



An Coimisiún
um Rialáil Fóntas
**Commission for
Regulation of Utilities**

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Commission for Regulation of Utilities

Gas Networks Ireland Transmission Tariff and Allowed Revenue 2026/27

Decision Paper

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CRU Strategic Plan 2025-27

Vision, Purpose, and Values



OUR VISION:

Resilient, efficient, sustainable, and safe energy and water services for Ireland.



OUR PURPOSE:

We actively serve the public interest by regulating the provision of energy and water to Irish homes and businesses, while supporting the transformation to net zero.



OUR VALUES:

• Integrity • Professionalism • Openness • Accountability

Executive Summary

This paper sets out the transmission network tariffs to apply from 01 October 2026 to 30 September 2027 (gas year 2026/27). Article 29 of the Tariff Network Code¹, requires that transmission reserve prices and a set of accompanying information are published 30 days ahead of the annual yearly capacity auctions. The annual yearly capacity auctions will be held on 06 July 2026. As such this information needs to be made available at the start of June. As the transmission and distribution tariffs are calculated together, the CRU also publishes the distribution tariffs at the same time in a separate paper (CRU202682). A more comprehensive transmission tariff transparency paper, fulfilling TAR NC Article 30 and Article 19 (Annex 1) Regulation 2024/1789 requirements, will be published in August 2026.

Each year, the CRU updates the allowed transmission revenue and sets transmission tariffs for the upcoming gas year to ensure that Gas Networks Ireland (GNI) only recovers the necessary costs for the efficient operation of the network. Updating the allowed revenue is based on the baseline revenue determined ahead of the price control period. The fifth price control period (PC5) for gas network tariffs, initially set to start in October 2022, was paused due to significant market developments following the Russian invasion of Ukraine. These changes included high and variable market prices, a drive to reduce energy demand, and a push to decrease reliance on Russian gas. This pause allowed GNI to update its proposals and conduct further analysis to take account of these developments. After a consultation in July 2023, the final PC5 decision was published on 20 December 2023.

During this delay, 2022/23 and 2023/24 tariffs were based on PC4 revenues, adjusted for key drivers such as shrinkage, CO₂ costs and inflation. These adjustments, together with the delay to the PC5 decision, were major contributors to an under-recovery of revenue by GNI. To address the under-recovery, the CRU temporarily raised the k-factor cap, which sets a limit to the amount GNI can recover when closing out a tariff year, above the standard of 105% of allowed revenues for the 2024/25 gas year. The transmission k-factor cap was increased to 108.42%, with the aim of clearing the under-recoveries during the PC5 period. The CRU acknowledged that the application of the 105% rule had contributed to the accumulation of revenue under-recoveries and noted the need for flexibility in future tariff setting, especially during market volatility.

For the 2025/26 tariffs, the CRU reinstated the 105% cap. The CRU reprofiled transmission revenues across the final two years of the period, to avoid a sharp increase in 2025/26 followed by a decline in 2026/27. The build-up of under-recovery (i.e., the outstanding k-factor balance) currently stand at €29.73 million for transmission and €28.94 million for distribution.

¹ Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/460 – 16 March 2017

In light of recent geopolitical developments in the Middle East and the associated impacts on global energy and gas prices, GNI has proposed to reduce the k-factor cap for transmission to 4% for the 2026/27 tariff year. This measure would limit the proportion of the outstanding k-factor balance recoverable from customers within the year. GNI has indicated that it is in a position to accommodate this deferral, having regard to expected underspends during PC5.

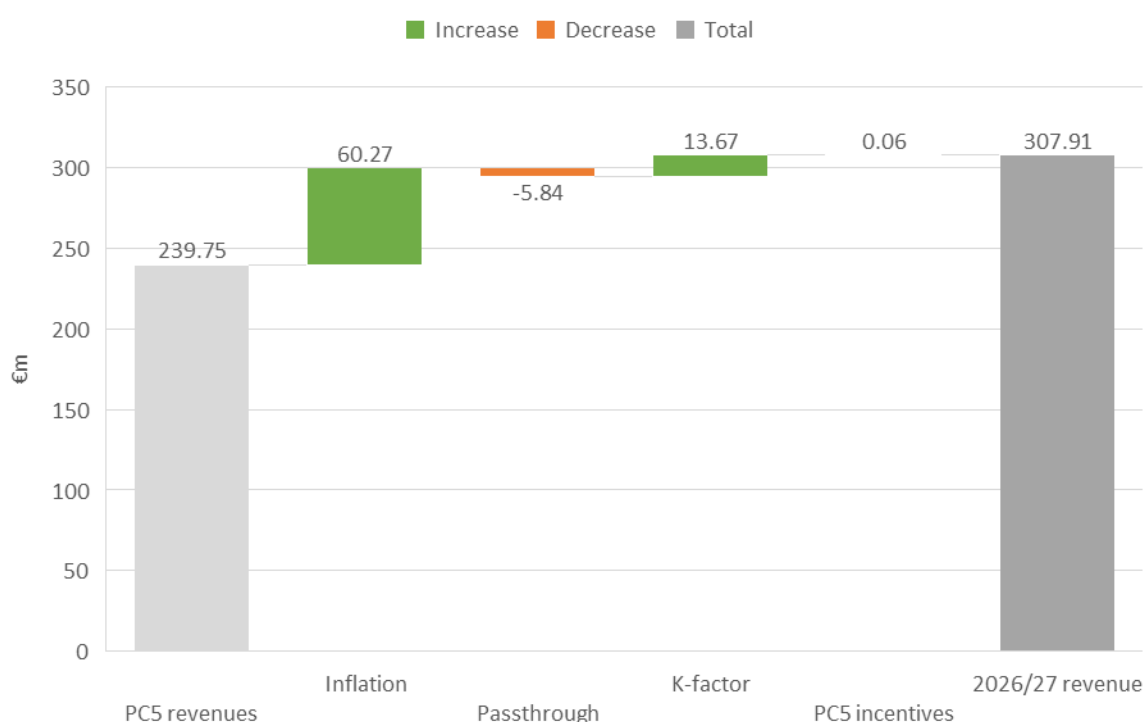
The CRU accepts this proposal in the context of those PC5 underspends and GNI's capacity to carry the under-recovery through to PC5 closeout, noting that it mitigates near-term tariff increases for customers. As the 2026/27 tariff year represents the final year of the PC5 period, any remaining k-factor balance will be addressed as part of the PC6 process.

Separately, GNI has proposed to set forecast inflation at 2.0% for tariff-setting purposes, which is based on European Central Bank (ECB) target inflation. This assumption is marginally lower than the c.2.29% derived from Central Bank of Ireland projections and other relevant sources. The CRU also accepts this proposal.

The 2026/27 transmission revenues reflect several adjustments to the PC5 baseline, including inflation, updated passthrough costs, a k-factor adjustment based on the 104% cap and the application of PC5 incentive rewards. These adjustments result in allowed transmission revenues of €307.91m for 2026/27, a nominal increase of c. 6.29% compared to 2025/26.

These adjustments are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Transmission revenue for 2026/27



The above revenues combined with the latest demand forecast result in the following transmission tariffs for 2026/27.

