



# Midsummer Market Webinar

July 2025



# UK wholesale energy price drivers

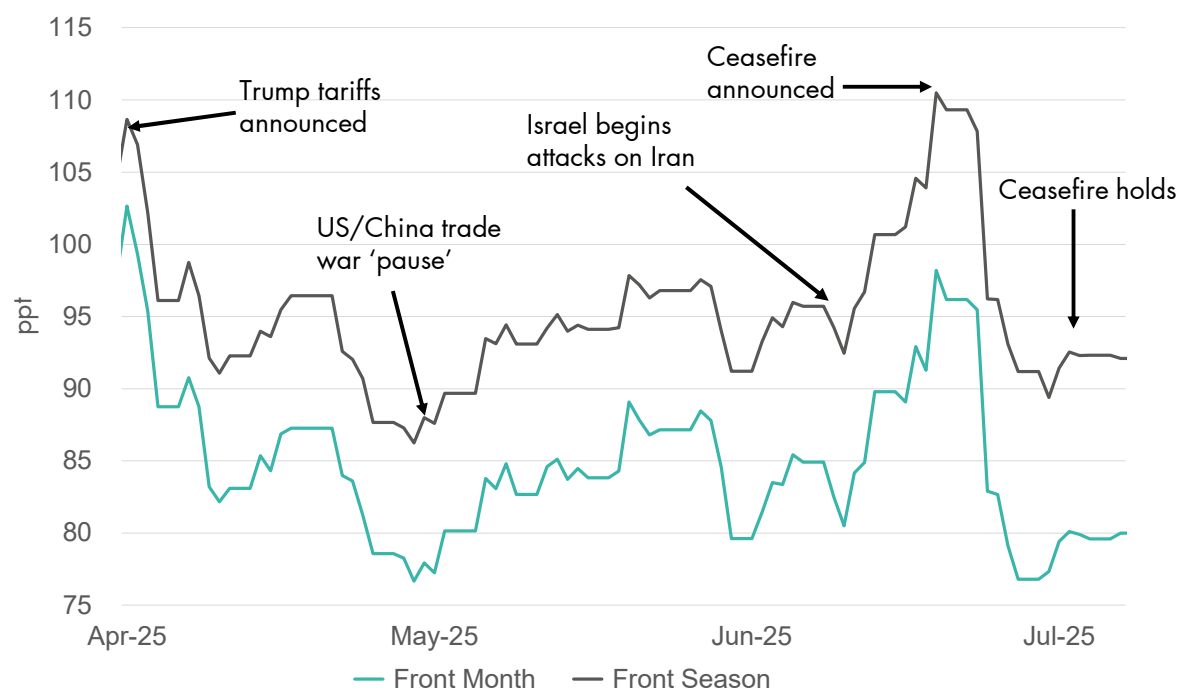
- Gas storage and the updated EU mandate
- Middle East conflict
- Trump tariffs
- Global LNG balance and Chinese demand
- French Nuclear fleet concerns
- NESO early winter outlook



# UK Gas Prices

- Trump tariffs cause markets to fall on expectations of global gas demand reduction.
- US/China pause trade war, and markets rise on recovering Chinese industrial demand.
- Israel-Iran conflict causes markets to price in risk, due to concerns over the Strait of Hormuz.
- US involvement and subsequent ceasefire brings prices down to pre-conflict levels.

