



Jordan charts Excelerate FSRU to meet summer demand peak

Jordan's National Electric Power Co has signed a nine-month timecharter for the FSRU 'Excelerate Acadia' to be deployed at the country's Aqaba terminal. Imported LNG will help meet Jordan's rising gas demand for power generation during the peak summer season.

The additional floating LNG import capacity will reinforce fuel supply to Jordan's gas-fired power plants, which account for the bulk of the country's electricity generation. Demand typically increases sharply during the summer months, driven by higher electricity use for air conditioning.

The Aqaba LNG terminal serves as a key entry point for imported gas, allowing Jordan to offset limited domestic production. The deployment of FSRU Excelerate Acadia will provide additional operational flexibility to cater to fluctuating gas demand.

Vessel redirected from Iraq

The charter also reflects a reallocation of Excelerate's fleet, as progress on its planned LNG import project in Iraq has slowed due to ongoing regional hostilities. The Iraqi terminal, intended to sup-



port new gas-fired generation capacity, was expected to utilise an Excelerate FSRU – but the project was delayed due to security and construction challenges.

By redirecting the vessel to Jordan, Excelerate can sustain the utilisation of its fleet while catering to immediate demand in an established LNG-to-power market. The swift redeployment showcases the role of floating LNG infrastructure in bridging supply gaps.

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Asia's call on cross-basin LNG cargo lifts JKM-TTF spreads

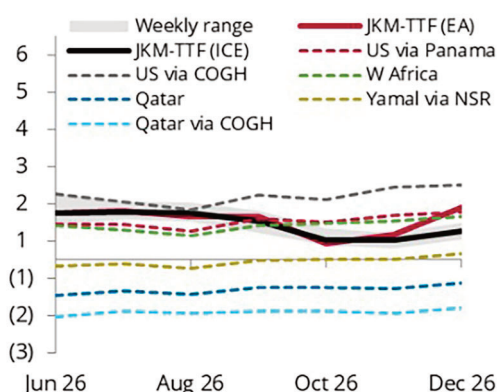
Fast-growing Asian demand for cross-basin LNG cargoes has widened price spreads between the Japan Korea Marker (JKM) and the Dutch TTF for the July–September period. An uneven recovery in Hormuz carrier transits risks delaying a return to "normal" exports until October.

Across the peak summer months, both JKM-TTF market spreads and Energy Aspects' forecasts above US shipping differentials via the Panama Canal – but below those via the Cape of Good Hope.

Updated assumptions for LNG supply from the Persian Gulf are a key driver for Asian demand on cross-basin cargoes. A slight upward revision of 0.7 million tons to Energy Aspects' forecast for Qatari LNG exports in the second quarter of 2026 contrast sharply with a 2.2 million tons cut its third quarter forecast.

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JKM-TTF spreads, LNG freight diffs, \$/MMBtu



Note: Freight diffs are the increases in freight costs to send cargoes to Northeast Asia instead of Europe

Source: ICE, CME, Fearnleys, Argus Media Group, Energy Aspects

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Leviathan gas vs LNG

As Israel boosts domestic gas production it becomes cheaper for Jordan to import excess Israeli gas via a short pipeline, under construction, than buying LNG cargoes under a mid-term contract with Shell. In fact, Jordan is increasingly viewed as an anchor for the Phase-1 development of the vast Leviathan field, offshore the Israeli

coast.

Jordan National Electric Power Corp. (NEPCO) in September 2016 signed a 15-year agreement with Nobel Energy, the lead developer of the Israeli Leviathan Gas Field, to purchase \$10 billion worth of natural gas supplies.

"The transportation cost for the Israel-Jordan section is estimated to be only \$0.12

per million British thermal units and the current netbacks are around \$5.90-\$6.40 per MMBtu," the FACTS report stated. The Jordanian government hence envisaged to import 250-300 million cubic feet of natural gas per day (mmcf/d) from Noble Energy, with a view to saving around JD700 million (\$987m) annually of the country's energy bill. ■

Siemens Energy raises outlook on strong Q2 earnings

Siemens Energy has lifted its full-year outlook after reporting strong second-quarter results, driven by a 30% rise in order intake, robust U.S. demand and improved profitability across its businesses.