Table 1: Transmission tariffs for 2026/27

Transmission tariffs		2026/27
Entry capacity (€/peak day MWh)	Bellanaboy	848.85
	RNG	238.31
	Moffat (IP)	446.88
	Inch production	251.09
	Gormanston VRF	184.45
Exit capacity (€/peak day MWh)	Domestic	653.73
	Gormanston	631.58
	Moffat VRF	398.89
Commodity (€/MWh)	Entry	0.174
	Exit	0.363
Cost of transportation	UK gas	1100.62

The table also provides the cost of transporting gas from GB (Moffat entry capacity tariff + domestic exit capacity tariff) to illustrate the cost impacts of these tariffs. The Irish wholesale gas prices are generally set as the GB price of gas plus the cost of transporting gas from GB to Ireland via interconnectors, as GB is the marginal source of gas for Ireland. The transportation cost of GB gas to Ireland will increase in nominal terms by c. 1.30% (a decrease of c. 0.68% in real terms) relative to 2025/26, as seen in Table 2.

Table 2: Simplified comparison of the cost of transportation for Moffat from 2025/26 to 2026/27

Cost of transportation	2025/26	2026/27	% change (nominal)	% change (real)
€ per peak day MWh	1086.48	1100.62	1.30	-0.68

In terms of residential customer bill impact, the combined transmission and distribution network (see CRU202684) tariff charges lead to a slight increase in the average residential gas customer's annual bill.

Based on annual consumption figure of 11,000 kWh², the CRU estimates the combined transmission, and distribution tariffs will result in an increase of €5.98 (or less than 2%) in the average residential gas customer's annual bill.

However, GNI has indicated a continued decline in residential gas consumption in recent years. For 2026/27 tariff setting, GNI has revised its estimate of average residential demand from 9,300 kWh last year to approximately 9,200 kWh. If these revised lower consumption figures materialise for the 2026/27 tariff year, the CRU estimates an increase in the average residential gas bill of approximately €1.78. The lower estimated increase is driven by lower consumption rather than by lower tariffs.

The tariffs outlined in this paper will take effect from 01 October 2026.

² This is the average annual consumption figure that suppliers are required to use to estimate their estimated annual bills; as per the CRU's Supplier Handbook.

Public/Customer Impact Statement

The tariffs set out in this paper are charged to suppliers for use of GNI's transmission network – this network consists of the larger gas pipes, for example the gas pipes between larger cities and towns. The CRU conducts an annual review of transmission tariffs to ensure that only necessary costs are included in the calculation of these tariffs. This work has now been completed and the transmission tariffs to apply from 01 October 2026 to 30 September 2027 are published in this paper.

Transmission network tariffs are set to increase by c. 1.30% on a nominal basis but decrease by c. 0.68% in real terms) when compared to 2025/26 tariffs. As in previous years, the CRU is also publishing, today, the distribution network tariffs. The distribution tariffs are set to increase by c. 1.74% on a nominal basis (decrease by c. 0.26% in real terms). The combined transmission and distribution network tariff charges lead to a slight increase in the average residential gas customer's annual bill.

Based on an annual consumption of 11,000 kWh the CRU estimates this increase to be approximately €5.98 (or less than 2%). The 11,000kWh is the average annual consumption figure that suppliers are required to use to estimate their estimated annual bills; as per the CRU's Supplier Handbook. It is assumed that the Gas Network Charges are fully passed onto the end customer – but this is ultimately a decision for the supplier themselves to pass these charges on fully.

However, GNI has indicated that there is evidence of declining residential gas consumption over the last number of years. Considering this, for 2026/27 tariff setting, GNI has revised its estimate of average residential demand from 9,300 kWh last year to approximately 9,200 kWh. If these lower consumption figures materialise for the 2026/27 tariff year, the CRU estimates an increase in the average residential gas bill of approximately €1.78. The lower estimated increase is driven by lower consumption rather than by lower tariffs.

For the non-daily metered (NDM) Industrial and Commercial customers, typically smaller customers such as retail premises including shops and hairdressers, GNI provided an average consumption of 155,543 kWh and an average PDV/SPC of 1,035 kWh. Using these values, the team estimates the impact of the 2026/27 tariffs on NDM consumers, resulting in an increase of approximately 1.75%, or €66.59, in the average annual gas bill.

Similarly, for the Daily Metered (DM) Industrial and Commercial customers, typically hospitals, dairy processing and manufacturing facilities, GNI provided an average consumption of 12,171,606 kWh and an average PDV of 64,149 kWh. Based on these inputs, the 2026/27 tariffs are estimated to increase the average annual gas bill for DM customers by approximately 1.65%, or €3,501.88.

It should be noted that these figures are based on average values provided by GNI. The customers underpinning these averages exhibit a broad range of capacity and consumption levels, and therefore the impacts at an individual customer level may vary significantly from those indicated.

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Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation or Term	Definition or meaning
Allowed revenues	The sum of revenues that the DSO is entitled to obtain in a given period, as approved by the CRU.
Capex	Capital expenditure
CO₂	Carbon dioxide
Correction Factor (K-factor)	An adjustment of revenue applied to rectify over- or under-recoveries.
CPIs	Customer Performance Indicators
CRU	Commission for Regulation of Utilities
CSO	Central Statistics Office
EAB	Estimated Annual Bill
ECB	European Central Bank
ESRI	Economic and Social Research Institute
Extra-over items	Work items not included in the Price Control
GB	Great Britain
GNI	Gas Networks Ireland
HICP	Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices
IP	Interconnection Point
Opex	Operational expenditure
Pass-through items	Work items that were included in the Price Control but the costs of which were not certain at the time.
PC4	Price Control 4 (October 2017- September 2022)
PC5	Price Control 5 (October 2022 – September 2027)
PC6	Price Control 6 (October 2027 – September 2032)
RNG	Renewable Natural Gas
ROI	Republic of Ireland
RPM	Reference Price Methodology
UK ETS	UK Emissions Trading Scheme
VAT	Value Added Tax
TAR NC	Tariff Network Codes
VRF	Virtual Reverse Flow

1. Introduction

1.1 The Commission for Regulation of Utilities

The Commission for Regulation of Utilities (CRU) is Ireland's independent energy and water regulator. The CRU was established in 1999 and now has a wide range of economic, customer protection and safety responsibilities in energy and water. Further information on the CRU's role and relevant legislation can be found on the CRU's website at www.cru.ie.

Under section 10A of the Gas Act 1976 (Gas Act) (as amended by 14 of the Gas (Interim) (Regulation) Act, 2002 and subsequent legislation), the CRU is responsible for regulating charges in the natural gas market and sets the basis for charges for transporting gas through the transmission or distribution system.

The CRU approves charges, each year, in May or early June. The timing, which is earlier than for electricity, is driven by European transmission capacity auctions held in July. The Irish reserve prices for those auctions are determined based on the transmission capacity charges approved by the CRU. Article 29 of the European Tariff Network Code³ sets out that those approved charges must be published 30 days ahead of the annual capacity auctions. This year, the charges must be approved and published by the 05 June 2026 as the auctions are to be held on the 06 July 2026. This paper outlines the CRU's decision in relation to the GNI's allowed revenues and transmission tariffs that will apply from 01 October 2026 to 30 September 2027.

The calculation of transmission tariffs is based on the price control (PC5) which established revenues for transmission over the five-year period from October 2022 to September 2027.

1.2 Purpose of this Paper

This paper outlines the CRU's decision in relation to the Gas Network Ireland's (GNI) allowed revenues and transmission tariffs that will apply from 01 October 2026 to 30 September 2027.

