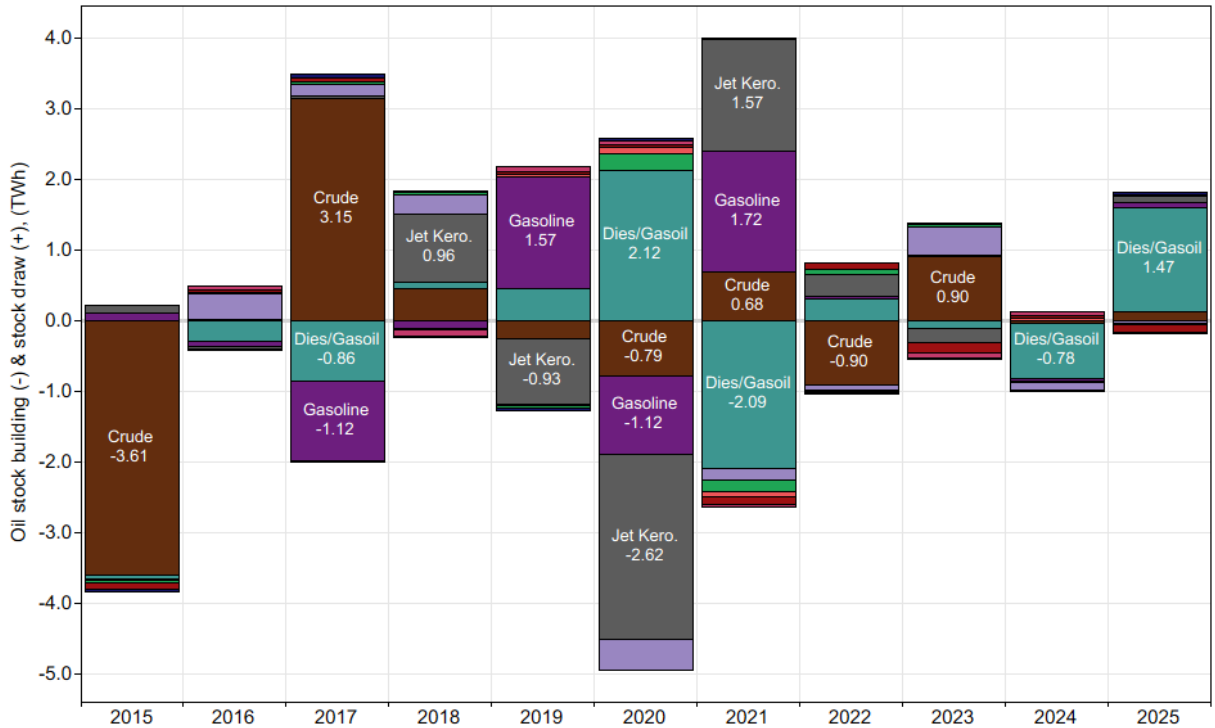
A.7.8 Oil - stock change

Figure A.7.8 shows Ireland's annual net stock change of oil energy sub-products (excluding non-energy sub-products, *i.e.* bitumen, lubricants and white spirits).

Stock building removes an energy sub-product from the primary energy supply and so presents as a negative value. In contrast, stock draw increases the amount of an energy sub-product in the primary energy supply and so presents as a positive value.

Please note that the energy product 'Dies/Gasoil' is used to capture both *diesel* and *gasoil*, which are chemically very similar, and are differentiated mainly by their use and/or tax status.

The energy sub-products marked as 'Pet. Coke', 'LPG', and 'Ref. Feedstks' stand for *petroleum coke*, *liquefied petroleum gas*, and *refinery feedstocks*, respectively.

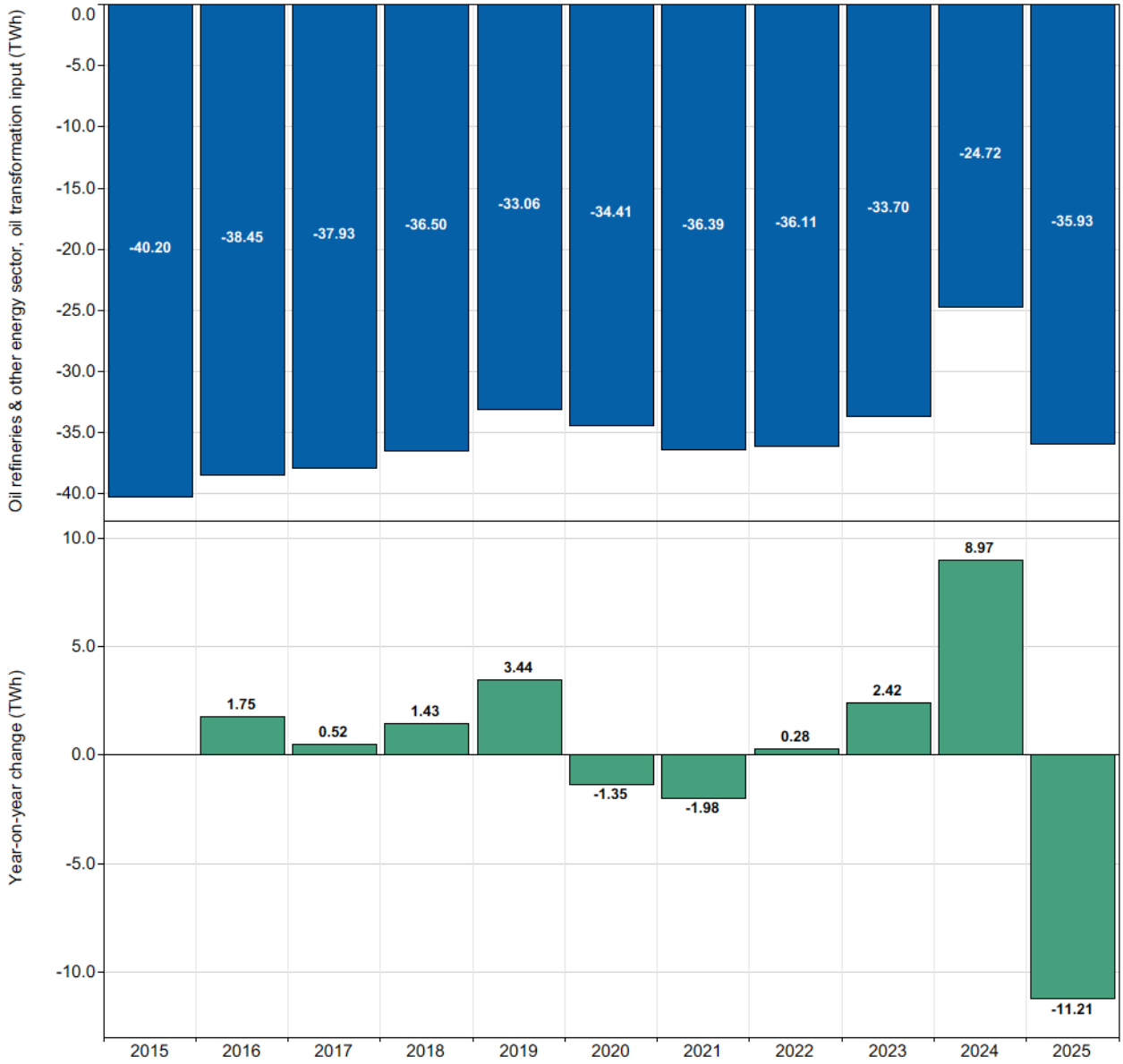


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Crude	-3.61	0.02	3.15	0.45	-0.26	-0.79	0.68	-0.90	0.90	-0.05	0.12
Jet Kero.	0.11	-0.03	0.03	0.96	-0.93	-2.62	1.57	0.32	-0.20	-0.02	0.10
Dies/Gasoil	-0.06	-0.30	-0.86	0.10	0.46	2.12	-2.09	0.31	-0.12	-0.78	1.47
Gasoline	0.11	-0.07	-1.12	-0.11	1.57	-1.12	1.72	0.03	0.03	-0.03	0.08
Fuel Oil	-0.01	0.36	0.16	0.27	-0.01	-0.44	-0.17	-0.08	0.40	-0.11	-0.03
Pet. Coke	-0.03	0.01	0.04	0.04	-0.03	0.24	-0.15	0.06	0.04	0.00	-0.03
Kerosene	-0.08	0.05	0.06	-0.01	0.03	0.04	-0.11	0.09	-0.14	0.03	-0.10
Ref. Feedstks	-0.01	0.05	-0.02	-0.10	0.08	0.05	-0.04	-0.02	-0.07	0.06	0.00
LPG	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.04	0.09	-0.07	-0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Naphtha	-0.02	-0.02	0.04	-0.01	-0.03	0.05	0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.03
Oil stk change (TWh)	**-3.62**	**0.06**	**1.47**	**1.60**	**0.91**	**-2.37**	**1.37**	**-0.21**	**0.84**	**-0.86**	**1.65**

A.7.9 Oil - transformation input and annual change

Figure A.7.9 (top) shows Ireland's annual transformation input of oil into the oil refineries and other energy sector stream, summed across all oil energy sub-product types (excluding non-energy sub-products, *i.e.* bitumen, lubricants and white spirits).

Figure A.7.9 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in the annual oil energy inputs to transformation in the oil refineries and other energy sector for the last 11-years, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the annual oil energy inputs to transformation in the oil refineries and other energy sector stream in 2025 *vs.* 2024.

