200 Connecting people & projects



Infrastructure Pipeline Update

The Digital Surge

What's Driving the Digital Boom?

Where are the New Data **Centres Being Built?**

The Infrastructure Behind **Data Centres**

Challenges & **Opportunities**

The Infrastructure **Pipeline**

Other Major Pipeline **Updates**

What's Driving the Digital Boom in Australia?



Data Regulations

Australia requires certain data to be stored within national borders.



"Gateway" to Asia

Extensive submarine cable network, geographic location, stable economy & strong trade relationships.



AI & Cloud Computing

Increased use of Gen AI and household internet connectivity.

- Australia's data centre capacity is set to more than double (1,350 megawatts in 2024 to 3,100 megawatts by 2030).
- Al and automation are expected to contribute up to A\$600 billion annually to Australia's GDP by 2030.
- Generative AI (such as ChatGPT) requires five times the processing power and storage of traditional data centres.

Where are Data Centres Being Built?

Key Investments

- Amazon has committed \$20B to expand their infrastructure in Sydney and Melbourne by 2029.
- Goodman Group investing \$2.54B for data centre expansion in Sydney and Melbourne.
- Macquarie Group recently committed to spend \$7.5B on new Al-driven data centres.
- NEXTDC is developing a 850MW data centre JV in Sydney & a new one in Maroochydore.
- Launceston council has approved a major AUD \$2.1B AI data centre project.
- \$5B 1GW data centre campus with 6 multi-storey buildings is in planning in Sydney.

Pipeline:

30 projects at various planning stages

Sector Value:

Expected to increase to \$46B by 2029

Capacity:

3rd largest planned data capacity globally

The Infrastructure Behind Data Centres

Machinery and equipment investment by IT firms rose to \$1.4B in June 2025, partly due to purchases of routers, cooling towers and servers used in the building of data centres.

IT sector accounts for about 8% of all nonmining machinery and equipment investment across the economy, up from about 2.5% before 2020.

Key Areas of Opportunity:

- development
- construction
- operation of data centres
- critical network infrastructure

Data centres are expected to consume **12% of** all power generated by the grid by 2040.

Generative Al requires 5x the processing power and storage of traditional data centres.

General-purpose data centres can't accommodate new Al-based GPU servers, which use far more power and create much more heat.

Challenges & Opportunities



Power Supply

- Power shortages and grid constraints are a major challenge, driven by demand for AI and cloud computing.
- There is opportunity for data centres to lead investment in renewables and grid-scale batteries to ensure reliable, sustainable power.
- Collaborative planning with utilities, investment in grid upgrades, and innovation in energy supply will position operators to thrive as demand and sustainability expectations grow.



Skills & Productivity

- There are critical shortages in electrical trades, network engineers, and cybersecurity professionals.
- Upskilling and targeted training, along with partnerships between industry, TAFEs, and universities, offer an opportunity to build a pipeline of talent.
- Closing the skills gap could unlock billions in economic uplift and support Australia's ambitions as a digital infrastructure hub.



Material Costs & Supply Chain

- Material costs have surged by 30%
 over the past three years, driven by
 supply chain disruptions, inflation, and
 high demand for steel, concrete,
 copper, and specialist equipment.
- Increased investment in local manufacturing could create efficiencies in cost and delivery.
- Diversifying supply chains, building resilient procurement strategies, and strengthening relationships with local manufacturers can help manage risk and maintain cost certainty.



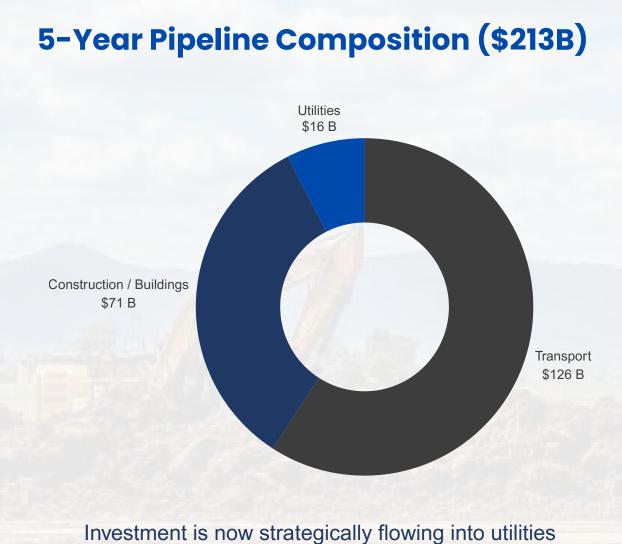
Land Availability

- Data centre operators face fierce competition for prime industrial land in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane.
- New regional data centre zones in outer metro and regional locations are emerging as opportunities, offering more land.
- Government and utility cooperation with industry on land and infrastructure planning can unlock future development potential across more regions.

The Infrastructure Pipeline

Australia's East Coast is the engine room of the nation's \$334 billion construction industry, with a public infrastructure pipeline of \$213 billion. A strategic recalibration is underway, shifting focus from transport towards critical energy, housing, and digital infrastructure priorities.

Engineering construction alone is forecast to grow from \$134B in 2023-24 to \$155B by 2028-29.



Investment is now strategically flowing into utilities (driven by energy projects) and buildings (driven by the housing crisis), marking a significant change from the previous transport-dominated landscape.