Article 29 of the tariff network code⁴ requires that transmission tariffs and a set of accompanying information is published 30 days ahead of the annual yearly capacity auctions. This year, the annual yearly capacity auctions will be held on 06 July 2026. As, a result, the transmission tariffs and a set of accompanying information is being published on 05 June 2026. Although, it is not

³ Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/460 – 16 March 2017

⁴ [Commission Regulation \(EU\) 2017/460 - establishing a network code on harmonised transmission tariff structures for gas \(europa.eu\)](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32017R0460)

required under Article 29, the CRU is publishing the distribution tariffs along with the transmission tariffs as the tariffs for both networks are calculated together.

Article 30 of the TAR NC requires certain tariff information to be published ahead of the upcoming tariff period (i.e. gas year 01 October 2026 – 30 September 2027). This includes detail on elements of the CRU's allowed revenue methodology, GNI's Matrix Model, and other additional information all of which is used either directly or indirectly to calculate GNI's allowed revenue and the transmission tariffs for the 2026/27 gas year. This information along with the new requirement under the Regulation 2024/1789 will be set out in a separate CRU paper which will be published by August 2026.

1.3 Related Documents

Documents related to this publication are as follows:

- CRU202682 Gas Distribution Tariffs 2026/27 Decision Paper
- CRU202684 Gas Revenue Model 2026/27
- CRU202685 CRU Corrib Linkline Model 2026/27
- [CRU202543 Gas Distribution Tariffs 2025/26 Decision Paper](#)
- [CRU202543 Gas Transmission Tariffs 2025/26 Decision Paper](#)
- [CRU202545B Gas Distribution Revenue Model 2025/26](#)
- [CRU202447 Gas Transmission Tariffs 2024/25 Decision Paper](#)
- [CRU202448 Gas Distribution Tariffs 2024/25 Decision Paper](#)
- [CRU202451 Gas Distribution Revenue Model 2024/25](#)
- [CRU202348 Gas Transmission Tariffs 2023/24 Decision Paper](#)
- [CRU202349 Gas Distribution Tariffs 2023/24 Decision Paper](#)
- [CRU202247 Gas Transmission Tariffs 22_23- Decision Paper](#)
- [CRU202248 Gas Distribution Tariffs 22_23 - Decision Paper](#)
- [CRU2023139 Decision on October 2022 to September 2027 Distribution Revenue for Gas Networks Ireland – Decision Paper](#)

1.4 Structure of the Paper

This decision paper is structured as follows:

- Section 1 provides an introduction and background;
- Section 2 provides a brief explanation of the CRU's tariff setting process;

- Section 3 sets out tariffs setting changes for gas year 2026/27;
- Section 4 details on the transmission tariffs 2026/27;
- Section 5 addresses TAR NC related items; and
- Section 6 outlines next steps, followed by an appendix.

2. The Annual Tariff Setting Process

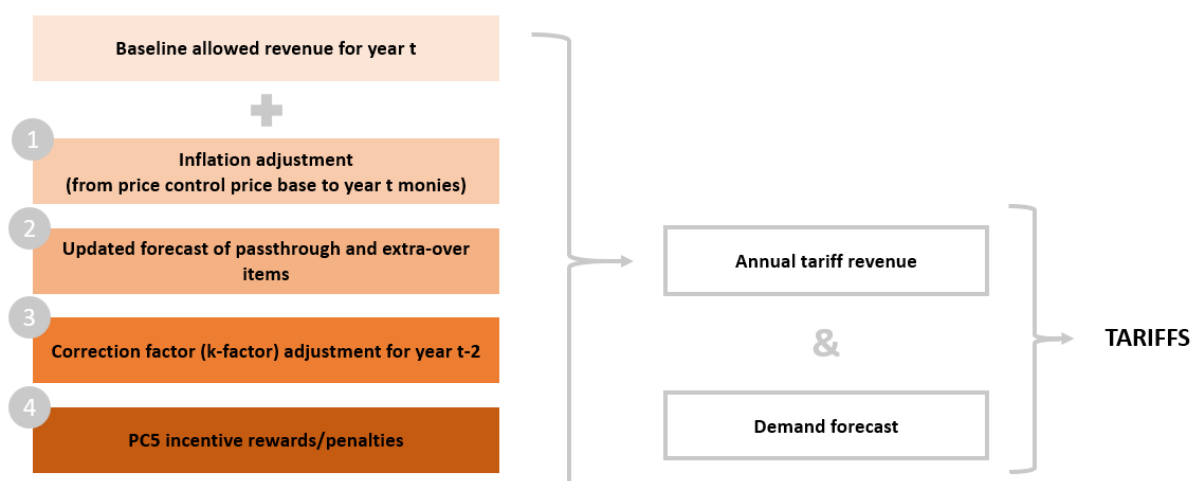
2.1 Introduction

The CRU undertakes an annual process to update the allowed transmission revenue set in the Price Control (PC) Decision and to set transmission tariffs for the upcoming gas year. This is done to ensure that GNI recovery of costs through tariffs reflects up to date data and only necessary, efficient costs.

The CRU published its decision on GNI's allowed revenues for the fifth price control period (PC5), which runs from 01 October 2022 to 30 September 2027, on 20 December 2023. This decision set out the initial base revenue for each year of the price control period. The base revenue is determined by using forecasts on some cost categories, including passthrough and extra-over items, as well as on demand and inflation. Passthroughs are cost items that GNI has no control over or limited control over, while extra-over items are generally new capex or opex work-items that could not have been reasonably foreseen at the time the price control was set. As a result, GNI has a limited ability to forecast these costs accurately at the time of the price control.

As part of the annual tariff process, GNI submits updated forecasts, in addition to data on actual costs and revenue recovery for previous gas years, which are used to update the base revenue. The updated allowed revenue is set to ensure that GNI can operate, maintain and invest in the network effectively. It is used, together with projected demand, to calculate transmission tariffs. The figure below illustrates the annual tariff setting process, which is further explained below.

Figure 2: Annual Tariff Setting Process



As shown in the figure above, the baseline annual allowed revenue set in the PC5 decision is updated through a series of steps, before combined with the demand forecast to calculate tariffs. These steps are further described below:

1. **Inflation adjustment:** The first step is to inflate the baseline allowed revenue to monies of the upcoming tariff year (year t)⁵ from PC5 (2020/21) monies. The inflation adjustment uses outturn (historical) HICP⁶ inflation in combination with forecast inflation for the upcoming gas year.⁷
2. **Updated forecast pass-through costs and extra-over items:** GNI also submits an updated request for cost items that are either considered pass-through costs or extra-over items. GNI has limited ability to forecast these items at the time when the revenue allowance is set for the price control period. The updated forecast costs reflect the most recent available information, such as market data (e.g., market price data for CO₂ emissions and wholesale gas prices for shrinkage) and updated demand forecasts. The CRU reviews GNI's request before making adjustments to allowed revenue.
3. **Correction factor (k-factor) adjustment:** Despite the updates to cost and demand data, the updated allowed revenue is still based on forecast data and needs to be reconciled with actual (outturn) inflation and costs. When the annual tariffs are set for year t, outturn data is available for inflation rates, recovered revenue, pass-through costs and extra-over items for the tariff year two years prior to the upcoming tariff year (year t-2). That is, when setting tariffs for the 2026/27 tariff year, outturn data is available for the 2024/25 tariff year. The difference between the allowed revenues previously determined by the CRU and the outturn requirement is known as the 'k-factor', i.e., over- or under-recovery in year t-2. The k-factor adjustment on the tariff revenue for the upcoming tariff year is used to reconcile this over- or under-recovery; returning over-recovery to customers or allowing GNI to recover any under-recovery, and close out the t-2 year. K-factor rules, discussed in section 2.1.1 set out limits to how large the k-factor adjustment can be in each year.
4. **Incentive rewards/penalties.** The PC5 regulatory framework decision introduced new incentives for aligning with decarbonisation policy, stakeholder engagement, and reducing shrinkage among others. Some of these incentives are associated with financial rewards and/or penalties, which are implemented as adjustments to GNI's revenue with a split between transmission and distribution.⁸ GNI's submissions and performance for most incentives, and the resulting rewards/penalties, are assessed at the end of the price control period. However, some incentives are assessed annually with rewards/penalties implemented as a revenue adjustment to the following year's revenue as part of the annual process. These incentives cover Customer Performance Indicators (CPIs), Stakeholder Engagement and Biomethane Connections. The decision on the PC5 regulatory framework also set out that only the last three years of PC5 are formally assessed (2024/2025 to 2026/2027). Because of this, first rewards/penalties are implemented as part of the annual process for the 2026/27 gas year.⁹