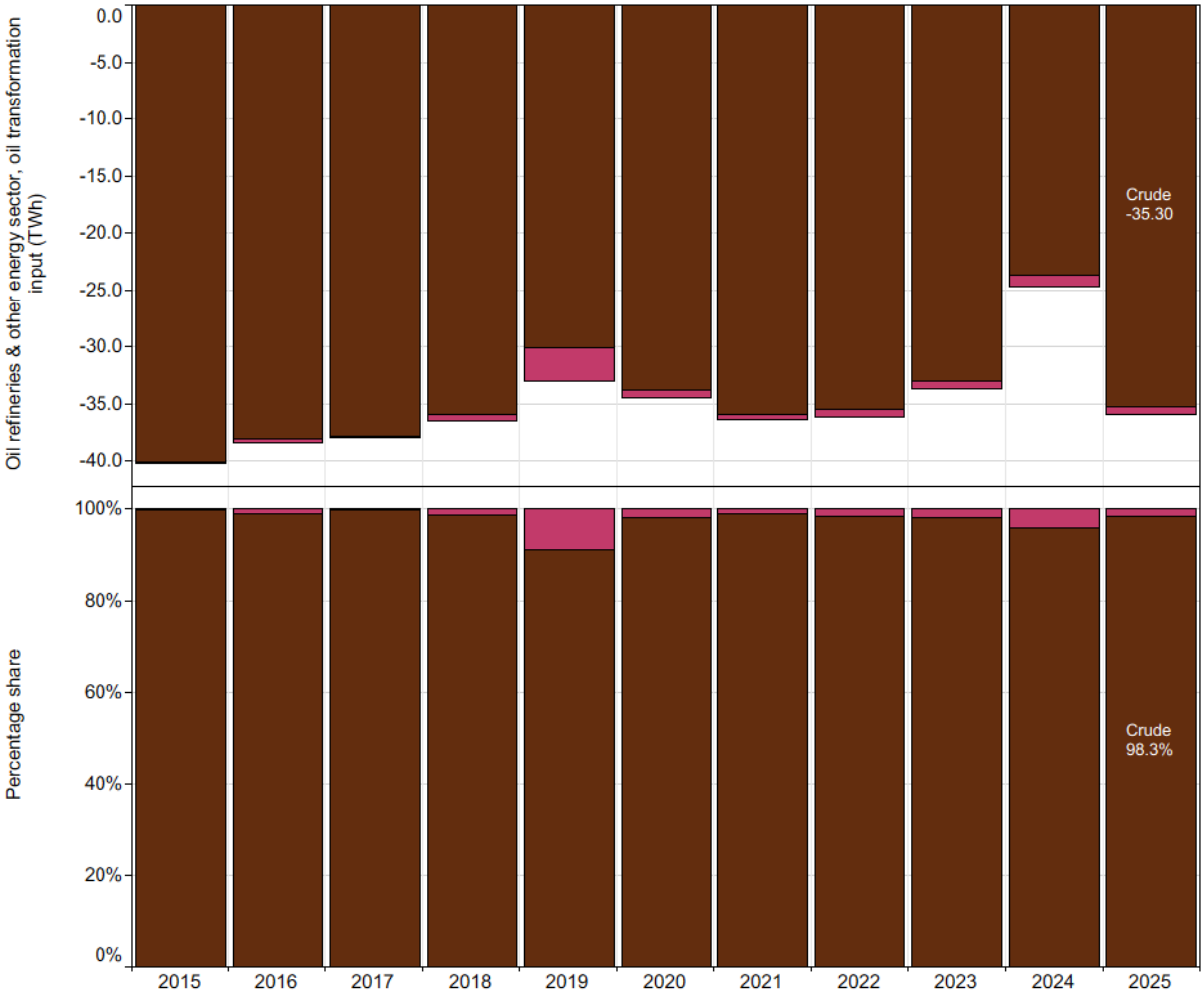


A.7.10 Oil - transformation input by energy sub-product

Figure A.7.10 (top) shows Ireland's annual transformation input of oil into the oil refineries and other energy sector stream, broken out by oil energy sub-product types (excluding non-energy sub-products, *i.e.* bitumen, lubricants and white spirits).

Figure A.7.10 (bottom) shows the energy sub-product breakdown displayed as a percentage of the total oil input to the oil refineries and other energy sector stream.

The energy sub-product marked as 'Ref. Feedstks' stands for *refinery feedstocks.*

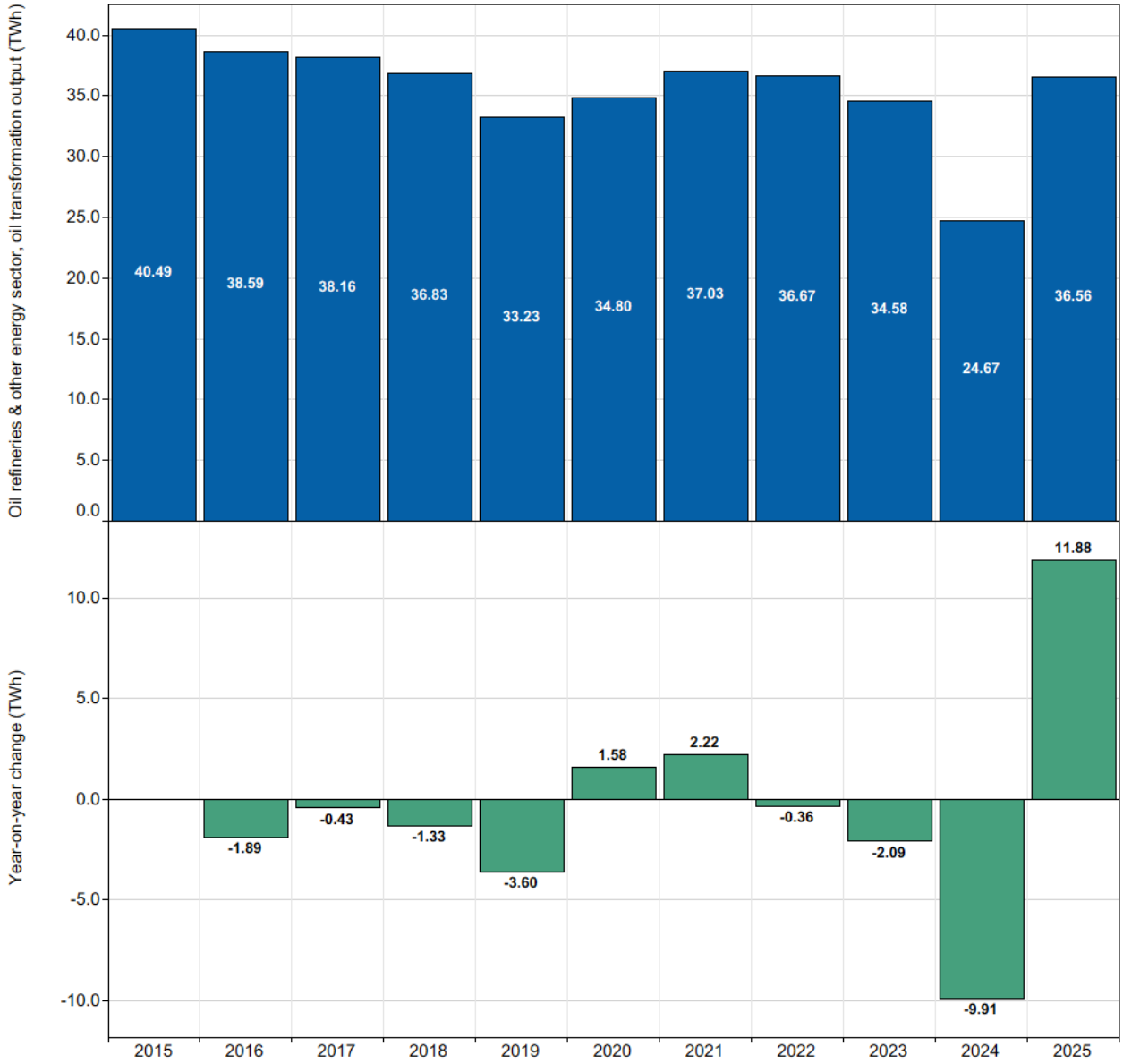


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Crude	-40.03 (99.6%)	-38.06 (99.0%)	-37.82 (99.7%)	-35.96 (98.5%)	-30.10 (91.0%)	-33.75 (98.1%)	-35.97 (98.9%)	-35.47 (98.2%)	-33.03 (98.0%)	-23.71 (95.9%)	-35.30 (98.3%)
Ref. Feedstks	-0.17 (0.4%)	-0.40 (1.0%)	-0.11 (0.3%)	-0.54 (1.5%)	-2.96 (9.0%)	-0.66 (1.9%)	-0.41 (1.1%)	-0.64 (1.8%)	-0.66 (2.0%)	-1.02 (4.1%)	-0.63 (1.7%)
Oil Ref & OES- Oil In (TWh, %)	**-40.20 (100.0%)**	**-38.45 (100.0%)**	**-37.93 (100.0%)**	**-36.50 (100.0%)**	**-33.06 (100.0%)**	**-34.41 (100.0%)**	**-36.39 (100.0%)**	**-36.11 (100.0%)**	**-33.70 (100.0%)**	**-24.72 (100.0%)**	**-35.93 (100.0%)**

A.7.11 Oil - transformation output and annual change

Figure A.7.11 (top) shows Ireland's annual transformation output of oil sub-products from the oil refineries and other energy sector stream, summed across all oil energy sub-product types (excluding non-energy sub-products, *i.e.* bitumen, lubricants and white spirits).

Figure A.7.11 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in the annual oil energy outputs from transformation in the oil refineries and other energy sector for the last 11-years, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the annual oil energy outputs from transformation in the oil refineries and other energy sector stream in 2025 *vs.* 2024.



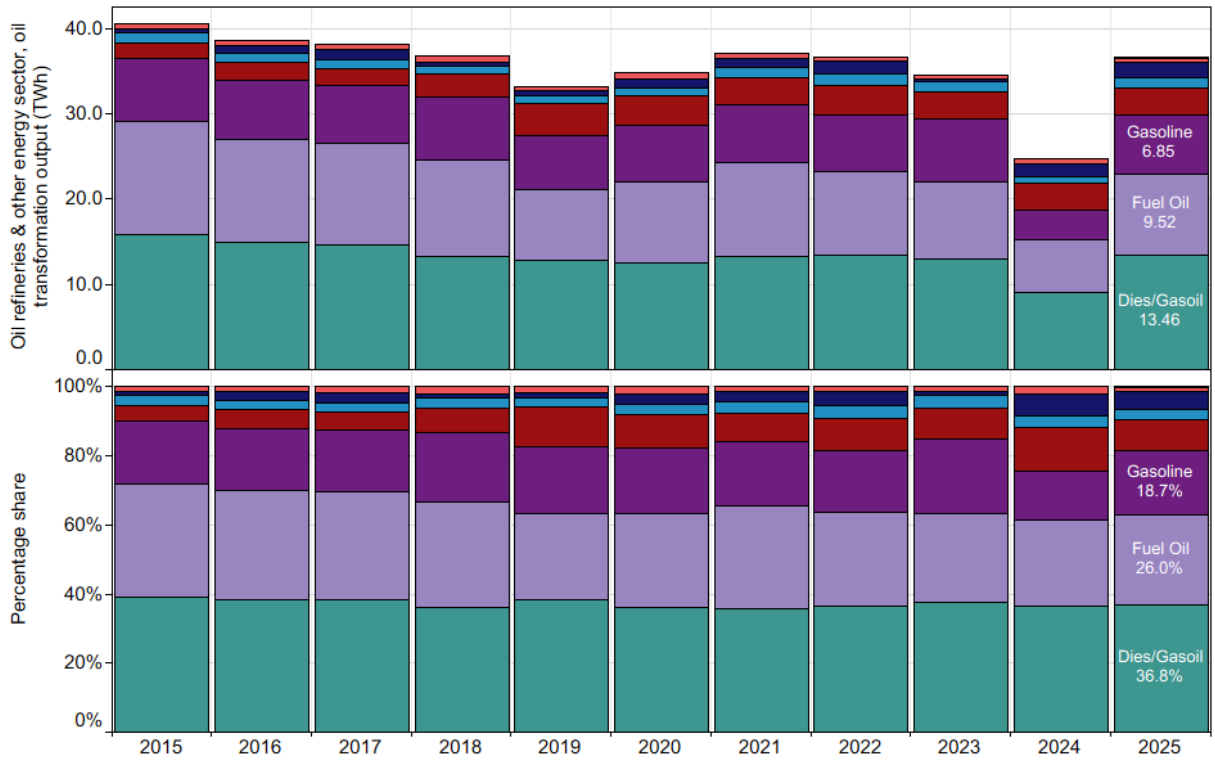
A.7.12 Oil - transformation output by energy sub-product

Figure A.7.12 (top) shows Ireland's annual oil transformation output from the oil refineries and other energy sector stream, broken out by oil energy sub-product types (excluding non-energy sub-products, *i.e.* bitumen, lubricants and white spirits).