The German energy technology group posted orders of 17.7 billion Euros (\$19.1 billion) for the three months to March 31, up nearly a third to mark a new quarterly high. Revenue rose 8.9% year-on-year to 10.3 billion Euros, while profit before special items increased to 1.16 billion Euros from 906 million Euros a year earlier.

Order growth was led by Gas Services and Grid Technologies, with the United States the largest contributor as order intake there more than doubled year-on-year. The group's book-to-bill ratio stood at 1.72, lifting the order backlog to a record 154 billion Euros.

Gas Services booked its highest-ever quarterly orders at 8.87 billion euros, supported by demand tied to data centres in the United States and new power capacity

in Europe. Grid Technologies orders rose sharply to 7.0 billion euros, including a more than 1 billion euro high-voltage direct current (HVDC) project in the Baltic Sea.

"Strong market momentum continues ... leading to another exceptionally strong quarter and first half," CEO Christian Bruch said when presenting Q2-2026 earnings today.

Looking ahead, Siemens Energy now expects full-year comparable revenue growth of 14% to 16%, up from a previous forecast of 11% to 13%. It raised its expected profit margin before special items to 10%-12% and now sees net income of around 4 billion euros.

The company also upgraded its free cash flow pre-tax outlook to around 8 billion Euros, roughly double the midpoint of its previous guidance, citing strong inflows from Gas Services and Grid Technologies. ■

E.ON takes over British rival OVO

German energy supplier E.ON has agreed to acquire its British rival OVO in a deal that could almost double E.ON's customer base in the UK. Financial terms were not disclosed, but JPMorgan said considering OVO's financial pressures could result in a "relatively low purchase price."

OVO, once a fast-growing challenger brand in Britain's liberalized energy market, has been losing market share amid intense competition and rising compliance costs. Industry observers noted the company lacked capital to meet Ofgem's more stringent customer service standards and financial resilience rules.

The UK energy market has undergone significant consolidation in recent years following a wave of supplier failures triggered by volatile wholesale gas prices and tighter regulatory requirements. ■

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Publisher
Stuart Fryer

Editor
Anja Karl
anja@gastopowerjournal.com

Advertising
Narges Jodeyri
narges@lngjournal.com

New Business & Databases
Stephan Venter
Tel: +44 (0) 207 017 3407
venter@lngjournal.com

Subscriptions Renewals and
Customer Care
Gabi Weck
gabi@lngjournal.com

Layout & Production
Vivian Chee
vivian@lngjournal.com

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"We now assume phased Qatari restarts and a slower, uneven recovery in Hormuz transit, postponing normal exports until October," analysts commented. Having refined assumptions, Energy Aspects now expects Strait of Hormuz traffic to recover to only around 50% of normal levels by end-May and roughly 75% by end-June – slower than previously thought.

In a staggered restart, QatarEnergies is expected to prioritise some North Field trains. Judging from thermal signatures, analysts believe North Trains 6 and 7 have remained in standby mode since the 18-19 March attacks and have continued producing LNG through April. By contrast, North Trains 1-3 seem to have been restarted on 9-10 April and analysts assume Qatar will then move to restart the undamaged trains

in the South.

Exports from the undamaged trains at Ras Laffan could return to normal around October – later than the previously assumed August – hence the arbitrage for shipping US LNG to Asia needs to stay over the balance of summer.

Bullishness abounds for JKM-TTF winter 2026/27 spreads as Asian LNG demand could rise by 7.3 million tons year-on-year in the event of a closer winter and a return in structural demand growth.

"Our forecasts indicate an open arbitrage for US cargoes heading to Asia over the peak heating months of December 2026 and January 2027, while market spreads average even below West African shipping differentials throughout the winter," analysts concluded. ■

Australia mandates gas reserve for domestic market

Australian LNG exporters will be required to reserve 20% of their gas production for the east coast domestic market under a new policy, effective July 1, 2027. The measure targets three LNG projects – Shell/Arrow Energy's Queensland Curtis LNG, Santos' Gladstone LNG, and Origin/ConocoPhillips' Australia Pacific LNG.

The mandates will not interfere long-term export contracts, Australia's energy minister Chris Bowen insisted; but will instead apply to spot market sales and future offtake agreements.