⁵ The CRU has previously referred to the upcoming tariff year as t+1, with year t referring to the current year when the annual tariff setting process is taking place. However, to align with the convention used by the CRU when setting electricity tariffs, this paper uses year t to refer to the upcoming tariff year (2026/27), year t-1 to refer to the 2025/26 tariff year and t-2 for the 2024/25 tariff year.

⁶ Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP).

⁷ Outturn inflation is based on the annual percentage change (March to March) from the Central Statistics Office (CSO). Forecast inflation is typically based on an average of three sources: ESRI (Quarterly Economic Commentary), Central Bank of Ireland (Quarterly Bulletin) and the Department of Finance (Budget 2024 Economic & Fiscal Outlook).

⁸ CRU, *CRU Decision on the PC5 Regulatory Framework*, Decision Paper (CRU2023140). Available [online](#).

⁹ More information on the PC5 incentives can be found in CRU, *Price Control 5 Regulatory Framework User Guide*, Information Paper (CRU2024163), available [online](#).

These steps undertaken to set the annual allowed revenue for gas year t are summarised in the formula below.

$$R_t = \left\{ \left[\prod_{j=2021/22}^t \left(1 + \frac{HICP_j}{100} \right) \right] * (B_t) \right\} + PF_t + K_{t-2} + I_{t-2}$$

R_t is the allowed revenue for tariff year t (i.e., 2026/27 in this case) in millions of Euros (€m). It is expressed in nominal terms (i.e., year t).

$HICP_j$ is the percentage change in the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) for the 12-month period from March to March in the year j. Where $j > t-1$, $HICP_j$ is a forecast value, typically based on a weighted average of a number of sources including the ESRI and Central Bank of Ireland. Where $j \leq t-1$, the value used for $HICP_j$ are actual March to March values from the Central Statistics Office (CSO).

B_t is the base revenue for year t set in the PC5 decision, in €m and PC5 monies (2020/21).

PF_t is the forecast level of pass-through costs minus the level of pass-through costs determined when the base revenues (B_{t+1}) were set for year t (adjusted for inflation). It is expressed in nominal €m.

K_{t-2} is the correction factor which adjusts revenues in year t to reflect over- or under-recovery in year t-2 (k-2 factor), including the addition of interest payments.

I_{t-2} is PC5 incentive payments (i.e., rewards and/or penalties) added to the allowed revenue, expressed in nominal €m (i.e., year t). This term will first apply when calculating the allowed revenue for the 2026/27 tariff year, when the first incentive payments for PC5 incentives with annual assessment (relating to the 2024/25 tariff year) are determined.

2.1.1 K-factor rules

The correction factor (or k-factor) is a revenue adjustment applied to correct for over or under recoveries of revenue by GNI in previous gas years. It is based on the difference between the actual inflation, interest rates, revenues collected and passthrough costs incurred by GNI; versus the ex-ante projections for such items. The k-factor closes out the year t-2, i.e. when setting the tariffs for the year 2026/27, the CRU closes out the year 2024/25. As such, it is also called the k-2 factor.

The comparison of actual inflation, interest rates, revenue and passthrough costs to the forecast data results in an overall k-factor, which is then subject to rules regarding the maximum adjustment

that can be applied to the tariff revenue in a single year. The rules also outline the interest rate that should be applied on any k-factor amount that is recovered or returned to customers.

The regulatory rules for the k-factor, outlined in CER/03/1709¹⁰, are as follows:

- **The 105% rule** – Any over-recovery returned through the k-factor cannot exceed 5% of allowed revenues in a single year. If it does, any excess is carried forward and returned the following year.
- **Interest charges** – Any over- or under-recovery of revenue up to 103%, incurs an interest rate of Euribor +2%, while any over-recovery exceeding 103% of revenue attracts a higher rate of Euribor +4%.

The k-factor rules state that any under- or over-recovery higher than 5% of the allowed revenue in t-2 year is returned in the following year, i.e., as part of the next tariff setting process. However, if in the following year, there is a k-factor already reaching the maximum limit, it may not be possible to return the k-factor from the previous year. This can lead to an accumulation of a k-factor residual over time. In recent years, there has been a significant build-up of k-factor under-recovery (owed to GNI) in transmission. The CRU increased the 105% rule to 108.42% on transmission when setting the 2024/25 tariffs to address some of this build up. The k-factor cap was reverted to 105% for the 2025/26 tariff setting due to anticipated reduction in gas prices and underspends in PC5 capex allowances. The current outstanding k-factor is set out in section 3.2.4.

2.1.2 Demand forecasts

In addition to information relating to expenditure, demand forecasts are also estimated through the price control process for each of the five years of the price control period. As part of the annual tariff setting process GNI submits updated demand figures, which are anchored to GNI's annual Network Development Plan forecasts, that take into consideration the latest forecasts. The forecast includes both capacity and commodity demand. Generally, higher demand leads to lower tariffs and vice versa.

2.2 Timelines for the Annual Tariff Setting Process

The timelines for the annual tariff setting process for setting the transmission allowed revenue are determined by Article 29 of the Tariff Network Code¹¹, which requires that transmission reserve prices and a set of accompanying information are published 30 days ahead of the annual yearly

¹⁰ [Commission's Decision on Distribution Use of System Revenue Requirement and Tariff Structure 1 October 2003 – 30 September 2007.](#)

¹¹ [Commission Regulation \(EU\) 2017/460 – establishing a network code on harmonised transmission tariff structures for gas](#)

capacity auctions. The annual yearly capacity auctions will be held on 06 July 2026. As such, the charges must be approved and published by 05 June 2026. The accompanying information is provided in section 0.

3. Tariff Setting Process for 2026/27

3.1 Introduction

In this section, the CRU sets out the allowed revenues for gas year 2026/27 and provides a brief overview of the steps taken to update the allowed revenues to reflect GNI's submission, including updated cost and demand forecasts for the coming gas year. The allowed revenue is combined with the demand forecasts to calculate the network tariffs.

3.2 Updating Allowed Revenue

3.2.1 PC5 baseline revenue for 2026/27

For the gas year 2026/27, the PC5 base revenues are €239.75 million (2020/21 monies) for transmission.

