

Global Power Equipment

Turbine Trends Tracker: Highest Orders Quarter on Record; Large Frames and BTM Dominate

This quarterly product is meant to provide investors with a holistic overview of all things gas turbines, including the latest global order data, our estimates of OEM capacity expansion plans, pricing trends, and aggregated installation forecasts. We rate GEV, AGX, ENR GR, BKR & CAT as Overweight.

- **Q2 Global orders up 71% Y/Y.** Global gas turbine orders were ~38GW in Q2, the largest quarter on record, with a 71% increase y/y compared to ~22GW in Q2'25 (or ~150% above Q2'24). At current rates, it looks likely that the industry will see order intake in the ~120GW range in FY26 (H1'26 = 67GW, FY25 ~100GW), in our view. Sequentially, orders were up ~29% (having been sequentially down ~14% in Q1 over Q4'25 due to seasonality, in our view). The US remains the dominant market at ~18GW of orders (up 49% y/y). Importantly, advanced class turbines (H/J-class) units represented ~19.8 GW of global orders in 2Q26, (Fig.6) up 93% y/y, above that of the overall market.
- **Big-3 OEMs Represent ~77% of Q2 Orders, Unchanged Versus Q1.** ENR saw 12.5GW of orders, GEV saw 11.3GW of orders, MHI saw 5.3GW of orders, while CAT's subsidiary (Solar) saw 2.8GW of orders, and BKR saw 2.3GW of orders. While there is always lumpiness from one Q to the next, the larger-frame momentum was evidently strong, as was that of behind-the-meter (BTM) solutions. For further reading on BTM, we would advocate reading the detailed primer published by JPM's Tami Zakaria on June 16 [here](#).
- **Solar Strong at c2.8GW of Orders in Q2.** Notably, Solar booked a very strong 2.8GW of orders during the quarter, c2GW above the recent quarterly run rate, of which c1.9GW (86 units at ~23MW each) was recorded from Data Centers. While there is no doubt a very strong trend towards BTM solutions, we note that these assets from Solar are due for delivery between in the Q2/Q3 2027 timeframe, supporting the argument that there is a powerful window of opportunity for those suppliers able to deliver power into DC's where there is a short lead time, however the larger frame sizes are evidently not being marginalised by BTM solutions and support the current disciplined capacity increases announced by the larger players, in our view.
- **JPM Capacity Forecasts Indicate ~85GW of Global OEM Capacity by 2028 (unchanged) trending towards ~95GW beyond 2030 post the GEV + MHI capacity announcements.** In the note below, we estimate annual capacity for each of the big-three OEMs through 2028 and arrive at global gas turbine capacity of ~85GW by 2028 (in simple cycle terms). We note potential upside to ~95GW+ from and beyond 2030 following the recent capacity expansion announcement by MHI and higher output through greater efficiency at GEV, which is a path we expect ENR to explore in the first instance.
- **Channel Checks Indicate CCGT Project Costs Beginning to Push Towards \$3,000 per kW.** Our proprietary North American gas gen pricing tracker finds that median CCGT capex costs for 2030 CODs have risen by ~200% compared to 2025. For simple cycle plants, 2028 COD costs are up ~50% for simple cycle plants compared to 2025 (CCGTs are up ~63% in the same time period). Per our channel checks, we note CCGT project costs for CODs in the early-2030s are now pushing closer to \$2,800-3,000/kW and some conversations suggest total costs above \$3,000/kW, depending on the region.

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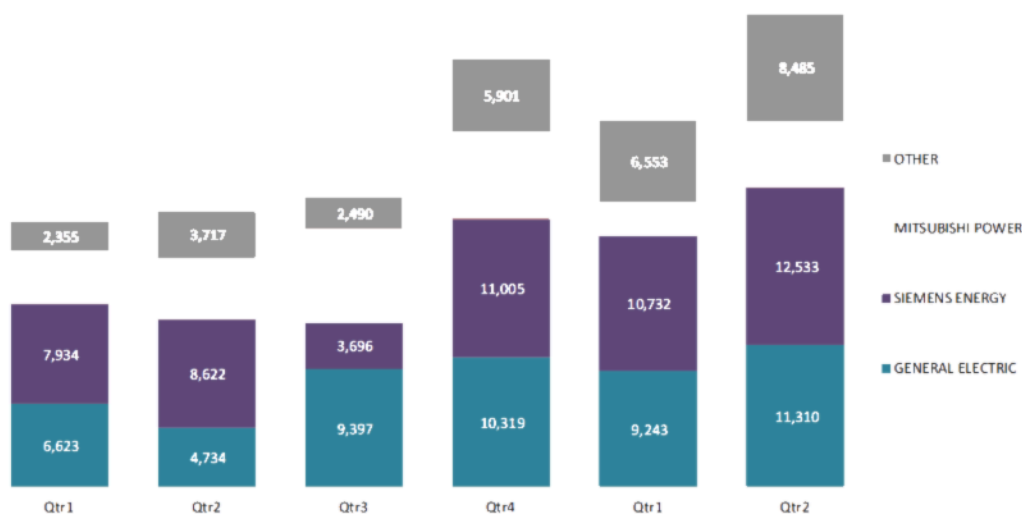
Order data referenced is in simple cycle terms (i.e. does not include capacity from steam turbines or HRSGs)