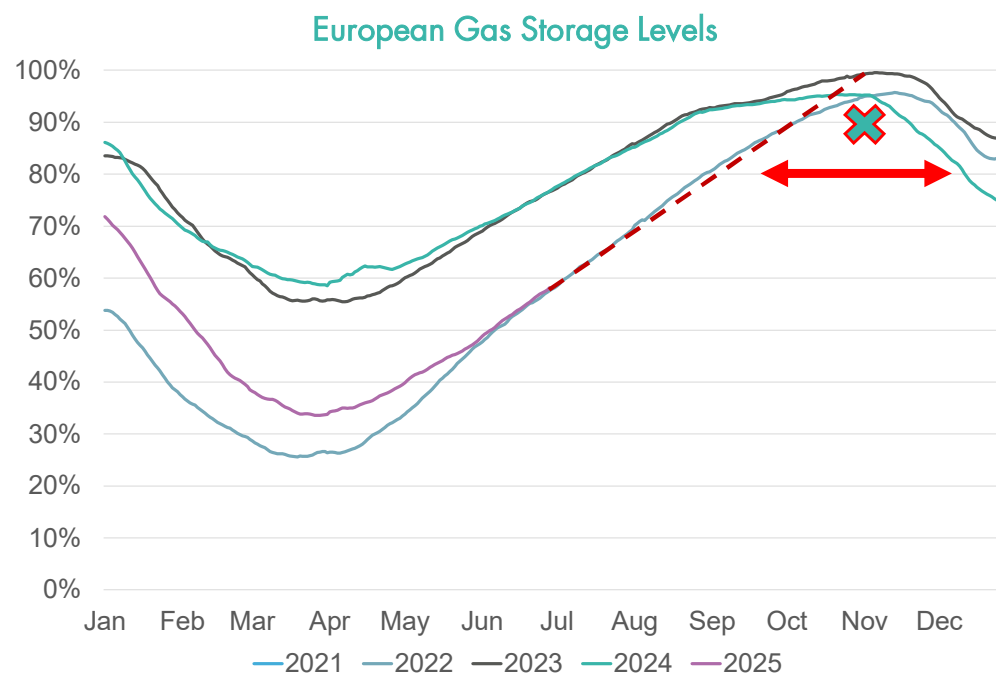
Front Month and Season Gas Price - UK





# EU Storage Mandate

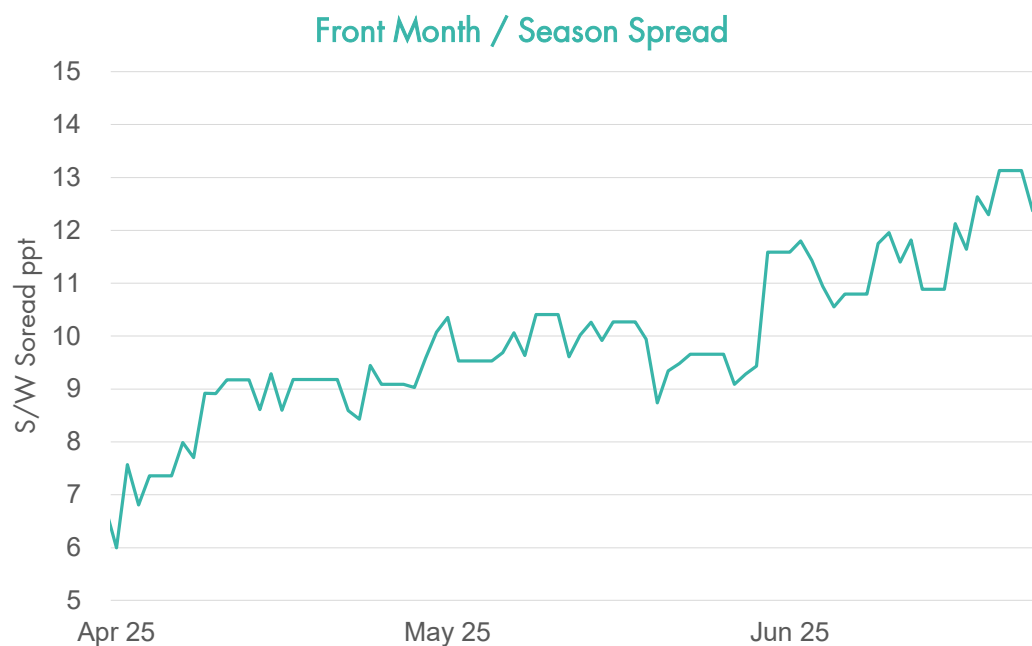
- Storage mandate extended until end of 2027, amended from 90% on 1<sup>st</sup> Nov to 90% between 1<sup>st</sup> Oct and 1<sup>st</sup> Dec.
- Clause implemented to allow storage to reach 80% in 'adverse' market conditions.
- Makes the mandate a de-facto 80% storage target.
- Forecast to be close to 100% storage by 1<sup>st</sup> Nov.





## Pricing signals remain intact

- Incentive to inject into storage remains, spread between remainder of summer and winter remains strong.
- As a result, gas storage injections remain strong and forecast to achieve storage mandates ahead of time.
- Comfortable storage over W25 will erode supply risk down the curve.





# US, Israel and Iran volatility

- Prices jumped in response to US attacks, due to fears over Iran retaliation in the Strait of Hormuz.
- 20% of global LNG transits the Strait.
- However, market reaction was muted compared to expectations.
- Markets gapped down on ceasefire news.





