



Queensland Major Projects Pipeline 2025



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The full QMPPR, including regional pipeline summary and sector outlook, is available online at www.qmca.com.au.

Executive Summary



The QMCA's Queensland Major Projects Pipeline Report (QMPPR) is the seminal document outlining the major engineering construction projects in Queensland over the next decade with a specific focus on the next five years. It has been developed in conjunction with Queensland Economic Advocacy Services (QEAS), Construction Skills Queensland (CSQ), Arcadis and Aurora Marketing.

This 14th instalment of the QMPPR highlights the significant amount of work in front of the industry over the next five years to 2029/30. This year's pipeline presents a positive outlook for major project work in Queensland. There is a 15% to 21% increase (when including the 2032 Games infrastructure) in the pipeline over the 2024 QMPPR. The buoyancy of the state's pipeline, if fully realised, appears to be more prolonged than the short sharp peak that occurred during the resources boom in 2011–2016. However, the industry faces significant constraints and risks in delivering this pipeline across sectors and regions, particularly regarding productivity, costs, skills, and funding, as well as the ability to bring projects to market in a timely manner.

Between 2011 and 2016, Queensland's engineering construction industry delivered over \$70b of works (\$112b in 2025 prices), compared to the \$127b required over the next 5 years. The next five years will require the industry to deliver a minimum of \$14.5–\$15b per year. This will require a substantive lift in delivery over a sustained period. While there has been a 60% lift in annual work delivered over the past five years, the industry will need to lift by at least another 60% to deliver funded works alone, and by more than 150% to deliver the peak output as reflected in the total pipeline.

Cost pressures across the industry remain a challenge, from labour through to materials and supply chain. Forecasts indicate that construction costs will rise by over 7% in 2025, with annual increases above 6% through to 2028. This continued pressure will impact budgets and project viabilities.

These cost pressures are a particular concern in the resources sector, where capital is globally mobile. If not managed, they could constrain Queensland's ambition to become a global powerhouse in critical minerals and limit the state's long-term economic growth.

This year's pipeline includes the 2032 Games infrastructure and represents a 15% to 21% increase over the 2024 QMPPR.

Publicly funded works also face increased project cost uncertainty due to increasing costs, which may lead to further delays or cancellations. Addressing productivity is therefore critical to managing cost increases effectively and preventing them from being further exacerbated during delivery.

The construction industry has long experienced boom-and-bust cycles, and the forthcoming period will be no different. The industry has perennially been short of employment to deliver the planned works. Infrastructure Australia has projected a shortfall of 54,000 workers across Queensland's building and construction industry by 2026/27. Across the major engineering and construction works in the pipeline, the workforce needs to increase from 26,000 construction workers to a peak of nearly 41,000 in 2029/30.

Activity in 2024/25 was lower than forecast. This was due, in part, to the ongoing impact of the Commonwealth's 2023 review of infrastructure investment priorities and the new Queensland Government's refocussing of priorities. It was also impacted by persistent challenges to project commencements, including higher construction costs, longer approval, development and procurement timeframes, and weak productivity.

While last year's forecasts overstated activity in 2024/25, there is more certainty in the outlook for 2025/26 and 2026/27, with time-critical projects moving into delivery, subject to procurement. The inclusion of the 2032 Games infrastructure in the QMPPR for the first time reinforces this outlook, as this event contributes to a substantial portion of the pipeline both directly and indirectly.

The scale and diversity of projects in the 2025 QMPPR highlights the number of public policy objectives requiring an infrastructure solution over the remainder of this decade – including improved transport links, energy transition infrastructure, and expanded water supply, defence infrastructure, and facilities for the 2032 Games.

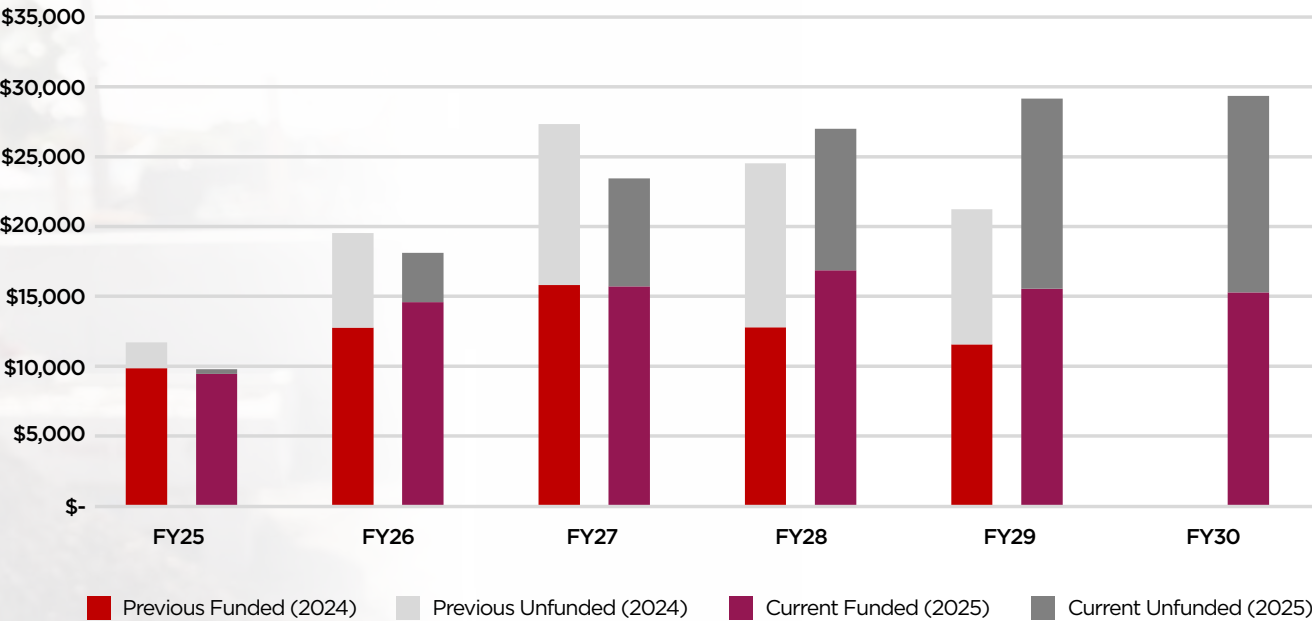
The private sector will play a key role in both delivering and funding these important economic projects, as well as driving further investment in Queensland's substantial resources and mining industry. The new Queensland Government has signalled its strong intent to attract private investment to help fund the state's infrastructure needs. In a constrained financial environment, this will be critical in the years ahead.

In addition to the engineering projects in this report, Queensland is investing heavily in health (including the \$18.5b Hospital Rescue Plan), as well as public and private housing. This activity, combined with strong competition for skills and resources from other states, particularly Victoria and NSW, will continue to pressure costs and industry capacity.

In this environment, close collaboration between government and industry will be critical to ensure:

- Efficient planning and procurement of the major project pipeline
- Early targeting of the required skills and industrial capacity
- Productive project delivery supported by industry policy and regulation (industry industrial relations settings)
- Delivery of value-for-money outcomes by the industry.

Comparison of major project activity, 2025 versus 2024 (\$m)



Source: Queensland Economic Advocacy Solutions, QMCA member knowledge

Key Findings

The pipeline is surging

The current five-year pipeline has leapt to \$127.5b (\$120b excluding the Games infrastructure), up \$23.6b or 22.7% on the 2024 QMPPR value of \$103.9b (15% without the Games). The funded activity alone has grown by \$13.9b to \$78.1b (a 21.7% increase).

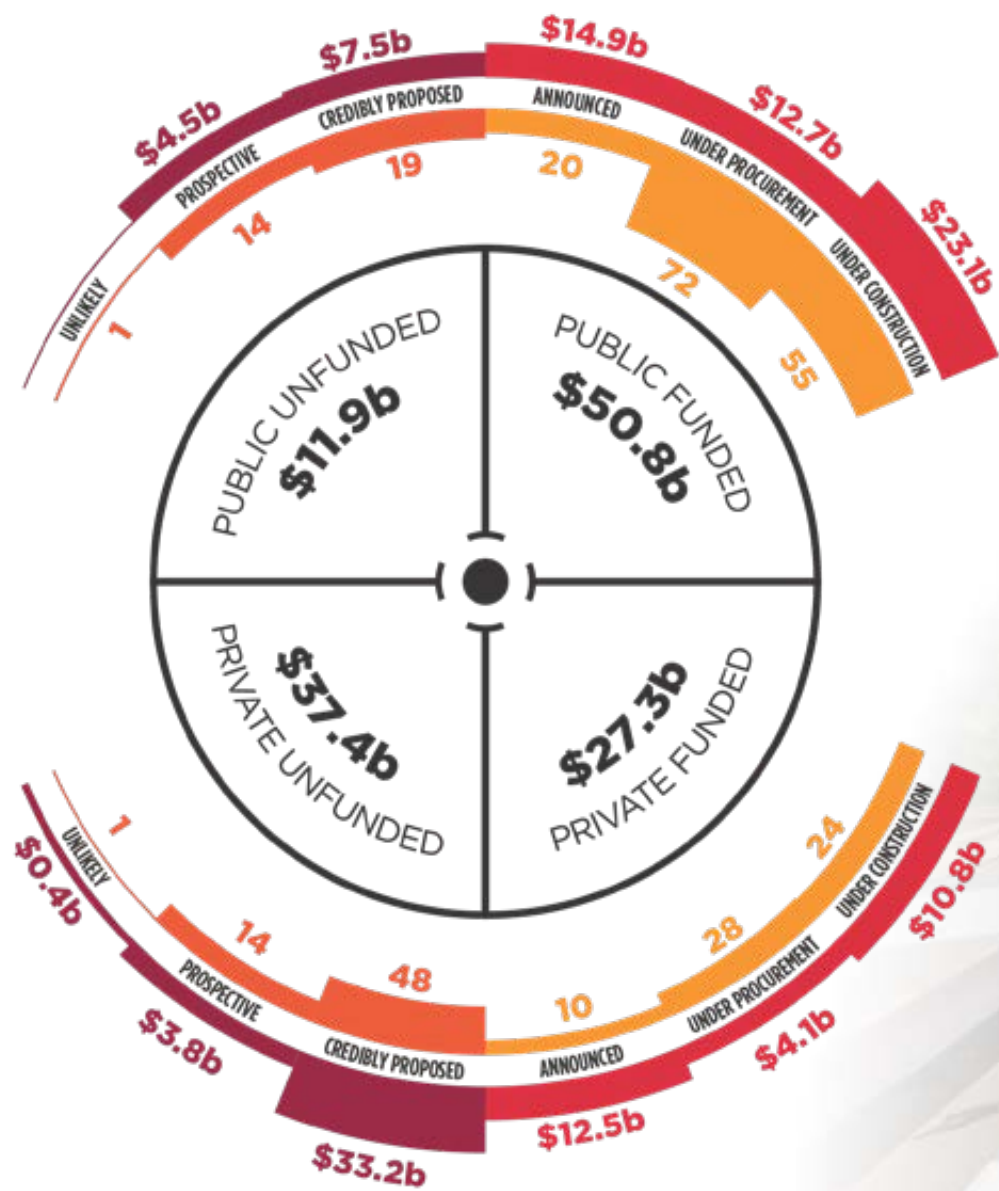
Large unfunded activity presents ongoing challenges

The size of the unfunded pipeline has grown to \$49.4b (38.7% of the total pipeline), up from \$41.6b in 2024 (a 7.8% increase). While unfunded activity as a share of the pipeline has declined slightly from 40% in 2024, its growing absolute value presents ongoing uncertainty and risks to the industry if delivery roadblocks are not addressed.

Unfunded activity is concentrated in later years

The proportion of unfunded projects is projected to rise from 19.3% of total pipeline value in 2025/26 to between 32.9% and 48% from 2026/27 to 2029/30. The risks of a high proportion of projects that are unfunded lie in the latter years of the pipeline. As projects reach completion, streamlining approvals and providing regulatory certainty will be critical to enable new projects to start more quickly and maintain momentum in the pipeline.

Pipeline summary



Source: Queensland Economic Advocacy Solutions, QMCA member knowledge

The outlook varies greatly from region to region

There is distinct variation in the outlook by region. Fitzroy (up \$2.9b), Brisbane (up \$4.5b) and Sunshine Coast (up \$3.7b) all had a significant lift in the value of their major project pipeline from the 2024 QMPPR with much of it resulting from the inclusion of the 2032 Games spend. Conversely, Wide Bay (down \$3.1b), Townsville (down \$0.8b) and Gold Coast (down \$0.9b) all had declines in the value of their major project pipeline from the 2024 QMPPR.

Activity outside of South East Queensland remains the most uncertain

Much of the unfunded work in this year's pipeline is concentrated in regions outside of Brisbane, with Townsville (60.3%), Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday (55.7%) and Fitzroy (55.9%) all having a significantly high percentage of their respective major project pipelines currently unfunded. These regions (excluding Townsville) have a high concentration of mining and heavy industry projects.

Given the high amount of unfunded resource-related activity, it raises the pipeline risk in these regions. These projects face significant uncertainty due to changing investment regimes, lengthy approvals, commodity markets, as well as local regulatory settings impacting investor confidence.

Changes by sector in the major project pipeline

Roads and Bridges had the biggest increase in funded major projects, up \$6b in the 2025 QMPPR courtesy of new investments, including the \$9b Bruce Highway Upgrade safety program. This is followed by Mining and Heavy Industry (up \$3.8b). Only the non-water utilities (e.g. electricity) experienced a decrease in funded major projects.

In terms of certainty, Defence (~93% funded) and Roads and Bridges (~86% funded) have the most secure pipelines. By contrast, Mining and Heavy Industry (59.6% unfunded), non-water utilities (43.2% unfunded), and Water and Sewerage (35.3% unfunded) face the highest levels of uncertainty.

Key Statistics

The major projects pipeline (funded and unfunded projects) is now valued at \$127.5b (\$120b excluding the Games infrastructure). This is up from \$103.9b in 2024 and \$92b in 2023.

\$78.1b of the pipeline is funded, up from \$62.4b in 2024 and \$54.4b in 2023. The unfunded pipeline has grown to \$49.4b, up from \$41.6b in 2024 and \$37.6b in 2023.

The funding composition has improved from last year's report. Funded projects in 2025 now make up 61.3% of overall pipeline activity (up from 60% in 2024) and the public sector accounts for 65% of all funded work (down from 72% in 2023).

Funded activity peaks in 2027/28 at \$16.9b, before moving lower in 2028/29 and 2029/30. However, if all unfunded work proceeds (\$10.3b), the total major project activity would surge to \$27.2b annually in 2027/28 and then \$29.4b in 2029/30, exceeding work levels at the peak of the resources boom in 2012/13 (\$19.1b).

38.7% of the pipeline is unfunded, down from 40% in 2024 QMPPR. Fitzroy and Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday together make up 51% of the \$25.2b total unfunded works. These regions are heavily dependent on resources and heavy industry projects with several large projects significantly contributing to this.

Unfunded activity averages \$9.8b per annum over 2025/26–2029/30. The private sector is responsible for around 75% of this. The Mining and Heavy Industry sector makes up 41.5% of private unfunded work and the non-water utilities sector accounts for 35.4%.

Both the number and total value of projects continue to trend from smaller to larger projects. The 2025 QMPPR has continued to see a shift from projects with an engineering value between \$50–\$250m, to more projects with an engineering value of over \$250m.

Funded activity has risen for most regions. The fastest growing regions in the 2025 QMPPR are Fitzroy (up \$6.5b), Brisbane (up \$4.5b) and Sunshine Coast (up \$6.5b). The exceptions to this regional upswing are Wide Bay (down \$3.5b), Townsville (down \$1.6b) and Gold Coast (down \$0.9b).

Roads and Bridges had the biggest increase in funded major projects, up \$6b courtesy of the new \$9b investment into the Bruce Highway. This was followed by Mining and Heavy Industry up \$3.8b. Only the non-water utilities (e.g. electricity) experienced a decrease in funded major projects as a result of projects being delayed or cancelled.



Risks to the Major Projects Pipeline

The competition for resources presents a significant risk to the major project pipeline, with strong construction activity across residential, non-residential building as well as engineering construction in Queensland, compounded by the upward trajectory of construction activity in other states. Key risks include:

Increasing resource demand

Over the coming decade, there will be higher resource demand across plant, labour, equipment, and machinery. The pressures are expected to be greater in Queensland than other states, given the scale of its building activity, energy transition projects, and preparations for the 2032 Games.

As of May 2025, the entire labour pool across all of building and construction in Queensland was

284,600 people. The engineering construction sector currently accounts for 29,400 people. In 2024/25 there were around 15,500 people employed in the major engineering construction projects across the state. The average construction labour demand for the projects in the QMPPR is estimated to rise from around 26,000 construction workers in FY26 to a peak of nearly 41,000 in FY30. This is a substantial lift in labour capacity, and one that the industry has struggled to resource in the past.

Material supply in the form of aggregates, concrete, and steel (fabricated and reinforcement) will come under pressure. Queensland produced and consumed some 1.2Mt of steel (structural and reinforcing) in FY24 and estimates indicate that a further increase in annual demand of over 200,000t is projected through to 2032.

Equal strain is being placed on aggregate supply and production from quarries into civil works and concrete. Recent analysis by Cement Concrete and Aggregates Australia highlights that demand in South East Queensland alone will exceed 31.5Mt/yr off a current production of 24.5Mt and an approved licensed capacity of 30Mt (practical capacity being around 85% of this). These issues will become more acute if not addressed soon.

Increasing pressure from residential construction

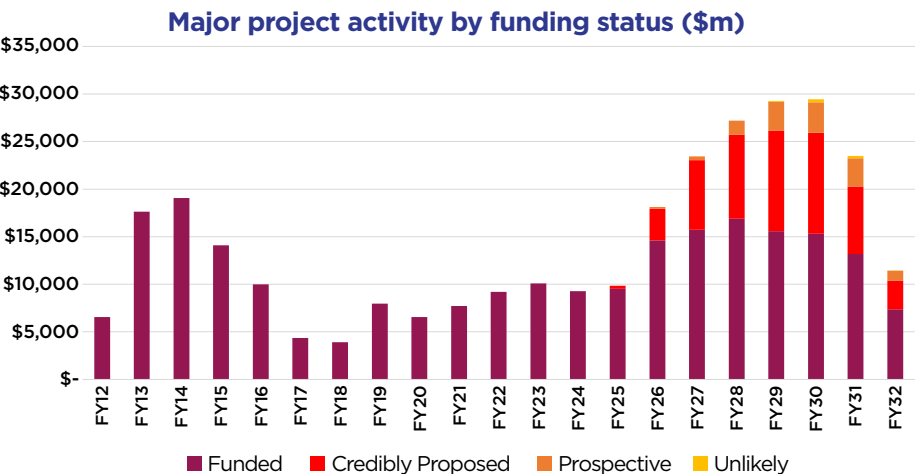
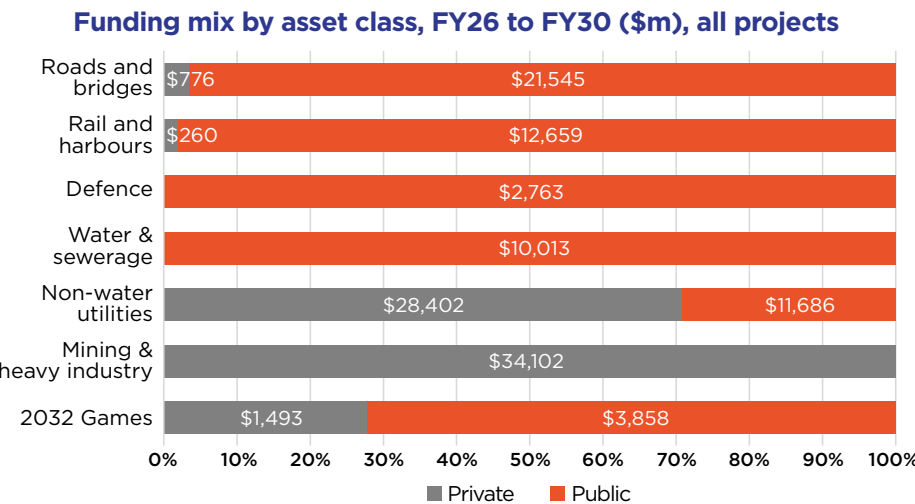
Rising residential construction nationally over the latter half of the decade will further stretch demand for key construction resources. This will test the capacity of supply chains to provide materials critical to delivering the major projects pipeline, including steel, aggregates and concrete as well as building materials that will also be required for the Games and Hospital programs.

Inefficient procurement

The greatest risk to delivering the infrastructure pipeline is the slow and inefficient pace of procurement. Project approvals, particularly environmental approvals, have slowed down project development and procurement activities significantly. To meet the requirement to deliver an average of \$14.5-\$15.5b per year over the next five years, the industry must not only increase output but move projects through procurement far more efficiently.

Over the past two years, procurement has stalled due to a range of factors including the Federal Government's 2023 Infrastructure Investment Review, the 2024 State Election, and the subsequent review of investment by the new Queensland Government ahead of the June 2025 Budget.

Urgent action is needed to streamline procurement and accelerate project progression. Without this, delivery pressures will intensify, particularly against fixed deadlines, pushing required output beyond what can realistically be achieved.



Source: Queensland Economic Advocacy Solutions, QMCA member knowledge

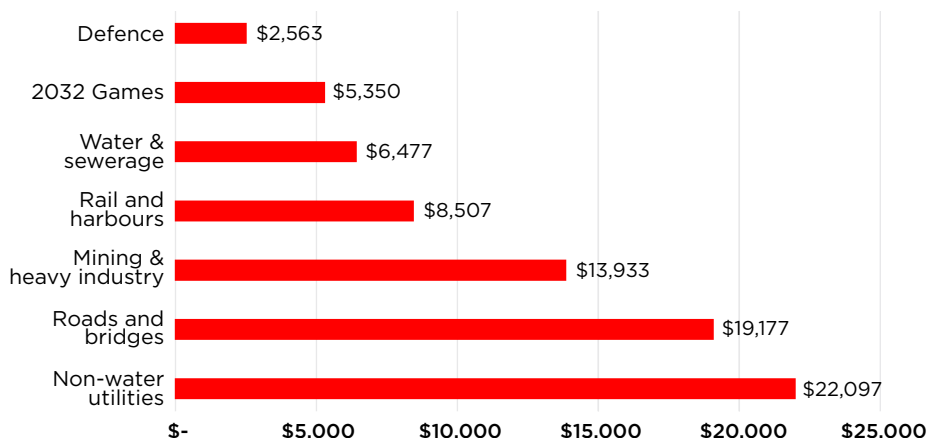
Rising costs and declining productivity

With projected cost escalation of 6–8% over the medium term, combined with persistent industry productivity issues, many major developments face affordability challenges. This increases the likelihood of projects being postponed or cancelled over the longer term.

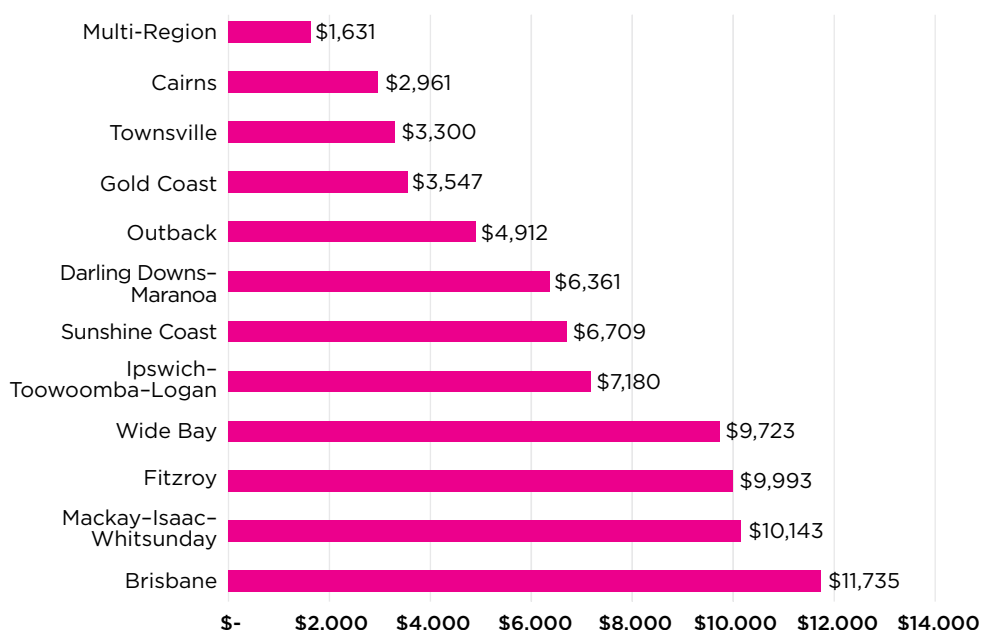
The recent work by the Queensland Productivity Commission into the state's Building and Construction Industry highlighted a 9% drop in productivity since 2018. QMCA's analysis has reinforced this finding and highlighted that this is now affecting the industry's ability to deliver the projected pipeline of work and achieve value for money.

QMCA analysis indicates that if nothing else changes, delivering all the works in the QMPPR will require output of \$1.66m per person/year, compared to recent years where around \$700k–\$1m per person/year has been achieved. To give clients confidence in pipeline deliverability, industry output and productivity must lift. Achieving this will require adjustments to policy and industrial relations settings, as well as improvements in site management, technical practices, and other operational requirements to drive both short- and long-term productivity gains.

Funded major project outlook (\$m) by sector: FY26 to FY30



Funded major project outlook (\$m) by region: FY26 to FY30



Source: Queensland Economic Advocacy Solutions, QMCA member knowledge



A crisis of rising costs and productivity decline

Queensland's construction sector is entering a critical phase, where cost escalation and productivity decline are converging to create systemic risk.

Worker shortages and wage increases

Forecasts indicate that construction costs in Queensland will rise by 7.1% in 2025, with annual increases averaging above 6% through to 2028 – culminating in a cumulative escalation of 37% by 2029, the highest among major states.

This cost surge is being driven by severe labour shortages, estimated at more than 41,600 workers, and compounded by Enterprise Bargaining Agreements locking in 5% annual wage increases with no productivity offsets.