Figure A.7.12 (bottom) shows the energy sub-product breakdown displayed as a percentage of the total oil output from the oil refineries and other energy sector stream.

Please note that the energy product 'Dies/Gasoil' is used to capture both *diesel* and *gasoil*, which are chemically very similar, and are differentiated mainly by their use and/or tax status.

The energy sub-product marked as 'Ref. Gas' stands for *refinery gas.*



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Dies/Gasoil	15.76 (38.9%)	14.86 (38.5%)	14.62 (38.3%)	13.34 (36.2%)	12.77 (38.4%)	12.54 (36.0%)	13.20 (35.7%)	13.44 (36.6%)	12.95 (37.4%)	9.02 (36.5%)	13.46 (36.8%)
Fuel Oil	13.28 (32.8%)	12.17 (31.5%)	11.93 (31.3%)	11.18 (30.3%)	8.30 (25.0%)	9.44 (27.1%)	11.12 (30.0%)	9.85 (26.9%)	9.00 (26.0%)	6.16 (25.0%)	9.52 (26.0%)
Gasoline	7.49 (18.5%)	6.86 (17.8%)	6.83 (17.9%)	7.45 (20.2%)	6.42 (19.3%)	6.65 (19.1%)	6.80 (18.4%)	6.62 (18.1%)	7.38 (21.3%)	3.51 (14.2%)	6.85 (18.7%)
Kerosene	1.75 (4.3%)	2.15 (5.6%)	1.94 (5.1%)	2.64 (7.2%)	3.76 (11.3%)	3.41 (9.8%)	3.13 (8.4%)	3.43 (9.4%)	3.17 (9.2%)	3.09 (12.5%)	3.25 (8.9%)
Ref. Gas	1.24 (3.1%)	1.07 (2.8%)	1.05 (2.7%)	1.05 (2.8%)	0.88 (2.6%)	0.99 (2.8%)	1.13 (3.1%)	1.37 (3.7%)	1.24 (3.6%)	0.79 (3.2%)	1.10 (3.0%)
Naphtha	0.35 (0.9%)	0.93 (2.4%)	1.15 (3.0%)	0.43 (1.2%)	0.51 (1.5%)	1.09 (3.1%)	1.09 (2.9%)	1.47 (4.0%)	0.37 (1.1%)	1.59 (6.5%)	1.87 (5.1%)
LPG	0.61 (1.5%)	0.56 (1.4%)	0.64 (1.7%)	0.75 (2.0%)	0.59 (1.8%)	0.68 (2.0%)	0.55 (1.5%)	0.49 (1.3%)	0.48 (1.4%)	0.51 (2.1%)	0.49 (1.3%)
Jet Kero.											0.03 (0.1%)
Oil Ref & OES-Oil Out (TWh, %)	**40.49 (100.0%)**	**38.59 (100.0%)**	**38.16 (100.0%)**	**36.83 (100.0%)**	**33.23 (100.0%)**	**34.80 (100.0%)**	**37.03 (100.0%)**	**36.67 (100.0%)**	**34.58 (100.0%)**	**24.67 (100.0%)**	**36.56 (100.0%)**

Appendix 8. Trends in coal supply

Coal supply and transformation data has been informed by survey responses received from import/export companies and energy supply companies. It also includes data from multiple public administration datasets including EU-ETS provided by the EPA to SEAI and aggregated excise data from the Revenue Commissioners.

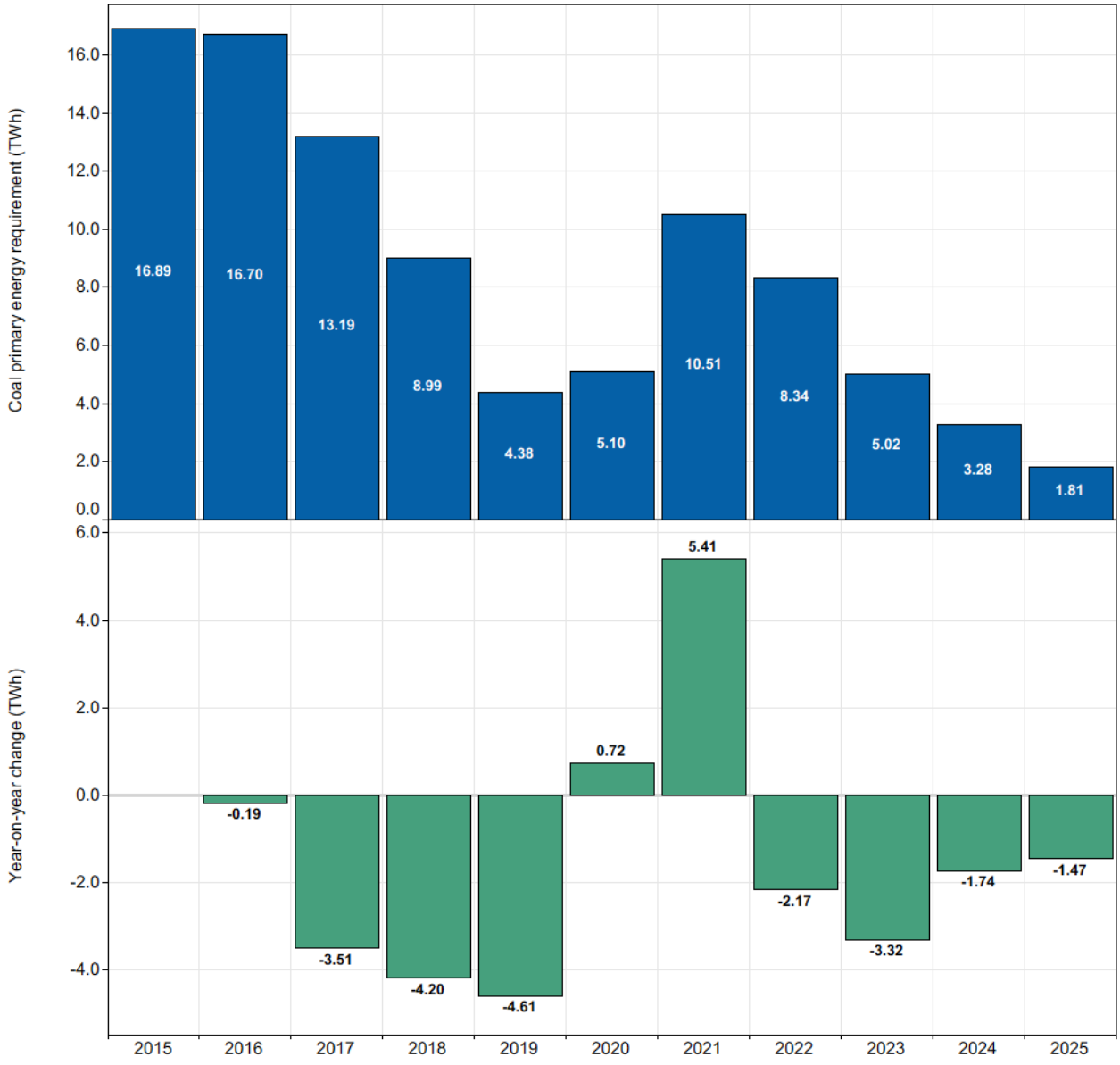
Data is collected in physical units (*i.e.* kilotonnes) and converted to kilotonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) and terawatt hours (TWh) energy units by SEAI using conversion factors on a net calorific value basis.

Unless otherwise specified, the following figures in this appendix are based on data from the National Energy Balance time-series, which is available from the SEAI website: https://www.seai.ie/data-and-insights/seai-statistics/key-publications/national-energy-balance/

A.8.1 Coal - primary energy requirement and annual change

Figure A.8.1 (top) shows Ireland's annual coal primary energy requirement for the last 11-years.