"This is a policy which will obviously not please everyone – often good policy doesn't – but it's good policy," Bowen told reporters, underlining the policy has been "carefully calibrated (...) to ensure Australia's national best interests are put first."

The move follows warnings from Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) of a 9 petajoules shortfalls in the third quarter of 2025, and structural gaps from 2028. Southern states urgently need Queensland's gas production surplus as regional reserves deplete.

Under the new scheme, producers must prove that they have delivered – not merely offered – natural gas to the domestic market, before being granted permits to export.

"It's a structural shift which creates a buyers' market ... where producers have to compete among themselves for contracts to



Queensland Curtis LNG terminal

supply the domestic market," Resources Minister Madelaine King commented, suggesting it will put "quite strong downward pressure on prices."

East coast gas prices have almost tripled over the past four years, escalating fuel

cost for power generation and industries like aluminium smelters. The Wallumbilla (WGSB) east coast spot gas price was last seen trading at A\$12.00 per Gigajoule (GJ), while contracted supply averaged A\$13-15 per GJ. ■

Fuels crisis rattles Asian economies

A worsening LNG and fuel supply crunch is hitting Asian economies, pushing up electricity prices, shipping and airfare costs. The United Nations Development Programme estimates that Middle East related disruptions could inflict about \$299 billion in economic losses on the Asia Pacific region, with around 8.8 million people at risk of being pushed into poverty.

Governments face mounting pressure to contain the fallout. Fuel subsidies, widely used to shield consumers, are becoming increasingly costly, forcing policymakers to choose between widening fiscal deficits or passing higher LNG and electricity prices on to households and businesses.

India has so far relied on subsidies to protect its 1.4 billion population, but has

also introduced demand-side measures. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has urged reduced fuel consumption, including less travel, greater use of public transport, lower fertilizer use in farming and less electricity use in industries.

Fiscal time bomb

LNG import-dependent countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh are increasingly exposed as the need to buy oil and gas at volatile spot prices rather than under more economic long-term contracts, puts additional pressure on foreign exchange reserves.

Analysts warn of a looming "fiscal time bomb" as subsidy burdens grow and inflation accelerates. Even if the conflict subsides, supply disruptions are likely to persist, with global oil and LNG flows taking weeks or months to normalise.

The Philippines has shifted to a four-day work week to curb fuel use, while rolling out targeted subsidies. However, Fitch Ratings said higher energy costs are already slowing business activity, particularly in Manila. ■



Bikers queue up at fuel station in Bangladesh

Bids for Singapore CCGT tender close June 24

Bidders for Singapore's first of three 600 MW hydrogen-ready gas-fired power plants are asked to come forward by June 24, 2026. The Request for Proposal (RFP) invites private developers to build, own, and operate one CCGT by 2031 and up to two more by 2032 on leased land.

The process remains open, with 2031 bids due June 24 and 2032 submissions closing September 30, 2026, ensuring capacity ahead of peak demand.

The three CCGTs will initially run on natural gas but will be capable to cofire hydrogen, aligning with Singapore's decarbonization push to reach 50% hydrogen of the power mix – despite 95% LNG reliance currently.

The latest tender builds on prior RFPs: YTL PowerSeraya won a 600 MW unit for end-2027 from four bids in 2024, while PacificLight Power (PLP), an MGen subsidiary, secured a 600 MW project for January 2029 from six proposals in early 2025.

No bidders are named for the current tender yet.

With this RFP, Singapore prepares for rising electricity demand driven by industrial growth and electrification of transport. Peak electricity demand in the city state is forecast to grow between 2.4% and 4.8% over the next decade and could reach up to 11.4 GW – compared with current levels of 8.5 GW.



Singapore's iconic skyline

The new CCGTs provide dispatchable power for grid stability, complementing increased solar imports from Indonesia's Riau Islands and Sumatra. ■

Sembcorp-led consortium to develop Taweelah C IPP

A consortium led by Singapore's Sembcorp Industries and Saudi Arabia's Al Jomaih Energy & Water Company has been selected to develop the 2.5 GW Taweelah C independent power producer (IPP) project in Abu Dhabi. All electricity will be sold to the state off-taker EWEC under a contract to be signed in mid-May.