3.2.2 Inflation adjustment

The first step is to adjust the baseline revenue allowance for inflation since the allowance was set, i.e., the allowance is inflated to 2026/27 monies from PC5 2020/21 monies. The inflation rates applied by GNI to do this are shown in Table 3 below. The total inflation adjustment equates to a €60.27m revenue requirement.

Table 3: Inflation rates

Inflation adjustment		
HICP outturn	2021/22	6.90%
	2022/23	7.00%
	2023/24	1.70%
	2024/25	1.80%
	2025/26	3.60%
HICP forecast	2026/27	2.00%
Cumulative inflation		25.14%

Outturn inflation is obtained from the CSO using annual change in the HICP series.¹² For forecast inflation for the 2026/27 tariff year, GNI proposed to align with the Target Inflation Rate of the European Central Bank (ECB).¹³ GNI also considered the standard approach to forecasting inflation; taking the average of the forecasts from the Central Bank of Ireland¹⁴ and the Department

¹² Central Statistics Office, *Consumer Price Index*, [available online](#).

¹³ European Central Bank, *Two per cent inflation target*, available [online](#).

¹⁴ Central Bank of Ireland, *Quarterly Bulletin No. 1 2026*, available [online](#).

of Finance¹⁵. Following this approach would have resulted in a forecast inflation rate of c. 2.29%. Aligning with the target inflation rate was chosen with a view of supporting customers' affordability and minimising the impact of tariff increases.

3.2.3 Updated passthrough costs and extra-over items

GNI is forecasting total transmission pass-through costs of €59.02 million, which is €5.84 million lower than the inflation-adjusted PC5 allowance. This is primarily driven by lower carbon¹⁶ and shrinkage¹⁷ costs. In particular, GNI is forecasting the price of carbon under the UK Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) to be lower than assumed at the time of the PC5 decision.

Scottish rates and the CRU levy are set at a higher level than the PC5 allowance. For the former, the level is unchanged from the 2025/26 decision, while the latter reflects a correction on the PC5 submission. Other passthrough items are only adjusted for inflation.

GNI did not request extra over items for 2026/27.

Table 4: Forecast of passthrough costs for 2026/27

Item	Baseline allowance	Inflated baseline allowance	2025/26 updated forecast	Difference
Price base	2020/21	2026/27	2026/27	2026/27
Irish rates	13.75	17.21	17.21	0.00
Scottish rates	5.68	7.10	7.52	0.41
CRU levy	1.60	2.00	3.00	1.00
Carbon	8.09	10.12	5.14	-4.99
Shrinkage	22.23	27.81	25.55	-2.27
Odourisation at Moffat	0.49	0.61	0.61	0.00
Subsea inspection	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	51.83	64.86	59.02	-5.84

3.2.4 Correction factor (k-factor) adjustment

Closing out the 2024/25 gas year results in a total under-recovery of €0.09m. The under-recovery was primarily driven by higher than forecasted passthrough costs. Actual passthrough costs were €6.27m higher than the forecast, with majority of the difference driven by shrinkage costs. However, the under-recovery was largely offset by over-recovery of revenue and lower than expected inflation.

¹⁵ Government of Ireland, *Budget 2026: Economic & Fiscal Outlook*, available [online](#).

¹⁶ GNI incurs costs related to CO₂ emissions through the operation of compressor stations, which require the purchase of CO₂ allowances under the UK ETS.

¹⁷ Shrinkage gas includes own use gas (OUG) and unaccounted for gas (UAG). OUG is gas that is consumed by GNI in operating its network (e.g. gas required to run compressors). UAG is gas whose use is not accounted for.

After accounting for actual revenue recovery, inflation and passthrough adjustments, interest is added to the resulting overall k-factor to reflect the delayed recovery of revenue. This brings the overall k-factor to €0.10m, as seen in Table 5 below.

In light of the recent increases in global energy and gas prices following geopolitical developments in the Middle East, the CRU has accepted GNI's proposal to reduce the maximum k-factor for transmission to 104% of allowed revenue. GNI has indicated it can accommodate the deferral, due to expected PC5 underspends. As under-recovery (i.e. the overall k-factor) is below the maximum allowed k-factor, the temporary 4% k-factor cap will only limit the recovery of outstanding k-factor balance.

The passthrough adjustment and the recovery of the outstanding k-factor balance are further discussed below.

Table 5: The adjustments done as part of the k-factor correction for the 2024/25 gas year

Item	2024/25 allowance	Outturn requirement	Difference
Revenue recovery	€283.81m	€288.92m	-€5.11m
Cumulative inflation & inflation correction	18.87%	18.42%	-€1.06m
Passthrough adjustment	€52.86m	€59.13m	€6.27m
Overall k-factor			€0.09m
K-factor (after applying 105% k-factor rule)¹⁸			€0.09m
K-factor (after interest)			€0.10m

Passthrough adjustment

The passthrough adjustment is broken down in Table 6 below to individual passthrough items. The under-recovery of passthrough costs was mainly driven by higher-than-expected shrinkage costs by €6.53m, due to greater volumes and gas prices in some months than forecasted by GNI for the 2024/25 tariff setting.

Other passthrough costs also show small deviations from the forecasts:

- GNI is liable for commercial property rates across its infrastructure and properties in Ireland. Costs related to **Irish rates** were lower than forecasted by €1.23m, mainly caused by lower-than-expected inflation.
- **Scottish rates** costs were higher than the forecast by €0.13m due to increase in the poundage¹⁹ applied to GNI's properties in Scotland and a decrease in the EUR/GBP exchange rate.
- The **CRU levy** was greater than expected at the time of the PC5 decision by €0.44m.

¹⁸ Temporarily reduced to 104% of allowed revenue for the 2026/27 gas year.

¹⁹ multiplier used by local authorities to calculate property tax/rates.

- **Carbon** costs were lower than forecasted by €0.21m. GNI's accelerated purchasing strategy during lower market prices contributed to a lower than forecasted price per tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent in the UK ETS. In addition, GNI received a greater number of free allowances than expected.
- The cost of **odourisation at Moffat** was lower than forecasted by €0.45m. The forecast was based on an estimate provided by National Grid Gas, which operates the odourisation assets. Odourisation costs currently depend on market prices of odorant, the volume of gas throughput and operating/maintenance costs. GNI and National Grid Gas are working on implementing a service charge for odourisation at Moffat which will vary based on throughput volume.
- The costs from the **subsea inspection** refer to an additional inspection that GNI carried out for security and operational reasons, which was not planned at the time of setting the PC5 allowance and the 2024/25 allowed revenue.

Table 6: Breakdown of the passthrough adjustment

Item (€m)	Baseline allowance	Inflated baseline allowance	2024/25 updated forecast	2024/25 outturn cost	Difference
Price base	2020/21	2024/25	2024/25	2024/25	2024/25
Irish rates	11.95	14.20	14.20	12.97	-1.23
Scottish rates	4.69	5.57	5.90	6.03	0.13
CRU levy	1.60	1.90	2.50	2.94	0.44
Carbon	7.61	9.05	3.84	3.63	-0.21
Shrinkage	31.34	37.25	25.84	32.38	6.53
Odourisation at Moffat	0.49	0.58	0.58	0.13	-0.45
Subsea inspection	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.05	1.05
Total	57.66	68.54	52.86	59.13	6.27

Recovery of outstanding k-factor

Table 7 below shows the outstanding k-factor balance prior to setting the 2026/27 tariffs, i.e. before the close-out of the 2024/25 tariff year.