Rising insolvencies are further reducing industry capacity. On top of this, a solidifying pipeline of major projects, including the 2032 Games infrastructure and health sector investments, is intensifying competition for resources.

Collapse of construction productivity across the entire industry

Beneath the headline cost figures lies an even deeper challenge: a dramatic fall in worker productivity. In 2000, the average construction worker delivered \$544,000 in output per annum across the building, and engineering construction sector. By 2024, that figure had fallen to just \$227,000 per worker – a decline of nearly 60%.

This structural inefficiency means that Queensland is delivering less output per worker than at any point in modern history. In fact, real-term construction output fell by 2.7% in 2024, even as the pipeline of work expanded.

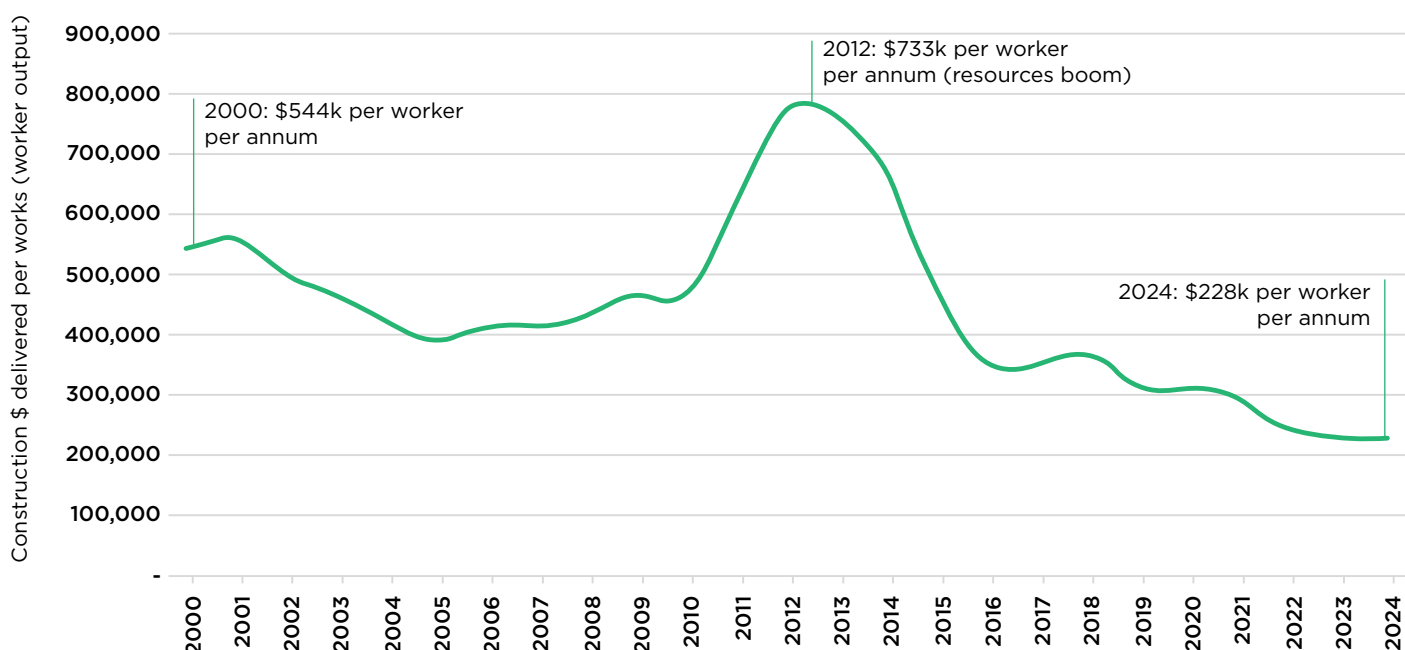
The causes are complex. Fragmented delivery models, compliance burdens, and limited adoption of industrialised construction methods all play a role. But the implications are clear: without a step change in efficiency, Queensland runs the risk of missing critical deadlines for the Games infrastructure programs, health infrastructure, and housing targets.

The interplay between cost escalation and productivity decline is creating a vicious cycle. Labour constraints and inefficiencies amplify wage-driven inflation, while compressed delivery timelines for the Games infrastructure and renewable energy projects add further risk.

The need for bold reform

Addressing these challenges requires more than incremental improvements. It demands bold reforms in procurement, accelerated adoption of modular and off-site construction, and investment in digital tools to streamline delivery. Productivity is not just an economic metric – it is the foundation of affordability, competitiveness, and Queensland's ability to deliver on its promises. Without decisive action, escalating costs and stagnant productivity will erode value for taxpayers and investors alike.

Queensland's construction worker output



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Arcadis

Industry Capacity and Capability

CSQ

About CSQ

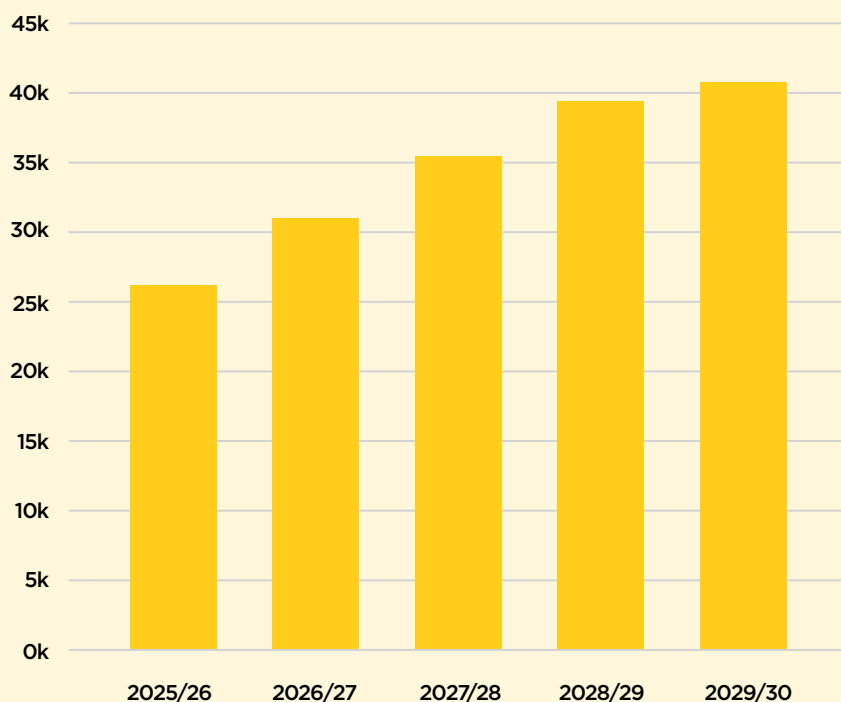
Construction Skills Queensland (CSQ) is an independent, not-for-profit, industry-funded body that supports employers, workers, apprentices, trainees and career seekers in the building and construction industry. They have contributed two sections of this report: Industry Capacity and Capability; and the Labour and Skills Report.



Queensland is experiencing one of its strongest periods of infrastructure investment. The scale, diversity and wide regional distribution of construction work is anticipated to significantly boost demand for workers across the state.

The average construction labour demand for the projects included in this report is estimated to rise from around 26,000 construction workers in the current financial year, to a peak of nearly 41,000 in 2029/30. This represents a substantial 55% increase from 2025/26.

Average labour requirement, by financial year



Source: CSQ for QMCA

Increased certainty around workforce demand

A larger share of the estimated average labour demand is for the funded portfolio, reflecting greater certainty around workforce demand. Over the next five years, the average labour demand for the funded portfolio is estimated to range from 21,600 to 25,500. For the unfunded, it is estimated to range from 4,600 to 15,200 workers.

Projects under construction are the primary driver of workforce demand in 2025/26

Of the estimated average labour demand of 26,000 in 2025/26, about 48% are for projects that are already under construction. The remainder of labour requirements are spread across projects under procurement (24%), credibly proposed (17%), and announced (11%).

Looking ahead, most of the labour requirements stem from projects at earlier stages of development, mainly under procurement, announced or credibly proposed. As these projects transition into construction, they are set to intensify competition for skilled workers in an already tight labour market.

Electricity projects dominate labour requirements

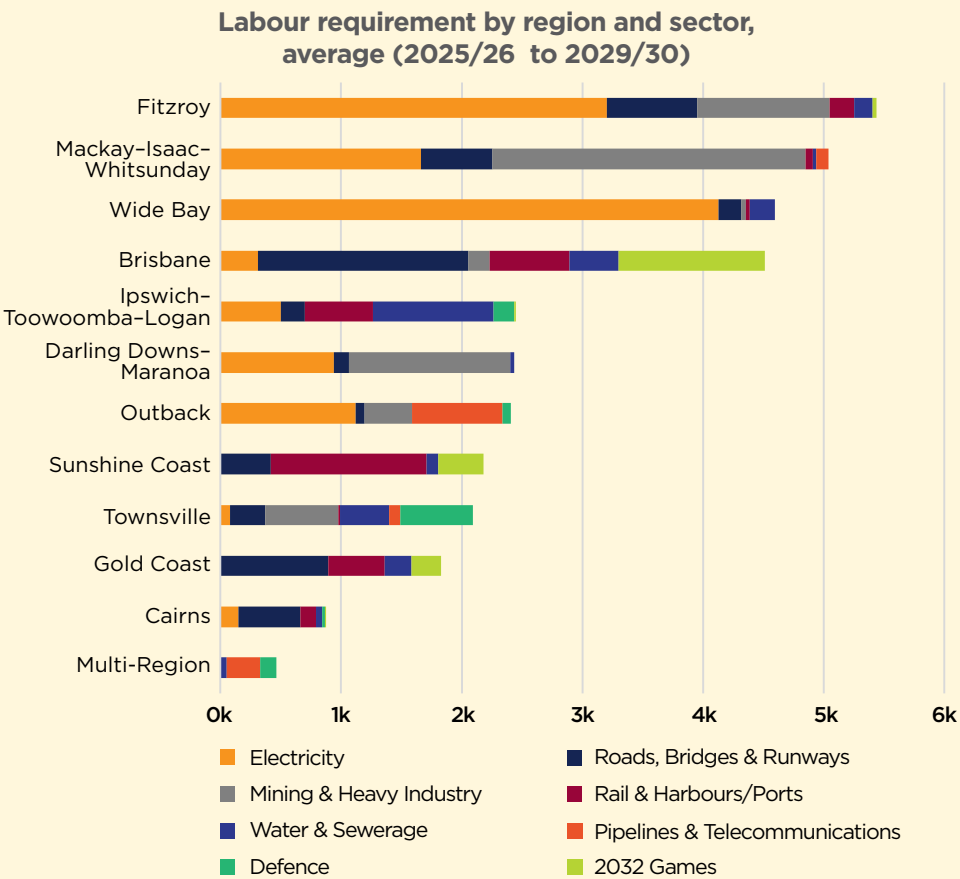
Electricity projects are the state's biggest driver of labour requirements over the next five years. The sector is estimated to require approximately 9,500 construction workers on average in 2025/26, increasing by 63% to around 15,600 by 2029/30.

Most projects are in regional areas, where labour shortages are already more severe. Fitzroy, Wide Bay, and Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday will each require more than 4,000 workers on average, with electricity projects the top source of demand in Fitzroy and Wide Bay, and the second-largest (after mining and heavy industry) in Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday.

Brisbane seeing strong labour demand

The Brisbane region ranks fourth for labour demand, with an average requirement of around 4,500 construction workers over the next five years. Demand is largely driven by roads, bridges and runways projects, momentum from the 2032 Games' venues and villages projects, and activity in rail, harbours and ports.

The 2032 Games venues and villages projects are estimated to push average construction labour demand from around 1,600 in 2026/27 to a peak of nearly 8,000 at the height of delivery in 2030/31. Most of this labour demand is concentrated in South East Queensland (SEQ), with Brisbane consistently dominating across the years, followed by the Sunshine Coast, and the Gold Coast. Labour demand is estimated to peak simultaneously across these three main SEQ host cities in 2030/31.



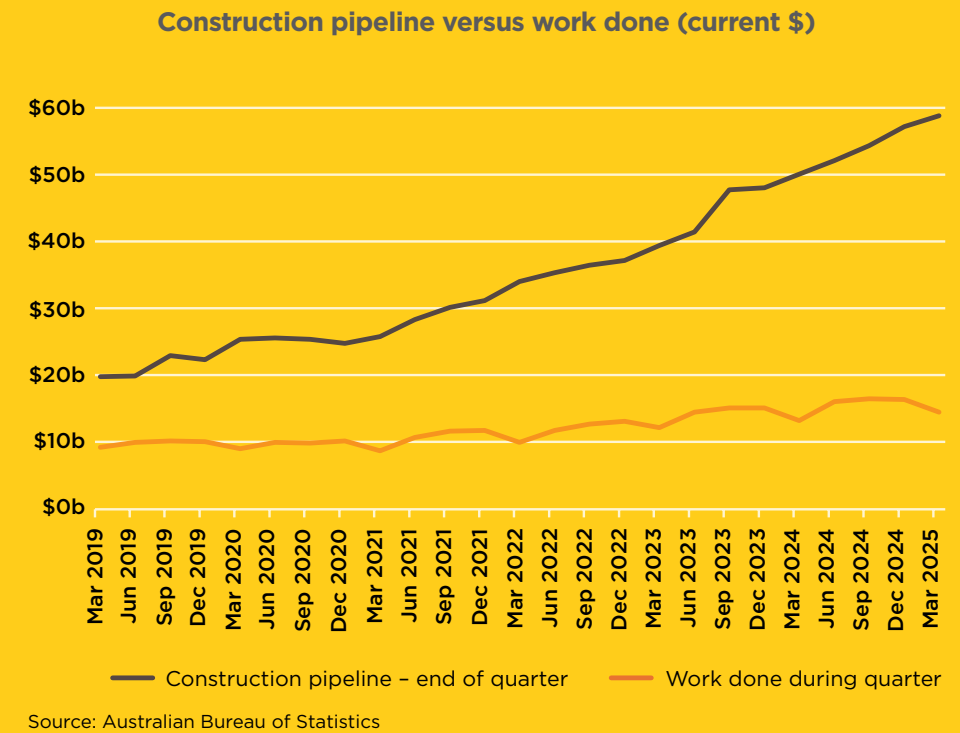
Source: CSQ for QMCA

Construction backlog continues to widen

The gap between Queensland's construction pipeline and work done has continued to widen. As of March 2025, the state's construction pipeline stood at \$58.9b, with \$25.6b in engineering work yet to be done and \$33.3b in the building pipeline.

Public sector work continues to drive the value of engineering work yet to be done. Of the \$25.6b outstanding engineering work, the public sector accounted for a 68% (\$17.5b) share, with the remaining 32% (\$8.1b) being private sector work.

Queensland also has a substantial building pipeline to deliver, valued at \$33.3b. This is split between \$17.5b in residential and \$15.8b in non-residential projects.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Growing demand for construction workers

The combination of new work flowing into an already large backlog, together with concurrent activity across multiple sectors and regions, is translating into greater demand for construction workers.

The construction industry employed about 284,600 workers (annual average of the preceding four quarters, as of May 2025), 2.3% more than May 2024. Of this, approximately 29,400 were working in heavy and civil engineering, 11% more than the same period last year.

Rebound in construction vacancies

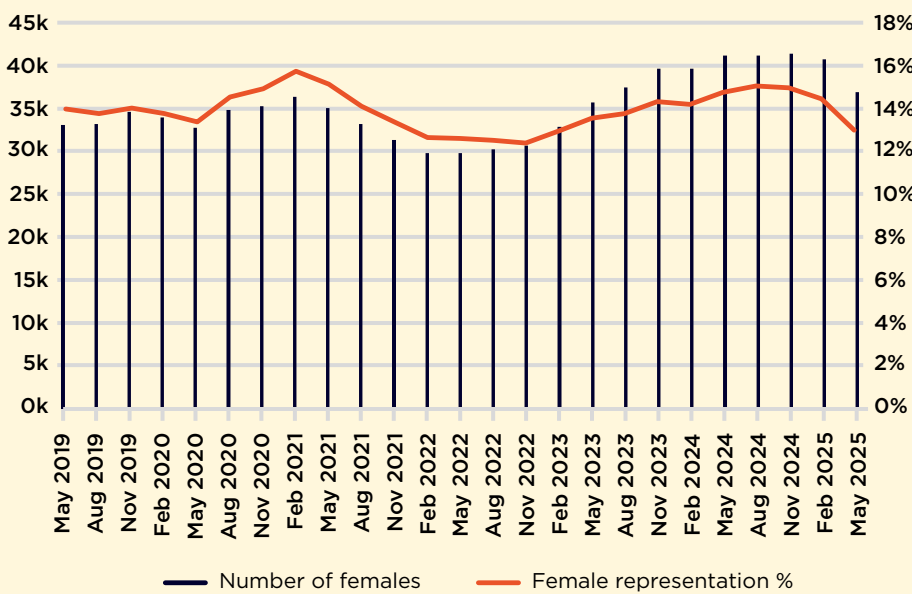
Internet vacancies for construction trades positions have rebounded significantly from pandemic lows, signalling high demand for workers. As of July 2025, there were around 5,400 internet vacancies for construction trades jobs, about 85% more than the same period pre-pandemic (July 2019).

Female representation in construction industry

Building a sustainable construction workforce depends on strong local skilling initiatives that attract new entrants and promote workforce diversity. Increasing female participation will be critical to achieving this.

While women are slowly gaining visibility on construction sites, progress still falls short of the industry's growing labour needs. As of May 2025, around 37,000 females were employed in the construction industry, a 10% decline from May 2024, but 24% more than three years earlier. Females currently account for only 13% of the state's construction industry employment, with their representation even lower at just 4.4% in trade roles.

Female employment in construction industry



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

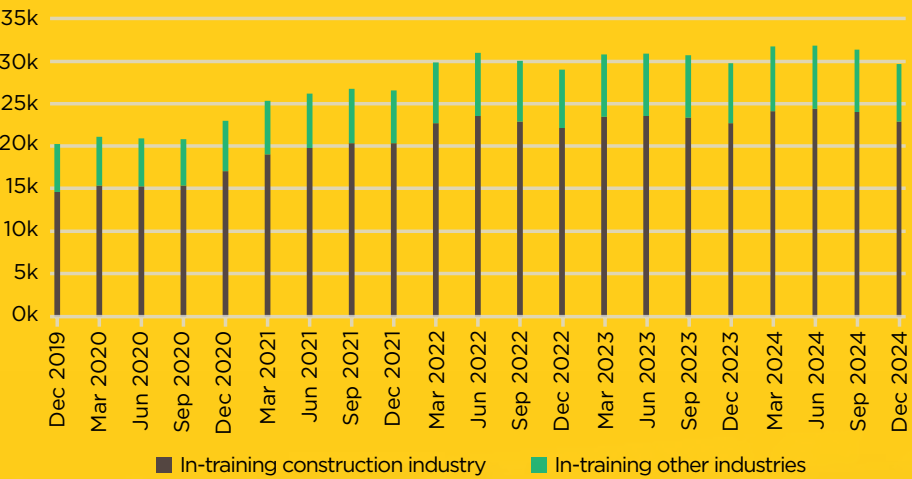
Apprenticeships and traineeships

Apprenticeships and traineeships are a vital entry point into the construction industry. A sustained increase in participation, coupled with broader diversity, is necessary to meet future skills demand. Equally important is ensuring participants are supported to complete their training and move into the skilled workforce.

As of December 2024, around 29,700 construction apprentices are in-training in the state, a 12% increase from the same period in 2021. Most (77%, 22,800) were training directly in construction, with the remainder (23%, 6,800) in other industries.

Of the 29,700 construction apprentices in-training, 6% were female and 7% Indigenous.

Number of construction apprentices in-training



Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research



The Delivery Conundrum

Each year, the QMPPR identifies the work to be delivered in the year ahead. For the five years up to and including FY24, an average of only 87% of the projected work has been delivered in the immediate financial year.

There are signs of improvement. Between FY24 and FY25 the industry increased its output by 11.5%, getting close to delivering 96% of the projected funded pipeline in FY25. However, looking ahead, delivering the funded pipeline in FY26 will require a 53% lift in output from FY25. With industry capacity still constrained and sluggish productivity, this will be a mammoth undertaking.

Unless this delivery challenge is addressed, the timeframes of projected work will keep extending, affecting investment confidence. Some of the key drivers behind project delays are outlined below.

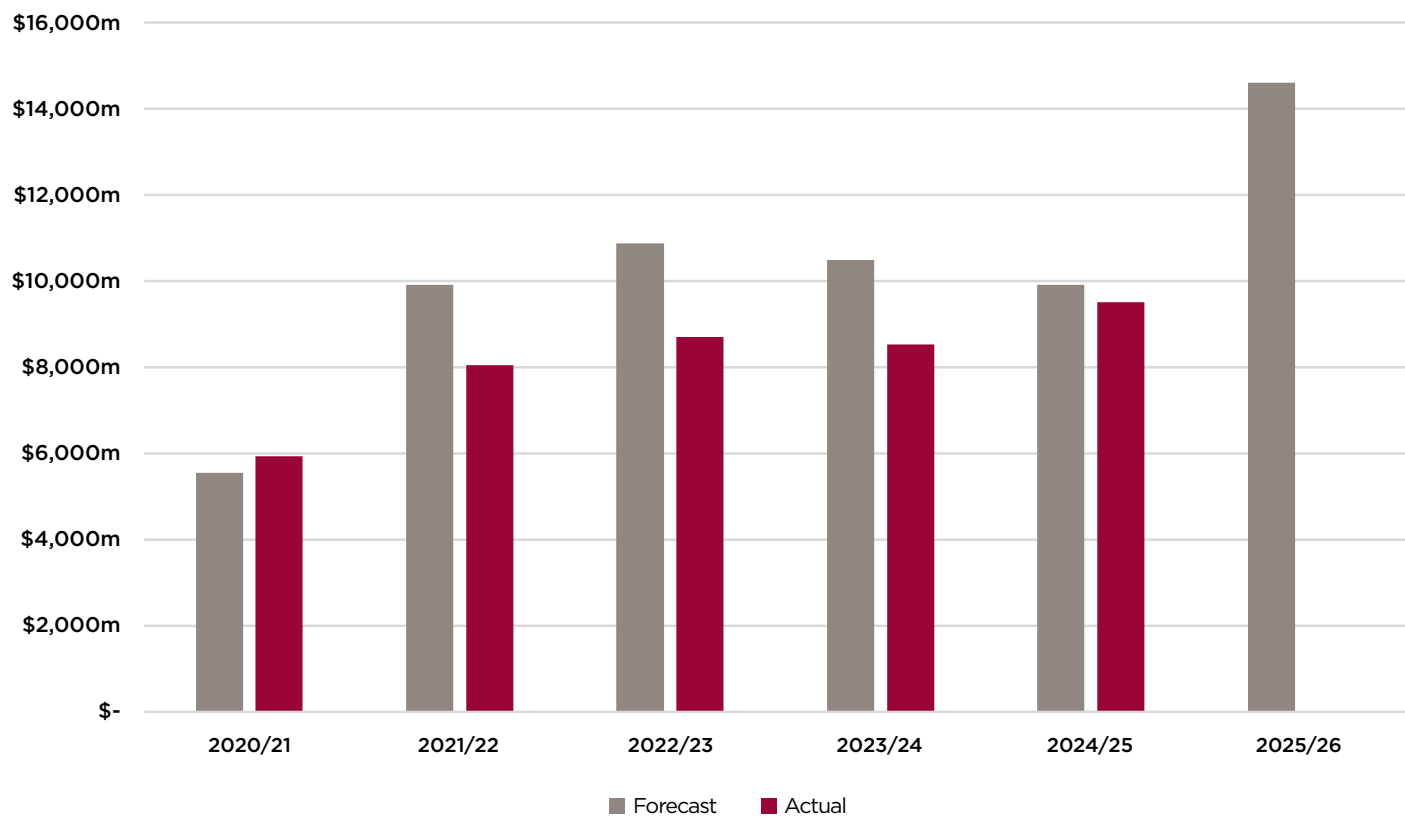
The procurement process has become exceptionally complicated. On many projects, overly time-consuming and complex procurement requirements are adding up to 12 months between procurement and contract signing, which is well beyond standard practice. This is also adding cost to both tenderers and clients in addressing this procurement process.

Project approvals have become a major bottleneck. Many approvals have become exceptionally long and are often caught up in protracted reviews that delay projects. Extended approvals under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC) and state-based approvals have delayed several critical infrastructure projects by years.

On-site productivity has fallen sharply. This has artificially constrained industry capacity and impaired industry's ability to efficiently complete projects within the original timeframe estimates. This issue has been the subject of an investigation by the Queensland Productivity Commission this year.

Delays to project investment decisions. The Commonwealth Government's 2023 review of infrastructure funding, together with the new Queensland Government's review of finances and project priorities, has impacted the timing and certainty of many public projects. In some cases, these reviews have also had knock-on effects on private sector projects, which often depend on public sector 'enabling infrastructure'.

Funded forecast v actual work delivered



Source: Queensland Economic Advocacy Solutions, QMCA member knowledge

Practical Productivity

Successive editions of the QMPPR have highlighted declining productivity rates across the industry. This is a risk to the major projects pipeline. The recent work by the Queensland Productivity Commission into the state’s Building and Construction Industry highlighted a 9% drop in productivity since 2018. While this is most pronounced in the residential and building sectors, the engineering construction sector is also affected.

The table below shows the average productivity levels necessary to deliver the pipeline, measured as output per person employed per year. To deliver the full pipeline over the next five years with current employment levels, annual output would need to increase from the current levels of around \$820,000/person to \$1.66m/person. Alternatively, delivering the entire pipeline at current productivity levels would require the workforce to expand from 15,400 to up to 41,000.

The funded works in the pipeline alone require a productivity level of approximately \$1.3m/person. The funded and credibly proposed five-year pipeline requires an average of \$1.5m/person or a workforce of up to 38,000 people. These figures underscore the scale of the productivity challenge facing the industry.