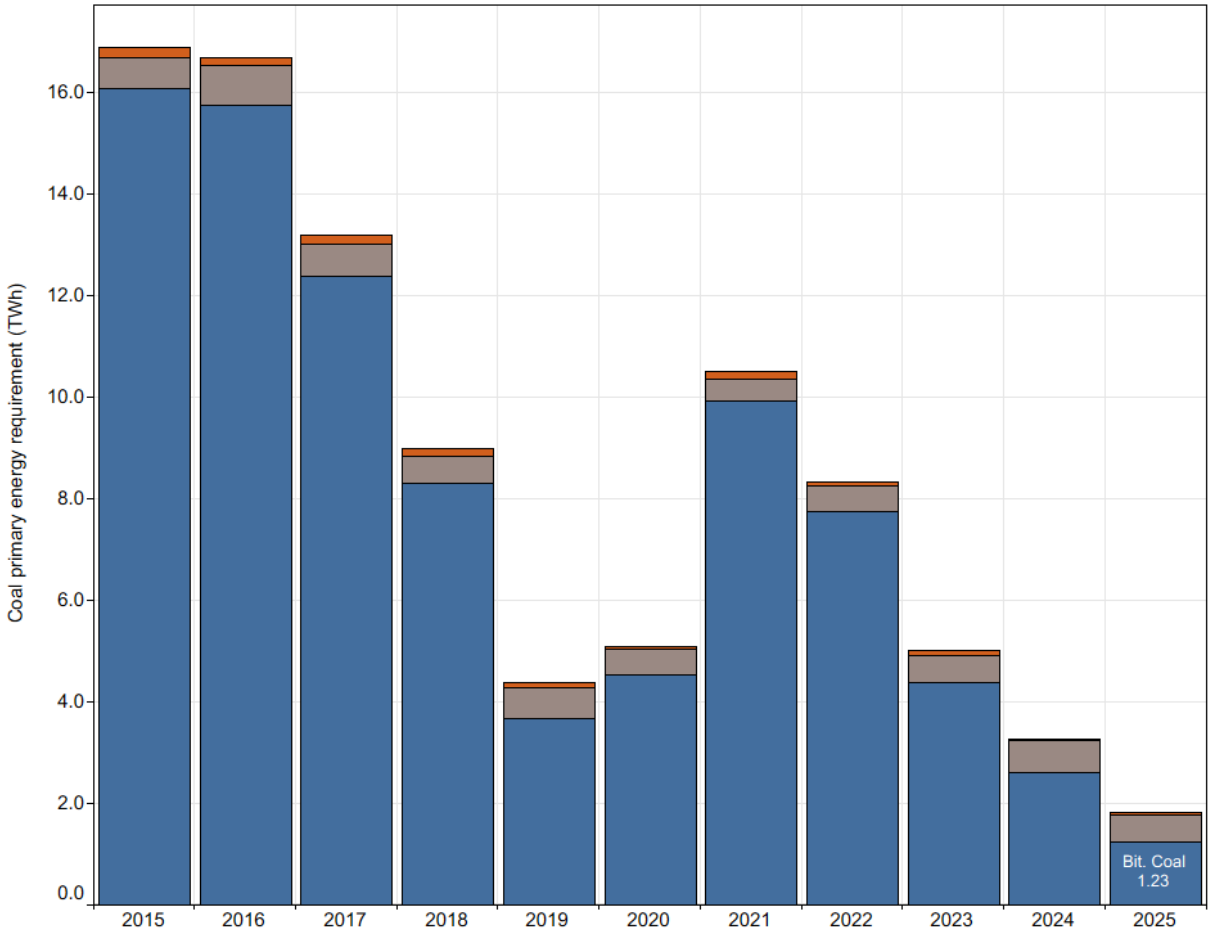
Figure A.8.1 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual coal primary energy requirement, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the coal primary energy requirement in 2025 *vs.* 2024.



A.8.2 Coal - primary energy requirement by energy sub-product

Figure A.8.2 shows the annual coal primary energy requirement with an energy sub-product breakdown.

The energy sub-products marked as 'Bit. Coal', 'Anth. & MO', and 'Lignite BCB' stand for *bituminous coal, anthracite & manufactured ovoids,* and *lignite including brown coal briquettes*, respectively.



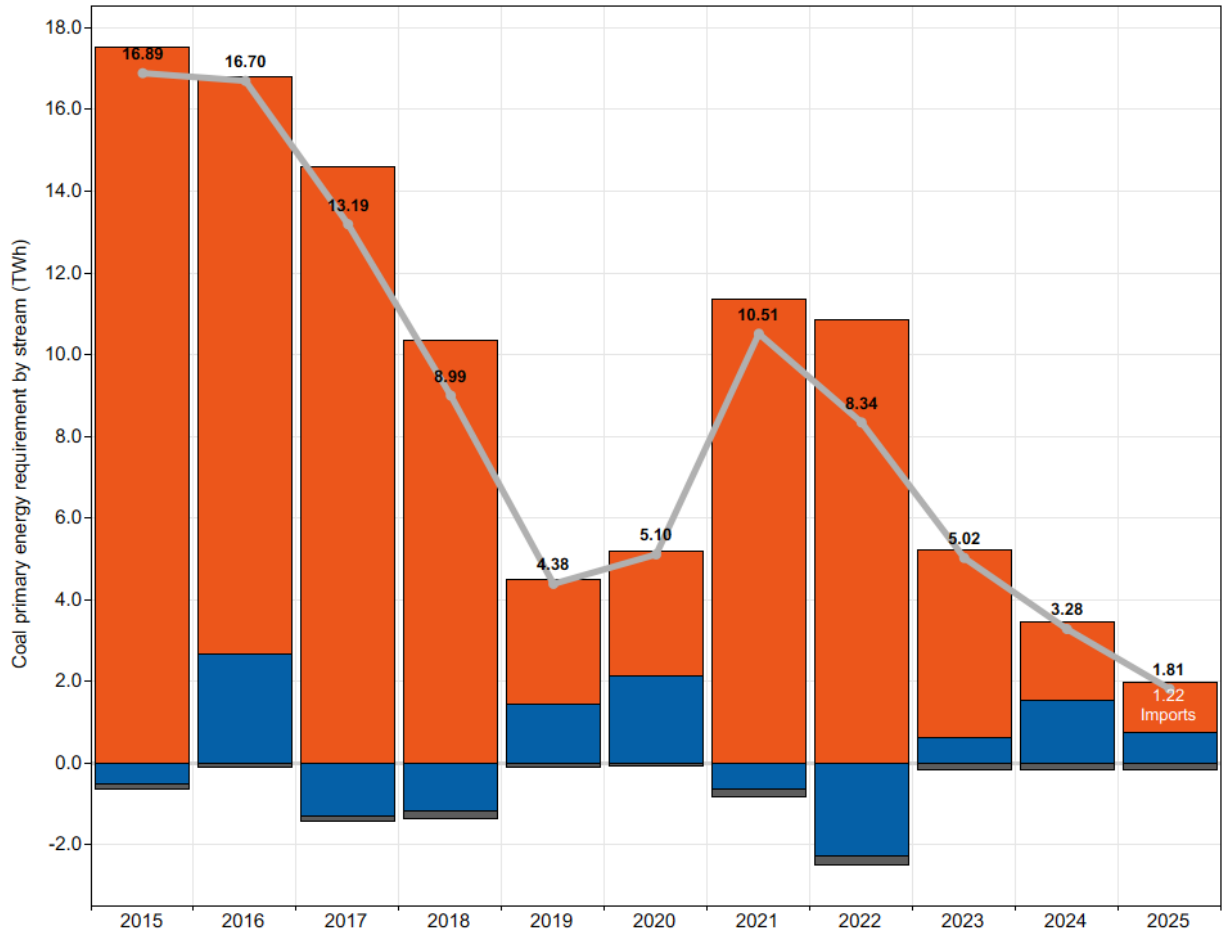
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Bit. Coal	16.09	15.75	12.40	8.30	3.66	4.53	9.93	7.76	4.39	2.62	1.23
Anth. & MO	0.60	0.78	0.63	0.54	0.61	0.51	0.44	0.50	0.53	0.63	0.55
Lignite BCB	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.07	0.15	0.08	0.10	0.03	0.03
Coal PER (TWh)	**16.89**	**16.70**	**13.19**	**8.99**	**4.38**	**5.10**	**10.51**	**8.34**	**5.02**	**3.28**	**1.81**

A.8.3 Coal - primary energy requirement by stream

Figure A.8.3 shows Ireland's annual coal primary energy requirement broken out by stream.

The bars show the absolute energy quantity delivered or removed from coal primary energy requirement by each stream and the line shows the net coal primary energy requirement, calculated as a sum of the individual streams.

The stream marked as 'Stk Change' stands for *stock changes*.

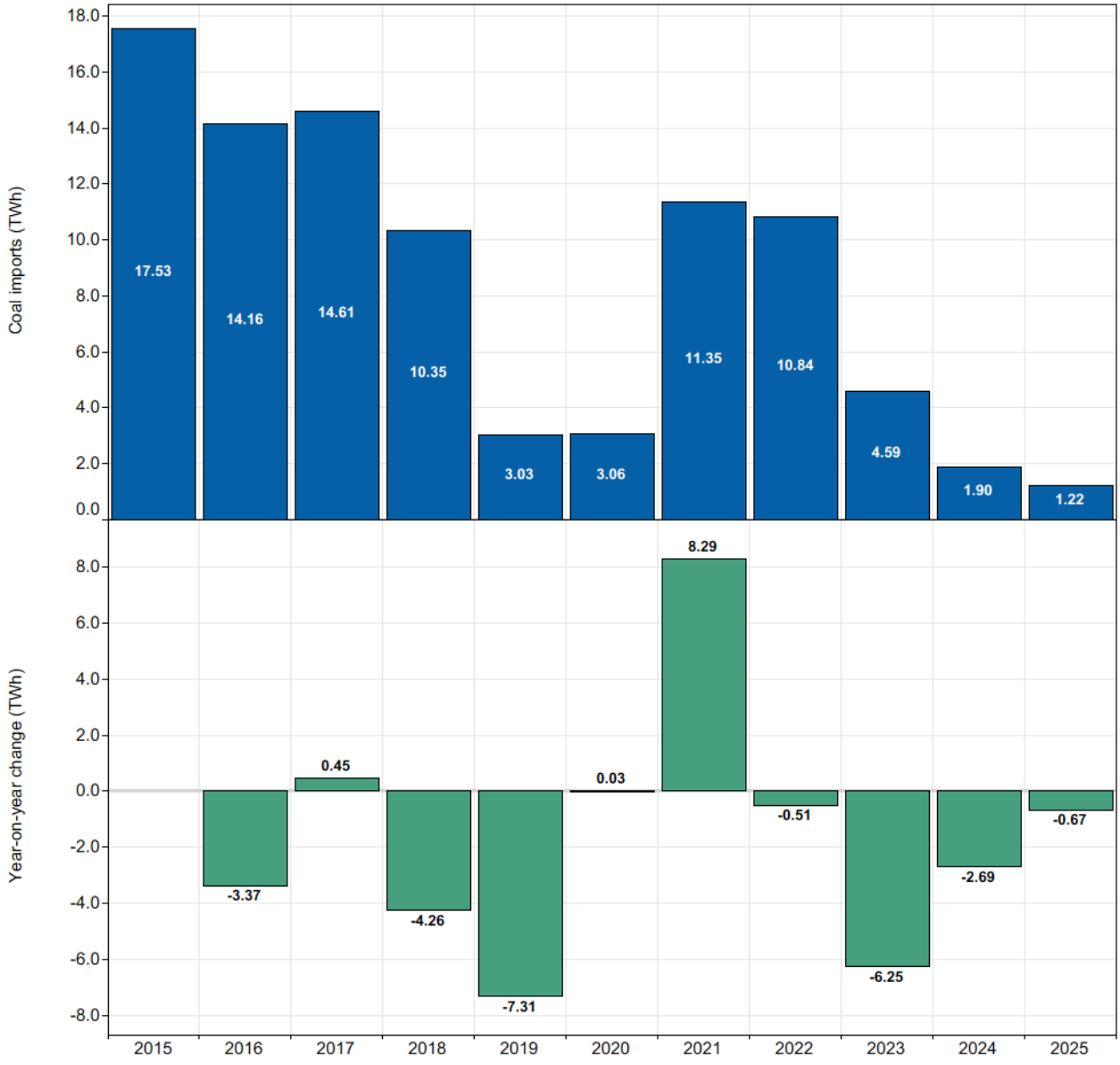


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Imports	17.53	14.16	14.61	10.35	3.03	3.06	11.35	10.84	4.59	1.90	1.22
Stk Change	-0.51	2.65	-1.31	-1.17	1.45	2.13	-0.64	-2.29	0.61	1.54	0.75
Exports	-0.13	-0.11	-0.11	-0.18	-0.10	-0.08	-0.20	-0.21	-0.18	-0.16	-0.16
Coal PER (TWh)	**16.89**	**16.70**	**13.19**	**8.99**	**4.38**	**5.10**	**10.51**	**8.34**	**5.02**	**3.28**	**1.81**

A.8.4 Coal - imports and annual change

Figure A.8.4 (top) shows Ireland's annual coal energy imports for the last 11-years.