Table 7: Outstanding k-factor before the 2026/27 k-factor adjustment

Outstanding k-factors (€m)	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
Transmission	-	-	28.35	1.39	-	29.73

As the overall k-factor resulting from the close-out of the 2024/25 tariff year is below the temporary 104% k-factor limit, GNI can recover €11.22m of revenue from the outstanding k-factor balance, including interest, this increases to €13.58m.

Table 8 below sets out the remaining outstanding k-factor balance. This amount will be addressed during the PC6 process.

Table 8: Outstanding k-factor following the 2026/27 k-factor adjustments

Outstanding k-factors (€m)	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
Transmission	-	-	17.13	1.39	-	-	18.51

The overall correction factor is therefore a €13.67m ask from customers, which will be added to the 2026/27 allowed revenue.

3.2.5 PC5 incentives rewards and penalties

The CRU has reviewed GNI's PC5 regulatory submissions on the Biomethane Incentive, Stakeholder Engagement Incentive and Customer Performance Indicators (CPIs), which are subject to annual assessment and scoring.

The CRU has scored GNI as follows, with associated rewards/penalties.

Customer Performance Indicators

The CPIs contain 11 metrics intended to encourage GNI to provide high quality service to its customers. The metrics cover GNI's call centre, handling complaints received from customers, customers' overall satisfaction and metrics related to customer appointments, quotations and reinstatement following infrastructure works. Two of the metrics are reputational, and performance against the rest is measured against targets set by the CRU. The incentive is associated with a penalty only, that is, GNI will receive a penalty for falling short of targets but no reward for meeting them. The maximum annual penalty is €0.2m.

In 2025, GNI met or exceeded targets for all metrics. As such, no penalty will be imposed as part of the 2026/27 annual tariff process.

Stakeholder Engagement Incentive

GNI's performance against the Stakeholder Engagement Incentive is assessed and scored by a panel composed of relevant stakeholders. GNI submitted a Stakeholder Engagement Plan for 2026 and a Stakeholder Engagement Outturn Report for 2025 for the panel's review. Following the guidelines in the PC5 Regulatory Framework User Guide²⁰, the panel assigned GNI a score of 7.03, resulting in a reward of €116,350. The reward is split equally between transmission and distribution. The Stakeholder Panel Report is expected to be published in June 2026.

²⁰ CRU, *Price Control 5 Regulatory Framework User Guide*, Information Paper (CRU2024163), available [online](#).

Biomethane Connections Incentive

The CRU has reviewed GNI's Biomethane Connections Report and performance against the associated incentive. The CRU concluded that GNI had improved based on previous feedback received from the CRU, but limited progress had been made in certain areas, for example in relation to the developer choice model for biomethane connections. The CRU has decided to assign GNI a score of 'acceptable', which results in neither reward nor penalty.

Detailed feedback will be provided to GNI on all incentives with an annual assessment in a comprehensive feedback report, planned for publication in Q4 2026.

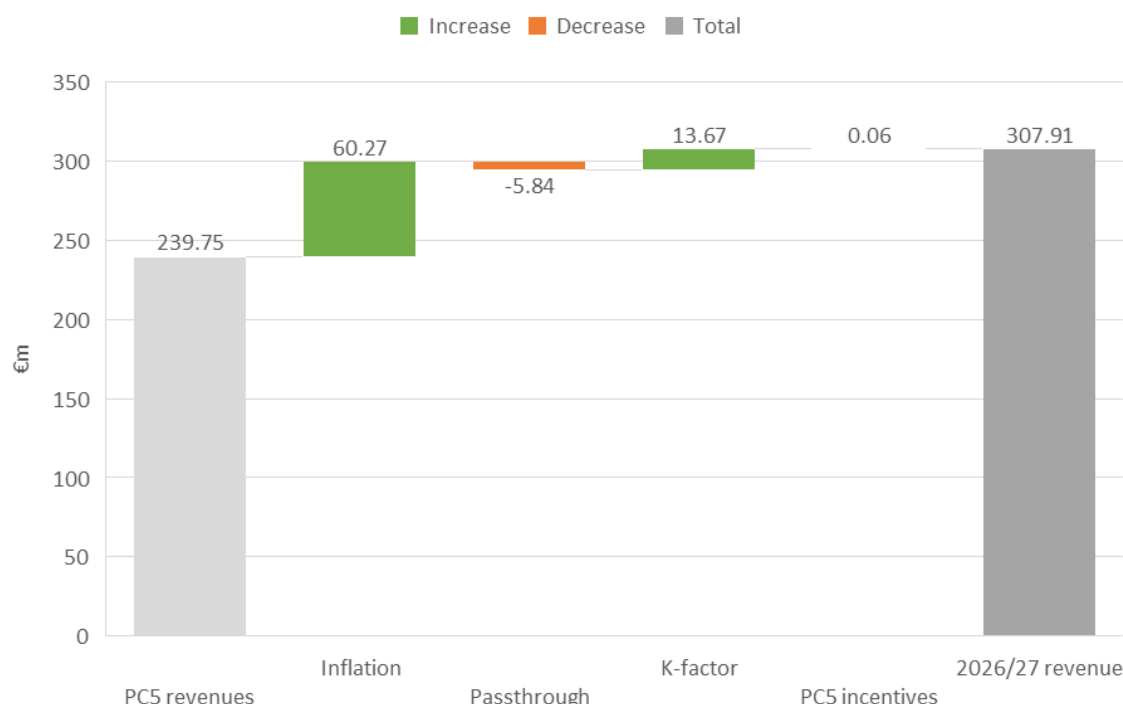
3.2.6 Updated 2026/27 allowed revenue

The updated transmission allowed revenue for the 2026/27 gas year is €307.91m. The steps taken to arrive to this figure are summarised in Table 9 below, with Figure 3 illustrating the impact of each adjustment made on the baseline revenue.

Table 9: Updated 2026/27 allowed revenue

Updated allowed revenue	
Baseline revenue (2020/21 prices)	€239.75m
Inflation adjustment	€60.27m
Updated forecast of passthrough and extra-over items (2026/27 prices)	-€5.84m
K-factor adjustment (2026/27 prices)	€13.67m
PC5 incentive rewards/penalties (2026/27 prices)	€0.06m
Total (2026/27 prices)	€307.91m

Figure 3: Transmission revenue for 2026/27



3.3 Demand Forecasts

In order to establish demand forecasts for 2026/27, GNI has analysed recent trends and then applied these learnings to elements it typically draws from to forecast gas demand for the coming year. The table below represents GNI's transmission network demand forecasts (commodity and capacity) for gas year 2026/27. For context these forecasts are presented alongside GNI's actual demand for 2024/25, the 2025/26 forecast for tariff setting and GNI's most up to date forecast for 2025/26. Highlighting the forecast demands for the upcoming gas year, against the demands forecast when setting the tariffs last year is particularly useful, as higher/lower demand relative to last year will lead to upward/downward pressure for the upcoming year.