The productivity challenge to deliver the pipeline

	Total pipeline	Funded works	Funded + credibly proposed
Productive output			
Average output required	\$1.66m/person	\$1.29m/person	\$1.54m/person
Current	\$0.7m – \$0.82m/person		
No. of people			
Low	31,000	21,600	29,000
High	41,000	25,500	38,000
Current	15,400		

- There are many initiatives that can deliver incremental gains to help achieve them. These include:
- Introducing more flexibility in industrial relations conditions to improve effective working time
 - Increasing the use of multi-skilling of the workforce
 - Adopting technology and innovative construction approaches more broadly
 - Implementing collaborative procurement and delivery approaches to better understand the risks, and their apportionment and management, to deliver cost and time certainty
 - Reducing excessive demands on industry regarding delivery (indirects)
 - Replacing prescriptive specifications with more performance-based specifications
 - Streamlining project planning and approval processes, particularly procurement
 - Improving onsite cultural and behavioural issues. The ‘Cost of Doing Nothing’ report, based on Oxford Economics research, found that cultural issues are costing the Australian economy nearly \$8b each year due to workplace injuries, mental illness, suicide, long work hours and a lack of diversity.



Opportunities to improve productivity

In assessing the productivity gain opportunities needed to deliver the pipeline, the impacts of the following improvements have been analysed:

Increasing labour

As of May 2025, Queensland's building and construction industry employs a total of 284,600 people. Of these, around 29,400 work in the engineering construction sector, with 50–55% engaged on the major projects identified in the QMPPR. In FY25, approximately 15,500 people were employed delivering works in this pipeline. Labour analysis from CSQ highlights that the workforce dedicated to major projects will need to increase significantly to meet future demand.

Delivering greater output

Between FY24 and FY25, industry output grew by -12%. To deliver the funded works identified in the pipeline, output will need to increase by 64% from current levels. If all works in the pipeline were to proceed, output would need to rise by 167%.

Improving industrial relations practices

Industrial relations conditions and their application, including their lack of flexibility, significantly impact productivity and the safe, efficient delivery of projects. One key matter that needs to be addressed is the number of effective working days per week on larger projects, which will need to improve to meet the workload identified in this pipeline. Various improvements associated with this have been modelled under the following low and high scenarios.

Low scenario

Under the fixed 26-day RDO calendar, a minimum impact of half a day a week is effectively lost across the year. This could be reduced by:

- Applying the RDO flexibly: aligning RDOs to the project program, allowing sites to remain functioning
- Operating a 5-day working week: potentially eliminating RDOs altogether.

High scenario

The high scenario considers several additional conditions that reduce effective working time, including:

- Pre-start meetings: reducing the union-controlled 'hour-long pre-starts' to be more focused on key activities and safety issues could recover up to 45 minutes of productive time per day
- Hot weather policy: modifying the rigid application of the hot weather policy can significantly increase effective working time. A more measured, risk-based approach has been shown to reduce lost time by a 3:1 ratio, without impacting worker safety. Applied consistently across the summer months, this could improve working time by 8–13% over the year while still managing heat-related risks safely.



Cultural and behaviour issues

The 'Cost of Doing Nothing' report by Oxford Economics found that cultural issues are costing the national construction industry around \$8b annually. Improvements in workplace culture and behaviour, along with better on-site management that reduces absenteeism (e.g. by addressing mental health impacts), could help recapture some of these losses. Queensland represents 20% of the national construction workforce – by applying this share to the \$8b annual loss, and assuming 10–20% of the potential improvement is realised, could result in significant productivity gains.

Indirect costs

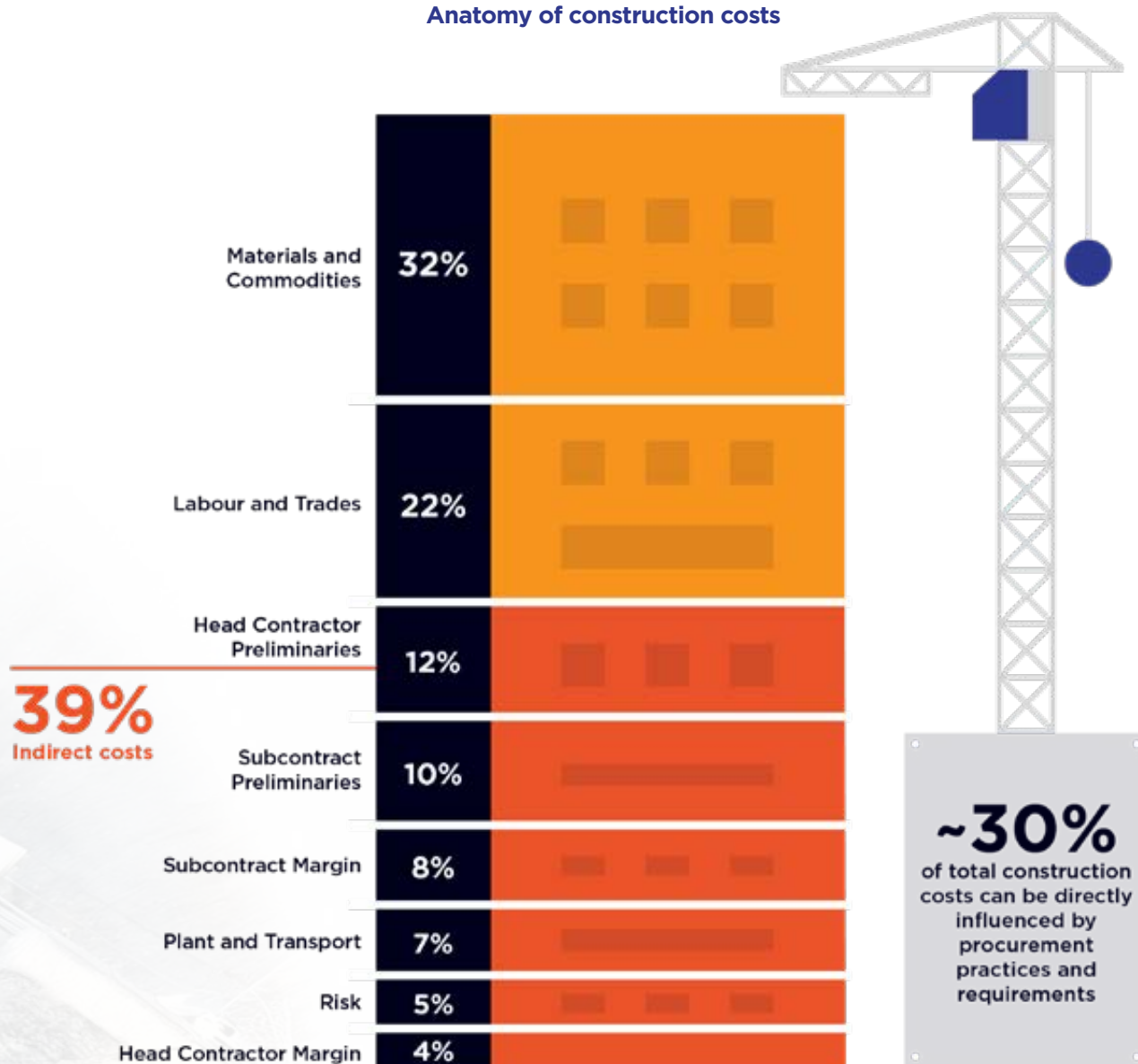
Over the past decade indirect costs on site have risen sharply, contributing significantly to lower productivity. In some projects, they have reached 45% of total project costs, compared with an average of 25% a decade ago and as low as 15% during the previous resources boom in 2011–16. Many of these

indirect costs could be reduced by at least 10–15% through less onerous and prescriptive requirements for personnel, better regulation and compliance processes and requirements, and better risk allocation between parties.

Planning, approvals and procurement

Slow project approvals, coupled with procurement processes, have added substantially to project timeframes and costs, thereby intensifying the productivity challenge. Independent analysis by Arcadis and Oxford Economics has highlighted that approximately 30% of construction costs can be directly influenced by procurement practices and requirements. Some procurement and project approval processes are taking up to 18 months from initiation to contract execution, often followed by an additional 12 months before work commences on site. Reducing these delays by 3–6 months could allow more work to be delivered while cutting non-productive costs, potentially improving overall project timeframes by up to 10%.

Anatomy of construction costs



Source: Arcadis

Improvements to lift industry output

The table below sets out the factors and the numbers applied to the productivity improvements that could be realised to help lift industry output.

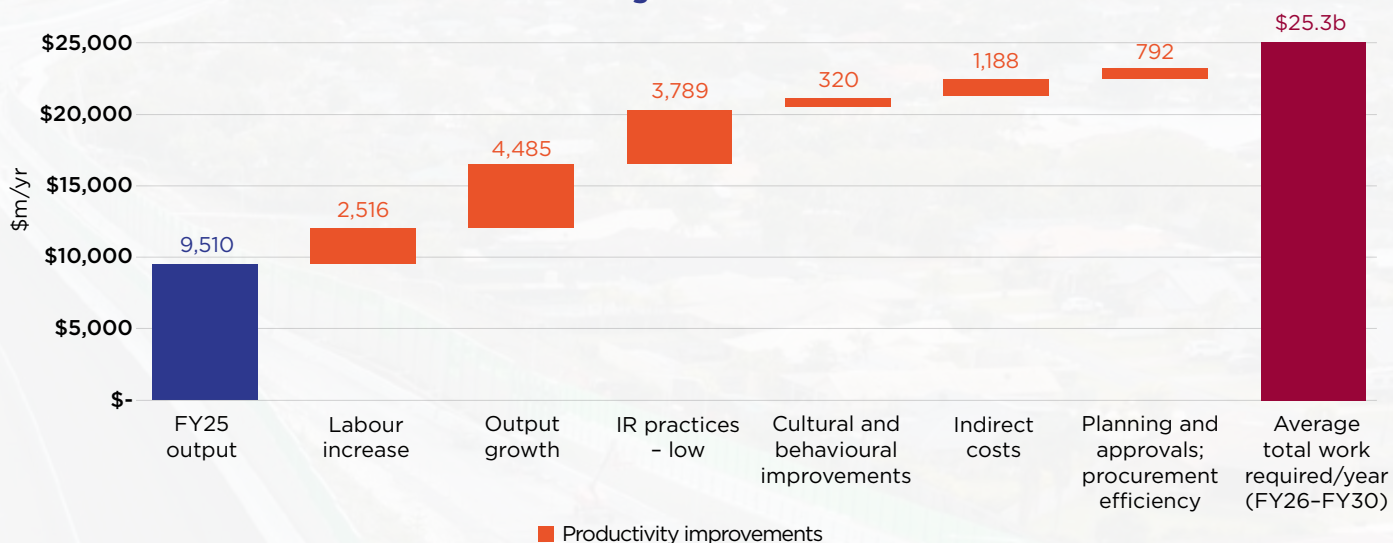
Factor	Low scenario	High scenario
Labour pool	The labour pool on major engineering construction works increases by 10% over FY25 levels, while maintaining the same levels of output.	The labour pool on major engineering construction works increases by 20% over FY25 levels, while maintaining the same levels of output.
Industry output	Industry output levels increase by the same proportion as FY24–FY25 (12%).	Industry output levels return to levels prior to the 2011–16 resources boom (approx. \$1.2m/person/year).
Improving industrial relations practices	Removing the fixed RDO component can result in an improvement to the effective working time across a week of 0.5 days.	In addition to the RDOs, restructure several conditions including pre-starts and the hot weather policy (as a minimum) resulting in a 29% improvement in effective working time across the week.
On site culture and behaviours	The construction industry in Queensland represents 20% of the national workforce. Applying this share to the \$8b annual loss identified in the 'Cost of Doing Nothing' report suggests an opportunity cost of around \$1.6b for Queensland. Capturing 10% of this opportunity could deliver substantial productivity gains.	The construction industry in Queensland represents 20% of the national workforce. Applying this share to the \$8b annual loss identified in the 'Cost of Doing Nothing' report suggests an opportunity cost of around \$1.6b for Queensland. Capturing 20% of this opportunity could deliver substantial productivity gains.
Indirect costs	Reduction of indirect costs by 10%.	Reduction of indirect costs by 12.5%.
Planning, approvals and procurement	5% improvement in total project timeframes through streamlining project approval and procurement processes by 3 months.	10% improvement in total project timeframes through streamlining project approval and procurement processes by 6 months for a 3-year project.

By applying these solutions to lift industry output from the levels achieved in FY25 shows that under a low scenario (\$14.7b) the average funded output requirement of \$15.5b/year would be close to being met. Under the high scenario, a total output of around \$22.6b could be achieved, falling short of the average total pipeline requirement across the five-year forward pipeline, but roughly meeting the average funded plus credibly proposed pipeline (\$23.6b). These improvements require a whole of industry approach requiring all parties (clients, regulators, government, engineers, contractors and third parties) to come together and work collaboratively to achieve these outcomes.

Low scenario

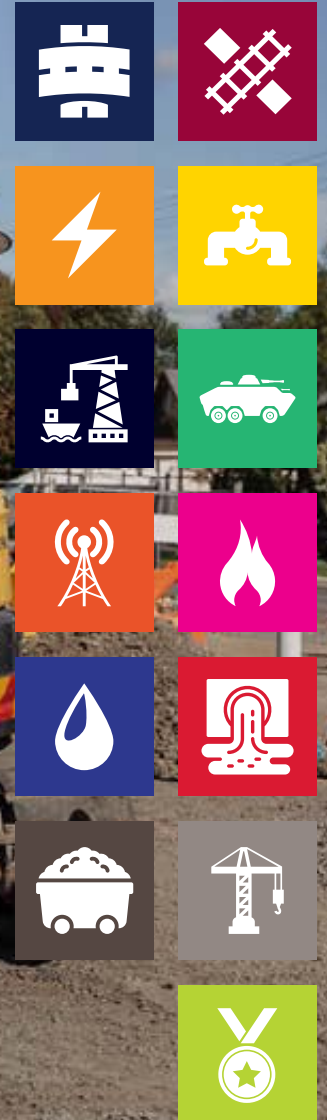


High scenario





Queensland Major Projects Pipeline 2025





ROADS, BRIDGES & RUNWAYS

Product Description	Sponsor	Type of Funding	Agg. Region	Total Value (\$m)	Eng Value (\$m)	Status	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	32/33
Brisbane Metro CP	Brisbane City Council	Public	Brisbane	1700	765	Under Construction	202	125	47									
Brisbane Metro – Northern Extension	Brisbane City Council	Public	Brisbane	1150	780	Prospective				195	195	195	195					
Brisbane Metro – Eastern Extension	Brisbane City Council	Public	Brisbane	950	644	Prospective				215	215	215						
Brisbane Metro – Airport Extension	Brisbane City Council	Public	Brisbane	750	509	Prospective					170	170	170					
Bruce Highway – Cairns Southern Access Corridor Stage 5 – Foster Road intersection	Qld Government	Public	Cairns	225	162	Announced			42	84	41							
Bruce Highway – Anzac Avenue to Uhlmann Road	Qld Government	Public	Brisbane	733	623	Announced				124	290	231						
Bruce Highway – Dohles Rocks Road North Facing Ramps	Qld Government	Public	Brisbane	290	163	Under Construction	21	73	73									
Bruce Highway – Linkfield Road Overpass	Qld Government	Public	Brisbane	176	123	Under Procurement			32	48	48							
Bruce Highway – Gateway Motorway - Dohles Rocks Rd- Stage 1	Qld Government	Public	Brisbane	950	713	Under Procurement		178	178	178	178							
Bruce Highway – Gateway Motorway – Dohles Rocks Rd – Stage 2	Qld Government	Public	Brisbane	550	413	Announced					103	103	103	103				
Bruce Highway – Rockhampton Ring Road (North & South Packages) – Stage 1	Qld Government	Public	Fitzroy	515	361	Under Construction	181											
Bruce Highway – Rockhampton Ring Road (North & South Packages) – Stage 2	Qld Government	Public	Fitzroy	1215	851	Under Construction		267	328	276								
Bruce Highway – Tiaro Flood Immunity Upgrade	Qld Government	Public	Wide Bay	336	251	Announced				48	181	31						
Bruce Highway – Upgrade Burdekin River Bridge	Qld Government	Public	Townsville	97	53	Under Construction	10	9	9	6								
Bruce Highway – Gorganga Plains Upgrade	Qld Government	Public	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	700	600	Announced				300	300							
Caloundra Transport Corridor Upgrade	Sunshine Coast Council & Qld Government	Public	Sunshine Coast	100	80	Under Procurement		40	40									
Caloundra Road Network Upgrade (Caloundra Congestion Project)	Sunshine Coast Council & Qld Government	Public	Sunshine Coast	300	207	Announced			69	69	69							
Cairns Western Arterial Road – Redlynch Connector Road to Captain Cook Highway, Duplication	Qld Government	Public	Cairns	300	230	Announced		19	62	62	52	43						
Centenary Highway Capacity Upgrade – Ipswich Motorway to Toowong	Qld Government	Public	Brisbane	400	240	Announced						41	83	83	41			
Centenary Highway Bridge Duplication	Qld Government	Public	Brisbane	299	215	Under Construction	55	51	35									
Cooktown to Weipa Corridor Upgrade (Cape York Regional Package 2)	Qld Government	Public	Outback	323	220	Under Construction	49	49	25									
Coomera Connector Stage 1 – North	Qld Government	Public	Gold Coast	1200	840	Under Construction	315	66										



ROADS, BRIDGES & RUNWAYS

Product Description	Sponsor	Type of Funding	Agg. Region	Total Value (\$m)	Eng Value (\$m)	Status	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	32/33
Coomera Connector Stage 1 – Central	Qld Government	Public	Gold Coast	1800	1260	Under Construction	389	402	272									
Coomera Connector Stage 1 – South	Qld Government	Public	Gold Coast	500	350	Under Construction	83	161	107									
Coomera Connector – Stage 2	Qld Government	Public	Gold Coast	3000	2035	Credibly Proposed					509	509	509	509				
Cunningham Highway Upgrade	Qld Government	Public	Ipswich–Toowoomba–Logan	213	155	Under Construction	44											
Gateway Motorway – Bruce Highway Stage 1: Telegraph Rd to Pine River	Qld Government	Public	Brisbane	1500	1200	Under Procurement		259	362	362	259							
North South Urban Arterial Corridor (Moreton Connector)	Qld Government	Public	Brisbane	920	690	Prospective							86	126	157	157	136	52
Inland Freight Route (Mungindi to Charters Towers) Upgrades	Qld Government	Public	Darling Downs–Maranoa	1000	715	Under Construction		47	62	83	114	160	114	104	57			
Ipswich Motorway – Rocklea to Darra Stage 2 – Oxley to Darra	Qld Government	Public	Ipswich–Toowoomba–Logan	520	390	Announced					62	279	62					
Level Crossing Removal – Beams Road	Qld Government	Public	Brisbane	235	165	Under Construction	70	37	23									
Level Crossing Removal – Boundary Road	Qld Government	Public	Brisbane	399	279	Under Procurement			31	52	92	72	41					
Level Crossing Removal – Lindum Rail Crossing Upgrade	Brisbane City Council / Qld Government / Federal Government	Public	Brisbane	300	250	Announced		72	104	83								
M1 Pacific Motorway – Varsity Lakes to Tugun	Qld Government	Public	Gold Coast	1500	750	Under Construction	10											
M1 Pacific Motorway North – Daisy Hill to Logan Motorway	Qld Government	Public	Gold Coast	3000	2000	Announced				311	466	518	466	311				
M1 Pacific Motorway North – Eight Mile Plains to Daisy Hill	Qld Government	Public	Gold Coast	750	500	Under Construction	83											
Mackay Port Access – Bruce Highway to Mackay – Slade Point Road	Qld Government	Public	Mackay–Isaac–Whitsunday	350	254	Announced			52	78	82	52						
Mt Lindesay Highway – Johanna Street to South Street	Qld Government	Public	Ipswich–Toowoomba–Logan	95	69	Under Construction	12	59										
Riverway Drive Stage 2 (Allambie Lane – Dunlop Street)	Qld Government	Public	Townsville	95	68	Under Construction	27	53	18									
Sunshine Motorway – West Coolum Interchange	Qld Government	Public	Sunshine Coast	100	70	Announced				23	24	23						
Sunshine Motorway – Mooloolah River Interchange Stage 1	Qld Government	Public	Sunshine Coast	850	595	Under Procurement			83	120	225	83	83					
Story Bridge Upgrade	Brisbane City Council	Public	Brisbane	500	339	Credibly Proposed			113	113	113							
Tennant Creek to Townsville Corridor Upgrade – Queensland	Qld Government	Public	Townsville	263	189	Under Construction	46	47	47	3								
Warrego Highway Upgrade – Toowoomba to Roma	Qld Government	Public	Townsville	125	94	Under Construction	20	26	27	24								



ROADS, BRIDGES & RUNWAYS

Product Description	Sponsor	Type of Funding	Agg. Region	Total Value (\$m)	Eng Value (\$m)	Status	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	32/33
Warrego Highway Upgrade - Ipswich to Toowoomba	Qld Government	Public	Ipswich-Toowoomba-Logan	468	345	Under Construction	43	89	89	89	45							
Youngs Crossing Road, Lawnton	Moreton Bay Regional Council	Public	Brisbane	83	46	Under Construction	9	60	20									
Outback Way - Queensland	Federal Government	Public	Outback	224	145	Under Construction	16	21	26	26	21	16						
Captain Cook Highway - Cairns CBD to Smithfield, Upgrade (Cairns Ring Road)	Qld Government	Public	Cairns	359	244	Announced				52	72	72	56					
Brisbane Airport Third Terminal - Apron, Taxiway & Access	Brisbane Airport Corporation	Private	Brisbane	800	480	Prospective					52	104	155	104	83			
Toowong - West End Green Bridge	Brisbane City Council	Public	Brisbane	450	302	Prospective						62	83	62				
St Lucia - West End Green Bridge	Brisbane City Council	Public	Brisbane	450	302	Prospective									62	83	62	
Northshore Hamilton Roadworks	Economic Development Qld	Public	Brisbane	150	100	Under Construction	50	52										
Queensland Beef Corridors	Qld Government	Public	Fitzroy	500	375	Under Construction	36	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	35		
Beams Road Upgrade, Carseldine	Brisbane City Council	Public	Brisbane	73	57	Under Construction	27	16										
Outback Way - Queensland Future Priorities	Federal Government	Public	Outback	183	119	Under Construction	10	16	26	26	16	10	9					
Yeppoon Road Upgrade - Iron Pot Road to Tanby Road intersection	Qld Government	Public	Fitzroy	155	116	Under Construction	46	44										
Logan Motorway - Western Upgrade	Transurban	Private	Brisbane	1000	700	Announced				104	259	259	104					
Townsville Connection Road (Stuart Drive), Bowen Road Bridge (Idalia), duplicate bridge and approaches	Qld Government	Public	Townsville	100	69	Under Construction	39	21	10									
Townsville Connection Road (Stuart Drive), University Road to Bowen Road Bridge (Idalia), improve safety	Qld Government	Public	Townsville	96	66	Under Construction	48	18										
Access to Gladstone Port, improve heavy vehicle access	Qld Government	Public	Gladstone	125	86	Announced				29	29	29						
Cleveland - Redland Bay Road, Anita Street to Giles Road, duplicate lanes	Qld Government	Public	Redland	80	55	Announced				18	19	18						
Kuranda Range Road, safety and resilience upgrades	Qld Government	Public	Cairns	262.5	182	Under Procurement		36	36	37	37	36						
Bruce Highway - Targeted Safety Program - Gympie to Cairns	Qld Government	Public	Multi-Region	9000	6227	Announced		1038	1038	1038	1038	1038	1038					
The Wave - BRT Infrastructure	Qld Government	Public	Sunshine Coast	1500	1038	Announced				260	260	260	258					
Barron River Gorge Bridge Replacement	Qld Government	Public	Cairns	490	339	Announced				170	169							
Bremer River Bridge Replacement	Qld Government	Public	Ipswich-Toowoomba-Logan	85	59	Announced			59									



RAIL

Product Description	Sponsor	Type of Funding	Agg. Region	Total Value (\$m)	Eng Value (\$m)	Status	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36
Beerburum to Nambour Rail Upgrade (Stage 1)	Qld Government / QR	Public	Sunshine Coast	551	375	Under Construction	130	154	51	46								
Varsity Lakes to Elanora Extension	Qld Government / QR	Public	Gold Coast	859	470	Credibly Proposed			133	185	164							
CRR – Tunnel, Stations and Development (TSD) PPP	Qld Government	Public	Brisbane	4354	4000	Under Construction	350	256										
CRR – Rail, Integration and Systems package (RIS)	Qld Government	Public	Brisbane	1080	1080	Under Construction	100	82										
CRR – European Train Control System Level 2	Qld Government	Public	Brisbane	736	699	Under Construction	45	19										
CRR – Three new stations (Pimpama, Hope Island and Merrimac)	Qld Government	Public	Brisbane	1500	1200	Under Construction	450	400										
Elanora to Coolangatta extension	Qld Government	Public	Gold Coast	700	490	Prospective				163	163	163						
Moura – Aldoga Link Project (Wiggins)	Qld Government	Public	Fitzroy	500	325	Unlikely									138	144	51	
Wiggins Island Coal Rail Infrastructure Stage 2	Aurizon	Private	Fitzroy	714	500	Unlikely								85	171	171	85	
Wiggins Island Coal Rail Infrastructure Stage 3	Aurizon	Private	Fitzroy	450	315	Unlikely									129	129	65	
Gold Coast Light Rail Stage 3	Qld Government & Federal Government	Public	Gold Coast	1200	663	Under Construction	100	103	51									
Shorncliffe Line	Queensland Rail	Public	Brisbane	350	250	Prospective				85	85	85						
Loganlea Station Relocation	Qld Government & Federal Government	Public	Ipswich–Toowoomba–Logan	174	113	Under Construction	28	29	29	29								
CRR – Clapham Yard Stabling (Moorooka)	Queensland Rail	Public	Brisbane	299	120	Under Construction	15	5										
Logan and Gold Coast Faster Rail – Main Line Upgrade	Qld Government & Federal Government	Public	Ipswich–Toowoomba–Logan	5250	2021	Under Construction	126	259	518	647	518							
Logan and Gold Coast Faster Rail – Level Crossing Removals	Qld Government & Federal Government	Public	Ipswich–Toowoomba–Logan	500	500	Under Construction	150	205	154									
Direct Sunshine Coast Line – Stage 1: Beerwah to Caloundra	Qld Government	Public	Sunshine Coast	4500	3850	Under Procurement			513	641	641	820	718	615				
Direct Sunshine Coast Line – Stage 2: Caloundra to Birtinya	Qld Government	Public	Sunshine Coast	2000	1380	Under Procurement			216	216	216	216	216					
Sunshine Coast Mass Transit (Light Rail)	Qld Government	Public	Sunshine Coast	1000	1000	Prospective				256	410	359						
Gold Coast Light Rail Stage 4	Qld Government & Federal Government	Public	Gold Coast	750	600	Credibly Proposed				154	256	205						
Beerburum to Nambour Duplication Stage 2	Qld Government	Public	Sunshine Coast	600	500	Credibly Proposed					128	128	128	128				
Station Upgrade Program for Olympics	Queensland Rail	Public	Brisbane	500	500	Credibly Proposed					125	125	125	125				
Inner City signalling upgrades, various locations, upgrade signalling and interlocking	Qld Government & Federal Government	Public	Brisbane	765	562	Under Construction	56	56										
Mayne Yard (Mayne), upgrade vehicle and pedestrian access	Qld Government & Federal Government	Public	Brisbane	300	221	Under Construction	111	110										
New Generation Rollingstock, integration and ancillary works	Qld Government & Federal Government	Public	Brisbane	265	195	Under Construction	100	95										
New Generation Rollingstock, automatic train operation and platform screen doors fitment	Qld Government & Federal Government	Public	Brisbane	275	202	Under Procurement			67	70	65	202						
New Generation Rollingstock, European Train Control System fitment, install new signalling	Qld Government & Federal Government	Public	Brisbane	375	276	Under Construction	176	100										