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Global Gas Turbine Awards

Figure 1: Gas Turbine Awards by OEM



Source: McCoy Power, J.P. Morgan

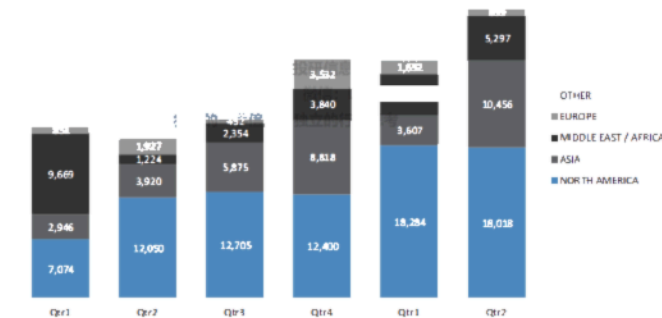
Figure 2: Select OEM Global Awards

MW's

	1Q24	2Q24	3Q24	4Q24	1Q25	2Q25	3Q25	4Q25	1Q26	2Q26
GENERAL ELECTRIC	5,427	4,925	5,211	6,144	6,623	4,734	9,397	10,319	9,243	11,310
% change y/y	49%	100%	57%	172%	22%	-4%	80%	68%	40%	139%
SIEMENS ENERGY	3,346	5,562	2,218	2,356	7,934	8,622	3,696	11,005	10,732	12,533
% change y/y	-35%	1122%	3%	-27%	137%	55%	67%	367%	35%	45%
MITSUBISHI POWER	5,169	2,562	3,805	4,239	4,202	4,894	7,465	6,909	2,655	5,278
% change y/y	19%	-44%	52%	5%	-19%	91%	96%	63%	-37%	8%
BAKER HUGHES	39	598	47	61	582	1,208	858	714	1,134	2,286
% change y/y	-73%	553%	166%	-42%	1391%	102%	1744%	1070%	95%	89%
SOLAR (CATERPILLAR)	4	66	193	77	187	34	505	492	555	2,766
% change y/y	-94%	-70%	553%	1570%	4832%	-48%	161%	540%	196%	7988%
OTHER	1,009	1,567	1,023	1,737	1,517	2,476	1,128	4,696	4,896	3,433
% change y/y	-57%	13%	18%	678%	50%	58%	10%	170%	223%	39%
TOTAL	14,994	15,280	12,497	14,614	21,045	21,967	23,048	34,134	29,215	37,606
% change y/y	-4.9%	66.9%	40.5%	48.7%	40.4%	43.8%	84.4%	133.6%	38.8%	71.2%
% change q/q	52.6%	1.9%	-18.2%	16.9%	44.0%	4.4%	4.9%	48.1%	-14.4%	28.7%