Table 10: Transmission commodity demand

Commodity demand (MWh)	2024/25 Actual demand	2025/26 Tariff Forecast	2025/26 Actuals + forecast	2026/27 Demand forecast	Var vs 2024/25	Var vs 2025/26 Tariff	Var vs 2025/26 update
Entry commodity	55,636,223	56,680,379	56,236,902	58,420,994	5%	3%	4%
Exit commodity	53,240,592	54,981,842	54,270,249	56,873,216	7%	3%	5%

For the upcoming year, total transmission entry commodity forecasts are 5% higher than the actual outturn commodity demand for 2024/25, 3% higher than the forecasted demands used when

setting 2025/26 tariffs, and 4% higher than the 2025/26 updated forecast. In terms of exit, GNI's forecast commodity for 2026/27 is 7% higher than the outturn for 2024/25, 3% higher than the 2025/26 forecast used when setting tariffs and 5% higher than the 2025/26 updated forecast.

The higher commodity demand forecast is mainly driven by an increase in electricity generation and the continued role that gas is expected to play in the short-term in the total fuel mix. In addition, demand from new data centres is forecast to grow.

Table 11: Transmission demand forecast summary

Capacity demand (MWh)	2024/25 Actual demand	2025/26 Tariff Forecast	2025/26 Actuals + forecast		2026/27 Demand forecast	Var vs 2024/25	Var vs 2025/26 Tariff	Var vs 2025/26 update
Corrib	29,145	27,720	24,637		20,996	-28%	-24%	-15%
Moffat	195,769	180,383	189,172		191,195	-2%	6%	1%
Biogas	0	861	547		1,914	N/A	122%	250%
WA ²¹ total entry capacity	224,914	208,964	214,356		214,105	-5%	2%	0%
WA total exit capacity	278,411	268,867	275,512		284,017	2%	6%	3%

GNI's forecasted weighted annualised entry capacity is 5% lower than the actual for 2024/25, 2% higher than the forecasted demands used when setting 2025/26 tariffs, and nearly the same as the updated forecast for 2025/26. GNI's forecasted weighted annualised exit capacity is 2% higher than the 2024/25 outturn, 6% higher than the forecasted demand used in setting 2025/26 tariffs, and 3% higher than the updated forecast for 2025/26.

The higher entry and exit capacity forecasts, compared to the 2025/26 tariff forecast, are due to an increase in overall demand, particularly to higher power, industrial and commercial demand on the exit side. This increase in demand is reflected in the updated forecasts for 2025/26.

²¹ WA stands for weighted annualised. Shorter-term bookings, which can occur at different times of year (different costs) are adjusted for representation as an equivalent annual amount so that the overall demand can be compared more easily across years.

4. CRU Decision on Transmission Tariffs for 2026/27

4.1 Transmission tariffs for 2026/27

GNI has calculated transmission network tariffs for the period 01 October 2026 to 30 September 2027 based on the allowed revenue and demands set out in the previous section. The CRU's decision is that GNI implement the tariffs set out in Table 12 and Table 14 for gas year 2026/27.

The table also provides the cost of transporting gas from GB (Moffat entry capacity tariff + domestic exit capacity tariff) to illustrate the cost impacts of these tariffs. The Irish wholesale gas prices are generally set as the GB price of gas plus the cost of transporting gas from GB to Ireland via interconnectors, as GB is the marginal source of gas for Ireland. For 2026/27 the calculation shows a c. 1.30% increase on a nominal basis and a c. 0.68% decrease in real terms relative to 2025/26.

Table 12: Transmission tariffs for 2026/27 and comparison to 2025/26 tariffs

Transmission tariff comparison					
		2025/26	2026/27	% variance (nominal)	% variance (real)
Entry capacity (€/peak day MWh)	Bellanaboy	815.08	848.85	4.14	2.10
	RNG	228.22	238.31	4.42	2.37
	Moffat (IP)	436.79	446.88	2.31	0.30
	Inch production	241.00	251.09	4.19	2.14
	Gormanston VRF	176.18	184.45	4.70	2.64
Exit capacity (€/peak day MWh)	Domestic	649.69	653.73	0.62	-1.35
	Gormanston	627.48	631.58	0.65	-1.32
	Moffat VRF	396.76	398.89	0.54	-1.43
Commodity (€/MWh)	Entry	0.169	0.174	3.13	1.10
	Exit	0.353	0.363	2.76	0.74
Cost of transportation	UK gas	1086.48	1100.62	1.30	-0.68

4.2 Impact on a Residential Customer's Bill

Transmission network tariffs are set to increase by c. 1.30% on a nominal basis but decrease by c. 0.68% in real terms, when compared to 2025/26 tariffs. As in previous years, the CRU is also publishing, today, the distribution network tariffs. The distribution tariffs are set to increase by c. 1.74% on a nominal basis (decrease of c. 0.26% in real terms). When combined, (see

CRU202684), the transmission and distribution network tariff charges lead to a slight increase in the average residential gas customer's annual bill.

Based on annual consumption figure of 11,000 kWh²², the CRU estimates the combined transmission, and distribution tariffs will result in an increase of €5.98 (or less than 2%) in the average residential gas customer's annual bill. To calculate the gas network charge element of the indicative bill, both transmission (capacity & commodity) and distribution (capacity & commodity) tariffs are used. The relevant capacity tariffs for both transmission and distribution are applied against a 'peak day capacity (kWh's)'. The peak day capacity element has been calculated based on an annual consumption estimate of 11,000 kWh and a load factor of 3 (ref table 11.2 of document 'CER15/057'²³). The relevant commodity tariffs for both transmission and distribution are applied to the annual consumption estimate of 11,000 kWh. The capacity and commodity charges calculated are then combined to give the 'Gas Network Charge' element of the overall customer bill. The percentage increase is based on the estimated annual bill (EAB) of €1,526 including VAT (as calculated by the CRU in May 2026). The EAB calculation was based on standard domestic offerings by all suppliers, weighted based on their market share. It is assumed that the Gas Network Charges are fully passed onto the end customer – but this is ultimately a decision for the supplier themselves to pass these charges on fully.

However, GNI has indicated that there is evidence of declining residential gas consumption over the last number of years, which has been driven by warmer than average weather and reduced customer usage likely driven by high prices. Considering this, for 2026/27 tariff setting, GNI has revised its estimate of average residential demand from 9,300 kWh last year to approximately 9,200 kWh for 2025/26. If these revised lower consumption figures materialise for the 2026/27 tariff year, the CRU estimates an increase in the average residential gas bill of approximately €1.78. The lower estimated increase is driven by lower consumption rather than by lower tariffs.

For the non-daily metered (NDM) Industrial and Commercial customers, typically smaller customers such as retail premises including shops and hairdressers, GNI provided an average consumption of 155,543 kWh and an average PDV/SPC of 1,035 kWh. Using these values, the team estimates the impact of the 2026/27 tariffs on NDM consumers, resulting in an increase of approximately 1.75%, or €66.59, in the average annual gas bill.

Similarly, for the Daily Metered (DM) Industrial and Commercial customers, typically hospitals, dairy processing and manufacturing facilities, GNI provided an average consumption of 12,171,606 kWh and an average PDV of 64,149 kWh. Based on these inputs, the 2026/27 tariffs

²² This is the average annual consumption figure that suppliers are required to use to estimate their estimated annual bills; as per the CRU's Supplier Handbook.

²³ CER (2015), Future of Gas Entry Tariff Regime, Draft Decision (CER/15/057). Available [online](#).

are estimated to increase the average annual gas bill for DM customers by approximately 1.65%, or €3,501.88.

It should be noted that these figures are based on average values provided by GNI. The customers underpinning these averages exhibit a broad range of capacity and consumption levels, and therefore the impacts at an individual customer level may vary significantly from those indicated.