HARBOURS/PORTS

Product Description	Sponsor	Type of funding	Agg. Region	Total Value (\$m)	Eng Value (\$m)	Status	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36
Townsville Port Expansion Project – Outer Harbour Expansion (berths 14+15)	Qld Government	Public	Townsville	200	150	Prospective			30	62	62							
Urangan Boat Harbour	Besix Watpac / Seymour	Private	Wide Bay	800	200	Announced	90	103	10									
Abbot Point Dredging	Qld Government	Public	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	600	240	Credibly Proposed			82	82	82							
BP Wharf Repurposing (Cruise Terminal Expansion)	Port of Brisbane	Private	Brisbane	100	80	Credibly Proposed				41	41							
Port of Gladstone – Second Shipping Lane (Gatcombe and Golding Cutting Channel Duplication Project)	Gladstone Port Authority	Public	Fitzroy	760	532	Prospective			174	215	156							
Gladstone Coal Shiploader Project	Gladstone Ports Corporation	Public	Fitzroy	100	80	Announced	40	41										
Cairns Port Ship Lift & Marine Precinct	Ports North	Public	Cairns	600	500	Announced		133	205	174								
Gold Coast Cruise Ship Terminal	Gold Coast City Council	Private	Gold Coast	260	182	Prospective					26	39	57	39	26			
Wiggins Island Coal Terminal (Stages 2 and 3)	Wiggins Island Coal Export Terminal (WICET)	QLD	Fitzroy	580	327	Prospective				65	65	65	65	65				
Northern Land Expansion Project	Qld Government	QLD	Fitzroy	100	56	Under construction	14	14	28									



DEFENCE

Product Description	Sponsor	Type of funding	Agg. Region	Total Value (\$m)	Eng Value (\$m)	Status	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36
Hervey Range Facility Upgrade	Federal Government	Public	Townsville	1000	800	Under Procurement		200	200	200	200							
Shoalwater Bay Training Area Remediation Project	Federal Government	Public	Townsville	850	500	Announced		125	125	125	125							
EST02202 Other Sites and Redevelopment - Upgrade and Remediation Works to 9 sites	Federal Government	Public	Multi-Region	326	279	Under Construction	93											
EST02039 - Borneo Barracks Redevelopment	Federal Government	Public	Ipswich-Toowoomba-Logan	200	200	Under Construction	67											
ESTJP2093PH1 Guided Weapons Explosive Ordnance Storage Project (NSW and QLD)	Federal Government	Public	Multi-Region	200	200	Announced		67	67	67								
Sherger Airbase Upgrade	Federal Government	Public	Outback	300	200	Credibly Proposed			60	80	60							
Army Aviation Program of Works - Stage 2 Delivery Phase	Federal Government	Public	Multi-Region	370	200	Under Procurement	67	67	67									
RAAF Base Amberley - Ongoing Expansion and Capability Projects (near Ipswich)	Federal Government	Public	Ipswich-Toowoomba-Logan	735	565	Under Construction	94	94	94	94	94	94						
RAAF Townsville (Garbutt)	Federal Government	Public	Townsville	700	538	Under Construction	179	179	179									
HMAS Cairns to accommodate new Arafura - class Offshore Patrol Vessels	Federal Government	Public	Cairns	155	119	Under Construction	60	59										
North Queensland Mid-Term Refresh Program	Federal Government	Public	Multi-Region	112	86	Under Construction	43	43										



WATER

Product Description	Sponsor	Type of funding	Agg. Region	Total Value (\$m)	Eng Value (\$m)	Status	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36
Paradise Dam Improvement Project	SunWater	Public	Wide Bay	1200	720	Under Construction		72	144	308	144	72						
Burdekin Falls Dam – Raising	SunWater	Public	Townsville	2500	1750	Credibly Proposed					438	438	438	438				
Fitzroy to Gladstone Water – Pipeline and Water Treatment Plant	GAWB	Public	Fitzroy	983	688	Under Construction	265	184										
Somerset Dam Upgrade	SEQ Water	Public	Ipswich–Toowoomba–Logan	600	450	Announced			103	128	128	103						
Toowoomba to Warwick pipeline	SEQ Water	Public	Ipswich–Toowoomba–Logan	370	222	Under Procurement		34	96	96								
Haughton Pipeline Duplication – Stage 2	Townsville City Council	Public	Townsville	275	183	Under Construction	20	10										
The Cairns Water Security – Stage 1	Cairns City Council	Public	Cairns	300	250	Under Construction	90	141	70									
Lake MacDonald Dam Upgrade	SEQ Water	Public	Sunshine Coast	420	294	Under Construction	98	98	98									
Wyaralong Dam WTP – Stage 1	SEQ Water	Public	Ipswich–Toowoomba–Logan	1000	850	Under Procurement		205	231	231	205							
Big Rocks Weir – Upper Burdekin	Townsville Enterprise	Public	Townsville	90	80	Announced				24	24	24	11					
Haughton Channel Capacity Upgrade	Sunwater	Public	Townsville	90	70	Prospective				35	35							
Gold Coast Desal Augmentation	SEQ Water	Public	Gold Coast	600	400	Credibly Proposed			205	205								
Coolmunda Dam	SunWater	Public	Darling Downs–Maranoa	100	100	Credibly Proposed					51	51						
Teemburra Dam	SunWater	Public	Mackay–Isaac–Whitsunday	100	100	Credibly Proposed					51	51						
North Pine Dam	SEQ Water	Public	Brisbane	1000	756	Announced				189	189	189	189					
Cressbrook Dam Upgrade	Toowoomba Regional Council	Public	Ipswich–Toowoomba–Logan	270	243	Under Construction		81	81	81								
Ross River Dam Remediation	Townsville City Council	Public	Townsville	500	400	Announced		0	137	137	137							
Rockhampton – Mt Morgan Water Pipeline	Rockhampton City Council/ QLD Governemnt / Federal Government	Public	Fitzroy	88	55	Under Construction	20	31										
Burdekin– Bowen Pipeline	SunWater	Public	Multi-Region	250	200	Credibly Proposed		92	113									
Wivenhoe Dam Safety Upgrade	SEQ Water	Public	Ipswich–Toowoomba–Logan	2500	1750	Credibly Proposed					583	583	583					
Awoonga Dam Spillway Upgrade	GAWB	Public	Fitzroy	500	350	Announced			117	117	117							
Mount Crosby East Bank critical electrical infrastructure upgrade 59,348 47,289 11,659 400	SEQ Water	Public	Brisbane	50	38	Under Construction	38	38										
South West Pipeline	SEQ Water	Public	Brisbane	95	72	Under Construction	36	36										
Somerset Dam – Early Works	SEQ Water	Public	Ipswich–Toowoomba–Logan	500	355	Announced				118	118	118						
Lowood WTP	SEQ Water	Public	Brisbane	222	158	Credibly Proposed					53	53	53					



WATER

Product Description	Sponsor	Type of funding	Agg. Region	Total Value (\$m)	Eng Value (\$m)	Status	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36
Canungra Off-Stream Storage	SEQ Water	Public	Brisbane	450	320	Credibly Proposed					107	107	107					
Gold Coast Desal Pipeline Upgrade	SEQ Water	Public	Gold Coast	70	50	Credibly Proposed				17	17	17						
Barlil Weir	Sunwater	Public	Wide Bay	100	70	Announced		20										
Cooranga Wier	Sunwater	Public	Wide Bay	150	105	Announced		25										
Northern Pipeline Interconnector (NPI3)	SEQ Water	Public	Sunshine Coast	1000	700	Credibly Proposed						233	233	233				



SEWERAGE

Product Description	Sponsor	Type of funding	Agg. Region	Total Value (\$m)	Eng Value (\$m)	Status	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36
Luggage Point Sewerage Scheme	Urban Utilities	Public	Brisbane	600	500	Under Construction	38	39	39	39								
Bulimba to Hamilton Siphon	Urban Utilities	Public	Brisbane	94	70	Under Construction	12	12	12	12	12	12						
Burpengary East STP Upgrade	Unity Water	Public	Sunshine Coast	100	70	Under Construction	20	21	21									
Brendale STP Upgrade	Unity Water	Public	Brisbane	65	55	Under Procurement	25	31										
S2 & Corinda Chelmer Sewer Augmentation	Urban Utilities	Public	Brisbane	69	52	Announced		9	9	9	9	9	9					
Logan Water Infrastructure Program Alliance	Logan City Council	Public	Ipswich-Toowoomba-Logan	1000	746	Under Construction	83	85	85	85								
Cannery Creek Sewer Upgrade	Urban Utilities	Public	Brisbane	65	39	Under Construction	9											
Aura & Harmony Water and Sewerage Network	Unity Water	Public	Sunshine Coast	230	200	Under Construction	57	31										
Gold Coast Council Long Term Recycled Water Release Stage 2 - South Stradbroke pipeline	Gold Coast City Council	Public	Gold Coast	250	188	Announced			60	131								
Eagle Farm Rising Main Upgrade - A	Urban Utilities	Public	Brisbane	165	124	Announced			16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16		
Kawana STP Upgrade	Unity Water	Public	Sunshine Coast	250	173	Under Procurement		26	41	36								
Norman Creek Sewer Augmentation - Brisbane	Urban Utilities	Public	Brisbane	122	92	Announced				37	31	26						
Chambers Flat Wastewater Treatment Plant (Logan)	Logan City Council	Public	Brisbane	335	257	Under Procurement		37	37	37	37	37	37	37				
Gold Coast STP Infrastructure Development Program	Gold Coast City Council	Public	Gold Coast	600	300	Under Construction	43	43	43	43	43	43	43					



ELECTRICITY

Product Description	Sponsor	Type of funding	Agg. Region	Total Value (\$m)	Eng Value (\$m)	Status	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36
Bulli Creek Solar Farm (>1000 MW)	Genex Power & Solar Choice	Private	Darling Downs-Maranoa	1500	675	Under Procurement		128	359	205								
Raglan Solar (300MW)	Eco Energy Group	Private	Fitzroy	327	114	Announced			57	58								
Bouldercombe Solar Farm (200MW)	Genex & Eco Energy Group	Private	Fitzroy	240	84	Prospective				42	43							
Kidston Solar Project - Stage 2 (270 MW)	Genex Power	Private	Outback	400	140	Credibly Proposed		72	72									
258MW Kidston Stage 3 Wind Project	Genex Power	Private	Outback	295	103	Credibly Proposed		21	53	32								
Kidston Pumped Hydro Storage Project	Genex Power	Private	Outback	777	544	Under Construction	150	25										
Baralaba Solar Farm 92MW	FRV Services Australia Pty Ltd	Private	Fitzroy	150	53	Prospective					26	28						
Koberinga Solar Farm 55MW	OX2 Australia	Private	Townsville	90	32	Credibly Proposed	16	16										
Clermont (Phase 2) 75MW	Wirsol Energy	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	120	42	Prospective					12	31						
Lower Wonga Solar Farm (Stage 1) 350MW	Solar Q	Private	Wide Bay	560	196	Credibly Proposed	39	80	80									
Blair Athol Solar Farm 60MW	TerraCom Limited	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	100	35	Prospective					18	11	7					
Chinchilla Solar Farm 100MW	First Solar	Private	Darling Downs-Maranoa	160	56	Prospective					28	29						
Rugby Run Solar Farm Stage 2 105MW	Adani Australia	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	170	60	Prospective					20	41						
Clarke Creek Wind and Solar Farm (stages 1 and 2)	Squadron Energy	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	3000	700	Under Construction	140	144	144									
Majors Creek Solar Project 400MW	Edify Energy	Private	Townsville	640	224	Prospective					51	103	76					
Lakeland Wind Farm 100MW	Windlab	Private	Cairns	160	56	Prospective					36	21						
Dingo Solar Farm 85MW	ESCO Pacific	Private	Fitzroy	140	49	Announced	25	25										
Rolleston Solar Farm 90MW	RES Australia	Private	Fitzroy	140	49	Prospective					21	30						
Dysart Solar Energy Farm 100MW	Tilt Renewables	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	200	70	Prospective					36	36						
Burdekin Solar Farm 140MW	CleanGen	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	220	77	Announced				39	40							
Desailly Renewable Energy Park 1000MW	DP Energy	Private	Cairns	1600	560	Prospective					103	267	205					
Archer Point Wind Farm 120MW	Wind Power Queensland	Private	Townsville	190	67	Prospective					30	37						
Aramara Solar Farm (140 MW)	Eco Energy World (EEW) Australia	Private	Wide Bay	280	98	Credibly Proposed			49	51								
Powering North Queensland: Transmission Line	Powerlink	Public	Cairns	350	300	Credibly Proposed	150	154										
Burdekin Falls - hydro-electric power station (50MW)	Stanwell	Public	Townsville	200	120	Prospective					31	62	31					
Copperstring Transmission Line 2032	Qld Government	Public	Outback	5000	4000	Under Procurement		500	718	821	821	718	513					



ELECTRICITY

Product Description	Sponsor	Type of funding	Agg. Region	Total Value (\$m)	Eng Value (\$m)	Status	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36
Forest Wind	Clean Sight/Siemens Financial Services	Private	Wide Bay	2000	1000	Announced				513	513							
Lockyer Valley hybrid gas - BESS	Quinbrook	Private	Darling Downs-Maranoa	200	120	Credibly Proposed		62	62									
Big T Pumped Hydro Storage project	BE Power Projects Pty Ltd	Private	Ipswich-Toowoomba-Logan	1500	1050	Under Procurement		359	359	359								
Wambo Wind Farm - Stage 1 and 2	Cubico / Stanwell	Private	Darling Downs-Maranoa	456	273	Under Construction	95	65										
Banana Range Wind Farm	EDF Group	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	500	300	Prospective					100	103	103					
Stanwell Power Station BESS (300MW)	Stanwell / QLD government	Public	Fitzroy	747	149	Under Construction		75	76									
Tarong West Wind Farm	Stanwell Corporation	Public	Wide Bay	776	466	Prospective				125	205	144						
Herries Range Wind Farm	Acciona (70%) / Ark Energy (30%)	Private	Darling Downs-Maranoa	2000	1000	Credibly Proposed		308	472	246								
Mount Hopeful Wind Farm	Neoen	Private	Fitzroy	750	488	Credibly Proposed	125	257	115									
North Queensland Super Hub	Fortescue / WindLab	Private	Fitzroy	18000	7200	Credibly Proposed		616	1231	1231	1847	1231	1231					
Moah Creek Renewable Energy	RES Australia / Energy Estate	Private	Fitzroy	6700	2680	Prospective			229	458	458	687	458	458				
Brendale Supernode Battery & Data Centre	Quinbrook	Private	Brisbane	500	500	Under Construction	150	205	154									
Boomer Green Energy Wind Farm	Ark Energy	Private	Fitzroy	3000	2100	Credibly Proposed		431	431	431	431	431						
Borumba - PHES Main Works	Qld Hydro	Public	Wide Bay	8000	6400	Announced					513	1513	1513	1513	1513			
Borumba Upper Dams	Qld Hydro	Public	Wide Bay	3000	2400	Announced					308	718	718	718				
Borumba Dam - Lower Dam	Qld Hydro	Public	Wide Bay	3000	2400	Announced					308	718	718	718				
Wandoan South Solar Stage 2 (525 MW)	Vena Energy	Private	Darling Downs-Maranoa	775	388	Under Construction		103	186	106								
Dugald River Mine Wind Farm	APA Group	Private	Outback	150	100	Under Procurement	33	34	34									
Theodore Wind Farm Stage 1	RWE Renewables	Private	Fitzroy	800	500	Under Procurement		128	128	128	128							
Capricorn Energy Pumped Hydro	Copenhagen Infrastructure Fund	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	3000	2500	Under Procurement			641	641	641	641						
Mt Rawdon Pumped Hydro	Evolution Mining & ICA Partners	Private	Wide Bay	1500	1000	Announced			257	257	257	257						
Swanbank Battery Storage	CleanCo	Public	Brisbane	330	191	Under Construction	64	64										
Brigalow Gas Peaking Plant	CS Energy Limited	Public	Western Downs	215	125	Under Procurement		42	42	42								
Tarong Battery	Stanwell	Public	South Burnett	514	298	Under Construction	99	99										
Boulder Creek Wind Farm	CS Energy Limited	Public	Fitzroy	740	429	Under Construction	107	107	107	107								
Lotus Creek Wind Farm	CS Energy Limited	Public	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	1300	754	Under Construction	189	189	189	189								



ELECTRICITY

Product Description	Sponsor	Type of funding	Agg. Region	Total Value (\$m)	Eng Value (\$m)	Status	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36
SuperGrid Stage 1	Powerlink Queensland	Public	Wide Bay	3300	1915	Under Procurement		383	383	383	383	383						
Supernode Battery	Quinbrook Infrastructure Partners	Private	Brisbane	722	419	Under Construction	210	210										
Broadsound Solar PV	Iberdrola Australia	Private	Fitzroy	518	301	Under Construction	100	100	100									
Western Downs (Neoen) Battery	Neoen	Private	Darling Downs–Western Downs	325	189	Under Construction	94	94										
Ulinda Park BESS	Akaysha Energy	Private	Darling Downs–Western Downs	150	87	Under Construction		43	43									
Blue Grass BESS	X-ELIO	Private	Darling Downs–Western Downs	200	116	Under Construction		58	58									
Gunsynd Solar Farm	Metis Energy	Private	Darling Downs–Maranoa	160	93	Under Construction	46	46										
Bundaberg Solar Farm (Naturgy)	Global Power Generation (GPG)	Private	Wide Bay	130	75	Under Construction		38	38									



PIPELINES

Product Description	Sponsor	Type of funding	Agg. Region	Total Value (\$m)	Eng Value (\$m)	Status	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36
Arrow Bowen Pipeline	Shell/Arrow/Bow	Private	Mackay–Isaac–Whitsunday	450	360	Prospective					164	205						
Northern Gas Pipeline Extension/Expansion (QLD Component)	Jemena / Galilee Energy	Private	Outback	3800	2660	Credibly Proposed			450	770	770	728						
Galilee Gas Pipeline	Jemena	Private		600	426	Announced				107	107	107	107					
Glenaras to Cooladdi pipeline	APA	Private		1500	1066	Announced				266	266	266	266					



TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Product Description	Sponsor	Type of funding	Agg. Region	Total Value (\$m)	Eng Value (\$m)	Status	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36
National Broadband Network – Qld component	NBN Co.	Public	Multi-Region	9352	6878	Under Construction	60	67										
HyperOne Network – QLD	HyperOne	Private	Multi-Region	280	168	Announced		84	84									
Telstra Intercity Dark Fibre Network – QLD	Telstra	Private	Multi-Region	225	135	Under Construction	25	15										
PsiQuantum	PsiQuantum	Private	Multi-Region	940	685	Under Procurement		114	285	285								



OIL & GAS

Product Description	Sponsor	Type of funding	Agg. Region	Total Value (\$m)	Eng Value (\$m)	Status	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36
Queensland Curtis LNG Upstream Field Development (Sustaining) – ongoing	QGC & Shell	Private	Fitzroy	2200	2000	Under Construction	150	154	154	154								
Australia Pacific LNG Upstream Field Development (Sustaining) – ongoing	Origin/Conoco Phillips	Private	Darling Downs-Maranoa	2200	2000	Under Construction	150	154	154	154								
Surat Gas Expansion Projects	Arrow Energy	Private	Darling Downs-Maranoa	1800	1500	Under Construction	300											
Gladstone LNG Upstream Field Development (Sustaining) – ongoing	Santos & Petronas	Private	Fitzroy	1540	1400	Under Construction	100	103	103	103								
Mahalo gas project	Comet Ridge	Private	Fitzroy	160	112	Prospective					60	53						
Arrow – Upstream Field Development (Sustaining)	Arrow/Shell	Private	Darling Downs-Maranoa	715	650	Under Construction	150											
Arcadia Valley CSG Development	Santos & Petronas	Private	Darling Downs-Maranoa	1000	600	Credibly Proposed				205	205	205						
Australia Pacific LNG Salt Handling Facility	Origin/ConocoPhillips	Private	Outback	200	160	Unlikely							41	82	41			
Atlas (Stage 3)	Senex Energy	Private	Darling Downs-Maranoa	200	169	Under Construction	34	34	34	34	34							
Bowen Gas Project	Arrow Energy	Private	Fitzroy	1000	847	Announced		212	212	212	212							
Surat Gas Project (Phases 2-5)	Arrow Energy	Private	Darling Downs-Maranoa	8000	6779	Under Procurement	340	715	715	715	715	715	715	715	715	715		



COAL

Product Description	Sponsor	Type of funding	Agg. Region	Total Value (\$m)	Eng Value (\$m)	Status	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36
Olive Downs Coal Mine	Pembroke Resources	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	1200	960	Under Construction	250	246										
Winchester South	Whitehaven Coal	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	1000	900	Credibly Proposed		359	462	103								
Drake Coal	Qcoal	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	900	690	Under Construction	240	82										
Hail Creek Extension - Underground	Glencore	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	1100	660	Under Construction	180	154										
Eagle Downs Coking Coal	South 32 / Stanmore	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	1250	600	Prospective					162	233	221					
New Acland Stage 3 project	New Hope Corporation	Private	Darling Downs-Maranoa	556	445	Under Construction	150	103										
Grosvenor Underground Stage 2	Anglo Coal	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	500	350	Under Construction	105	87										
Peak Downs Expansion	BHP Billiton / Mitsubishi Alliance (BMA)	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	460	345	Announced				82	164	108						
Lake Vermont (Underground)	Jellinbah Resources	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	320	300	Announced				103	103	103						
Carborough Downs metallurgical coal mine extension	Fitzroy Australia	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	350	263	Credibly Proposed		136	133									
Lake Lindsay mine expansion	Anglo American	Private	Fitzroy	400	280	Prospective					144	144						
Gemini Coal Project	Magnetic South	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	250	200	Prospective					69	91	46					
Isaac River Coal Mine Project	Bowen Choking Coal	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	250	200	Credibly Proposed		51	77	77								
Colton Coal Mine	New Hope Corporation	Private	Wide Bay	300	180	Prospective					68	117						
Baralaba South Open Cut	The Mount Ramsay Coal Company (Liberty Mutual)	Private	Outback	200	160	Credibly Proposed		82	82									
Yarrabee	Yancoal	Private	Fitzroy	260	150	Unlikely							77	77				
Vulcan Coal Mine	Vitrinite	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	250	100	Prospective					51	51						
Saraji East	BHP Billiton / Mitsubishi Alliance (BMA)	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	2400	1800	Credibly Proposed		369	1016	462								
Eaglefield Coal Mine Expansion	Peabody	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	1500	1200	Unlikely							257	359	328	287		
Blackwater South	Whitehaven Coal	Private	Fitzroy	1000	729	Announced			73	164	164	164	164	164				
Centurion	Peabody	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	736	536	Announced	121	121	121									
Dysart East	Bengal Energy	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	200	146	Announced			15	33	33	33	33	33				
East Olive Downs South Extended/Willunga	Pembroke Resources	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	980	714	Announced	71	161	161	161	161	161						
Ensham Expansion Project	Sungela Pty Ltd	Private	Fitzroy	315	230	Announced			23	26	26	26	26	26	26	26		
Hillalong	Shandong Energy Group	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	500	364	Credibly Proposed			36	82	82	82	82	82				
Lancewood (formerly Wards Well)	Stanmore SMC	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	1500	1093	Announced			109	246	246	246	246	246				
Moranbah South	Anglo American and Exxaro Resources Limited	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	2000	1458	Announced			146	328	328	328	328	328				
Rolleston (Phase 2)	Glencore, Sumisho, IRCA	Private	Fitzroy	400	292	Announced			29	33	33	33	33	33	33	33		