Figure A.8.4 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual coal energy imports, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the coal energy imports in 2025 *vs.* 2024.

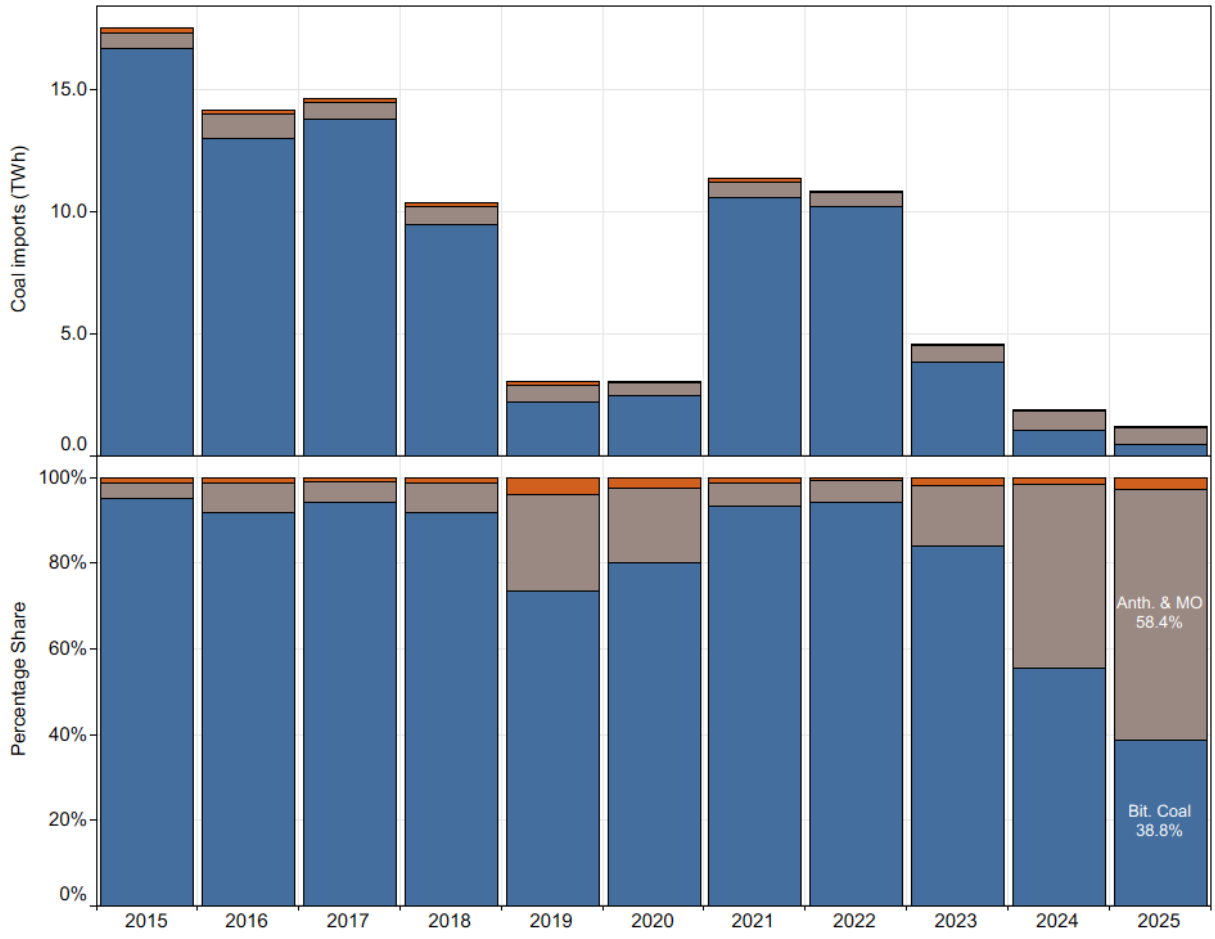


A.8.5 Coal - imports by sub-product

Figure A.8.5 (top) shows Ireland's total coal imports with its sub-product breakdown.

Figure A.8.5 (bottom) shows the sub-product breakdown displayed as a percentage of the total coal imports.

The energy sub-products marked as 'Bit. Coal', 'Anth. & MO', and 'Lignite BCB' stand for *bituminous coal, anthracite & manufactured ovoids,* and *lignite including brown coal briquettes*, respectively.

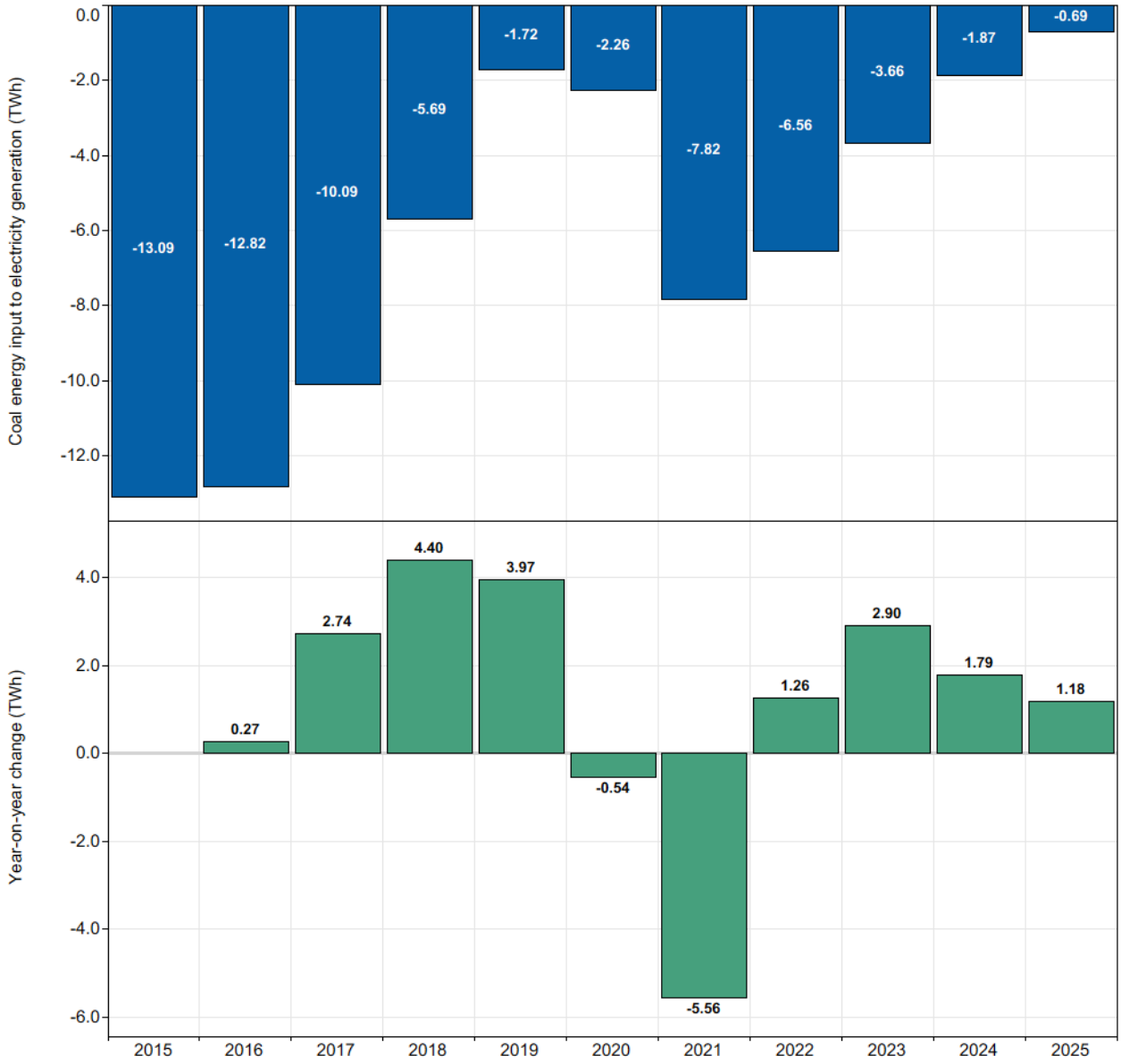


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Bit. Coal	16.67 (95.1%)	13.02 (91.9%)	13.78 (94.3%)	9.49 (91.7%)	2.23 (73.5%)	2.45 (80.1%)	10.58 (93.2%)	10.20 (94.1%)	3.85 (83.9%)	1.05 (55.4%)	0.47 (38.8%)
Anth. & MO	0.65 (3.7%)	0.95 (6.7%)	0.69 (4.7%)	0.72 (6.9%)	0.69 (22.6%)	0.53 (17.4%)	0.61 (5.4%)	0.58 (5.3%)	0.65 (14.2%)	0.81 (42.8%)	0.72 (58.4%)
Lignite BCB	0.21 (1.2%)	0.19 (1.4%)	0.14 (1.0%)	0.14 (1.4%)	0.12 (3.9%)	0.08 (2.6%)	0.16 (1.4%)	0.07 (0.6%)	0.09 (1.9%)	0.03 (1.7%)	0.03 (2.8%)
Coal imports (TWh, %)	**17.53 (100.0%)**	**14.16 (100.0%)**	**14.61 (100.0%)**	**10.35 (100.0%)**	**3.03 (100.0%)**	**3.06 (100.0%)**	**11.35 (100.0%)**	**10.84 (100.0%)**	**4.59 (100.0%)**	**1.90 (100.0%)**	**1.22 (100.0%)**

A.8.6 Coal - input to electricity generation and annual change

Figure A.8.6 (top) shows Ireland's annual coal energy input to electricity generation, summed across public thermal power plants (PTPP) input and combined heat and power plants (CHP) input.