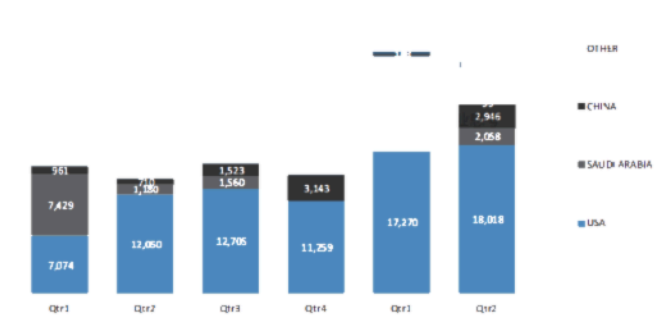
Source: McCoy Power, J.P. Morgan

Figure 3: Awards by Region
MWs



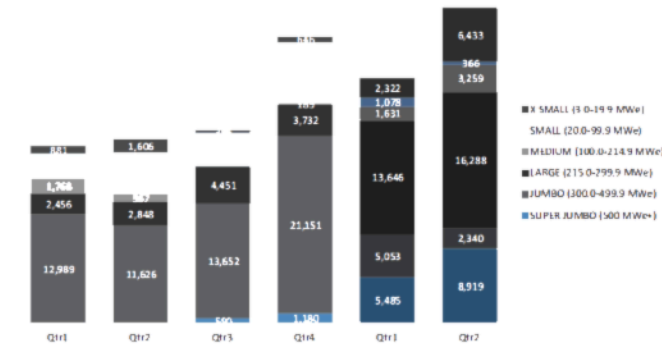
Source: McCoy Power, J.P. Morgan

Figure 4: Awards by Select Countries
MWs



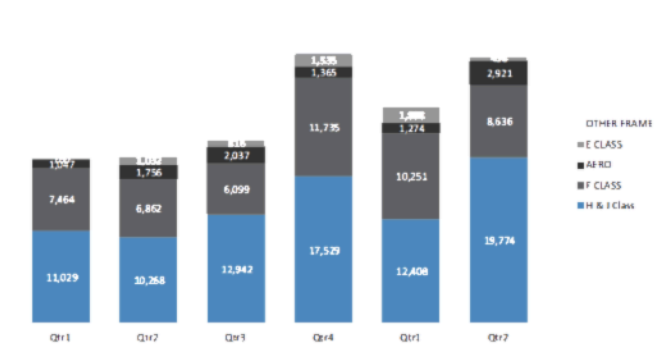
Source: McCoy Power, J.P. Morgan

Figure 5: Awards by Unit Size
MWs



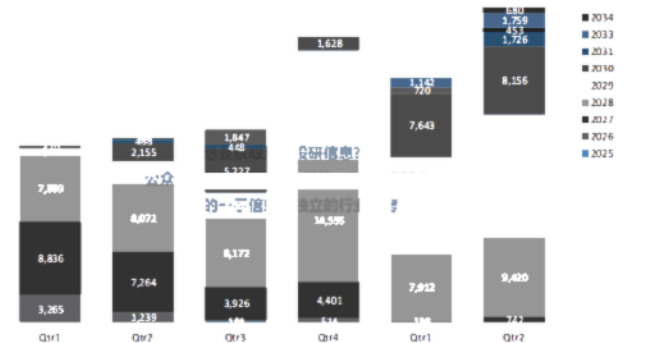
Source: McCoy Power, J.P. Morgan

Figure 6: Awards by Turbine Class
MWs



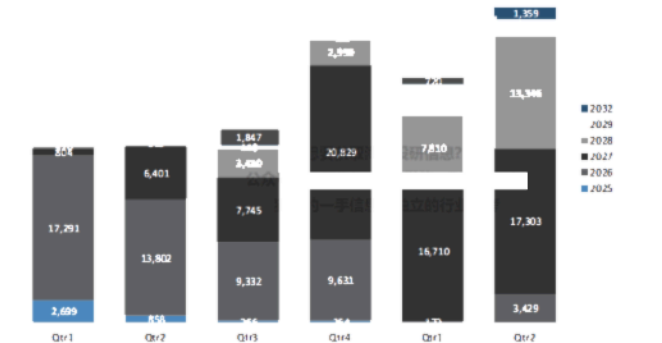
Source: McCoy Power, J.P. Morgan