OTHER MINERALS & HEAVY INDUSTRY

Product Description	Sponsor	Type of funding	Agg. Region	Total Value (\$m)	Eng Value (\$m)	Status	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36
Paradise Phosphate South project	Phosphate International	Private	Outback	300	225	Under procurement	65	97	67									
Gladstone Energy and Ammonia Project	Australian Future Energy	Private	Fitzroy	1000	600	Prospective					205	205	205					
Eva Copper Project	Harmony Gold Mining	Private	Outback	836	502	Prospective					102	205	205					
St Elmo Vanadium Project	Multicom Resources	Private	Outback	470	329	Under Construction	10											
SCONI Scandium Project (Phase 1)	Australian Mines	Private	Townsville	1014	304	Credibly Proposed		96	144	72								
Townsville Energy Chemicals Hub (TECH) Project	Queensland Pacific Metals	Private	Townsville	2100	1500	Credibly Proposed				308	308	308	308	308				
Collinsville Green Energy Hub	Ark Energy	Private	Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday	20000	11000	Credibly Proposed			872	1744	1744	2822	2796	1308				
H2-HubTM Gladstone green hydrogen and ammonia production facility	Hydrogen Utility (H2U)	Private	Fitzroy	4700	2585	Under procurement		821	1334	498								
Agripower Amorphous Silica - Stage 2 Development	Agripower Australia Ltd	Private	Townsville	2000	1600	Credibly Proposed			410	821	410							
Townsville hydrogen facility (300MW)	Kawasaki Heavy Industries	Private	Townsville	1000	1000	Prospective					171	342	342	171				
Charters Towers Gold Mine	Citigold Corporation	Private	Townsville	246	135	Prospective					36	82	21					
Hydrogen-equipment manufacturing facility - Stage 2	Fortescue	Private	Fitzroy	885	620	Unlikely					106	318	212					
Julia Ck Vanadium Project	QEM	Private	Outback	242	100	Credibly Proposed		51	51									
Northern Silica Project	Diatreme Resources Ltd	Private	Outback	1000	100	Credibly Proposed		31	41	31								
Mt Dromedary Graphite Project	Novonix	Private	Outback	100	80	Unlikely							40	41				
Alpha HPA Project - Stage One	Alpha HPA	Private	Fitzroy	308	40	Under Construction	20	10										
Alpha HPA Project - Stage Two	Alpha HPA	Private	Fitzroy	300	40	Announced				10	21	10						
Richmond - Julia Creek Vanadium	Richmond Vanadium Technology Pty Ltd	Private	Outback	242	25	Credibly Proposed	7	10	8									
Critical Minerals Processing Facility	Qld Government	Public	Townsville	75	15	Under Construction	6	9										
Cape Flattery Silica Sand Project	Metallica Minerals Ltd	Private	Outback	80	10	Under Construction	4	3										
Julia Creek Project	QEM Limited	Private	Outback	791	433	Prospective				144	144	144						
Lindfield Vanadium Project	Critical Minerals Group	Private	Outback	400	219	Prospective		73	73	73								
Vecco Critical Minerals Project (Stage 1)	Vecco	Private	Outback	606	332	Prospective		111	111	111								
Emerald Coaches Green Hydrogen Mobility Project	Emerald Coaches	Private	Outback	100	55	Credibly Proposed		27	27									
Green Methanol	Cement Australia, Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company	Private	Townsville	150	82	Credibly Proposed				27	27	27						
Brisbane Renewable Fuels	Ampol	Private	Brisbane	2500	2119	Credibly Proposed				530	530	530	530					



2032 GAMES

Product Description	Sponsor	Type of funding	Agg. Region	Total Value (\$m)	Eng Value (\$m)	Status	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36
Brisbane Stadium & Vic Park Development	GIICA	Public	Brisbane	3800	2774	Announced			122	269	360	772	1252					
Brisbane Aquatic Centre	GIICA	Public	Brisbane	1200	876	Announced			38	85	114	244	395					
Redlands White Water Centre	GIICA	Public	Brisbane	250	182.5	Announced		8	18	24	51	82						
Moreton Bay Indoor Centre	GIICA	Public	Brisbane	250	182.5	Announced		8	18	24	51	82						
Logan Indoor Centre	GIICA	Public	Brisbane	250	182.5	Announced				8	18	24	51	82				
Brisbane Athletes Village	Qld Government	Private	Brisbane	1000	730	Announced				32	71	95	203	329				
Gold Coast Athletes Village	Gold Coast City Council	Public	Gold Coast	1000	730	Announced				32	71	95	203	329				
Gold Coast Arena	Gold Coast City Council	Public	Gold Coast	1000	730	Announced			32	71	95	203	329					
Brisbane Arena	Qld Government	Private	Brisbane	2500	1825	Under Procurement				80	177	237	508	823				
Sunshine Coast Arena & Athlete Village	Sunshine Coast Council	Private	Sunshine Coast	2000	1460	Announced			64	141	190	406	659					
Queensland Tennis Centre Upgrade	GIICA	Public	Brisbane	800	584	Announced			26	57	76	163	264					
Toowoomba Showgrounds Upgrade	GIICA	Public	Ipswich-Toowoomba-Logan	150	109.5	Announced			5	11	14	30	49					
Chandler Para-Sport Facility Upgrade	GIICA	Public	Brisbane	350	255.5	Announced			11	25	33	71	115					
Sunshine Coast Football Stadium	GIICA	Public	Sunshine Coast	150	109.5	Announced			5	11	14	30	49					
Gold Coast Hockey Facility	GIICA	Public	Sunshine Coast	150	109.5	Announced			5	11	14	30	49					
Barlow Park Upgrade	GIICA	Public	Cairns	100	73	Announced			3	7	9	20	33					
Rockhampton Athlete Village	GIICA	Public	Fitzroy	100	73	Announced			3	7	9	20	33					
Rockhampton Rowing Facility	GIICA	Public	Fitzroy	200	146	Announced			6	14	19	41	66					
Sunshine Coast Mountain Bike Facility	GIICA	Public	Sunshine Coast	100	73	Announced			3	7	9	20	33					

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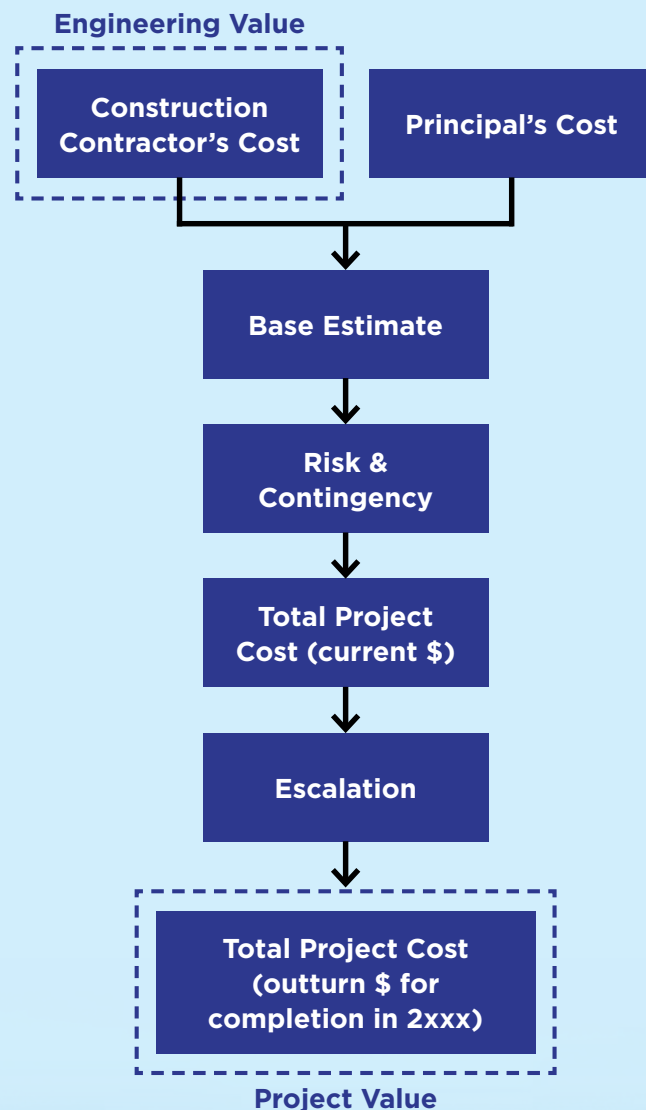
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The Pipeline: 2026 to 2030

The 2025 QMPPR has gathered data from projects with an engineering construction value of \$50m or greater and organised them into 12 sectors and 11 regions. There are 306 projects in 2025 (up from 274 projects in the 2024.)



Each project in the pipeline is separately assessed as either funded or unfunded and then assigned to one of six different project statuses:

FUNDED



UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Projects in flight/under construction. There is \$33.9b in projects currently under construction in the pipeline.



UNDER PROCUREMENT

Projects in a procurement stage but have not yet started construction (as at September 2025). There are \$16.8b in projects under procurement in the pipeline.



ANNOUNCED

Projects which have funding support but have not yet entered the procurement stage (as at September 2025). There are \$27.4b in announced projects in the pipeline.

UNFUNDED



CREDIBLY PROPOSED

Projects that are supported by governments and/or the private sector but still in prefeasibility/business case mode and therefore do not have funding committed. There are \$40.7b in credibly proposed projects in the pipeline.



PROSPECTIVE

Projects considered likely to occur over the next five years but not yet formally proposed. There are \$8.2b in prospective projects in the pipeline.



UNLIKELY

Projects considered not to occur in the next five years, even if announced. There are \$424m in unlikely projects in the pipeline.

The funded forecast view is similar to a 'worst case scenario' outlook, should international developments or public sector finances deteriorate significantly, or if the combination of threats to the Queensland construction industry remain unaddressed.

Maintaining a growing pipeline of major project work requires shifting currently unfunded projects into the funded category, as well as incorporating new projects into the pipeline. While the most likely scenario for major project work excludes 'unlikely' projects, these are included to show their potential impact, particularly later in the forecast.

Within the funded work, there are \$27.4b of announced projects, \$16.8b projects under procurement and \$33.9b projects under construction. The unfunded work totals \$49.4b and includes only \$424m in unlikely projects, \$8.3b in prospective projects and \$40.7b in credibly proposed projects.

Key points

The major projects pipeline has surged to \$127.5b, up \$23.6b (23%) 2024. The following points break down the key elements of this headline figure:

Growth in funded projects

Funded activity has risen strongly, reaching \$78.1b (up from \$62.4b in 2024), accounting for 61% of the pipeline (up slightly from 60% in 2024). The sectors seeing the largest increases in funded activity are in Roads and Bridges (up \$6b) and Mining and Heavy Industry (up \$3.8b).

Funded activity is projected to peak at \$16.9b in 2027/28 before easing. However, if all unfunded projects proceed, activity could grow to \$27.2b in 2027/28 and \$29.4b in 2029/30, well above the resources boom peak of \$19.1b in 2012/13.

Unfunded activity continues to present risks

While unfunded activity is a slightly smaller proportion of the pipeline (39% in 2025, down from 40% in 2024), its value has grown to \$49.4b (from \$41.6b in 2024) and is projected to make up as much as 48% of annual activity later in the decade.

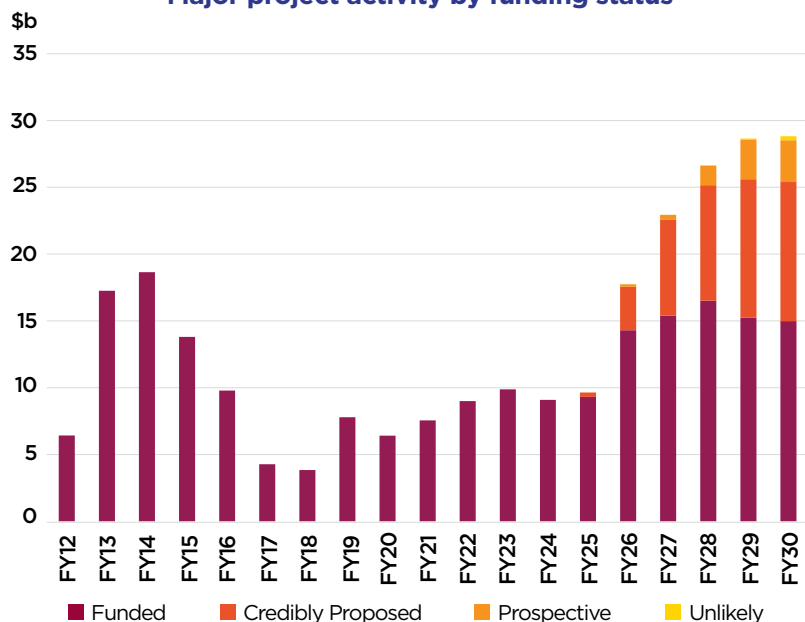
The private sector accounts for around 75% of unfunded activity, led by Mining and Heavy Industry (42%) and non-water utilities (35%). Regionally, the Fitzroy and Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday regions account for 51% of unfunded work (\$25.2b).

Decrease in publicly funded projects

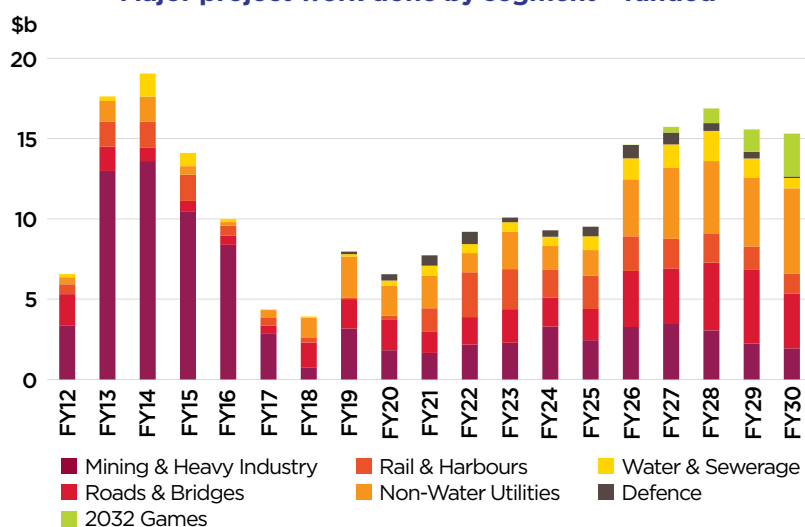
Public projects make up \$62.8b (49%) of the pipeline, down slightly from 51% in 2024. The pipeline now consists of 181 public projects and 125 private projects. Within funded work, the public sector share has fallen to 65%, down from 72% last year.

Historical and projected major project construction activity between 2011/12 and 2029/30 is shown below, with the future five-year pipeline period based on the 2025 Major Projects List.

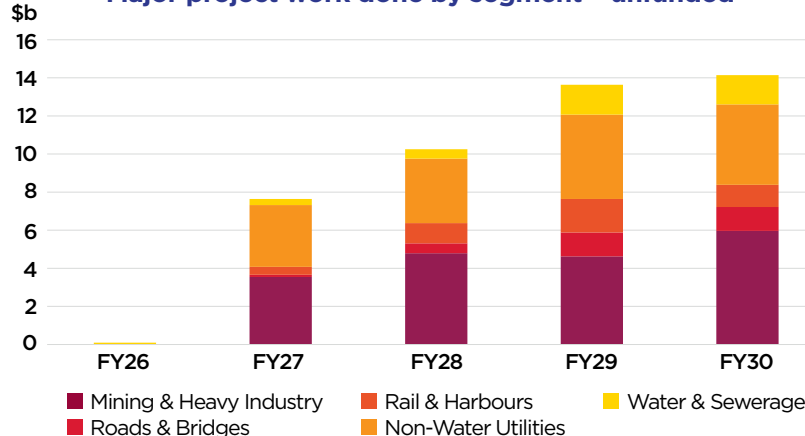
Major project activity by funding status



Major project work done by segment – funded

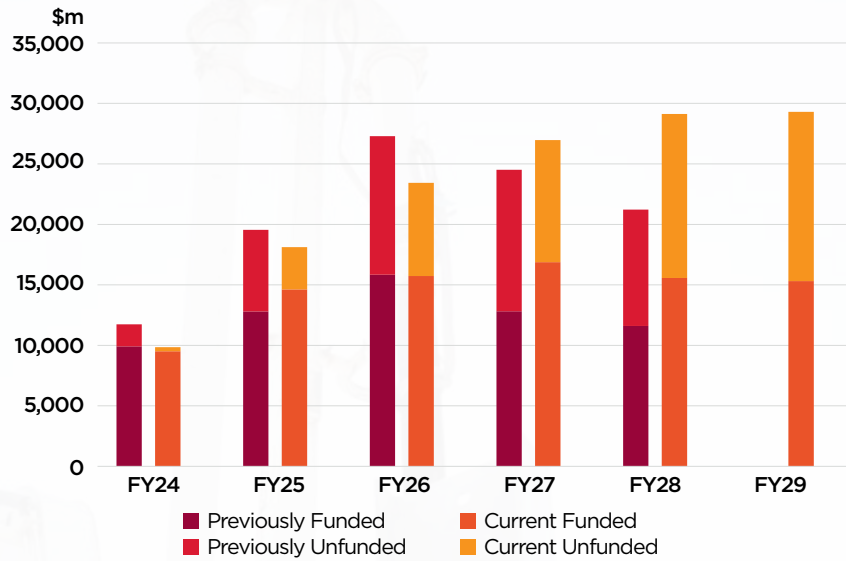


Major project work done by segment – unfunded

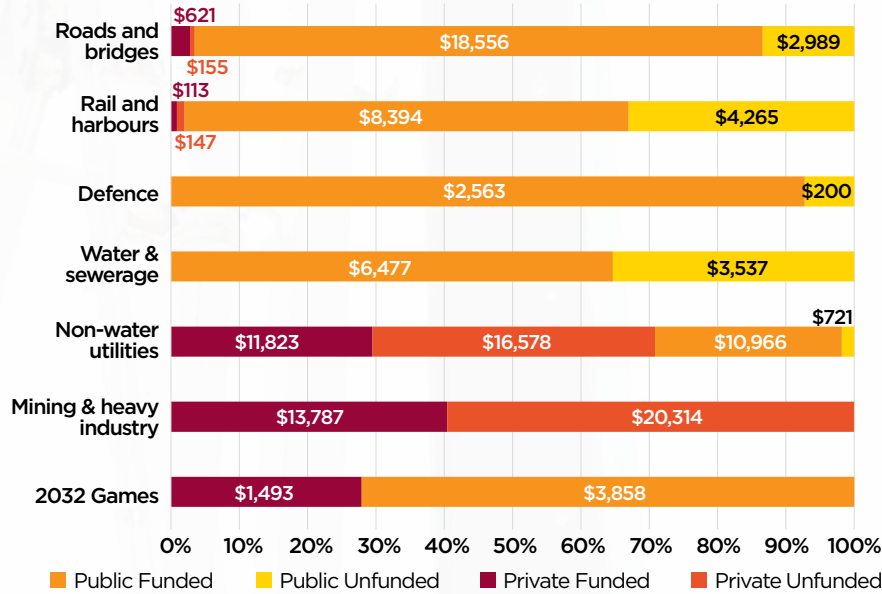


Source: Queensland Economic Advocacy Solutions, QMCA member knowledge

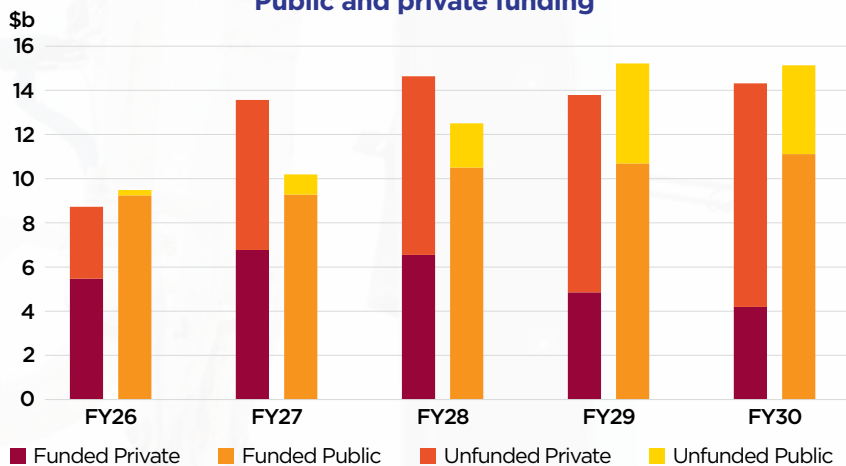
Comparison of Major Project Activity, 2025 versus 2024



Pipeline Funding Mix by Sector (\$m)



Public and private funding



Source: Queensland Economic Advocacy Solutions, QMCA member knowledge



CSQ Labour and Skills Report¹

Queensland is in a robust phase of infrastructure delivery. The state's substantial pipeline of construction projects is anticipated to generate a marked increase in demand for construction workers.

2025/26



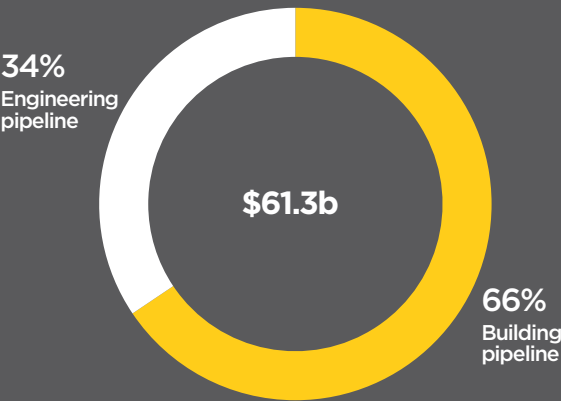
¹ This section of the QMPPR is an independent contribution from Construction Skills Queensland (CSQ). It includes the estimated labour requirements for delivering construction work for the pipeline of engineering projects included in this report. The list of projects and the 2032 Games venues and villages projects included in this report, provided by QMCA to CSQ for labour estimation, along with discussions on their additional attributes, can be found in other sections of the report. The CSQ section also offers an update on current construction activity, the labour market, and skilling initiatives in Queensland. Please note that the views and findings in the remainder of this report are not attributable to CSQ. For inquiries related to the CSQ section, please contact csq@csq.org.au.

Key insights from CSQ's Horizon 2032: Imagining Queensland's Future Construction Workforce Report

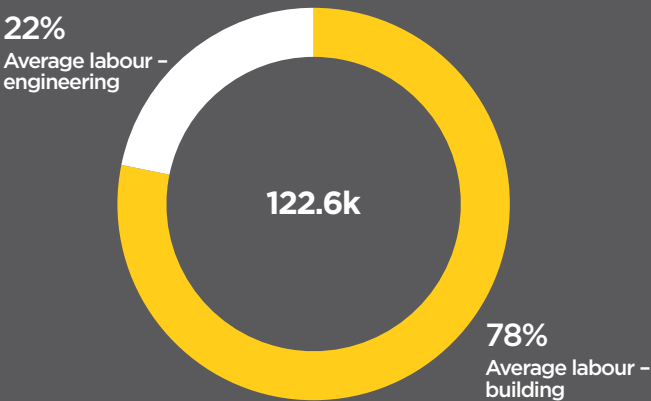
Planning for the unprecedented demand for skilled workers starts with understanding Queensland's construction pipeline, which is forecast to average \$61.3b between 2024/25 and 2031/32, comprising 66% building construction and 34% engineering. To deliver this work, Queensland will require around 122,600 construction workers on average, split between 78% (95,900) in building and 22% (26,700) in engineering. The industry is forecast to face an average shortfall of 18,200 workers over this eight-year horizon.

Residential activity is forecast to dominate the average building pipeline (62%), while electricity, transport, mining, and heavy industry are expected to comprise most of the average engineering pipeline (85%).

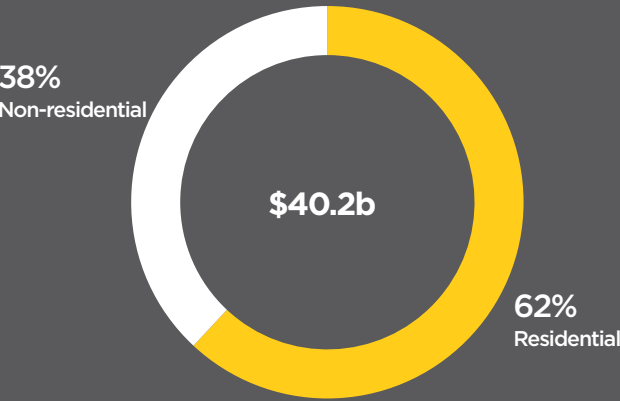
Construction pipeline
(8-year average) by sector



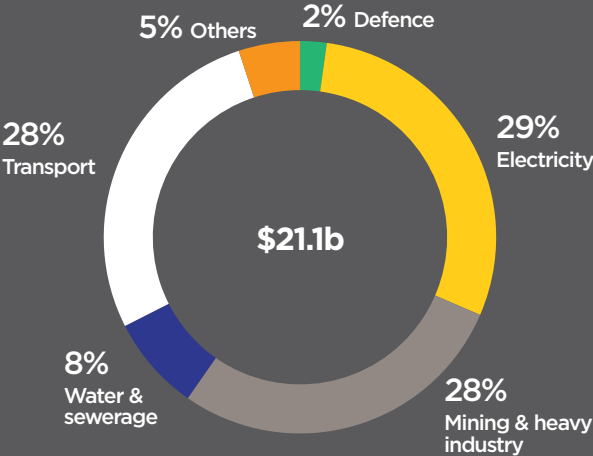
Labour requirement
(8-year average) by sector



Building pipeline
(8-year average) by sub-sector



Engineering pipeline
(8-year average) by sub-sector



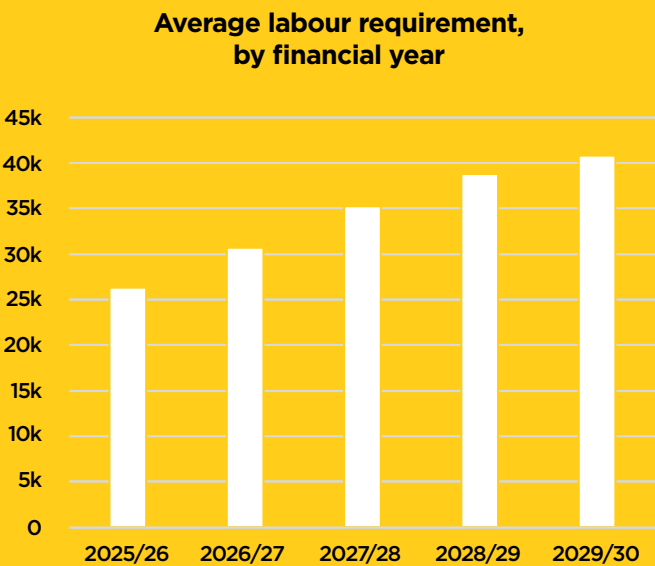
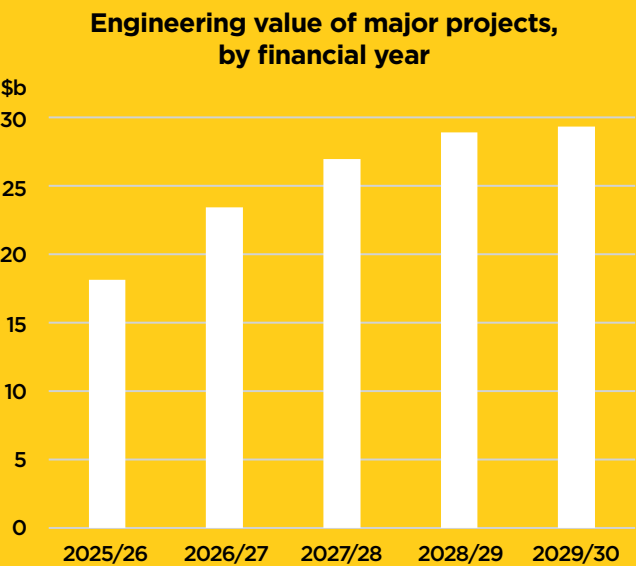
Source: Horizon 2032, CSQ, April 2025

Notes: The full *Horizon 2032* report and *At a Glance* report summary (2025 edition, based on information available as of 11 Dec 2024) are available at www.csq.org.au. *Horizon 2032* covers the total construction pipeline, defined as total building (residential and non-residential) and engineering pipeline. The Queensland Major Projects Pipeline (QMPP), by contrast, includes engineering projects with project value above \$50m, and the 2032 Games venues and villages projects. The analysis in the remainder of this section are based on the QMPP (provided by QMCA to CSQ on 2 September 2025). All labour forecasts in both *Horizon 2032* and the QMPP include only workers in construction-relevant occupations and excludes those not directly engaged in construction work.