Unit C will be situated at the Al Taweelah power and desalination complex, about 50 kilometres northeast of Abu Dhabi city. The combined-cycle plant will be designed to operate in a carbon capture ready configuration, aligning with the UAE's broader climate targets.

EWEC had received three bids for the plant, notably from Al Jomaih Energy & Water Company / Sembcorp Industries; Sumitomo/ Korea Overseas Infrastructure & Urban Development / Korean Midland Power; as well as Korea Western Power / Etihad Water & Electricity / Kyuden.

Mohamed Al Marzooqi, chief asset development and management officer at Ewec, said at the time the submissions would make Taweelah C one of the lowest tariff CCGT projects in the region.

Start of commercial operations of Taweelah C are targeted for the fourth quarter of 2028, based on an execution timeline set in the power purchase agreement (PPA). ■



Taweelah B complex in Abu Dhabi

Centrica closes Severn CCGT acquisition

Centrica has completed its £370 million (\$470 million) acquisition of the 850 MW Severn combined-cycle gas power station in South Wales from Calon Energy, boosting its UK generation capacity to 4 GW.

The cash deal, funded from existing resources on a debt-free basis, includes assets capable of powering 6 million homes, with 1 GW more in development.

Severn CCGT is an attractive asset, set to deliver £35 million in annual capacity market payments to 2030 and £30-60 million EBITDA yearly from 2027.

Commissioned in 2010 by Siemens at a £450 million build cost, Severn ranks among Britain's most efficient CCGTs, offering flex-

ible output near Newport's growing data centres. For Centrica, Severn is seen as an "excellent fit," building on Centrica Energy's existing role managing the plant's route to market, offering the scope to deliver incremental returns through optimisation, and underpinned by supportive market dynamics.

As the UK energy transition progresses, the importance of reliable and flexible generation to balance the grid increases. "With the delivery of replacement capacity being impacted by grid access, rising costs and supply chain constraints, alongside the closure of aging gas assets towards the end of the decade, the need for assets like Severn will increase," explained Centrica CEO Chris O'Shea.

Centrica's £1.1 billion 2026 capex plan supports balancing of intermittent net-zero energy sources, as UK combined-cycle gas power totals over 30 GW to offset plant retirements and data centre demand doubling by 2030. ■



Severn CCGT, birds eye view

Offshore wind crunch bolsters role of gas-fired power

Europe's offshore wind expansion is faltering under severe supply constraints, with wind turbine prices surging 40–45% since 2020 – extending the critical role of gas-fired power to plug an estimate 6 TWh gap in electricity production.

Siemens Gamesa and Vestas dominate about 55% of the global wind power market and are controlling nearly all European supply after GE Vernova halted new orders. The offshore segment is facing a sharp rise in per-Megawatt costs, Rystad analysis finds, with turbine selling prices rising at nearly double the speed (45%) than manufacturing costs (20–25%).

Developers have pivoted to larger 14–15 MW turbines like Siemens Gamesa's 14 MW model and Vestas' V236–15.0 MW, eclipsing 2020's simpler 9–10 MW units and amplifying complexity, logistics, and costs. Yet, the supply constraints is not limited to turbines, it is most pronounced in nacelles and blades, where supplier concentration is high and substitution is scarce.

"High demand, limited supplier diversity and rising turbine complexity. That combination gives original equipment manufacturers (OEM) real pricing power and the ability to be selective about which projects get built. If Europe doesn't meaningfully expand Western manufacturing capacity or re-think how supply constraints are addressed in its auction frameworks, it won't deliver its

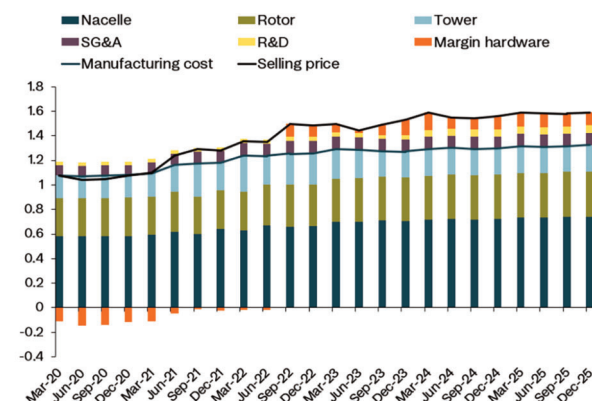
post-2030 targets at the pace or cost the energy transition requires," warns Rystad's senior offshore wind analysts, Sander Baksjoberget.