Figure 7: Awards by Expected Operation Date
MWs



Source: McCoy Power, J.P. Morgan

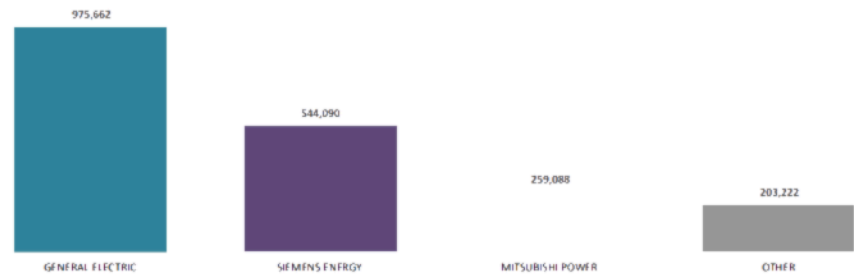
Figure 8: Awards by Expected Shipment Date
MWs



Source: McCoy Power, J.P. Morgan

Figure 9: Awards since 1980

MWs



Source: McCoy Power, J.P. Morgan

Figure 10: Award Market Share Since 2023

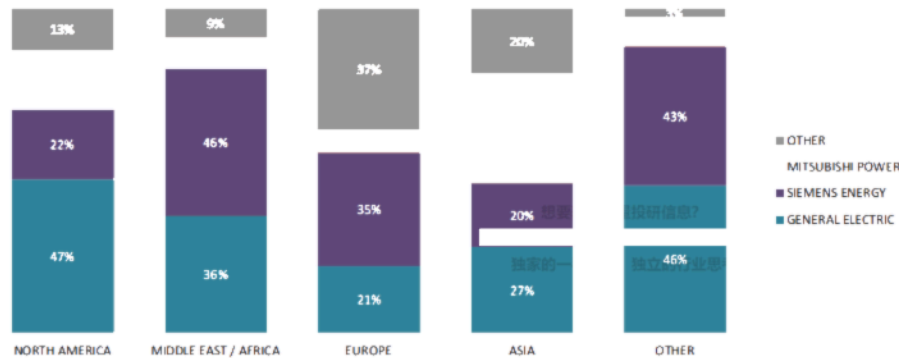
% of total awards since 2023



Source: McCoy Power, J.P. Morgan

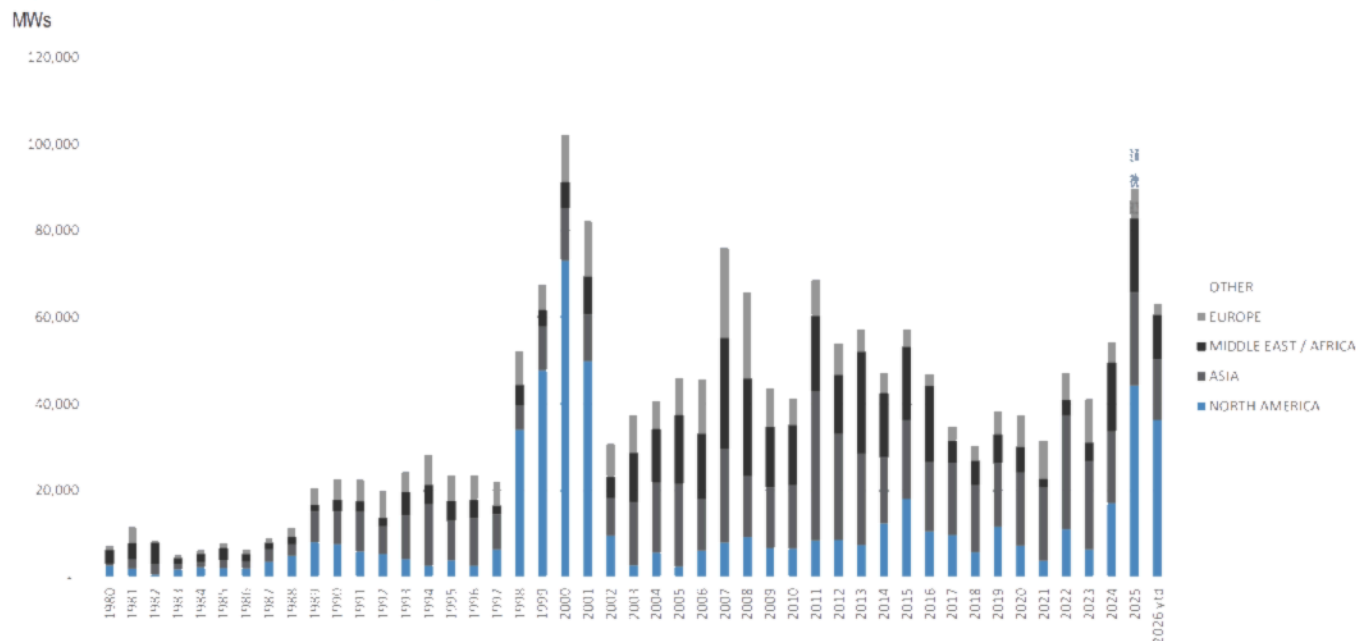
Figure 11: Award Market Share Since 2015

