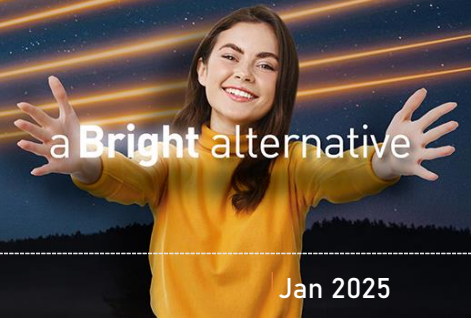




# Go Power

## Energy Market Report



### Summary Report

Jan 2025

## Power Cuts, Price Spikes, and Depleting Gas – A Perfect Storm

**Electricity Market:** A largely subdued wind output for majority of the month caused the renewable output to decrease to by 7.66% to 38.86%. This coupled with increased gas prices and higher demand caused the electricity prices to increase to the highest in over 2 years.

Prices are still feeling the effect from Storm Darragh in which Ballylumford power station had one of its chimney stacks damaged and forced on an outage. It is one of NI’s “must-run” units and important to providing security of supply to the market. The outage has caused more expensive sources of generation to be called on in times of higher demand, therefore pushing the price up. January also seen a major storm in Eoywn which further delayed efforts for restoring power. Ballylumford is due to be restored in mid February.

The Greenlink interconnector went live on 29<sup>th</sup> January 2025 for trading on the 30<sup>th</sup> January 2025. This follows a successful testing period in December 2024.

**Gas Outlook:** Gas prices peaked at 132.33p/therm at the end of January signalling that prices are still on the rise. European LNG imports reached approximately 11.82 million metric tons, the highest since April 2023. Inventory levels fell by 25% to 58.5%, marking the fastest depletion of supplies since 2018.

On 31<sup>st</sup> January 2025, the European Union allowed the Market Correction Mechanism (MCM) to expire. Initially introduced during the 2022 energy crisis, the MCM was designed to cap gas prices to protect consumers from extreme price spikes. Its expiration suggests a perceived stabilisation in the gas market, though it may lead to increased price volatility.

## Gas Prices

### Previous 12 Months

Period	(p/Therm)
Feb-24	64.15
Mar-24	67.93
Apr-24	71.23
May-24	75.95
Jun-24	82.19
Jul-24	75.05
Aug-24	83.84
Sep-24	86.86
Oct-24	98.18
Nov-24	110.42
Dec-24	111.24
Jan-25	122.00

### Forward Curve Data

Period	(p/Therm)
Feb-25	133.13
Mar-25	130.18
Apr-25	128.85
Q2 '25	128.55
Q3 '25	127.40
Q4 '25	121.53
Q1 '26	117.88
Q2 '26	99.93
Q3 '26	97.08

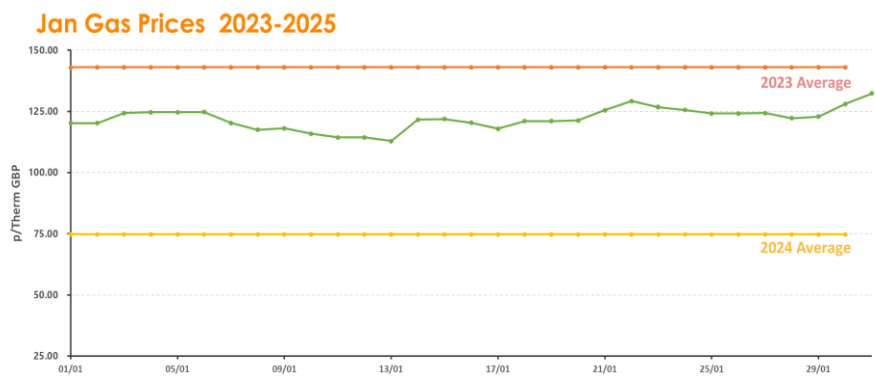


Fig. 1: Jan 25 gas prices (Green) compared to averages for month of Jan 2023 and 2024