# US Tariffs and Chinese Demand

- Tariffs cut between US and China from 145%/125% to 30%/10%.
- Chinese industrial demand slowed then picked up following the tariff changes.
- Despite this, Chinese LNG imports are down, reflecting mild winter, alternative pipeline supplies and increased renewable deployment to compensate.
- LNG imports down to lowest levels since 2022, contrary to expectations of demand growth.

## China's LNG imports are set for an unusual drop in 2025

Analysts have revised down their forecasts due to weak industrial and chemical demand



The 2025 forecast figure is the average of five research firms' forecasts. Their respective projections are: Kpler – 72 million tons, Rystad – 69.7 million tons, ICIS – 69 million tons, Rabobank – 68 million tons, and Energy Aspects – 69.6 million tons.

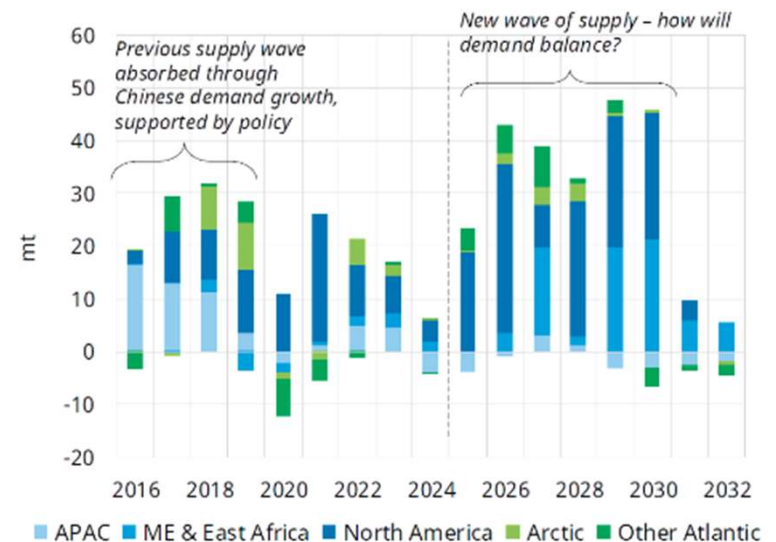
The chart shows China's LNG imports from 2014–2024 and forecasts for 2025. Imports peaked in 2021 at 78.93M tons, triple 2014 levels, but fell 19.6% in 2022. Research firms forecast a 6–11% drop in 2025 due to weak industrial and chemical sector demand.



# Global LNG balance

- Large volume of LNG supply coming online over the next 5 years
- Last supply glut at end of 2010s was met with increased demand, predominantly from China.
- With weaker Chinese demand, will global demand increase to meet supply, or will we face a glut?
- Slow global economy unlikely to stimulate an increase in demand, so excess supply putting bearish pressure on prices.