% of total awards since 2015



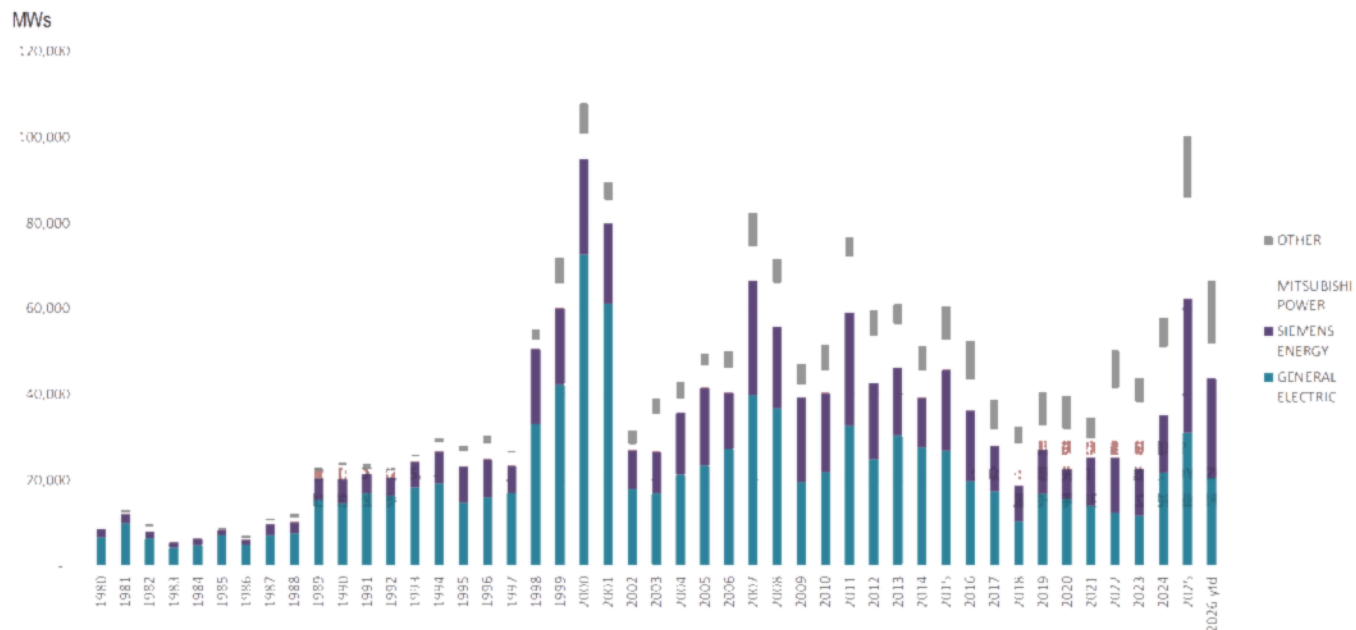
Source: McCoy Power, J.P. Morgan

Figure 12: Global Gas Turbine Awards by Region



*2026 only includes H1 Awards
Source: McCoy Power, J.P. Morgan

Figure 13: Global Gas Turbine Awards by OEM



*2026 only includes H1 Awards
Source: McCoy Power, J.P. Morgan

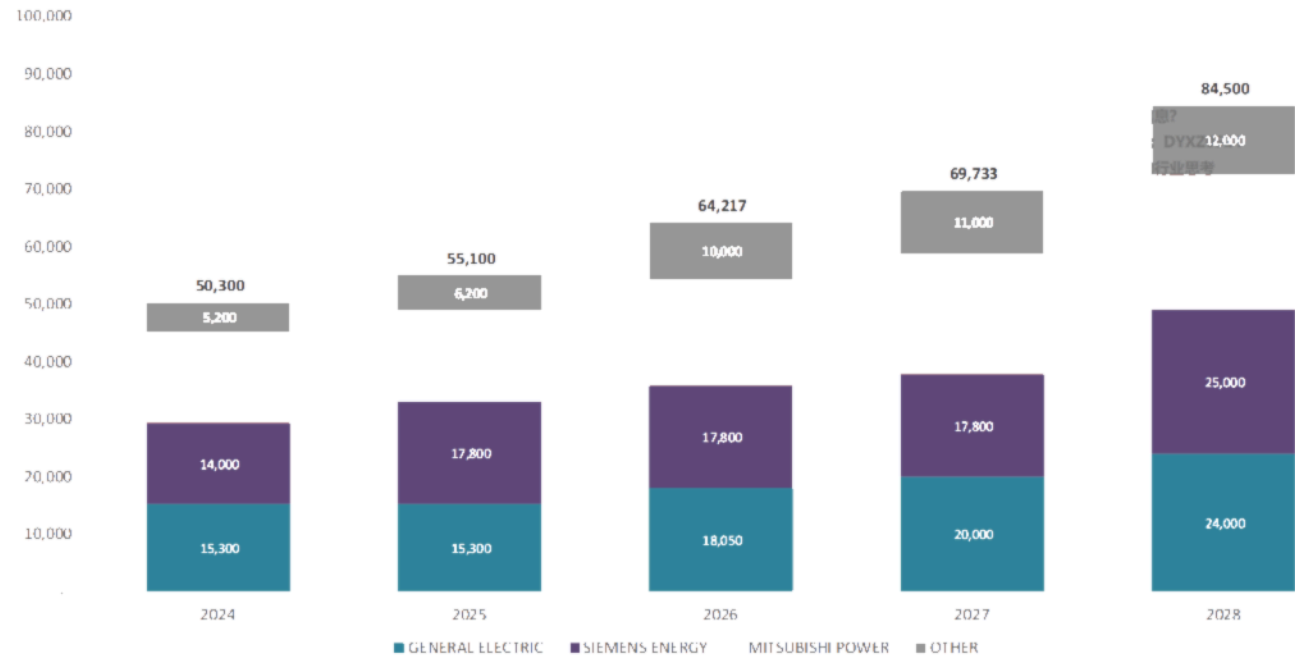
JPM Global Gas Turbine Capacity Estimates

- **GE Vernova:** GEV initially announced a capacity expansion in September 2024 to reach 70-80 heavy duty units by 2H26, representing ~20GW of capacity. In addition, the company announced an additional ~4GW of capacity expansion at its December 2025 investor event, bringing heavy duty capacity to ~24GW by 2028 and total capacity to ~26GW (including aeros). The company has repeatedly mentioned efficiency gains driving incremental output at its factories, which was affirmed with the Q2 update in late July '26 (see Mark Strouse's update [here](#)) to ~30GW. In our view, this was not entirely new news, but it stoked a renewed debate of potential over-supply at some point towards the end of the decade and drove the Siemens Energy shares down an [unwarranted 9%](#) in sympathy.
- **Siemens Energy:** ENR initially announced a capacity expansion in November 2024 to upgrade production capacity for large gas turbines by 30%. At the company's November 2025 CMD, it announced ~17GW in FY24 expanding to ~22GW in FY25-27 and >30GW in FY28-30. We note the company's announcement was in combined-cycle terms, which includes power generation capacity from steam turbines and HRSGs. We made assumptions in the estimates below to arrive at a simple-cycle capacity and noted the repeated use of the word "discipline" on the Q3 results call in relation to capacity expansion plan considerations (see our write up [here](#)).
- **Mitsubishi Heavy:** MHI initially announced a planned capacity expansion in May 2024 of ~30% by YE26. In September 2025, the CEO made public comments about potentially increasing manufacturing throughput by ~100%. On the 4Q26 earnings call, the CEO said the company had line of sight into increasing capacity beyond the 30% target. In May '26, MHI signaled an intention to increase capacity by 50% above planned capacity from 2030 (a timeline that requires no firm capex commitment at this point in time, in our view) which, much like at GEV's Q2, stoked concerns about over capacity in the very outer years of forecasts, despite not being new news, per se.
- In the estimates below, we take the average order volume from FY22-24 and assume a gradual ~50% capacity increase by 2028. Also to note, GEV's recently announced 2030 annual gas power output target of 30 GW and MHI's additional capacity are not featured in this chart given they are unlikely to come online until c2030, noting they do not require a firm incremental capex commitment until c2028, in our view. Including both would see the 2030+ number approaching ~95GW on our assessment.
- **Other:** We use the McCoy survey data to help inform our 2024-2026 capacity estimates and assume an annual ~1GW of capacity expansion through 2028.



Figure 14: JPM Global Gas Turbine Capacity Estimates

MW (Simple-Cycle Terms)



Note: GEV's recently announced 2030 annual gas power output target of 30 GW and MHI's additional capacity are not featured in this chart as they are unlikely to come online until c2030, nor require a firm incremental capex commitment until c2028, in our view. Including both would see the 2030+ number approaching ~95GW on our assessment.

