

Ireland's Biomethane Opportunity

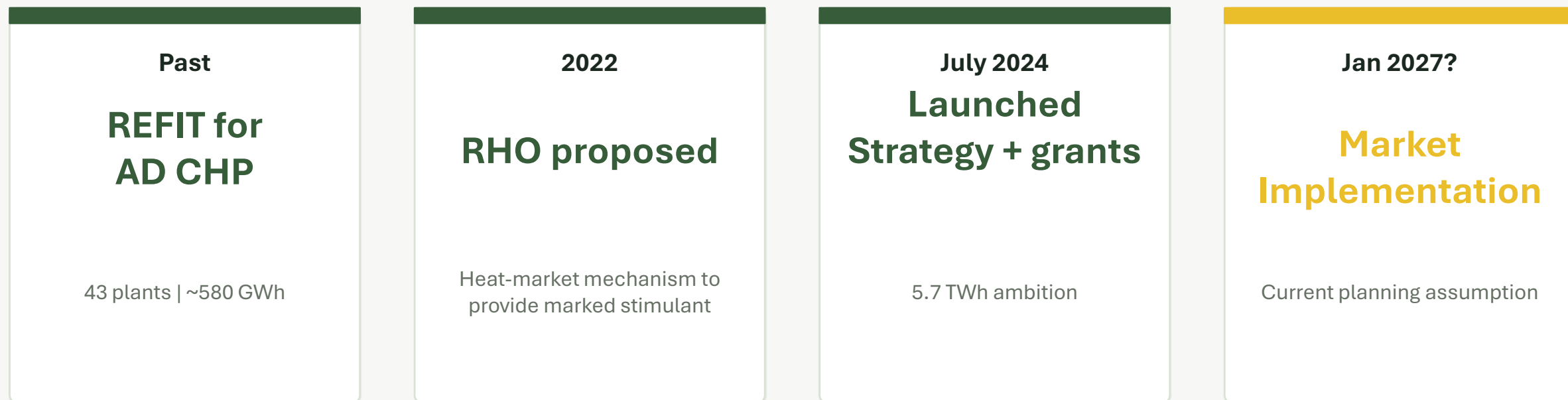
Progress, Challenges & Updates on the road to 5.7 Twh

REA Green Gas Day |

Sean Campbell | Chair, RGFI | October 2026

From CHP support to a biomethane market

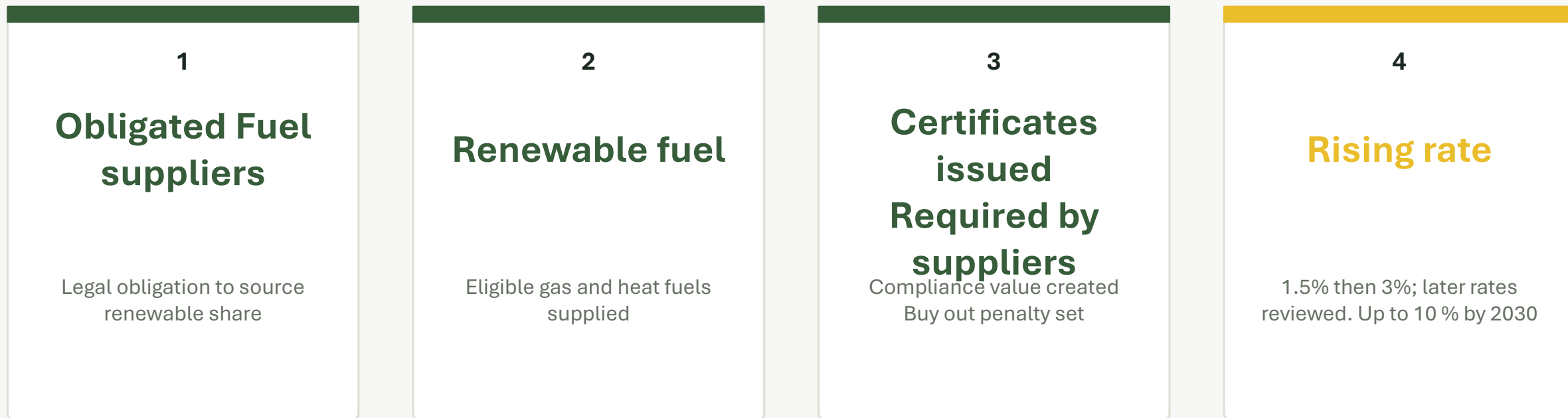
Ireland built a biogas base, but historic support rewarded electricity rather than grid gas.