Fixed-price deals from pre-inflation years expired, hence wind turbines are no longer sold under relatively stable input costs whereby manufacturers have to absorb potential losses themselves. Instead, when those contracts expired from 2023 onward, prices reset sharply and the burden shifted to developers, who now face higher turbine prices and tighter contract terms.

"Manufacturers are recovering their margins on newer deals, although profitability across offshore divisions remains squeezed by the costs of ramping up and scaling a new generation of larger, more complex turbines," Rystad analysts find.

The offshore wind crunch and project delays create immediate power shortfalls that grids fill primarily with gas-fired plants. A

Offshore wind turbine unit cost and pricing per MW*
Million USD per megawatt (MW)



*European turbines to European projects
Source: Rystad Energy's Offshore Wind Solution, May 2026
A Rystad Energy graphic

Paths2050 analysis for Belgium projects 12 TWh less offshore output by 2030 — equivalent to ~15% of the country's 2025 electricity demand — necessitating 6 TWh extra from gas generation, alongside 2.5–3 TWh each from power imports and solar PV.

Critics warn substitution raises household and industrial bills by 4–7%, totalling about €400 million annually, due to gas's higher variable costs versus wind. ■

PJM struggles with 5.4% load growth in Virginia

PJM Interconnection is bracing for a peak summer load growth of 5.4% annually over the next decade as data center expansion and transport electrification reshape consumption patterns. The clustering of hyperscale facilities in PJM territory, particularly in Virginia, has created dense pockets of continuous, high-load demand with limited responsiveness to price signals.

The shift is most pronounced in PJM's Dominion zone, which includes Northern Virginia — the largest data center hub in the United States.

Summer peak load in the zone reached 23,905 MW in 2025, 23% higher than in 2019. Winter demand climbed even more sharply, with peak load hitting 25,413 MW in the 2025–26 winter season, up 45% from the 2019–20 winter season. The stronger growth in winter peaks highlights the rising impact of electrified heating alongside traditional summer cooling demand.

Hourly demand data underscores the acceleration. Between 2019 and 2025, nearly all of the 50 highest hourly peak loads recorded in the Dominion zone occurred in the past two years, with 15 in 2024 and 32 in 2025, according to data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration's Hourly Electric Grid Monitor. The concentration of

peak events in recent years signals not only rising overall demand but also increasing frequency of extreme load conditions.

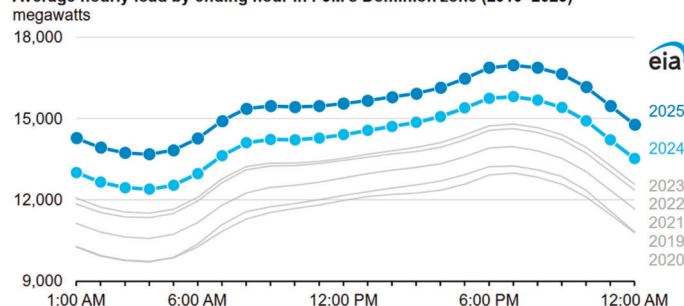
Electrification of road transport is expected to add incremental load over the coming years. Although still developing, electric vehicle adoption is likely to contribute to both peak demand and overall consumption, particularly as charging infrastructure expands.

For PJM, the largest grid operator in the United States, the projected load growth requires significant investment in generation, transmission, and grid flexibility, even as thermal plant retirements continue. The operator has already flagged

tightening reserve margins in recent capacity auctions.

To tackle the challenges of peak demand, utilities are turning to demand response programs, energy storage and updates at facilities with spare interconnection capacity. They also work on improving load forecasting capabilities from forecasting data center load. ■

Average hourly load by ending hour in PJM's Dominion zone (2019–2025)



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, EIA-930, Hourly Electric Grid Monitor

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