5. Tariff Network Code and EU regulation

In line with Article 29 of the Tariff Network Code²⁴, this section includes the accompanying information which the CRU is required to publish along with the transmission tariffs. This section also includes the CRU's decision on RNG discounts, as per EU Regulation 2024/1789.

5.1.1 Multipliers and Seasonal Factors

Multipliers and seasonal factors are applied to the reference prices to set the tariffs for non-yearly capacity products. Table 13 below outlines the multiplier and seasonal factor profile for gas year 2026/27. The CRU decided to not change the profile for gas year 2026/27 as set out in its annual tariff network code Article 28 paper (CRU202681).

Table 13: Seasonal multipliers

Month	Quarterly %	Monthly %	Daily %
October	38.43	12.81	0.64
November		12.81	0.64
December		17.08	1.14
January	80.69	29.89	1.99
February		34.16	2.28
March		25.62	1.71
April	13.27	12.81	0.64
May		0.97	0.05
June		0.97	0.05
July	2.61	0.97	0.05
August		0.97	0.05
September		0.97	0.05
Total	135.0	150.0	279.44

5.1.2 Interruptible Discounts – Virtual Reverse Flow

Virtual Reverse Flow (VRF) is a 'reverse flow' service offered on a virtual interruptible basis, at the Interconnection Points, to enable shippers to virtually flow gas from Ireland via Moffat and into Ireland via Gormanston.²⁵ In accordance with the CRU's TAR NC decision paper, for gas year 2019/20, a new tariff was introduced for VRF, which replaced the previous registration fee approach. The calculation of the VRF tariffs at Moffat and Gormanston are now based on the TAR NC principles and requirements for standard interruptible capacity products. Art.16 of TAR NC

²⁴ Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/460 – 16 March 2017

²⁵ For example, if there is a total nomination of 100 units of gas for delivery from GB to ROI and a gas shipper in Ireland wishes to virtually transport 10 units of gas from ROI to GB, these 10 units are netted off the 100 units, resulting in the delivery of 90 units into the ROI gas network.

specifies the calculation of reserve prices for standard interruptible capacity products by applying an adjustment to the reserve prices for the corresponding standard firm capacity products.

Full details on how the CRU sets the VRF tariffs for Moffat and Gormanston and the reasoning for its approach, can be found in section 3.11 of the CRU's TAR NC decision paper (CRU/19/060)²⁶, in summary:

- The VRF tariffs are based on the Moffat exit point and Gormanston entry point reference prices, as calculated by the Matrix RPM;
- A pro factor of 8% is applied to the Moffat and Gormanston VRF products;
- A risk premium of 10% is applied to both the Moffat and Gormanston VRF products; and
- A market interaction factor of 30% applies to the Moffat VRF product only to bring the price below that of the equivalent forward flow tariff for reasons of cross-border trade.

These inputs result in an A-factor (i.e. overall adjustment) of 6 for Moffat VRF and an A-factor of 2.25 for the Gormanston VRF.

Table 14: VRF tariffs for 2026/27

	Gormanston VRF Entry	Moffat VRF Exit
Capacity - €/peak day MWh	184.45	398.89
Commodity - €/MWh	0.174	0.363

²⁶ [CRU, Harmonised Transmission Tariff Methodology for Gas \(CRU19060\)](#)

5.2 EU Regulation 2024/1789 – RNG Discounts

Based on a derogation request from GNI on 01 May 2025, the CRU has decided not to apply the renewable gas tariff discounts set out in Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1789 at this time. This decision is based on the criteria in Article 18(5), which allow for exemptions to ensure a stable financial framework for existing investments and for the efficient operation of the gas transmission system. Renewable gas projects in Ireland have been assessed using the current entry capacity tariffs, and applying discounts now could undermine these projects and create uncertainty for investors. Renewable gas connection appraisals currently factor in entry capacity charges, based on GNI's Connections Policy. Under this policy, the connecting party pays 30% of the connection cost upfront, with the remaining 70% recovered through GNI's RAB over time, subject to an economic test. These appraisals rely on projected revenues including entry capacity bookings. Introducing tariff discounts now could reduce expected revenue flows, lowering the NPV of projects and potentially causing the economic test to fail, triggering a requirement for the connecting party to make a supplementary financial contribution.

Ireland is also not physically connected to another EU member state and does not have gas storage facilities, making some of the discount provisions inapplicable. In addition, applying the discounts may require complex system and process changes, which would take time to implement.

Looking ahead, the CRU remains committed to supporting the decarbonisation of Ireland's energy system in line with Ireland's climate and energy goals and the objectives of Regulation (EU) 2024/1789. This includes ensuring a stable financial framework for existing investments and for the efficient operation of the gas transmission system, as provided for under Article 18(5). The Article 18 tariff discounts are not being applied at this time.

The CRU has consulted on these discounts as part of broader transmission tariff review required under Regulation (EU) 2017/460. The consultation is open until 15th July (see [CRU202661](#)).

6. Next Steps

These tariffs will take effect from 01 October 2026.

Under Article 30 of the Tariff Network Code and Article 19 of the EU Regulation 2024/1789, a more detailed paper on the transmission network will be published in August, however the tariffs will not change. That paper will include:

- Methodology parameters related to technical characteristics of the transmission system;
- Transmission System Operator revenue information;
- Additional information related to tariff evolution;
- The publication of a simplified transmission tariff model; and
- Information required under the Annex 1 of the Regulation 2024/1789.

Appendix

2026/27 Transmission Tariffs														
Cost of Transportation for Moffat from 25/26 to 26/27														
		Cost of Transportation 2025/26		Cost of Transportation 2026/27		% change between 2025/26 and 2026/27 (Nominal)		% change between 2025/26 and 2026/27 (Real)						
€ (per peak day MWh)		1,086.48		1,100.62		1.30%		-0.68%						
						Forecast Inflation (26/27)		2.00%						
Entry Capacity				2025/26 Tariffs		2026/27 Tariffs		% change between 2025/26 and 2026/27 (Nominal)		% change between 2025/26 and 2026/27 (Real)				
				2025/26 Monies		2026/27 Monies								
		Corrib Linkline Element		€ per peak day MWh	560.743		571.958		584.425		4.22%		2.18%	
		Transmission Services Revenue of GNI		€ per peak day MWh	254.338		259.424		264.428		3.97%		1.93%	
		Bellanaboy		€ per peak day MWh	815.080		831.382		848.852		4.14%		2.10%	
		Moffat		€ per peak day MWh	436.791		445.527		446.884		2.31%		0.30%	
		Inch Production		€ per peak day MWh	241.002		245.822		251.092		4.19%		2.14%	
		RNG		€ per peak day MWh	228.220		232.785		238.311		4.42%		2.37%	
Gormanston VRF		€ per peak day MWh	176.176		179.699		184.450		4.70%		2.64%			
Exit Capacity														
		Exit		€ per peak day MWh	649.688		662.682		653.733		0.62%		-1.35%	
		Gormanston		€ per peak day MWh	627.484		640.033		631.585		0.65%		-1.32%	
		Moffat VRF		€ per peak day MWh	396.758		404.693		398.892		0.54%		-1.43%	
Commodity														
		Entry Commodity		per MWh	0.169		0.172		0.174		3.13%		1.10%	
		Exit Commodity		per MWh	0.353		0.360		0.363		2.76%		0.74%	
Cost of Transportation of UK Gas		€ per peak day MWh	1086.479		1108.208		1100.618		1.30%		-0.68%			