Transition: small-to-medium CHP assets → larger agriculture-centred biomethane projects

What the Renewable Heat Obligation does

A demand mandate for suppliers of fossil heating fuels, supported by renewable heat certificates.



RHO creates demand. Multiplier was proposed to shield domestic production.

Loss of the multiplier changes the economics

The proposed certificate bonus was designed to help higher-cost Irish gas compete with imports.

With multiplier

Domestic premium

Additional certificate value improves competitiveness and investability.



Without multiplier

- Eligible*** Imports allowed to count toward RHO
- Focus on Biomethane not having received Ops support
- Concern Domestic projects face a wider revenue gap
- Rural, nutrient and energy-security benefits may occur abroad

Mitigation

Increase in Capital Grants – Intensity (*GBER) Multi annual

Concern : May meet a heat target without building the intended indigenous industry.

A market moving from ambition to obligation

Ireland has scale, a defined demand signal and a new capital-support window.

5.7 TWh

2030 national biomethane target

800 GWh

Indicative year-one RHO volume

€200m+

Proposed new capital grant

Investor read-through

Demand: RHO is intended to create a long-term market for certified renewable heat fuels.

Capital: grant terms and intensity are still being finalised.

Timing: current planning assumption is 1 January 2027.

Opportunity is real; execution rules still matter

Ireland versus neighbouring markets

The key difference is the level of long-term revenue visibility.

Ireland

RHO + capital

Mandated demand; multiplier lost; final grant and obligation trajectory remain critical.

Great Britain/ NI

15-year tariff

GGSS/ ROCs/ CfD pays eligible grid-injected biomethane (quarterly) based on production volume.

EU

Denmark/ France /Germany

Long term supports

80.7% of production was supported by direct production support
14.6% by mandates/quotas
Only 4.7% was genuinely unsubsidized
EBA 2024

While many moving to quotas/ Obligation schemes – Better chance of success with initial long term supports.

The project pipeline is becoming visible

Development is shifting towards larger, agriculture-centred biomethane assets.

2

large plants recently connected

3rd

connection due in November

4+

larger plants awaiting grid connection

33

projects in planning

Mitchelstown CGI: capacity to inject up to 700 GWh (12% 2030 target)



Grid connection and reverse compression

Infrastructure is progressing, but connection timing, security and future network costs remain material.

Connection lead time & Planning Permission

At least 18 months after planning and permits; industry target is 12 months.

Financial security

Developers may face relatively high connection cost & onerous security guarantees 30; 70 (over 15 years)

Injection routes

Direct connections, private injection and central hubs all form part of the delivery model.

Reverse compression

Initial work has regulatory support; future cost implications for developers remain possible.

Investor focus: secure the grid route, cost allocation and connection programme before final investment decision.

Summary: strong ambition, but further action is needed

Ireland has momentum, but delivery will depend on policy certainty, infrastructure and recognition of whole-project value.

- 1 RHO implementation** RHO expected to be in place by year-end, creating the main demand signal for renewable heat.
- 2 Multiplier setback** Loss of the domestic multiplier is a major setback. Current alternatives do not yet fully close the competitiveness and revenue gap.
- 3 Infrastructure** Grid connections, injection hubs and reverse compression are developing, alongside generally positive non-financial Government support.
- 4 Hard-to-abate sectors** Further support is needed to decarbonise hard-to-abate sectors, including dairy processing.
- 5 Co-product value** Policy and market mechanisms should recognise and reward digestate, recovered nutrients and biogenic CO₂.

RHO is the demand engine; bankable revenue, infrastructure and whole-project value will determine delivery.

Thank you

You are warmly invited to join us in Dublin

World Bioeconomy Summit

A flagship Dublin event taking place during Ireland's Presidency of the Council of the European Union.

20 - 23 October | Convention Centre Dublin

Presentations- Workshops – Site visits - all thing circular economy

Contact Seang.Campbell@sgs.com

Extended invitation

Following the RGFI members' meeting, guests are welcome to attend the KPMG presentation on the Irish biomethane commercial opportunity on 19th October.

We look forward to welcoming you to Dublin.

Sean Campbell | Chair, Renewable Gas Forum Ireland