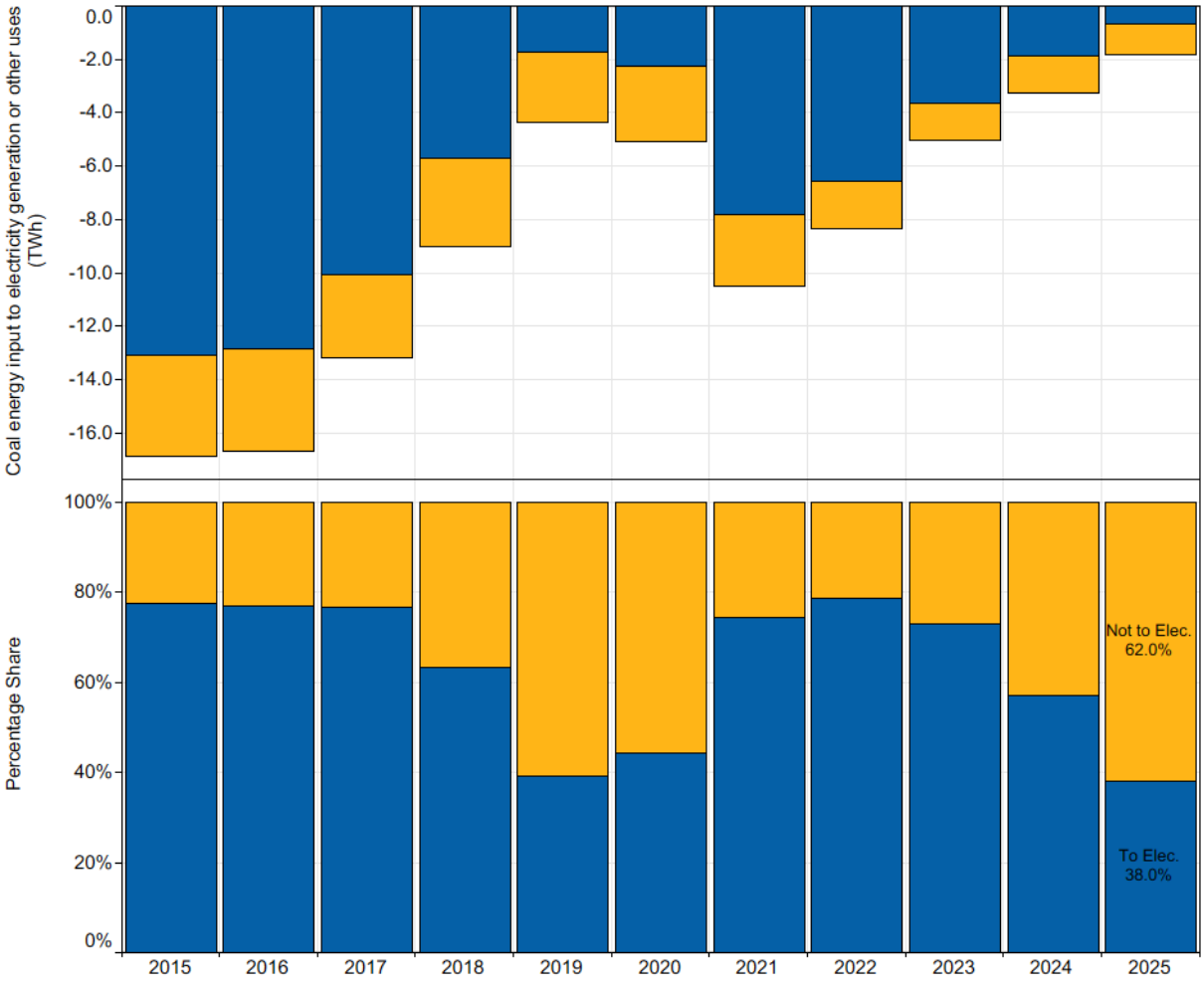
Figure A.8.6 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in the annual coal energy input to electricity generation for the last 11-years, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the annual coal energy inputs to electricity generation in 2025 *vs.* 2024.



A.8.7 Coal - input to electricity generation or other uses

Figure A.8.7 (top) shows Ireland's annual primary energy requirement of coal (summed across all relevant streams, *i.e.,* imports, exports and stock change), broken out as energy input to electricity generation, or other uses.

Figure A.8.7 (bottom) shows the percentage breakdown between coal energy input to electricity generation or other uses. This is displayed as a percentage of coal primary energy requirement each year.



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
To Elec.	-13.09 (77.5%)	-12.82 (76.8%)	-10.09 (76.5%)	-5.69 (63.2%)	-1.72 (39.2%)	-2.26 (44.4%)	-7.82 (74.4%)	-6.56 (78.7%)	-3.66 (72.9%)	-1.87 (57.0%)	-0.69 (38.0%)
Not to Elec.	-3.80 (22.5%)	-3.88 (23.2%)	-3.10 (23.5%)	-3.31 (36.8%)	-2.66 (60.8%)	-2.84 (55.6%)	-2.69 (25.6%)	-1.78 (21.3%)	-1.36 (27.1%)	-1.41 (43.0%)	-1.12 (62.0%)
Coal PER (TWh)	**-16.89 (100.0%)**	**-16.70 (100.0%)**	**-13.19 (100.0%)**	**-8.99 (100.0%)**	**-4.38 (100.0%)**	**-5.10 (100.0%)**	**-10.51 (100.0%)**	**-8.34 (100.0%)**	**-5.02 (100.0%)**	**-3.28 (100.0%)**	**-1.81 (100.0%)**

Appendix 9. Trends in peat supply

Peat supply and transformation data has been informed by data provided to SEAI in survey responses received from solid fuel suppliers. It also includes data from public administration datasets including EU-ETS provided by the EPA to SEAI.

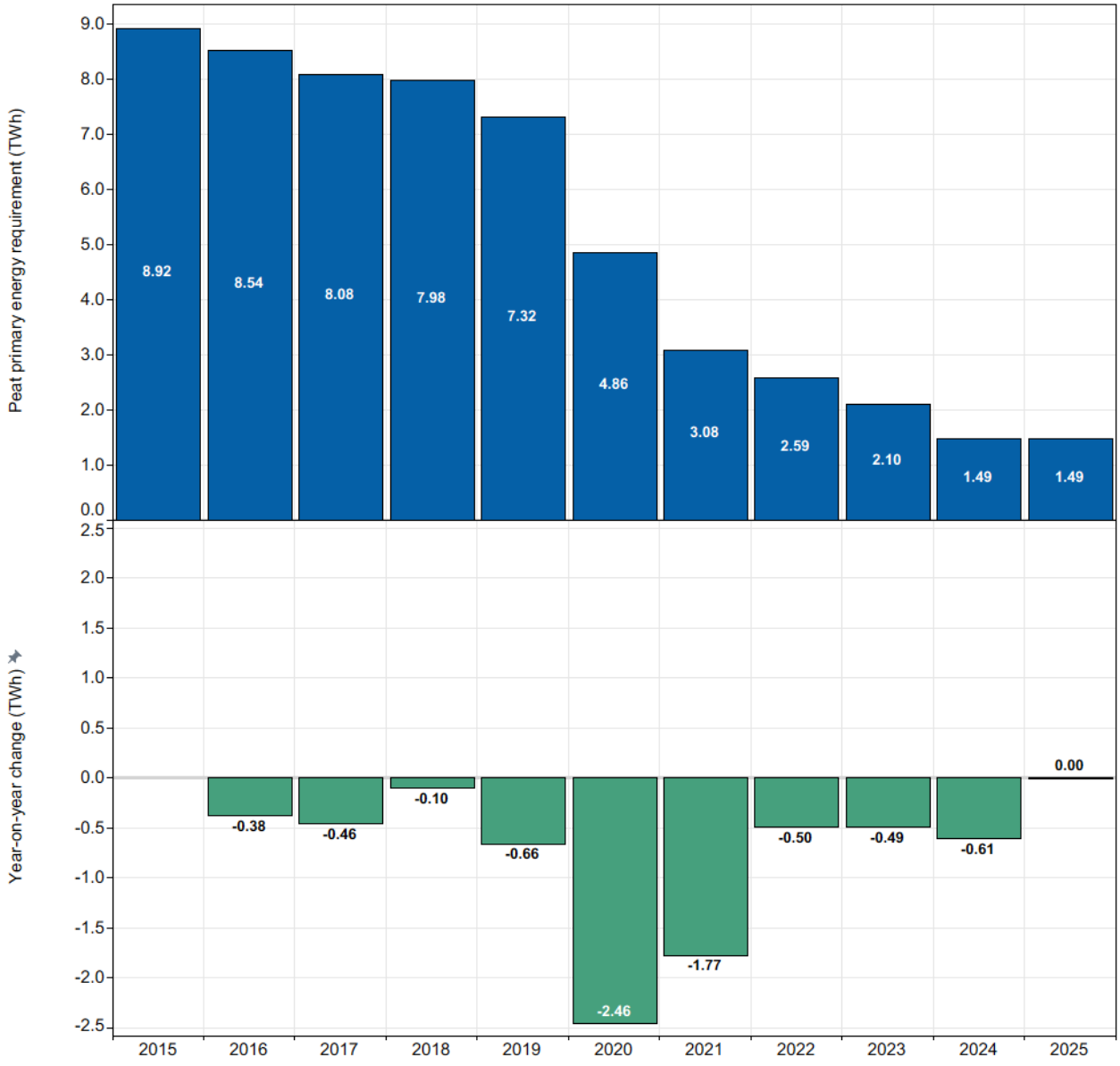
Data is collected in physical units (*i.e.* kilotonnes) and converted to kilotonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) and terawatt hours (TWh) energy units by SEAI using conversion factors on a net calorific value basis.

Unless otherwise specified, the following figures in this appendix are based on data from the National Energy Balance time-series, which is available from the SEAI website: https://www.seai.ie/data-and-insights/seai-statistics/key-publications/national-energy-balance/

A.9.1 Peat - primary energy requirement and annual change

Figure A.9.1 (top) shows Ireland's annual peat primary energy requirement for the last 11-years.