Labour requirements

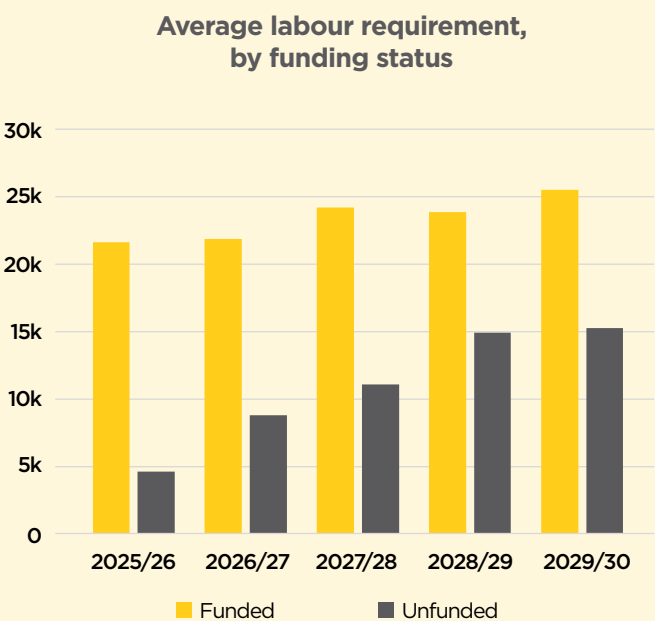
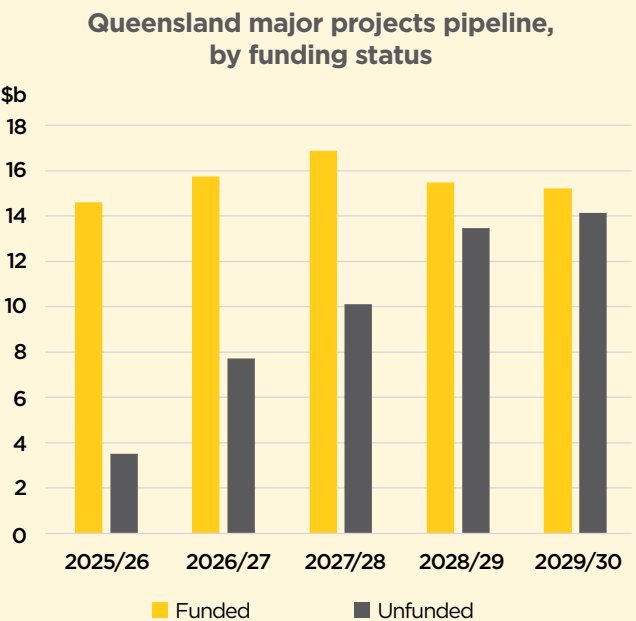
To deliver the pipeline of projects included in this report, the industry will require an estimated 34,000 construction workers on average from now out to 2029/30.

Driven by the expanding pipeline, average labour demand is estimated to rise steadily over the next five years. From an estimated 26,000 workers on average in the current financial year, demand is estimated to exceed 30,000 from 2026/27 onwards, peaking at nearly 41,000 in 2029/30. This reflects a substantial 55% increase relative to 2025/26.



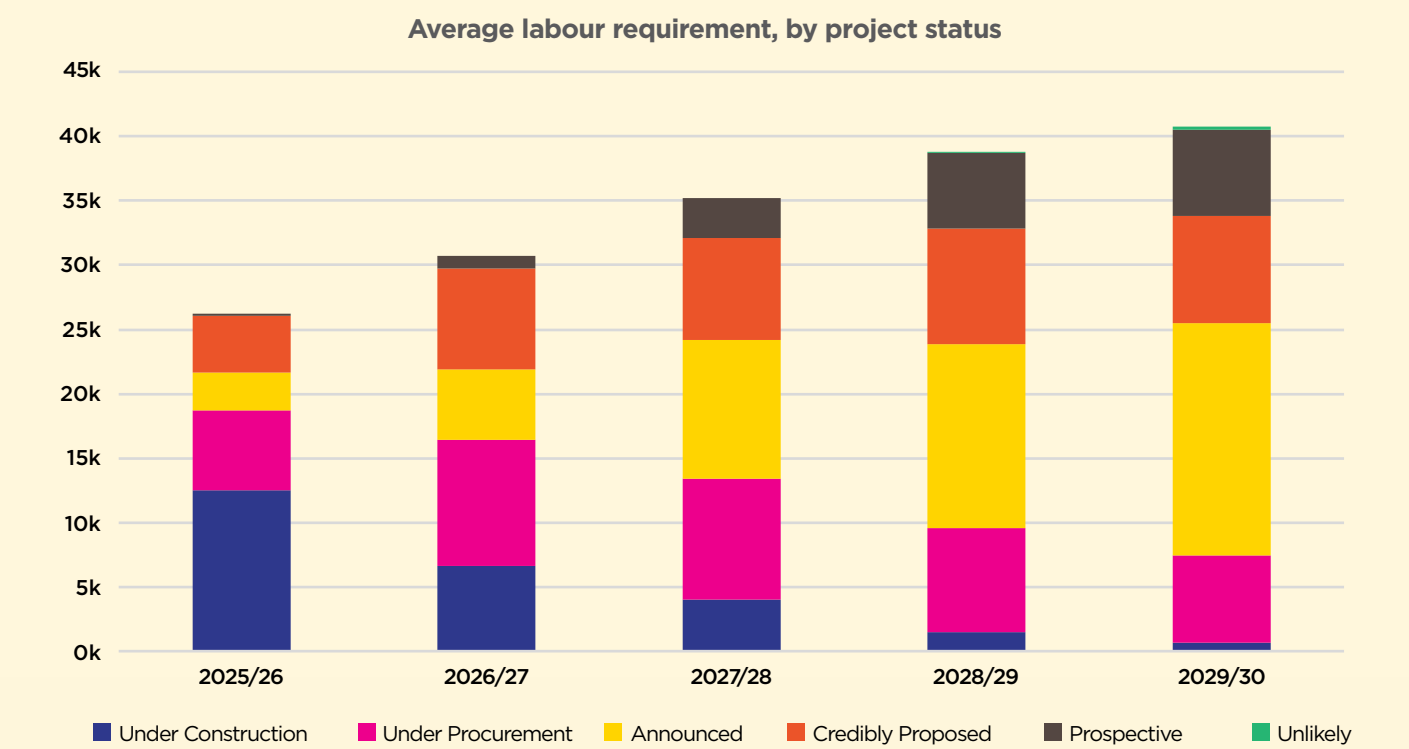
Source: CSQ for QMCA

A larger share of estimated average labour demand is linked to funded projects than to unfunded projects, indicating greater certainty in labour requirements. Over the five-year period, the funded portfolio is estimated to account for between 60% and 82% of average labour demand.



Source: CSQ for QMCA

In 2025/26, 48% of the estimated average labour requirement (26,000) are for projects under construction, with the remainder distributed across projects under procurement (24%), credibly proposed (17%), and announced (11%). In future years, most demand is linked to projects at earlier stages of development, primarily those under procurement, announced, or credibly proposed.



Source: CSQ for QMCA

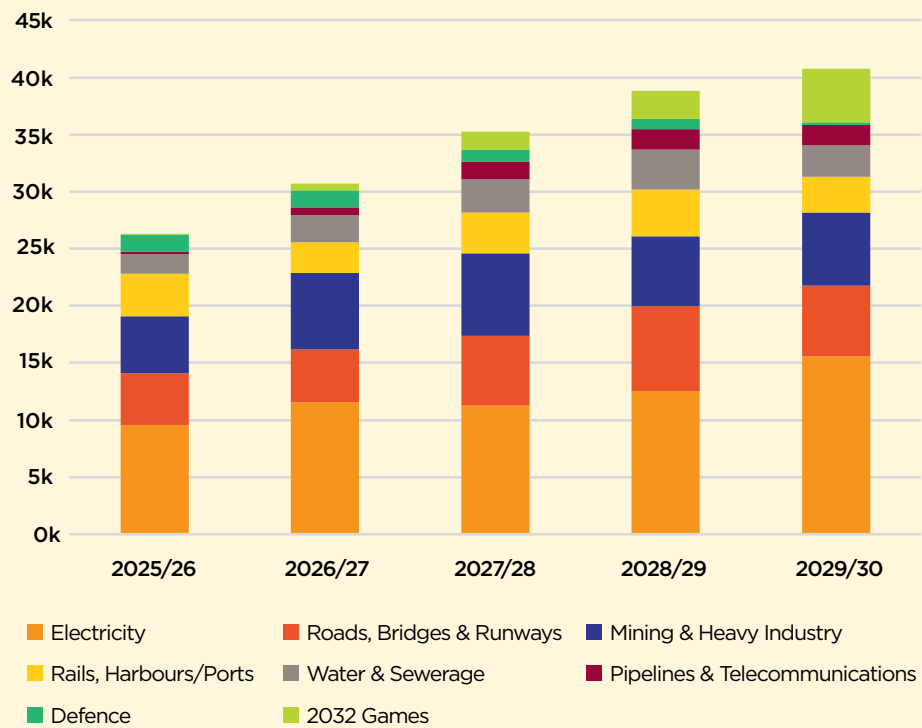
As these projects transition into construction, workforce pressures will increase, highlighting the need for coordinated workforce planning and policy responses to ensure industry capacity can meet this demand without significant disruption to delivery.



Electricity projects consistently dominate the average labour requirements over the five-year horizon. In 2025/26, they are estimated to require around 9,500 workers on average, representing about 36% of average demand that year. By 2029/30, workforce needs in the sector are estimated to rise by 63% to around 15,600. This growth reflects Queensland's expanding investment in the energy sector, particularly in electricity generation, transmission, and storage projects. Most of these projects are in regional areas, where labour markets are thinner and shortages more acute.

Alongside electricity, other major driving sectors include roads, bridges and runways, and mining and heavy industry. Together, these account for around 36% of the average labour requirement in 2025/26 and are estimated to maintain a similar share in subsequent years.

Average labour requirement, by sector

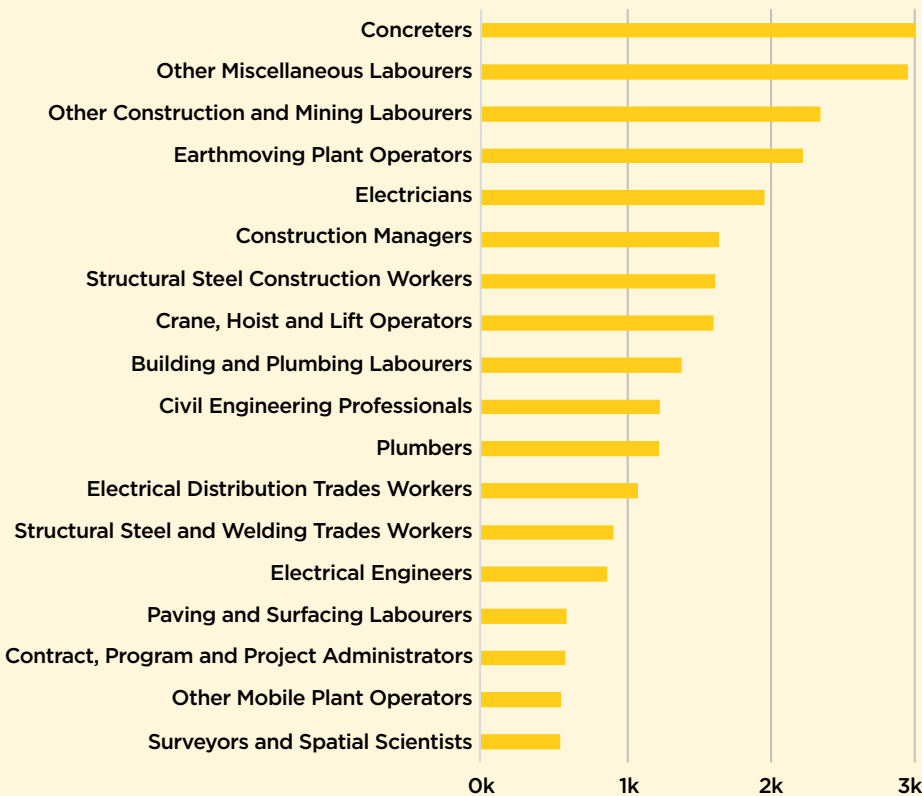


Source: CSQ for QMCA

The state's diverse project pipeline indicates a challenging period ahead. Regional projects, particularly in electricity, mining, and heavy industry, along with some significant transport work, will compete for labour with major urban works. Delivery of the 2032 Games pipeline will also add to workforce demand, alongside the state's broader building pipeline, which also requires significant labour. Although the 2032 Games' venues and villages pipeline represents a small share of the yearly average labour needs initially, this is estimated to reach around 12% by 2029/30. Overall, the industry will need to secure workers across both the 2032 Games-related and wider construction activity.

Delivering the QMPP will drive higher demand across all construction occupations, requiring a breadth of skills, from trades and technical specialists to equipment operators and supervisory roles. Some of the most in-demand roles over the next five years include concreters, miscellaneous labourers², other construction labourers, earthmoving and plant operators, electricians, construction managers, structural steel workers, and crane, hoist and lift operators.

Key construction occupations in demand exceeding 500 workers, average (2025/26 to 2029/30)



²Other miscellaneous labourers include electrical or telecommunications trades assistants, railways assistants, sign erectors, road traffic controllers and others. Other construction and mining labourers include roles such as crane chaser, drillers assistant, surveyor's assistant.

Source: CSQ for QMCA

Regional labour requirement

While the greatest pressures on the construction workforce are expected in regional and remote areas, Brisbane also stands out as a metropolitan hotspot for labour demand. Among the regions, Fitzroy, Mackay–Isaac–Whitsunday, and Wide Bay are estimated to lead demand, each requiring more than 4,000 workers on average over the five-year period.

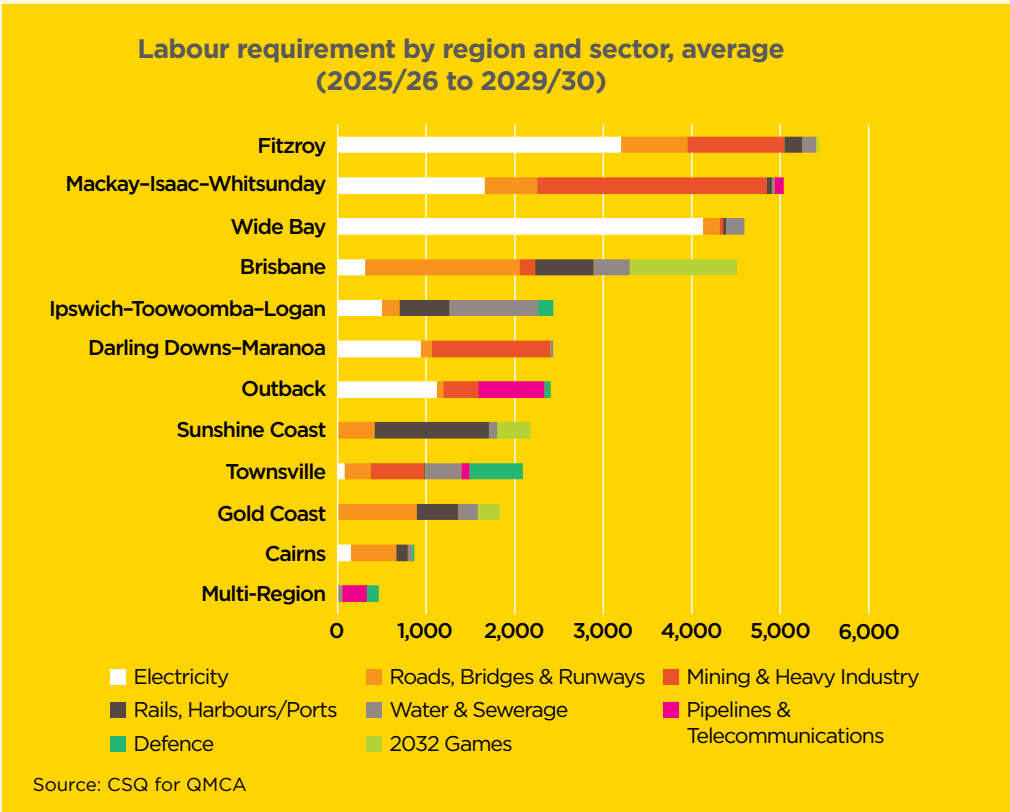
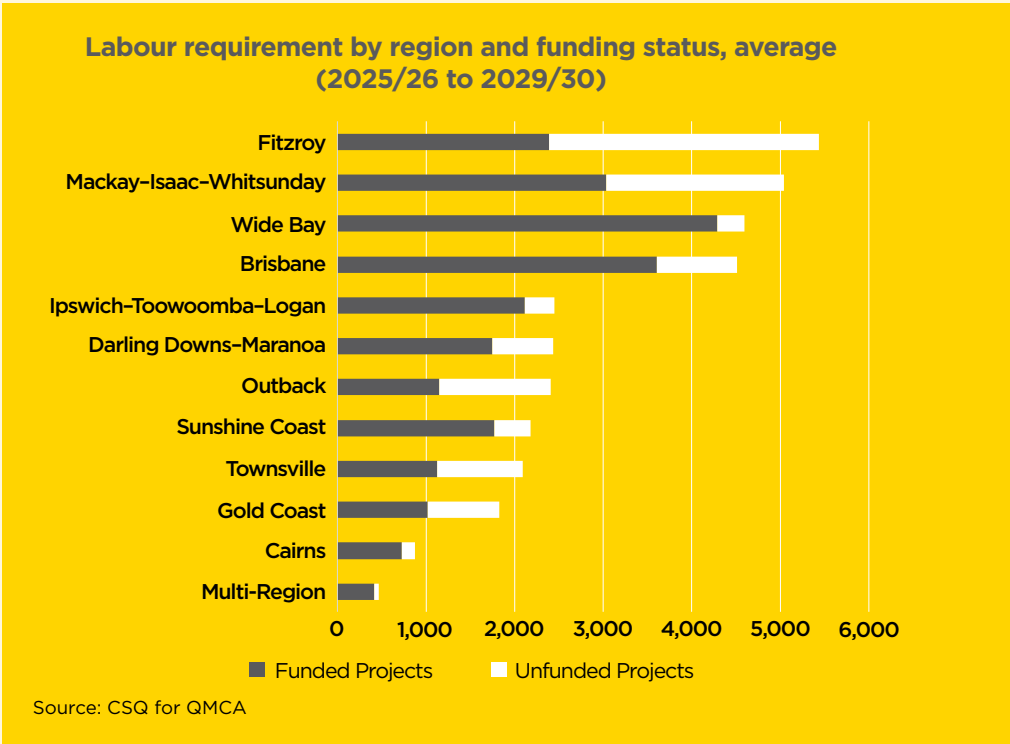
Fitzroy has the largest estimated labour demand, requiring about 5,400 construction workers on average, with around 44% of this demand linked to funded projects. Demand is largely driven by projects in the following sectors: electricity (59%); mining and heavy industry (20%); and roads, bridges, and runways (14%);

The Mackay–Isaac–Whitsunday region has the second largest estimated labour demand, requiring around 5,000 workers on average, with about 60% of this for the funded portfolio. The mining and heavy industry account for about 51% of the region’s estimated average labour requirements, followed by electricity at 33%, and roads, bridges and runways at 12%.

Wide Bay has the third-largest labour requirements, needing about 4,600 workers on average across the five years. Approximately 93% of these are linked to funded work. Electricity projects account for the bulk (90%) of the region’s average labour demand.

Following these regions is Brisbane, which will require an estimated 4,500 construction workers on average over the five-year period. About 80% of this is for funded work. Unlike the regional areas, Brisbane’s labour needs are primarily driven by the roads, bridges and runways’ sector, estimated to account for about 39% of its average demand. Additional pressures arise from the 2032 Games pipeline, making up 27% of its average labour needs, as well as further rail, harbours and ports activity, comprising about 15% of its average demand.

Attracting and retaining workers has long been challenging in regional and remote Queensland. With strong demand in these areas alongside intensive urban projects, workforce pressures across the state are set to intensify. Most occupations are estimated to be in high demand simultaneously across metropolitan and regional areas, including concreters, machinery operators, other construction and mining labourers, electricians, and carpenters.

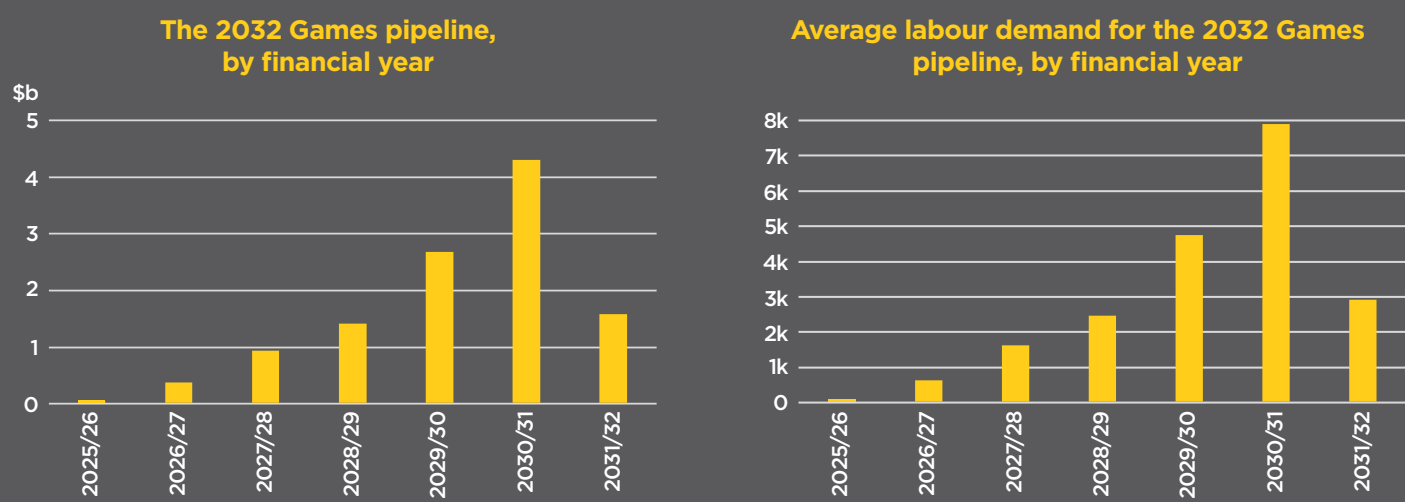


Construction workforce estimates for the venues and villages pipeline

With only seven years until the 2032 Games, delivering the necessary infrastructure is a major state priority. Following its 100-day review, the Queensland Government released a delivery plan in early 2025, outlining the venues, athletes’ villages, and other critical infrastructure for the event.

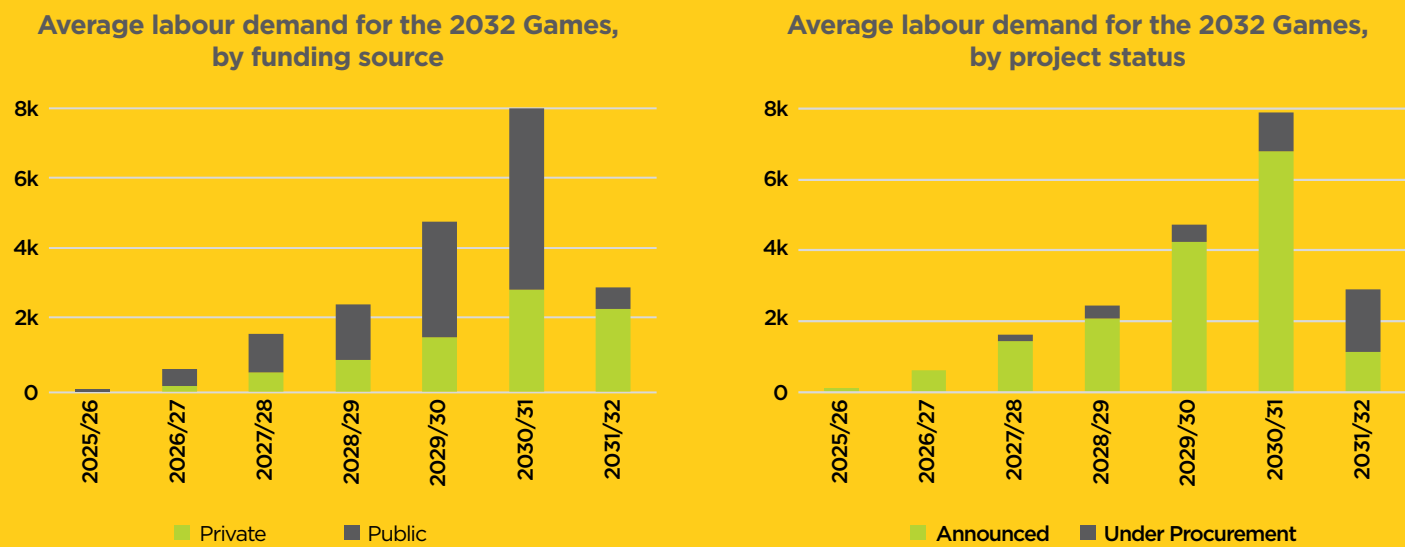
The state has around \$11.2b of construction work to deliver for the 2032 Games venues and villages projects, spanning from now until 2031/32. Reflecting the distribution of the pipeline, average labour requirements vary across the years. Labour needs start modestly at around 18 workers on average in 2025/26 to deliver approximately \$20m of work. From 2026/27, average labour demand rises sharply, increasing from around 1,600 to a peak of nearly 8,000 at the height of delivery in 2030/31. Average labour demand is then estimated to ease to around 3,000 workers in 2031/32.