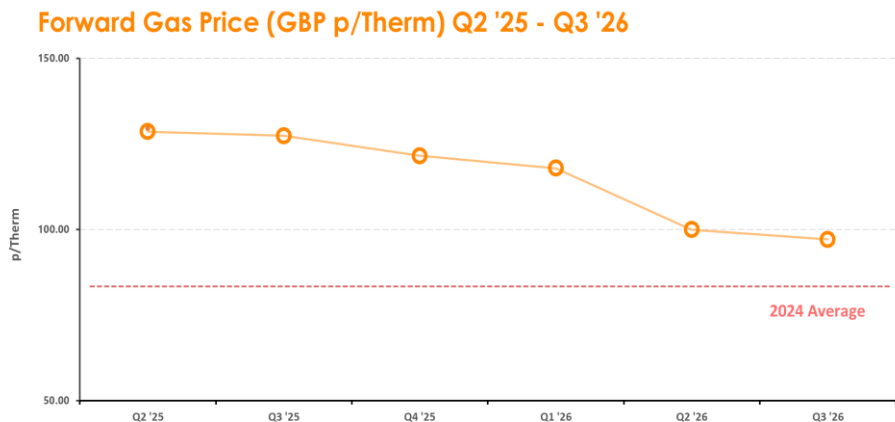


Fig. 2: The forward gas pricing curve from Q2 '25 to Q3 '26, compared to average gas price 2024.

## Commodity Summary

+9.7% Change from Dec '24

**NBP  
Forward Curve**

122.00 p/Therm

+32.5% Change from Dec '24

**EUA  
Carbon - Annual**

83.93 €/Tonne

-3.2% Change from Dec '24

**ATW  
Coal - Annual**

110.30 \$/MT

- \* NBP (National Balancing Point) refers to forecast Natural Gas market.
- \* Future gas prices have a major impact on energy prices as the majority of electricity in Ireland is generated by gas fired power stations
- \* EUA (EU Allowance) is an EU wide emission allowance. EUA affects energy prices when fossil fuels are used in energy generation
- \* ATW = price of Rotterdam Coal Futures. Coal is a lesser but primary energy fuel source hence ATW prices have an influence on energy generation costs

## All-Island Fuel Mix – Jan 2025

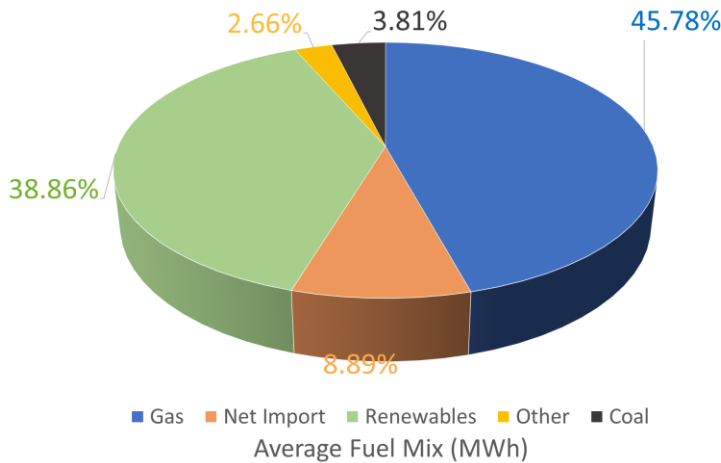


Fig. 3: Average fuel mix across the island of Ireland for Jan 25.

### Fuel Mix – Island of Ireland

*Gas was the principle source of electricity generation for Ireland in Jan.*

*Other includes Peat, Waste, Distillate, CHP, DSU and others*

Data from Eirgrid Smart Grid Dashboard <https://www.smartgriddashboard.com/>

## Key Points

- For the second month in a row, a major storm, caused extensive damage to the Irish power networks.
- Prices for both Electricity and Gas rose to levels not seen in a few years.
- Europe has increased imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG). Notably, LNG tankers originally destined for Asia have been redirected to European ports to capitalize on higher prices and to help replenish supplies.

## Outlook

- The International Energy Agency (IEA) projects that global natural gas markets will remain tight in 2025, with demand continuing to rise and supply expanding more slowly than before the pandemic and energy crisis.
- Demand levels should now start to decrease and take the pressure off the Irish energy markets slightly.

### Disclaimer

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