Source: J.P. Morgan

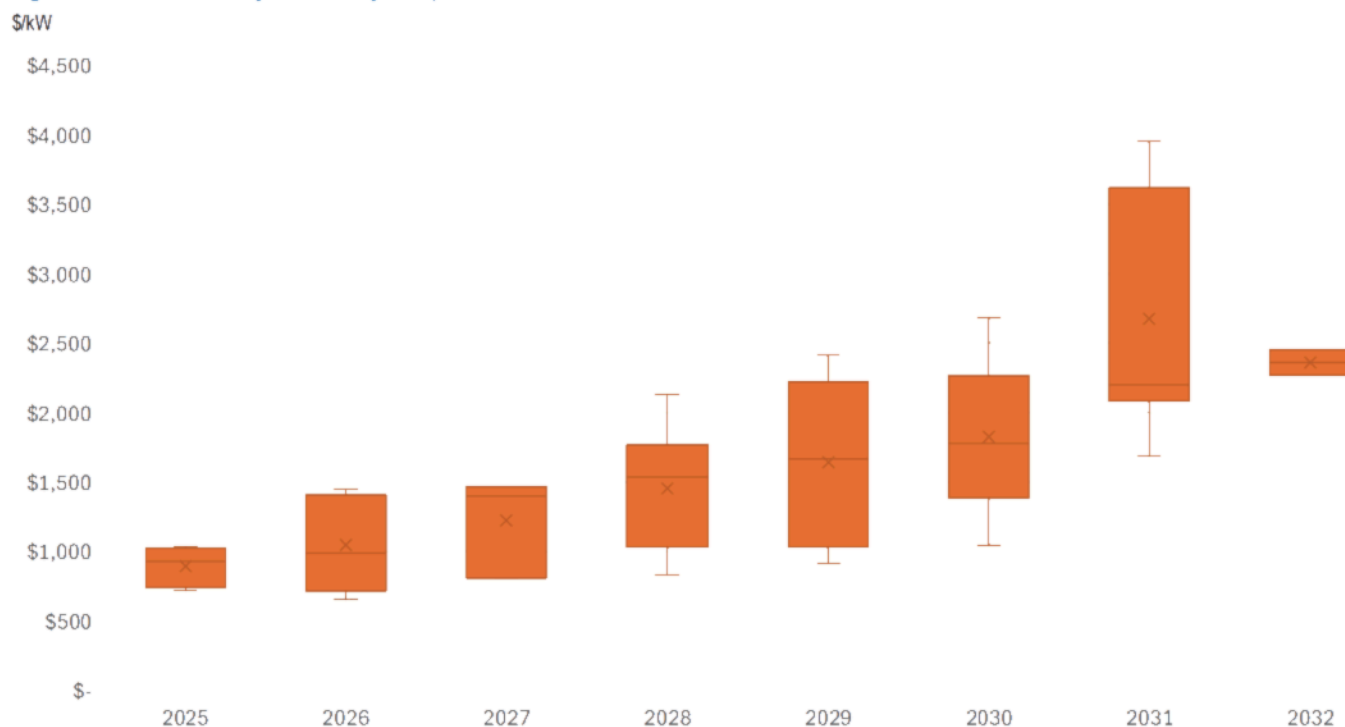
JPM Gas Generation Pricing Tracker

Gas Generation Plant Costs Continue to Rise

The pricing tracker below compiles data from 78 publicly announced natural gas projects in North America where cost info was available. Disclosures vary on specifics and sometimes include other costs, though we attempt to adjust where necessary. Generally speaking, publicly announced costs for natural gas plants can vary widely based on a number of different factors. Importantly, the dates shown in the chart below are completion dates, NOT delivery dates. Construction timelines can vary significantly by project, but we generally believe it is reasonable to assume ~6-9 months from delivery date of a turbine to completion date for CCGT projects. *The data behind the charts below is available to clients upon request.*

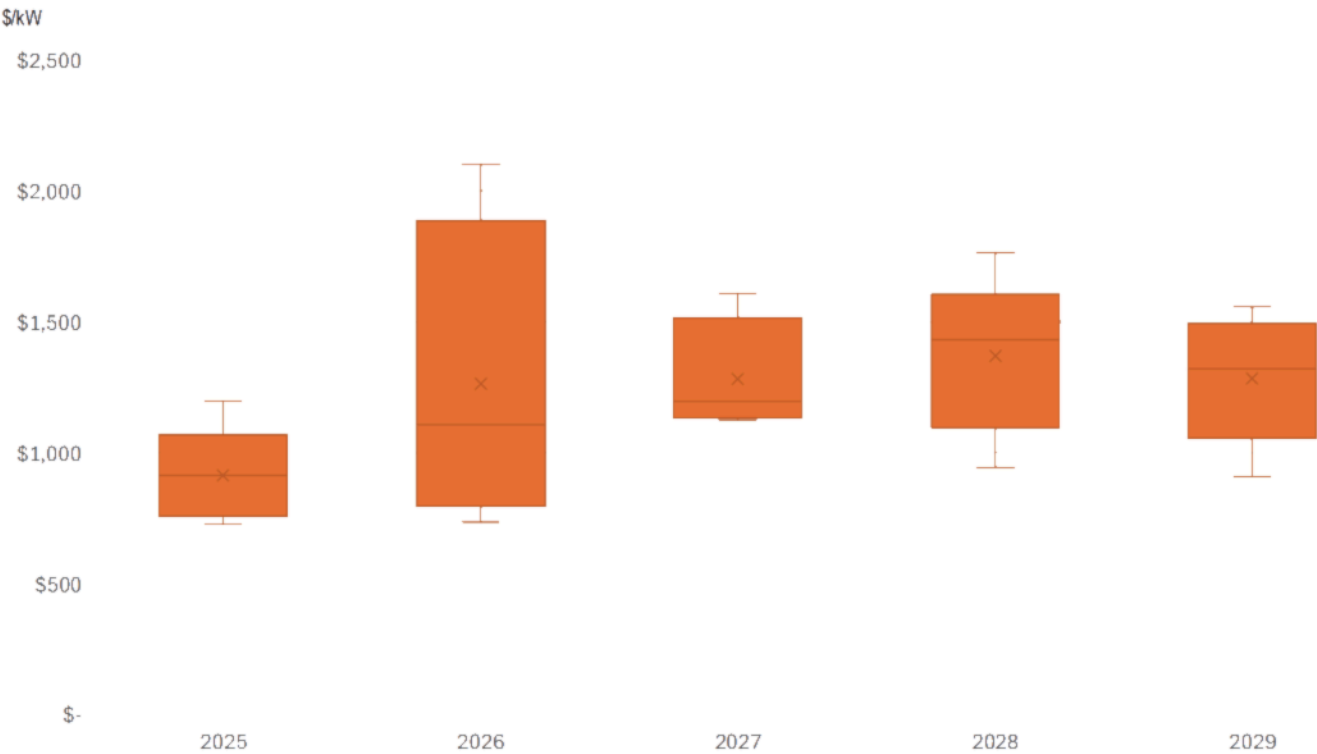
Our pricing tracker finds that median CCGT capex costs for 2031 CODs have risen by ~200% compared to 2025 CODs. For simple cycle plants, we note that 2028 COD costs are up ~50% for simple cycle plants compared to 2025 CODs (CCGTs are up ~63% comparatively in the same time period).