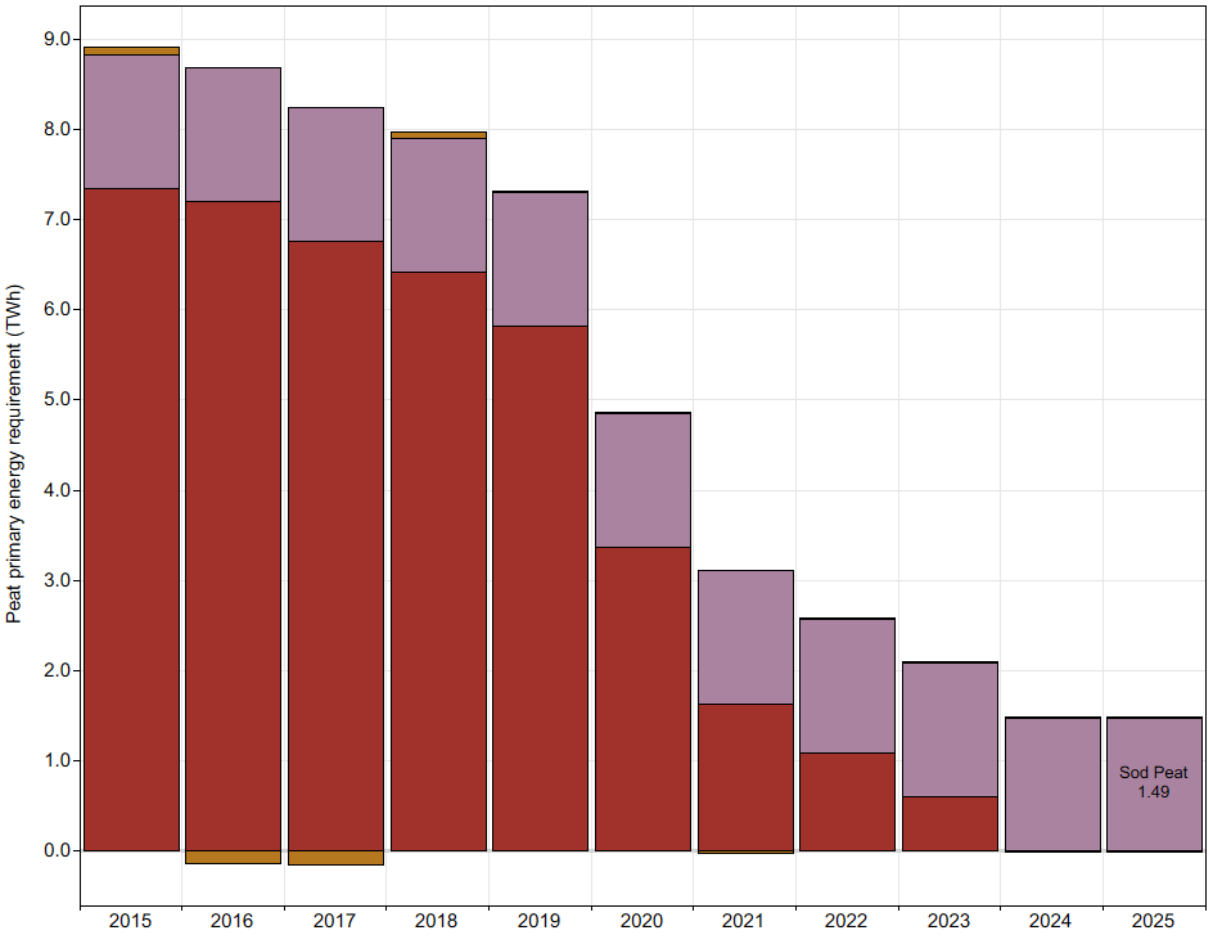
Figure A.9.1 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in Ireland's annual peat primary energy requirement, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the peat primary energy requirement in 2025 *vs.* 2024.



A.9.2 Peat - primary energy requirement by energy sub-product

Figure A.9.2 shows Ireland's annual peat primary energy requirement with an energy sub-product breakdown.

SEAI's data on sod peat extraction is based on an estimate provided by industry experts that is crosschecked against other solid fuel use in the residential sector. SEAI has recently engaged a 3rd party external consultant to provide input and recommendations on improving statistics on the supply and demand of peat for energy purposes.



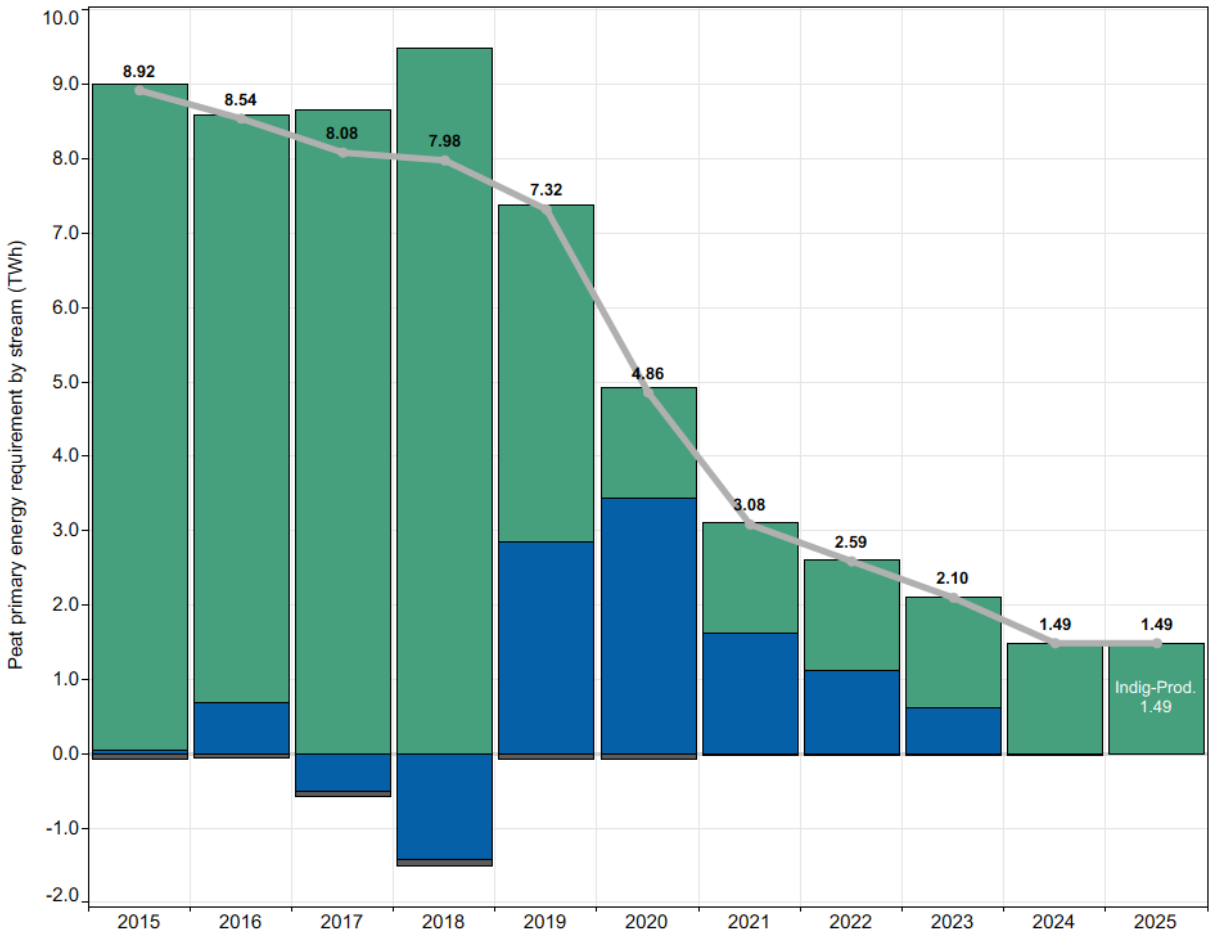
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Milled Peat	7.35	7.20	6.76	6.42	5.82	3.36	1.63	1.09	0.60	0.00	
Sod Peat	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49
Briquettes	0.08	-0.15	-0.16	0.08	0.02	0.01	-0.03	0.01	0.01		
Peat PER (TWh)	**8.92**	**8.54**	**8.08**	**7.98**	**7.32**	**4.86**	**3.08**	**2.59**	**2.10**	**1.49**	**1.49**

A.9.3 Peat - primary energy requirement by stream

Figure A.9.3 shows Ireland's annual peat primary energy requirement broken out by stream.

The bars show the absolute energy quantity delivered or removed from peat primary energy requirement by each stream and the line shows the net peat primary energy requirement, calculated as a sum of the individual streams.

The streams marked as 'Indig-Prod.' and 'Stk Change' stand for *indigenous production*, and *stock changes*, respectively.