Note: Unlike the labour estimations in other sections of this report, the following 2032 Games analysis extends to 2031/32, to capture the full project horizon.



Source: CSQ for QMCA

Publicly funded projects dominate average labour requirements until 2030/31. In 2031/32, the privately funded Brisbane Athletes Village and the Brisbane Arena account for the reversal in funding sources. Average labour demand primarily reflects announced work, except for the workforce requirements for the Brisbane Arena, which is the only project under procurement.



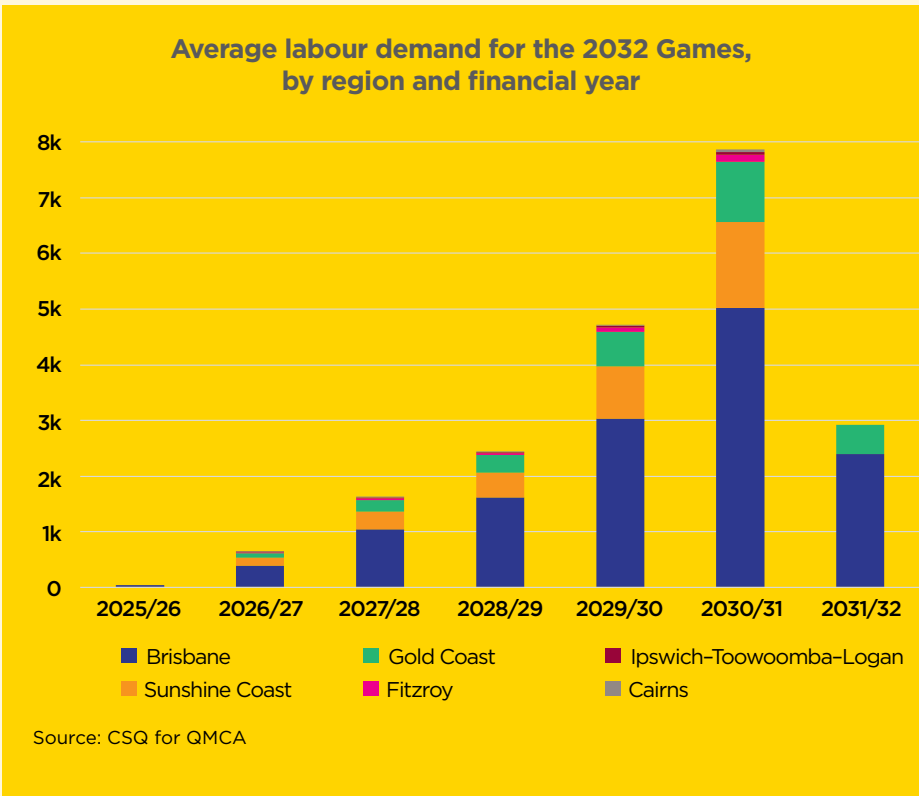
Source: CSQ for QMCA

Based on the pipeline distribution, construction labour requirements for the 2032 Games is concentrated in South East Queensland (SEQ). The average labour demand is estimated to peak simultaneously across the three main SEQ host cities in 2030/31.

Brisbane consistently dominates demand across the years, driven by major projects such as the Brisbane Stadium and Victoria Park development. Average labour needs are expected to exceed 1,000 from 2027/28 onwards, peaking at 5,000 in 2030/31.

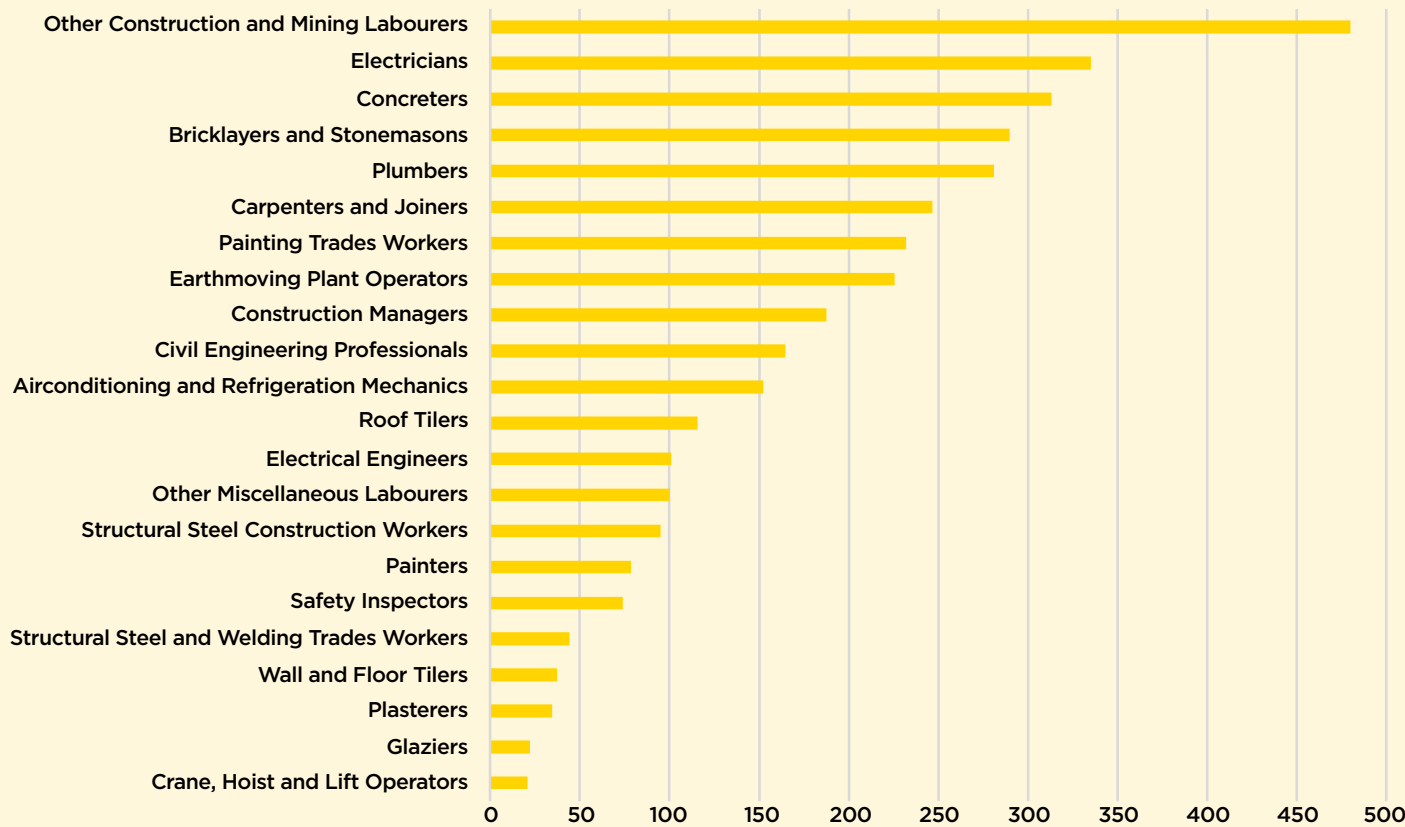
The Sunshine Coast is expected to experience the second highest levels of labour demand, with key projects including the Sunshine Coast arena, athlete village, football stadium, and the mountain bike facility driving average labour needs from about 150 workers in 2026/27 to a peak of around 1,600 in 2030/31.

For the Gold Coast, construction work for the arena, athlete village and its hockey facility are estimated to push average labour requirement from about 70 workers in 2026/27 to a peak of 1,100 in 2030/31.



The pipeline will generate strong demand across most construction occupations, particularly trade roles such as construction and mining labourers, electricians, concreters, bricklayers and stonemasons, plumbers, carpenters and joiners, painting trades workers, and earthmoving plant operators.

Key occupations in demand for the 2032 Games, average (2026/27 to 2031/32)



Source: CSQ for QMCA

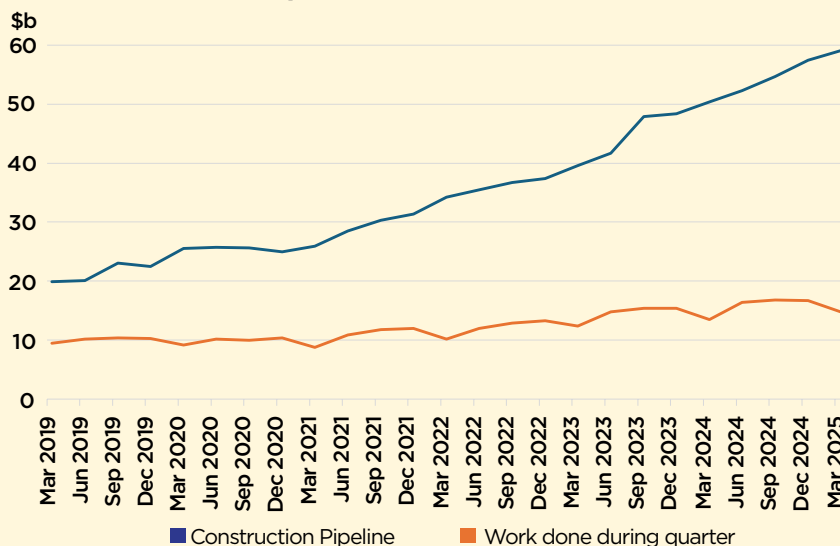
Current trends in Queensland's construction activity

Queensland's construction backlog continues to expand with the addition of new projects. The combination of this steadily growing pipeline and a slower pace of work done has resulted in a widening gap between the two, highlighting ongoing delivery challenges.

As of March 2025, the state's construction pipeline stood at \$58.9b, comprising \$25.6b (44%) in engineering work yet to be delivered and \$33.3b (56%) in building pipeline.

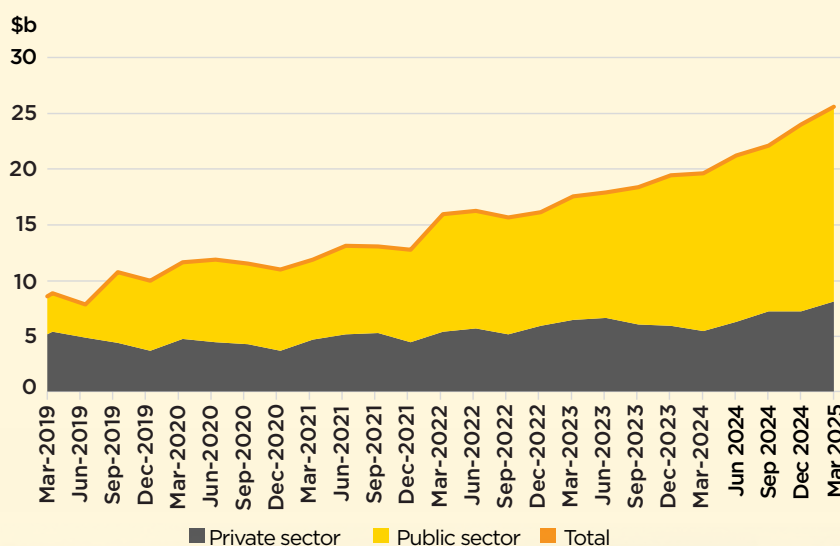
Public sector work continues to drive the value of engineering work yet to be done. Of the \$25.6b outstanding engineering work (as of March 2025), the public sector accounted for a significant 68% (\$17.5b) share, mainly in: bridges, railways and harbours (38%, \$6.6b); water and sewerage (25%, \$4.4b); electricity and pipelines (19%, \$3.3b); and roads and subdivisions (17%, \$2.9b). The remaining 32% (\$8.1b) is private sector, largely in heavy industry (49%, \$3.9b), and electricity and pipelines (29%, \$2.3b).

Construction Pipeline versus Work Done (current \$)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Engineering work yet to be done (current \$) by sector



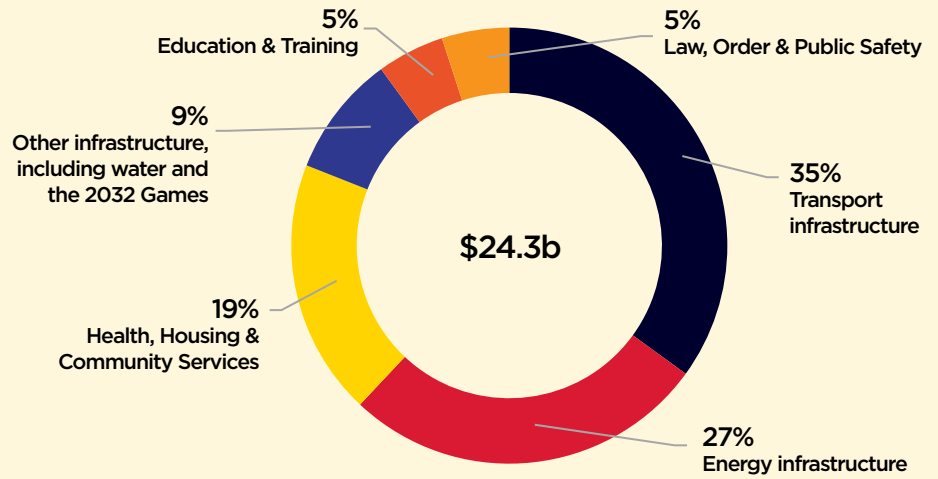
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics



The steady rise in the public sector's share of engineering work is not unexpected, reflecting growth in public infrastructure projects as part of the state's post-pandemic recovery strategy. Over this period, public sector share of engineering work rose from 44% pre-pandemic (2017-19) to around 64% (2021-23). The share continues to rise, at around 70% (2024-25), supported by record investments in state capital projects announced in recent budgets.

The 2025/26 state budget includes a record \$116.8b infrastructure investment over four years, with about \$29.3b allocated for capital works in 2025/26 alone. Around 68.9% of the capital program is outside of the Greater Brisbane region.

Capital Purchases by Purpose, 2025/26



Source: Queensland Budget 2025/26

Transport and energy projects are expected to be key drivers of activity, with these sectors collectively making up about 62% of the capital purchases.

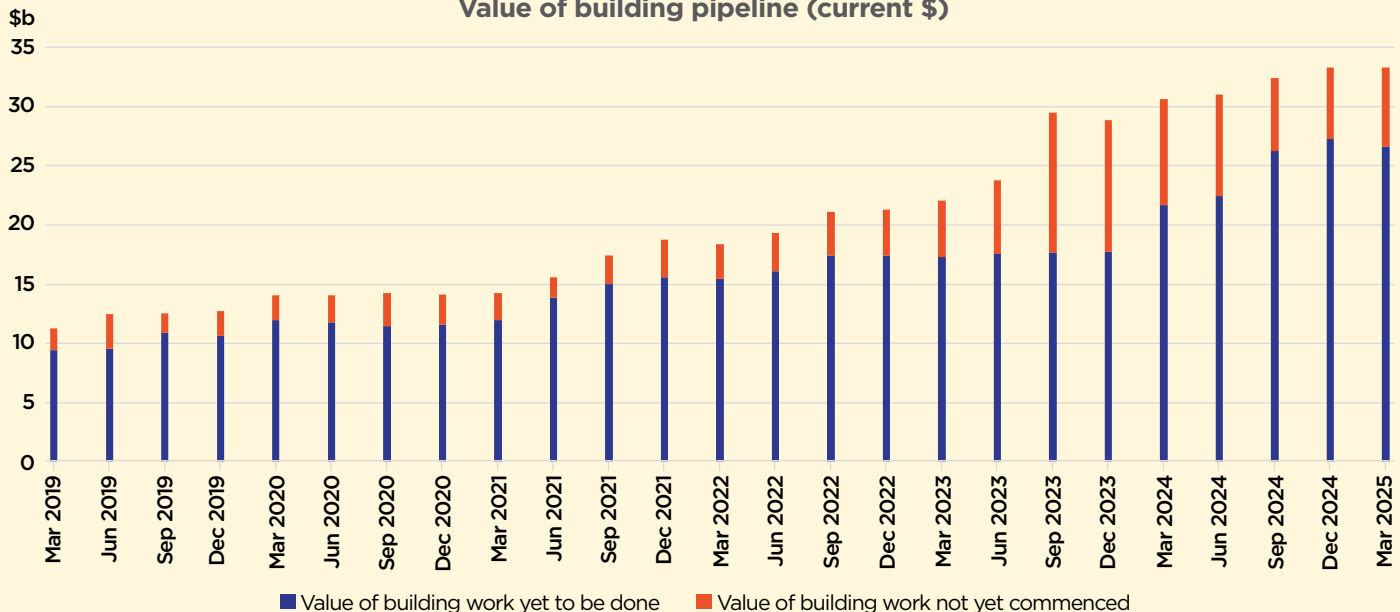
Transport infrastructure continues to be a major investment focus in Queensland, underpinning the state's broader economic development strategy. A diverse pipeline of projects, spanning mass transit systems and active transport infrastructure, is being progressed to service the 2032 Games, and to meet the state's long-term population and economic needs.

Queensland's commitment to building a future-ready energy network continues to shape its energy infrastructure investment. After a review of the previous \$62b Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan, the state released a new five-year Energy Roadmap in October this year. The roadmap focuses on delivering affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy, with an emphasis on increased private investment, commercial feasibility, and strong community outcomes. To support this revised direction, the 2025/26 State Budget has committed more than \$5b to energy investments aligned with the new roadmap's priorities.

In addition to a growing engineering pipeline, Queensland has substantial building work to deliver. As of March 2025, the total value of the building pipeline reached \$33b (\$17.5b residential and \$15.8b non-residential). Approximately 80% (\$26.6b) of the building pipeline represents building work yet to be done (work that has started but is not yet finished). The remaining 20% (\$6.6b) accounts for work not yet commenced (approved building work that has not moved into construction phase yet).

The building pipeline has expanded notably since mid-2023, driven largely by increased health building approvals.

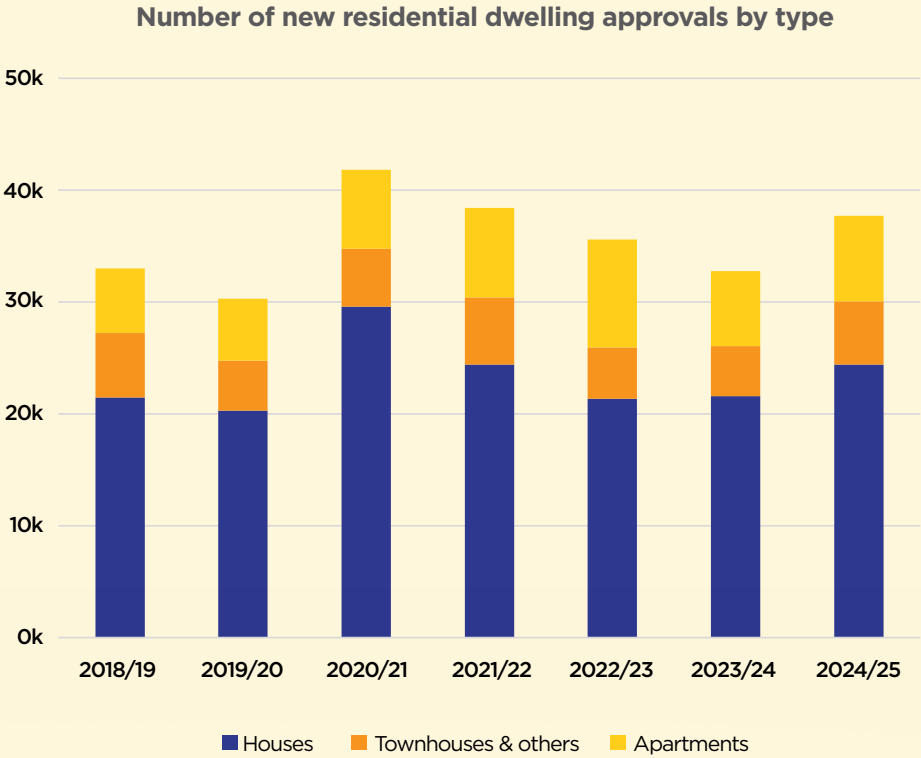
Value of building pipeline (current \$)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

The turnaround in residential approvals is also expected to add further to the state's growing building pipeline. Residential building approvals in Queensland have rebounded after three consecutive years of decline, rising by 15% in 2024/25 following annual falls of 8%, 7%, and 8%.

The Queensland Government is committed to delivering one million new homes by 2044, supported by a \$2b Residential Activation Fund, as part of the Securing Our Housing Foundations Plan. This funding aims to fast-track critical trunk infrastructure to enable new housing developments, including roads, water, sewerage, stormwater, public transport, and cycle paths. At least 50% of the fund is dedicated to regional projects. Round one, which expanded from \$500m to \$1b, focuses on shovel-ready developments.



Addressing labour challenges to strengthen industry capacity

Queensland’s substantial pipeline of construction work is underpinned by strong activity across the residential, non-residential, and engineering sub-industries. The combination of new work flowing into an already large backlog, along with concurrent activity across multiple sectors and regions, presents labour challenges that are more complex than in previous periods.

To deliver this workload, the industry will need to compete for workers from a limited pool at a time when persistent labour shortages are not only impacting construction but many other industries as well.

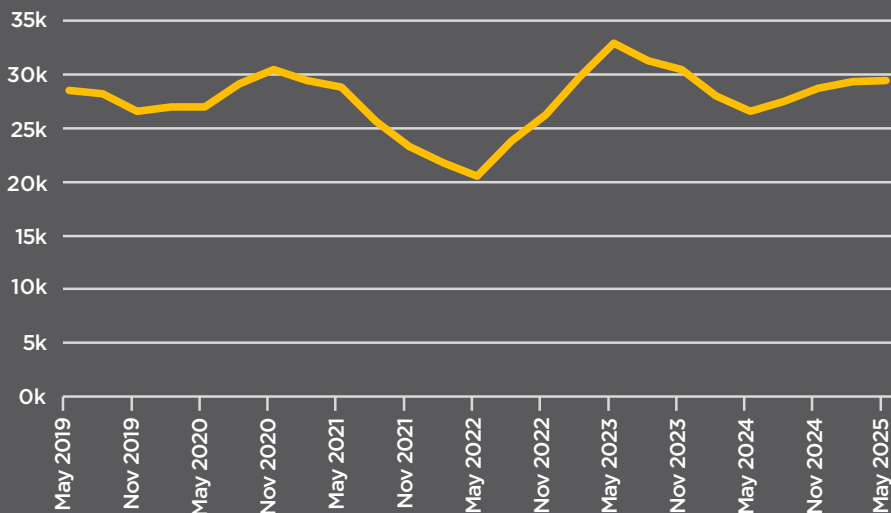
The state continues to face tight labour market conditions. In May 2025, the state’s overall unemployment rate⁴ was 3.7%, with a lower rate of 1.2% in the construction industry.

The construction industry employed about 284,600 workers (as of May 2025), 2.3% more than May 2024 and 20% up from May 2019. Of this, approximately 29,400⁵ were working in heavy and civil engineering - an 11% increase when compared to the same period last year, but only a 3% uptick from May 2019.

The industry’s persistent struggle to find workers is reflected in the growing number of unfilled vacancies. Internet vacancies for construction trades jobs have bounced back strongly from pandemic lows, signaling high demand for workers. As of July 2025, there were around 5,400⁶ vacancies for construction trades jobs, 3% more than July 2024, and 85% more than the same period pre-pandemic (July 2019).

⁴Quarterly unemployment rate.
⁵Annual averages of the preceding 4 quarters. The rest were in building construction (78,767), construction services (175,592) and about 841 in the not-further-defined category.
⁶Preceding 3-month average.