Figure 15: NAM CCGT Project Costs by Completion Date



Source: J.P. Morgan, Press Releases, Utility Filings

Figure 16: NAM Simple Cycle Costs by Completion Date



Source: J.P. Morgan, Press Releases, Utility Filings

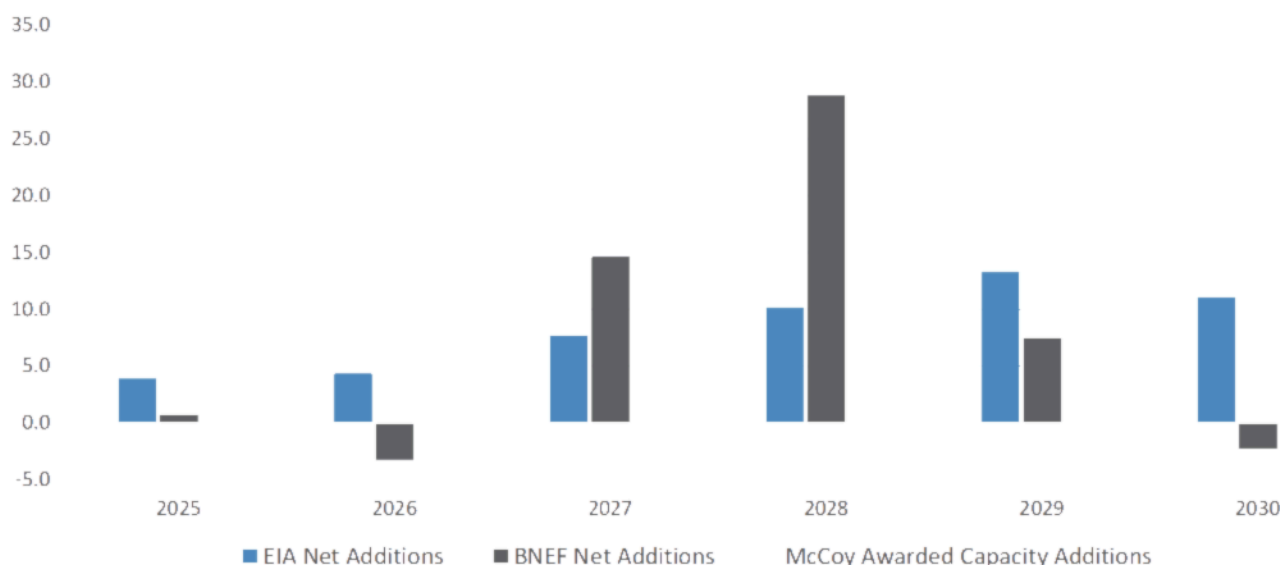
Aggregated Gas Generation Build Forecasts

Wide Range of US Gas-Fired Addition Forecasts

We note a wide range of opinions across third-party forecasters for US natural gas-fired generation additions through the end of the decade. The expectations from EIA and Nextera Energy are in a similar ballpark, with a forecasted ~85-90GW of net gas-fired capacity additions through 2030 (in CCGT terms). BNEF's forecast is much lower, with ~46GW of net additions through 2030. We note that BNEF assumes a much higher penetration rate of renewables and peakers. The McCoy data shown below does not represent a forecast but rather represents firm awarded capacity by expected COD date. Over time, we would expect these orders to fill out closer to third-party forecasters' estimates (OEMs are currently filling order slots for 2028-2030). We note that we have modified the McCoy data and NEE forecasts below to include non-gas turbine generation capacity from CCGT plants (steam, heat recovery). We use a factor of 1.5 to convert simple cycle capacity to CCGT capacity. The data behind the chart below is available to clients upon request