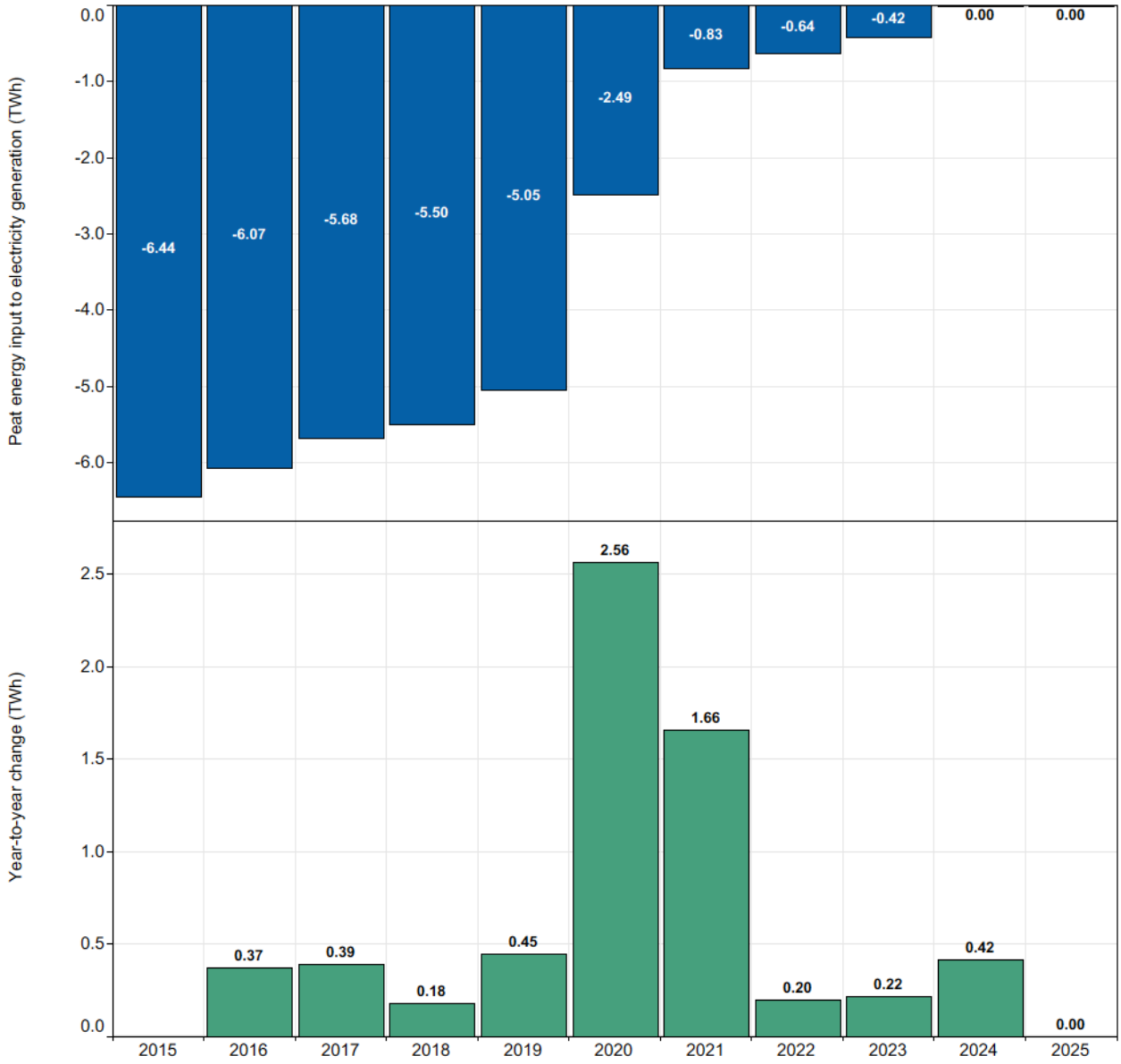


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Indig-Prod.	8.95	7.90	8.65	9.49	4.54	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49
Stk Change	0.05	0.69	-0.50	-1.43	2.84	3.44	1.63	1.12	0.61	0.00	
Exports	-0.08	-0.05	-0.06	-0.08	-0.07	-0.07	-0.03	-0.01	0.00		
Peat PER (TWh)	**8.92**	**8.54**	**8.08**	**7.98**	**7.32**	**4.86**	**3.08**	**2.59**	**2.10**	**1.49**	**1.49**

A.9.4 Peat - input to electricity generation and annual change

Figure A.9.4 (top) shows Ireland's annual peat energy input to electricity generation, summed across public thermal power plants (PTPP) input and combined heat and power plants (CHP) input.

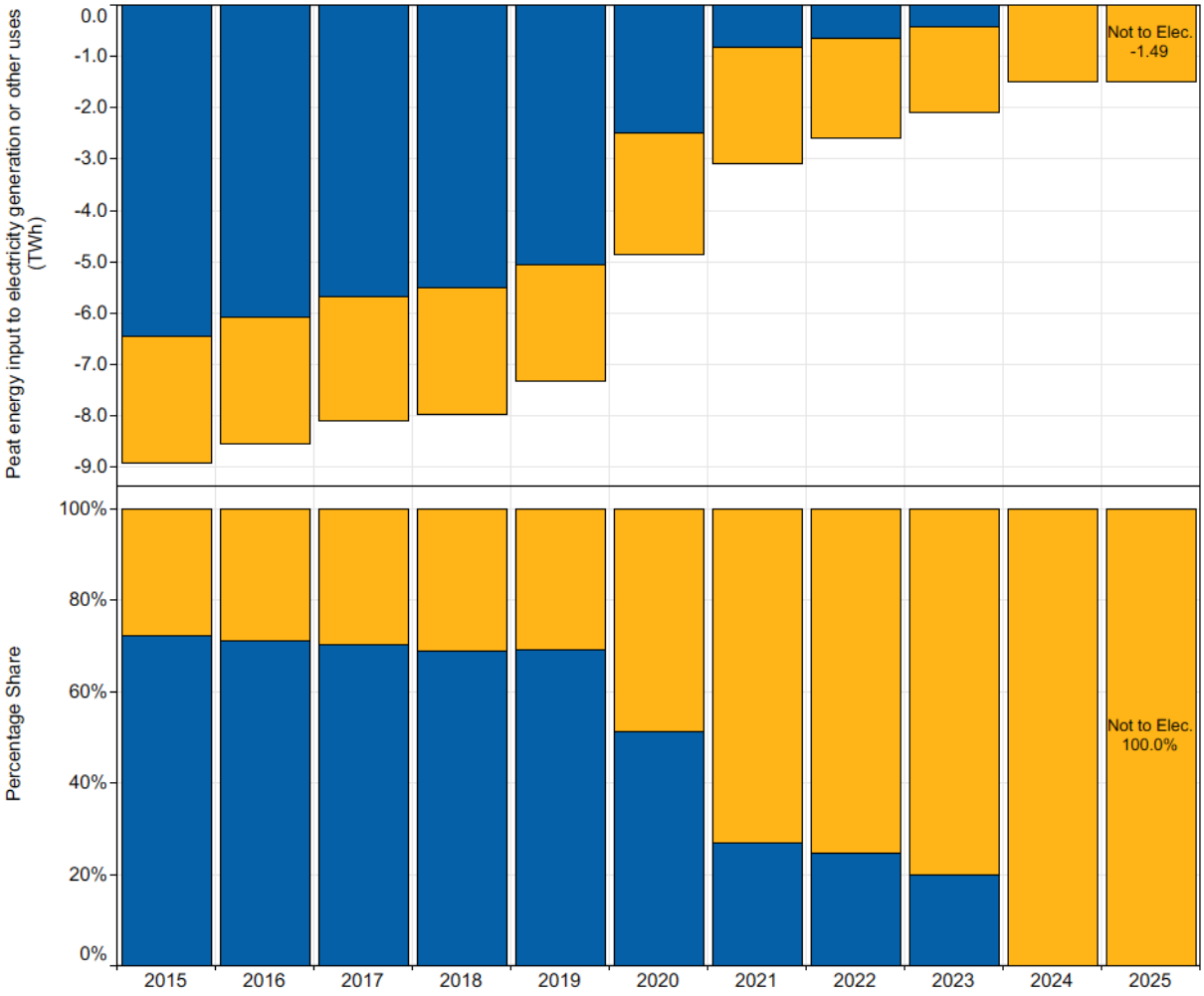
Figure A.9.4 (bottom) is a swing plot that shows the year-on-year changes in the annual peat energy input to electricity generation for the last 11-years, *i.e.* the value in 2025 is the difference between the annual peat energy inputs to electricity generation in 2025 *vs.* 2024.



A.9.5 Peat - input to electricity generation or other uses

Figure A.9.5 (top) shows Ireland's annual primary energy requirement of peat (summed across all relevant streams, *i.e.*, exports, national production and stock change), broken out as energy input to electricity generation, or other uses.

Figure A.9.5 (bottom) shows the percentage breakdown between peat energy input to electricity generation or other uses. This is displayed as a percentage of peat primary energy requirement each year.



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
To Elec.	-6.44 (72.2%)	-6.07 (71.1%)	-5.68 (70.2%)	-5.50 (68.9%)	-5.05 (69.0%)	-2.49 (51.2%)	-0.83 (27.0%)	-0.64 (24.6%)	-0.42 (19.9%)		
Not to Elec.	-2.47 (27.8%)	-2.47 (28.9%)	-2.40 (29.8%)	-2.48 (31.1%)	-2.27 (31.0%)	-2.37 (48.8%)	-2.25 (73.0%)	-1.95 (75.4%)	-1.68 (80.1%)	-1.49 (100.0%)	-1.49 (100.0%)
Peat PER (TWh)	**-8.92 (100.0%)**	**-8.54 (100.0%)**	**-8.08 (100.0%)**	**-7.98 (100.0%)**	**-7.32 (100.0%)**	**-4.86 (100.0%)**	**-3.08 (100.0%)**	**-2.59 (100.0%)**	**-2.10 (100.0%)**	**-1.49 (100.0%)**	**-1.49 (100.0%)**

Appendix 10. Relevant Data Sources and Links

The primary data source for this note and its appendices is the 2025 *interim* national energy balance, published by SEAI in May 2026. The *interim* national energy balance[1], related figures[2] and conversion factors[3] are available for download on the SEAI website.

Downloadable sources for other plots and tables in this note can be found through the Eurostat data browser,[4,5] the EirGrid website,[6] the ESB Networks website[7] and the National Oil Reserves Agency (NORA) website.[8]

Please note that the publication of the 2025 *full* national energy balance in October 2026 will supersede data in the 2025 *interim* national energy balance. The full energy balance will include sectoral energy demand breakdowns that are not available to SEAI at the time of publication of the interim balance.

Please note that due to the standard convention of rounding-up numerical values to the lowest significant figure, the sum of sub-components values in some plots and tables may differ slightly from the total value given in the same plot or table.

[1] SEAI, "National energy balance," [Online].
https://www.seai.ie/data-and-insights/seai-statistics/key-publications/national-energy-balance/

[2] SEAI, "Annual energy data", [Online].
https://www.seai.ie/data-and-insights/seai-statistics/annual-energy-data/

[3] SEAI, "Conversion factors," [Online].
https://www.seai.ie/data-and-insights/seai-statistics/conversion-factors/

[4] Eurostat, "Imports of oil and petroleum products by partner country - monthly data (nrg_ti_oilm)", [Online].
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/nrg_ti_oilm__custom_21906182/default/table

[5] Eurostat, "Emergency oil stocks in days equivalent - monthly data (nrg_stk_oem)", [Online].
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/nrg_stk_oem__custom_21560598/default/table

[6] EirGrid, "System and renewable data summary report", [Online].
https://www.eirgrid.ie/grid/system-and-renewable-data-reports

[7] ESB Networks, "Renewable distribution connected generation – summary report", [Online].
https://www.esbnetworks.ie/services/get-connected/renewable-connection/generator-statistics

[8] NORA, "Obligation volumes", [Online]
https://www.nora.ie/oil-stocks

Appendix 11. Version control

Version	Date	Note
0.1	22-06-2026	ES draft
0.2	30-06-2026	Pre-release embargoed version
0.3	09-07-2026	Pre-release embargoed version for press
1.0	10-07-2026	Publication