YoY change in LNG supply



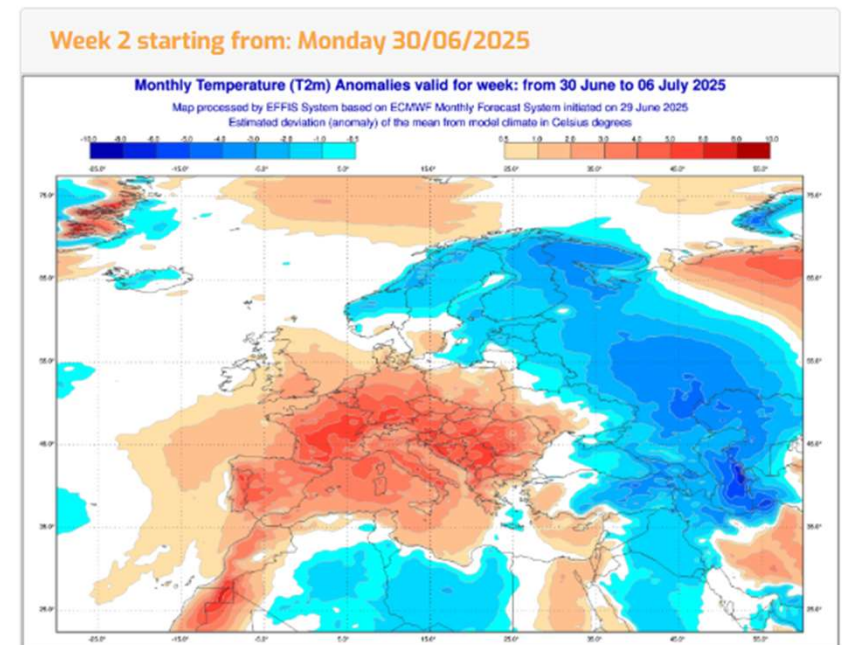
Source: Timera Energy, LNG Unlimited





# French Nuclear Fleet concerns

- Two welds have confirmed corrosion in the Civaux 2 power station.
- EDF maintain that output will not be affected across the fleet as a result of this.
- Bugey 2 reactor in SE France slashed output to 25%, with two other reactors reducing output due to 40C heatwave.
- Central Europe heatwave forecast to continue through the summer, so more reactors could follow.





# NESO – Early Winter Outlook

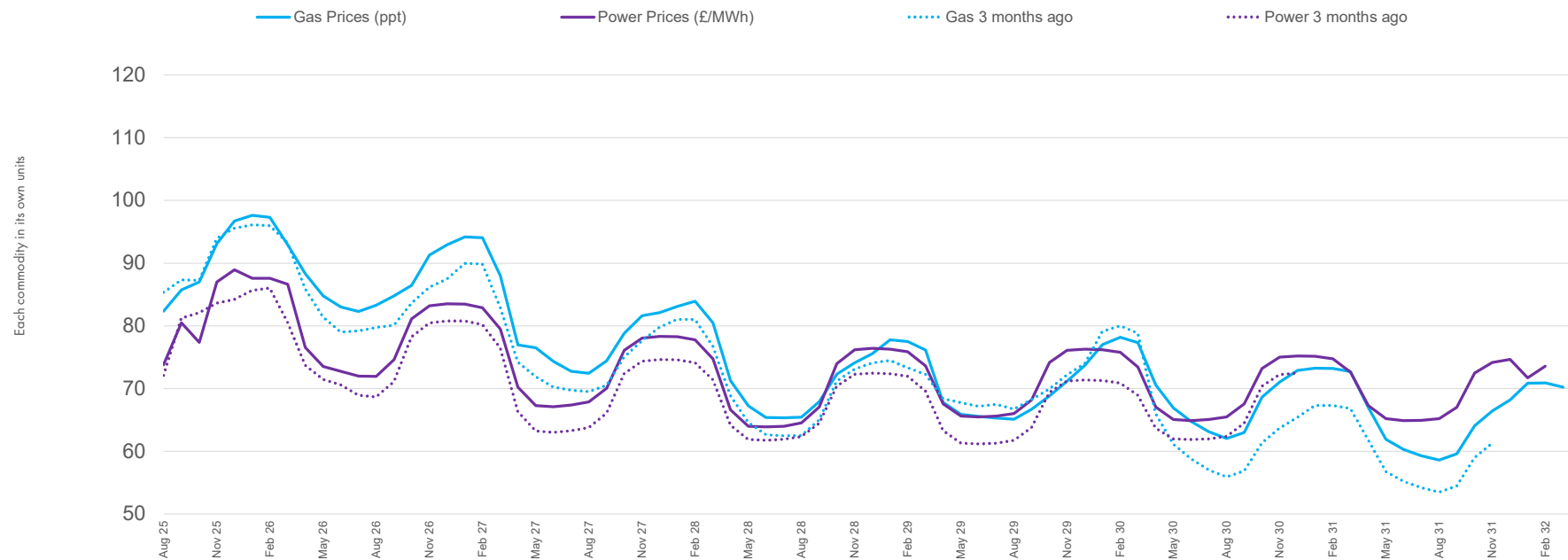
- De-rated margin (additional generation the grid can call on above seasonal normal demand), is 1 GW higher than last year.
- National demand over winter typically around 60GW
- Demonstrates the increased battery deployment onto the grid, despite coal now fully phased out of fuel mix.

Winter	De-Rated Margin (Early View)	De-Rated Margin (Winter Outlook)
2019/20		7.8 GW (12.9%)
2020/21		4.8 GW (8.3%)
2021/22	4.3 GW (7.3%)	3.9 GW (6.6%)
2022/23	4.0 GW (6.7%)	3.7 GW (6.3%)
2023/24	4.8 GW (8.0%)	4.4 GW (7.4%)
2024/25	5.6 GW (9.4%)	5.2 GW (8.8%)
2025/26	6.6 GW (10.9%)	



# UK wholesale energy prices

UK wholesale energy forward curves



Source: ICE