Figure 17: Annual US Gas-Fired Capacity Additions

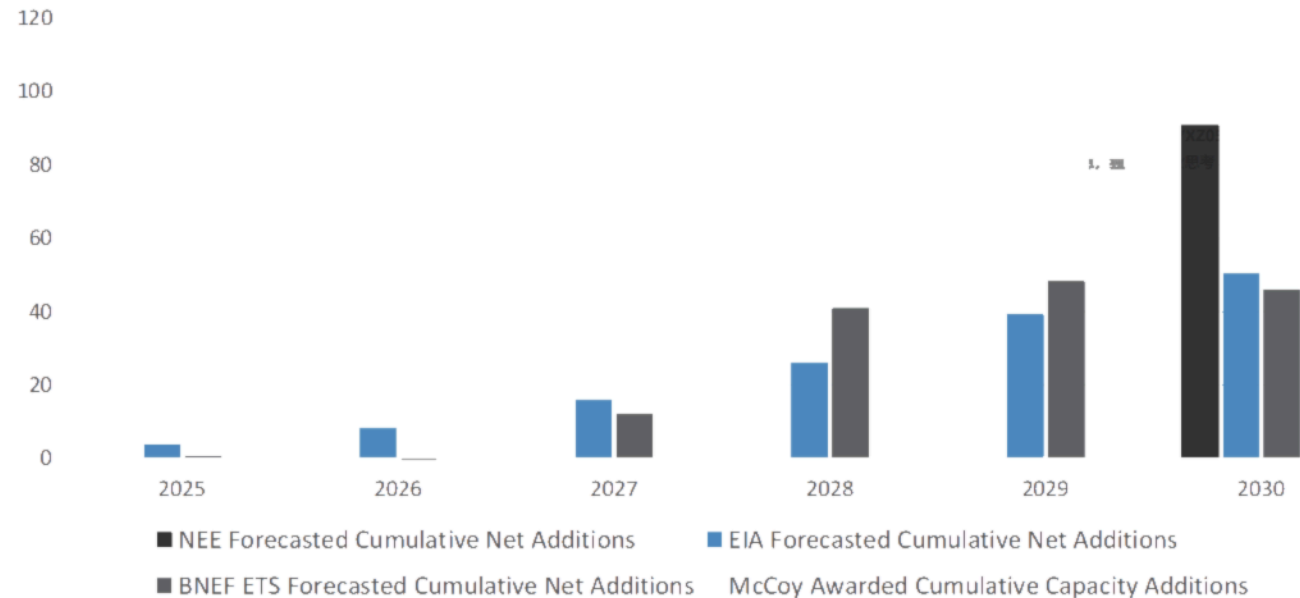
GW (CCGT Terms)



NEE and McCoy data is JPMe adjusted to include full CCGT capacity

Source: J.P. Morgan, Bloomberg Finance L.P., Energy Information Agency, NextEra Energy Presentation Materials, McCoy Power

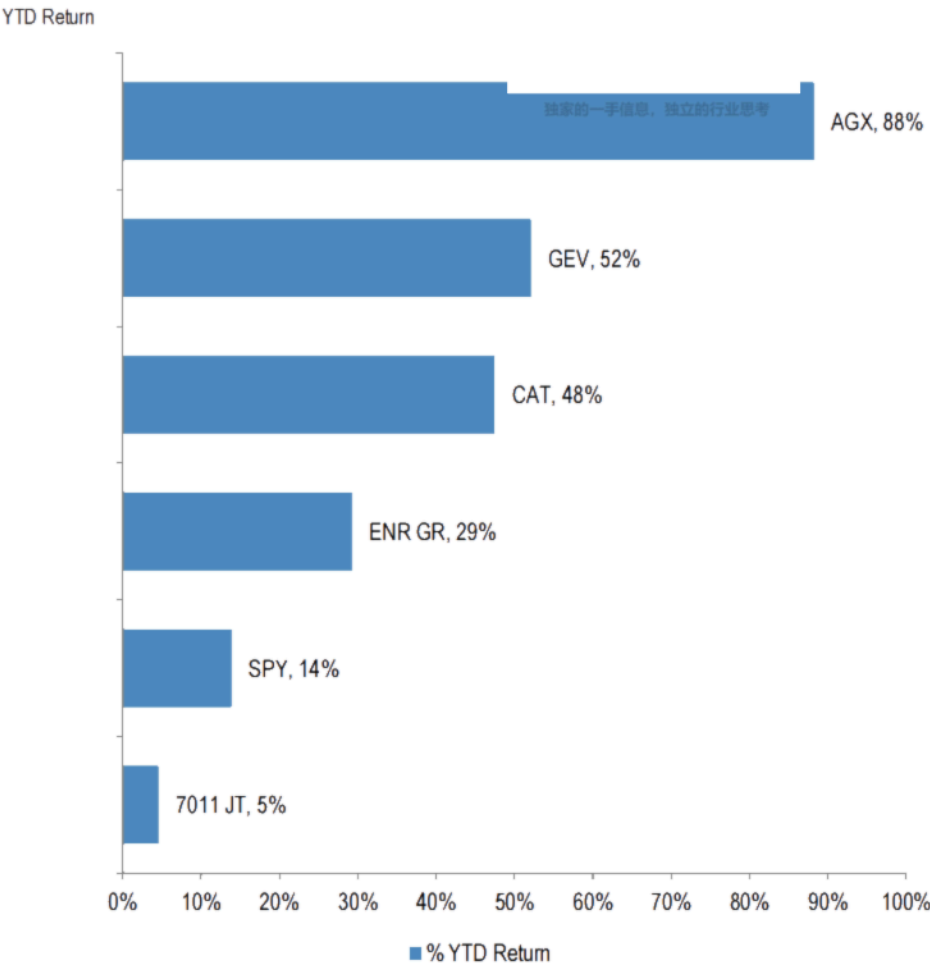
Figure 18: Annual US Gas-Fired Capacity Additions
GW (CCGT Terms)



NEE and McCoy data is JPMe adjusted to include full CCGT capacity
Source: J.P. Morgan, Bloomberg Finance L.P., Energy Information Agency, NextEra Energy Presentation Materials, McCoy Power

Stock Performance Comparison

Figure 19: Gas-Turbine Related Stock Performance



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P.