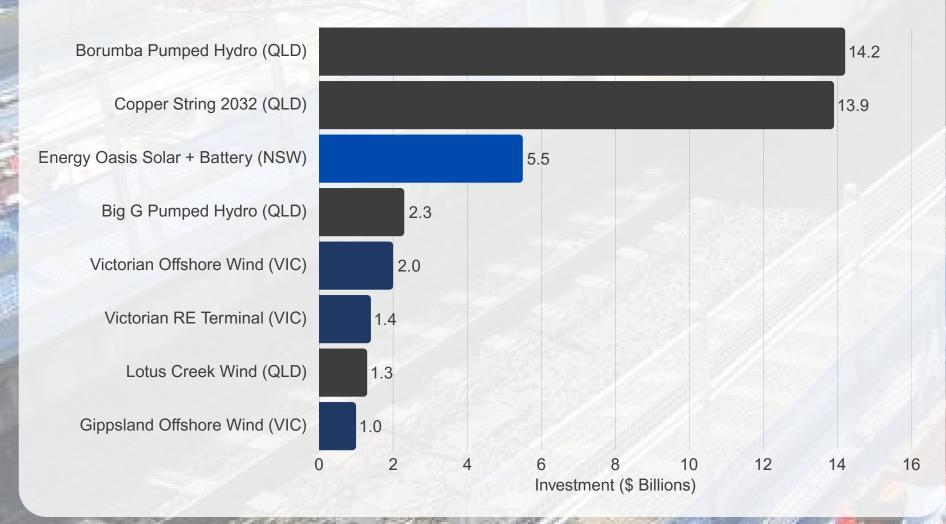




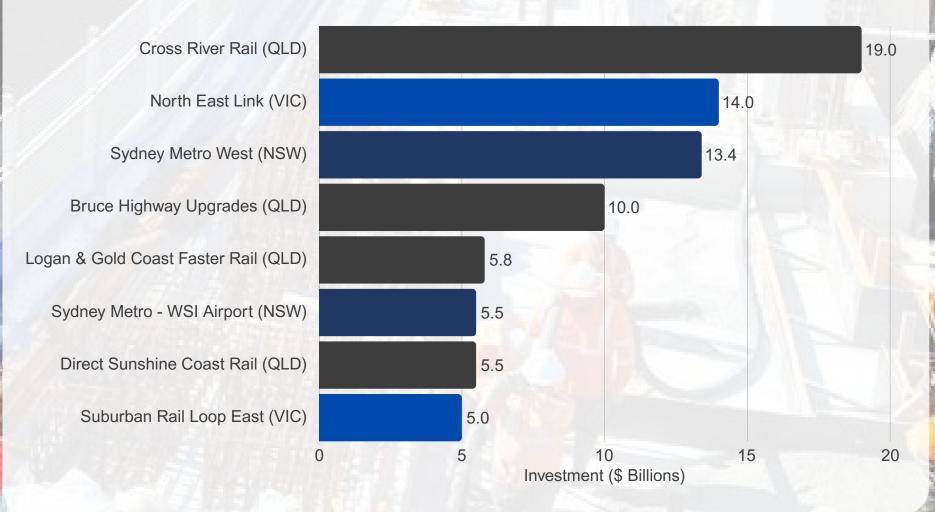
While NSW and Victoria remain major players, their pipelines have contracted. Growth is accelerating in Queensland and the Northern Territory, reflecting new economic drivers and state priorities.

Other Major Pipeline Projects

Energy



Transport



Other Major Pipeline Projects

Housing Target vs. Forecast



Investment priorities range from Queensland's urban pipelines to Tasmania's focus on agricultural productivity, offering diverse opportunities in water treatment, dam engineering, and smart irrigation.

Water Projects & Initiatives

State	Project Focus	Investment Examples
Queensland	New Supply & Dam Resilience	\$1.2B for Paradise Dam & other dam projects \$311M for Fitzroy to Gladstone Pipeline
New South Wales	Drought Resilience & Storage	Wyangala Dam Raising (650GL increase) New Dungowan Dam (22.5GL capacity)
Victoria	Recycled Water & Modernisation	Western Port Recycled Water Scheme Quality Water for Wannon (Reverse Osmosis)
Tasmania	Agricultural Irrigation	\$217M for Northern Midlands Irrigation Scheme \$54M for Don Irrigation Scheme

Other Major Pipeline Projects

Key East Coast Defence Investments

East Coast Submarine Base (AUKUS): Planned new base (Brisbane, Newcastle, or Port Kembla) for nuclear-powered submarines. Estimated AU\$5-10 billion development, creating a new economic hub with 3,000-5,000 ongoing jobs.

Garden Island Defence Precinct (NSW): AU\$3.1 billion redevelopment in Sydney to future-proof wharves for current and future RAN ships.

RAAF Base Williamtown (NSW): AU\$164.9 million for major airfield works (dual military/civilian use) and AU\$569 million for Wedgetail fleet upgrades.

Major Airport Expansions

Western Sydney International Airport (NSW): A cornerstone of the Western Sydney Aerotropolis, with AU\$5.3 billion federal investment (Stage 1 completion 2026). Linked to the \$11 billion Sydney Metro - Western Sydney Airport Line (completion 2026), creating an integrated economic hub. Broader federal investment of nearly AU\$18 billion in Western Sydney transport infrastructure.

Melbourne Airport Rail Link (VIC): Federal government allocated **AU\$7 billion** for this project, with early works anticipated H2 2025 and full completion early 2030s. Designed to replace SkyBus as primary public transport link.

Hobart Airport Runway Upgrade (TAS): Secured AU\$60 million federal funding (total project cost AU\$130 million). Enables larger Code E aircraft, direct flights to Asia, and enhances Tasmania's role as Australia's Antarctic gateway. Construction completion March 2025.