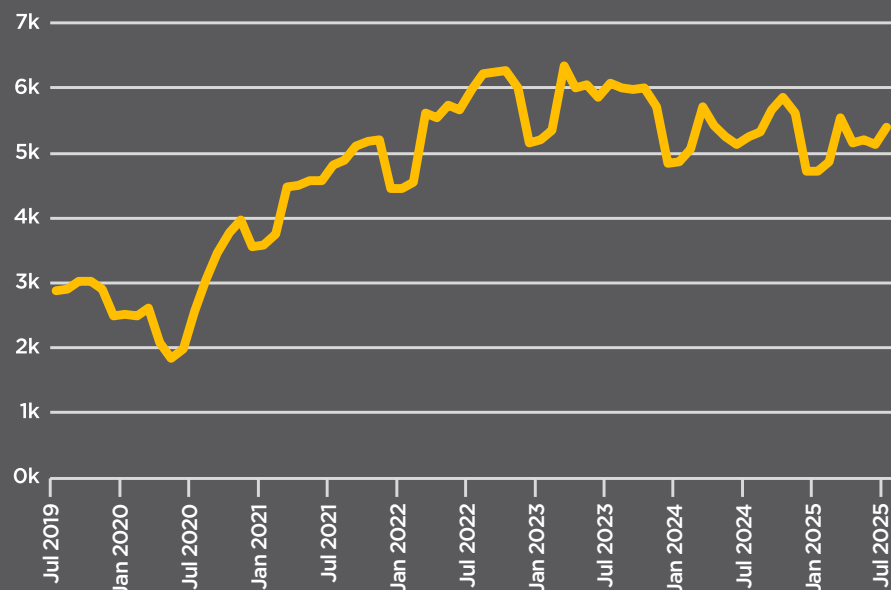
Heavy and civil sub-industry employment



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

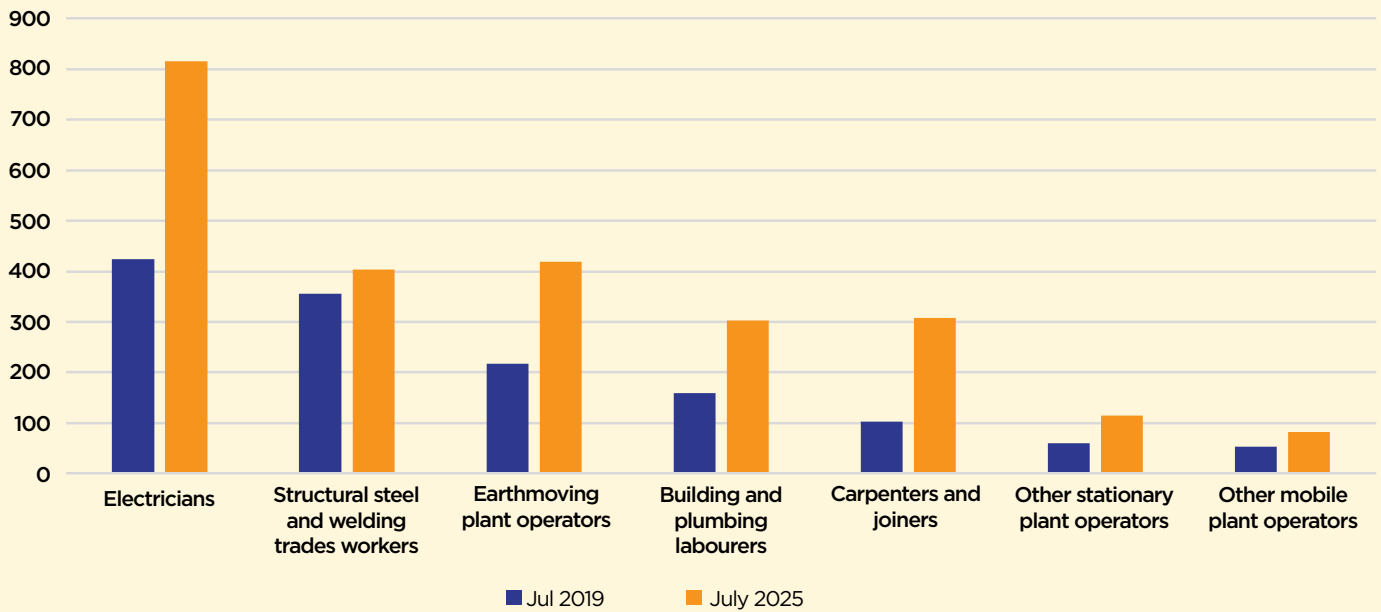


Internet vacancies for construction trades jobs



Source: Jobs and Skills, Australia

Number of internet vacancies for selected construction roles



Source: Jobs and Skills, Australia

There is significant demand for almost all construction roles. The largest number of vacant positions advertised online are for electricians, with 815 unfilled positions in the state (around 92% more than the same period pre-pandemic). Some other occupations seeing significant vacancies include: structural steel and welding trades workers; earthmoving plant operators; building and plumbing labourers; carpenters and joiners; and other plant operators.

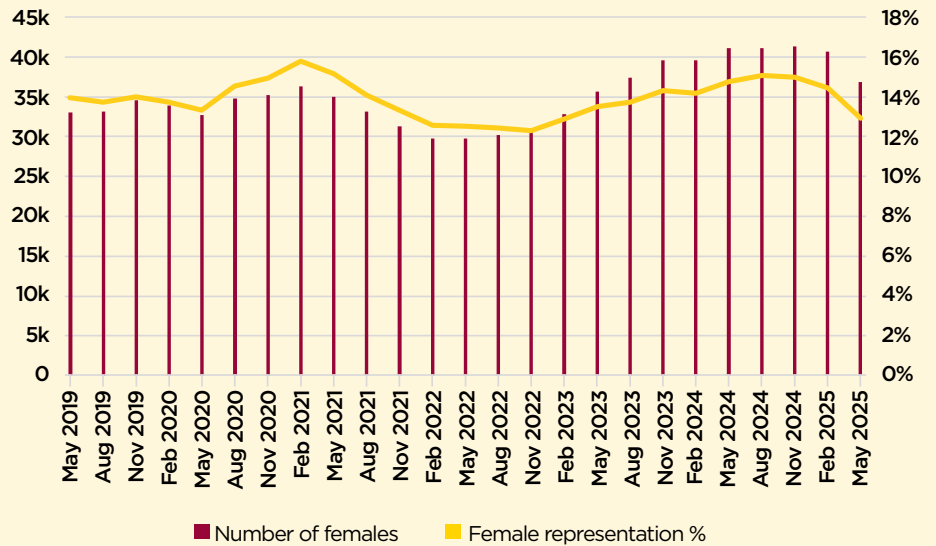


Building a sustainable construction workforce depends on strong local skilling initiatives that attract new entrants and promote workforce diversity. With substantial construction activity across the state, it is crucial to boost participation from women and other underrepresented groups.

Women are slowly gaining visibility on construction sites, but progress still falls short of the industry's growing labour needs. As of May 2025, around 37,000 females were employed in the construction industry, a 10% decline from May 2024, but 24% more than three years earlier. Females currently account for only 13% of the state's construction industry employment, with their representation even lower at just 4.4% in trade roles.

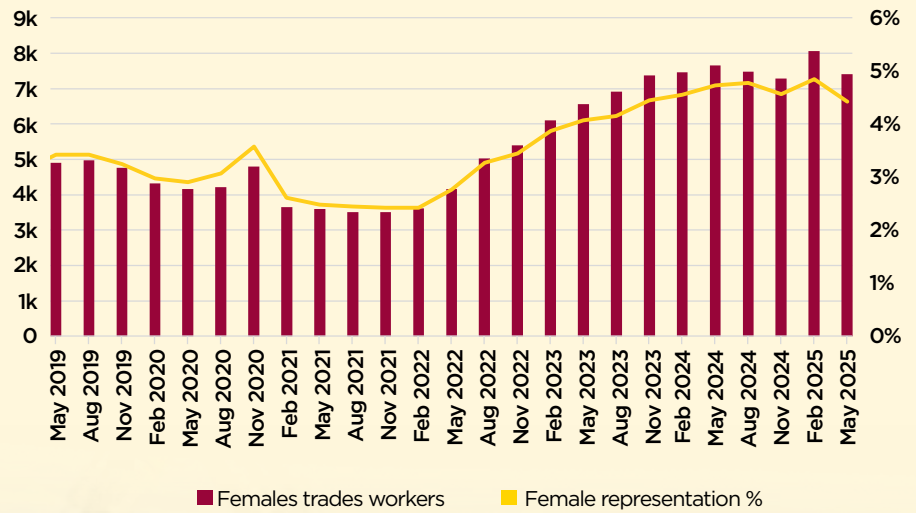
Encouragingly, the number of women in trades is on the rise. From May 2022 to May 2025, women working in trade roles grew from around 4,200 to 7,400. While still a small share, this growth has lifted female representation in trades from 2.8% to 4.4%, signaling positive progress in an area long dominated by men.

Female employment in construction industry



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Females in construction trades roles

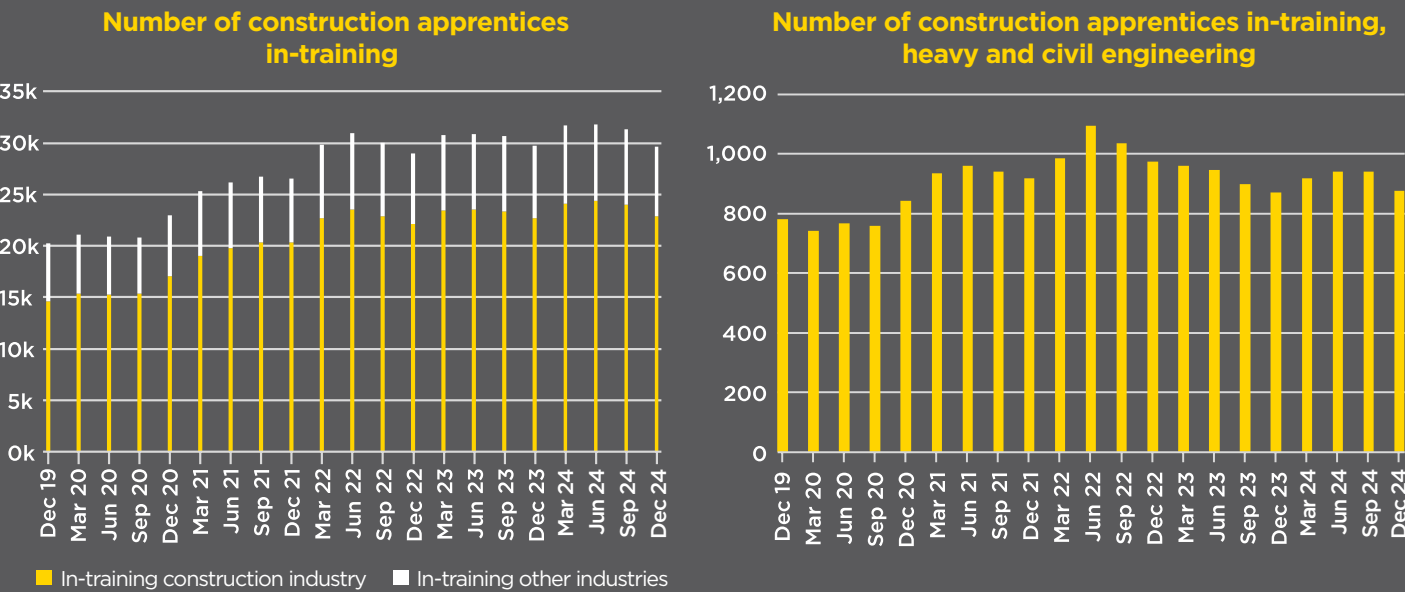


Source: CSQ, Australian Bureau of Statistics



Apprenticeships and traineeships are a vital entry point into construction careers. As of December 2024, around 29,700 construction apprentices are training in the state. This reflects a 12% increase from the same period in 2021. Most of these (77%, 22,800) are training directly in the construction industry, and the remaining (23%, 6,800) are training in other industries.

From the 22,800 apprentices in the construction industry, approximately 900 are in the heavy and civil engineering construction sub-industry, down 4.8% from the same period in 2021.



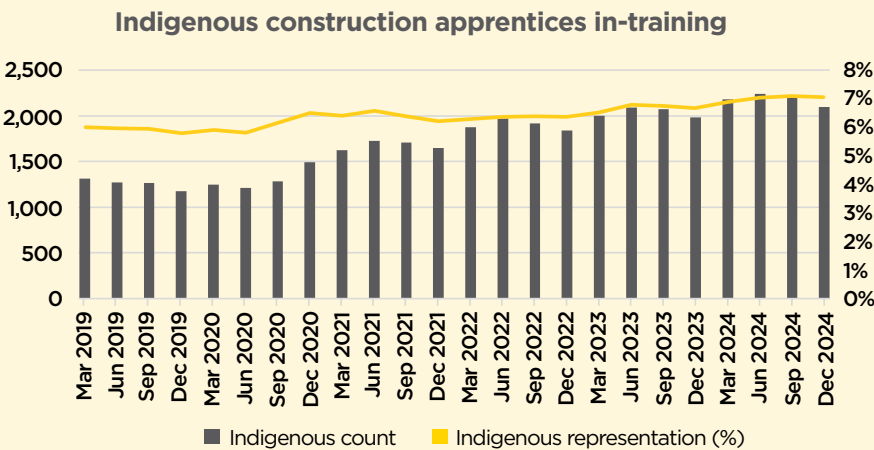
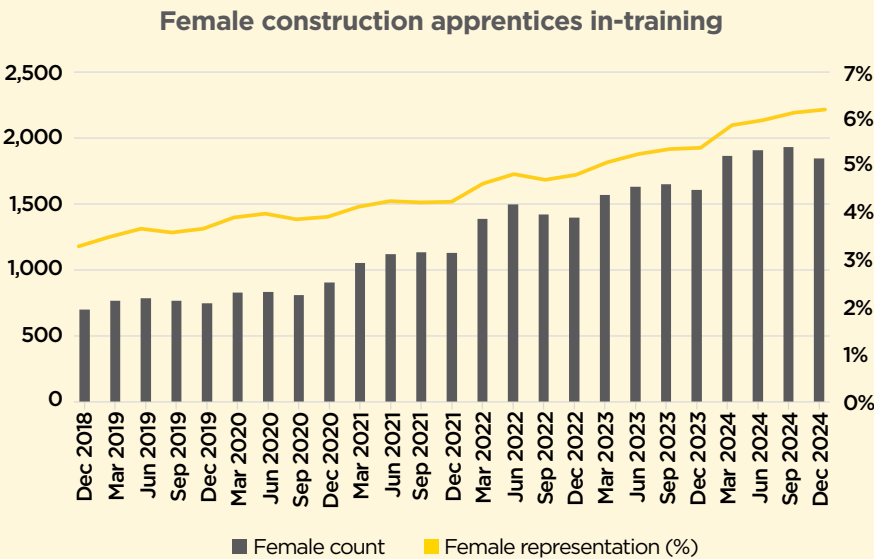
Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research

Meeting current and future skills needs requires a sustained increase in the number of apprentices and trainees joining the industry, alongside greater diversity.

From the 29,700 construction apprentices in training in Queensland at the close of 2024, 6% were female and 7% Indigenous.

Apprenticeships and traineeships underpin the pipeline of skills needed to deliver the state's construction work. Supporting apprentices and trainees to complete their qualifications and transition into the skilled workforce is critical.

Moreover, not all construction occupations have well-defined entry pathways. This includes several occupations estimated to experience strong demand over the five years, such as labourers, concreters, and structural steel workers. Developing visible and structured pathways into these and similar roles will be essential to strengthening the workforce supply and supporting industry growth.



Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research

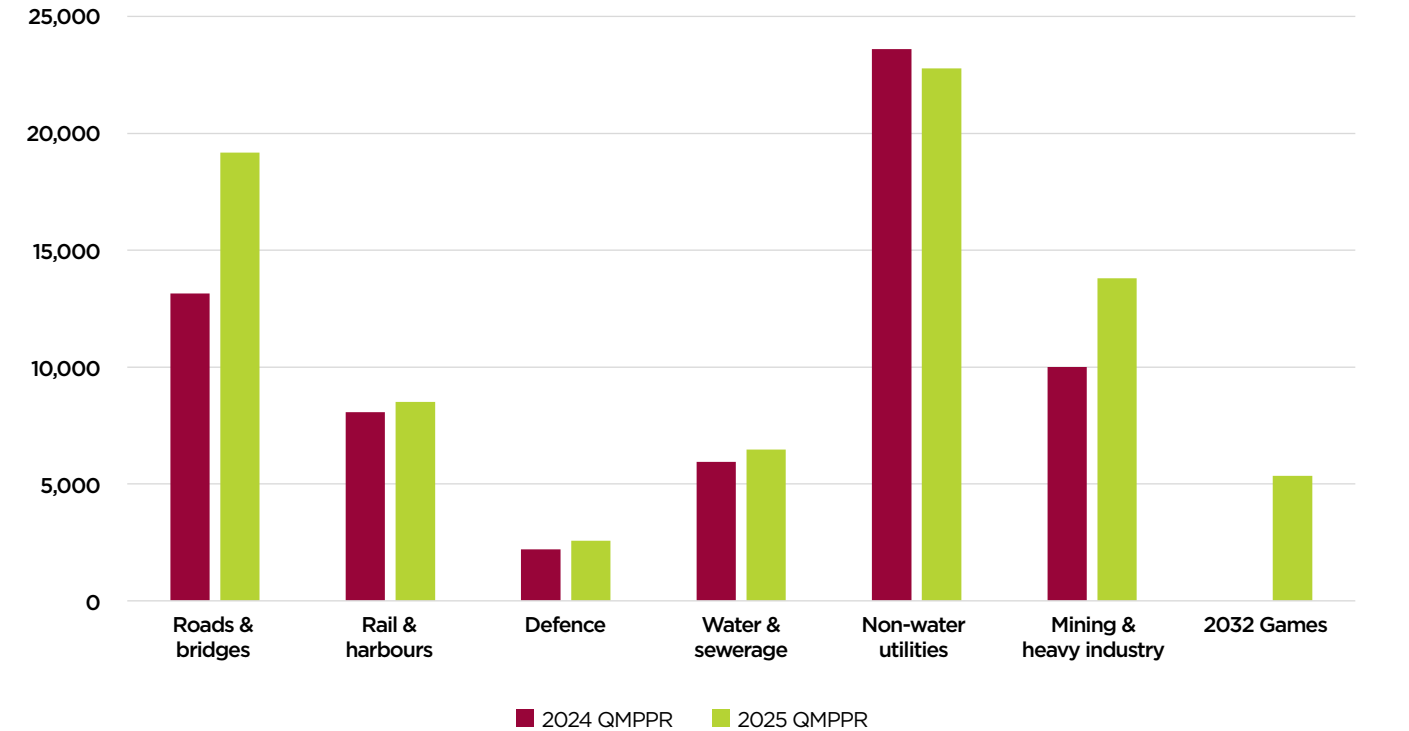
Sector Outlook



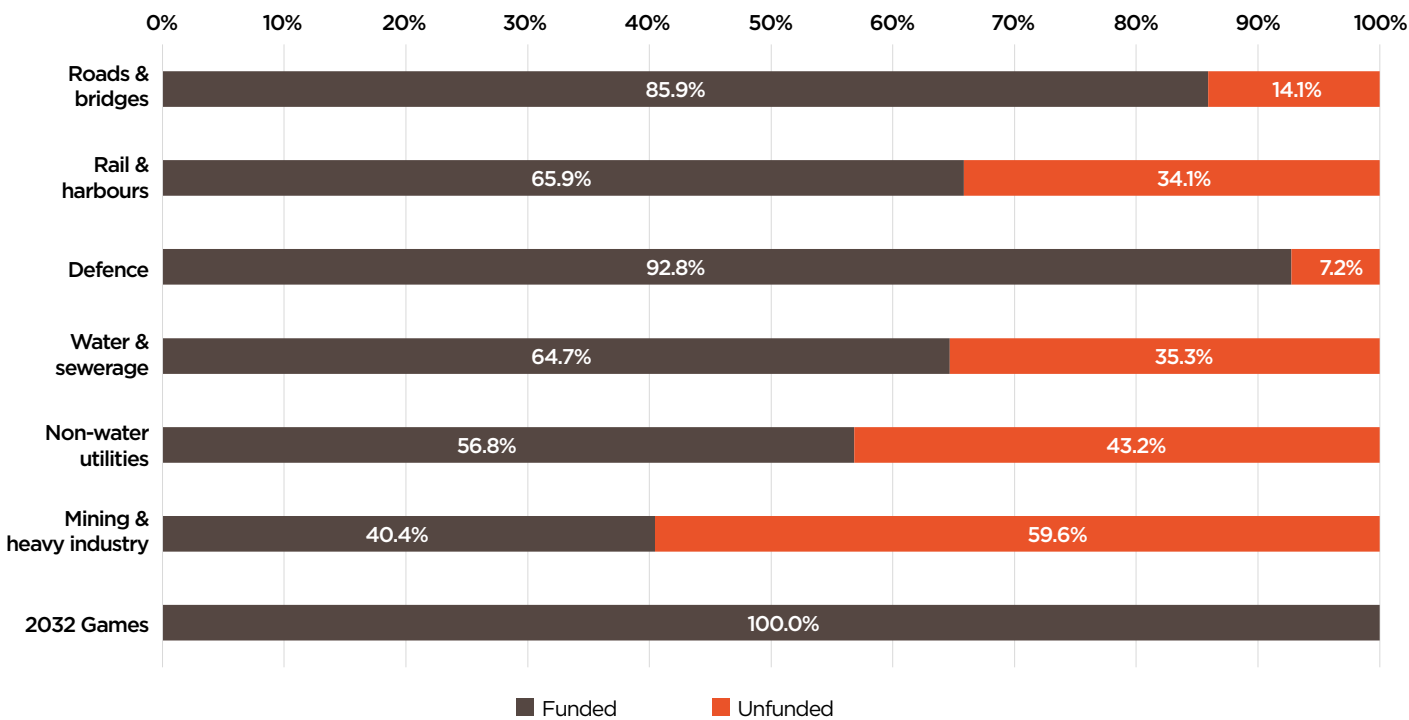
This section of the report provides an overview of the sector outlook for Queensland’s major project pipeline. Key findings for the sector outlook:

- **Sectors with the largest increase in funded projects:** Roads and Bridges (up \$6b), followed by Mining and Heavy Industry (up \$3.8b)
- **The only sector to experience a decrease in funded projects:** Electricity, Pipelines and Telecoms
- **Sectors with the most certainty:** Defence (7% unfunded), and Road and Bridges (14% unfunded)
- **Sectors with the highest uncertainties:** Mining and Heavy Industry (60% unfunded), Electricity, Pipelines and Telecoms (43% unfunded), and Water and Sewerage (35% unfunded).

Funded major project outlook (\$m) by sector:
2024 vs 2025 QMPPR



2025 QMPPR funded and unfunded major project
as % of total





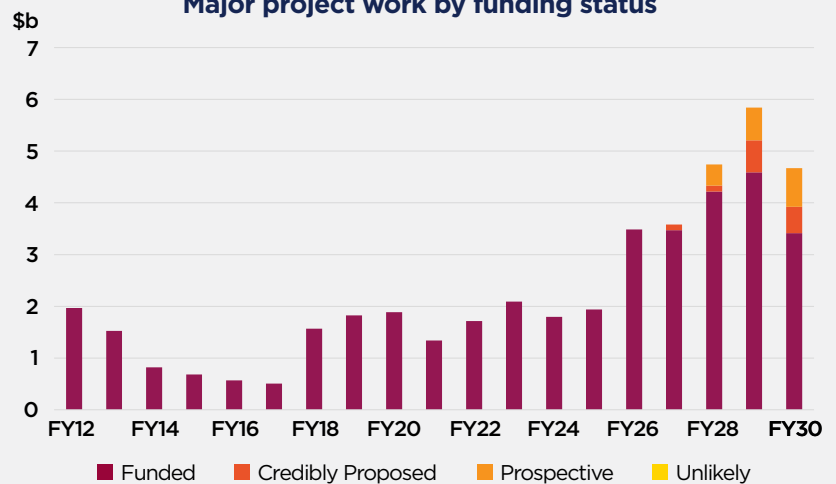
Roads and Bridges

Roads and Bridges represent the second largest sector in the QMPPR 2025, with a funded project pipeline across the period to 2029/30 valued at \$19.2b, up \$6b on the 2024 QMPPR. This increase is due to a number of new projects commencing or being announced, such as the Bruce Highway Upgrade safety program. Funded Roads and Bridges projects now account for 24% of all funded projects and around 18% of the total QMPPR (funded and unfunded).

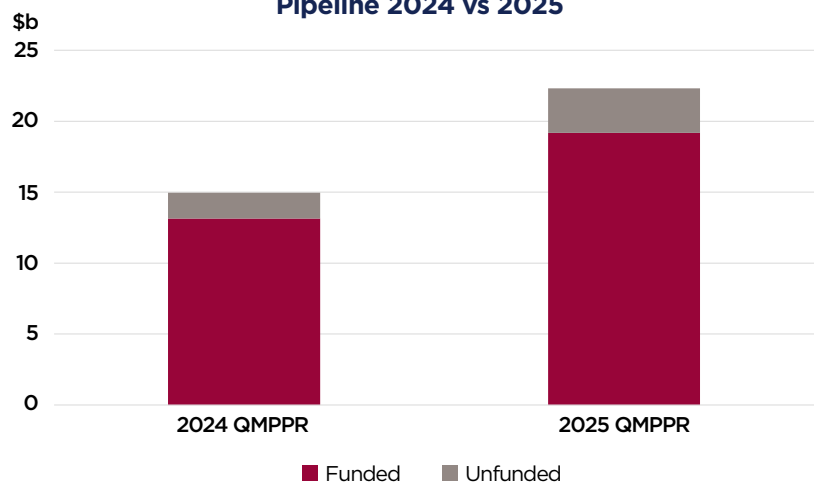
Although publicly funded projects continue to dominate the sector, a number of newly announced projects are unfunded, causing the overall share of unfunded projects to rise from 12% in 2024 to 14% in 2025.

Pipeline activity is expected to grow over the coming years, rising from \$1.9b in 2024/25 to \$3.5 billion in 2025/26. Activity will peak at \$4.6b in 2028/29 before declining to \$3.4b in 2029/30. Across the entire period, funded roads and bridges activity is expected to average \$3.8b per year.

Major project work by funding status



Pipeline 2024 vs 2025



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Major funded projects supporting construction activity in the pipeline period include:

- Bruce Highway - Anzac Avenue to Uhlmann Road - Valued at \$623m, 2027/28 to 2029/30
- Bruce Highway - Gateway Motorway - Dohles Rocks Road, Stage 1 - Valued at \$713m, 2026/27 to 2030/31
- Bruce Highway - Rockhampton Ring Road (North & South Packages), Stage 2 - Valued at \$850m, 2025/26 to 2030/31
- Bruce Highway - Gorganga Plains Upgrade - Valued at \$600m, 2027/28 to 2029/30
- Gateway Motorway - Bruce Highway Stage 1: Telegraph Road to Pine River - Valued at \$1.2b 2025/26 to 2028/29
- Inland Freight Route (Mungindi to Charters Towers) upgrades - Valued at \$715m, 2025/26 to 2032/33
- Mackay Port Access - Bruce Highway to Mackay, Slade Point Road - Valued at \$254m 2026/27 to 2030/31
- Sunshine Motorway - Mooloolah River Interchange, Stage 1 - Valued at \$595m, 2026/27 to 2029/30
- Logan Motorway - Western Upgrade - Valued at \$700.0m, 2027/28 to 2031/32
- Kuranda Range Road - Safety and resilience upgrades - Valued at \$182m, 2026/27 to 2030/31
- Bruce Highway - Targeted Safety Program, Gympie to Cairns - Valued at \$6.2b, 2025/26 to 2030/31.

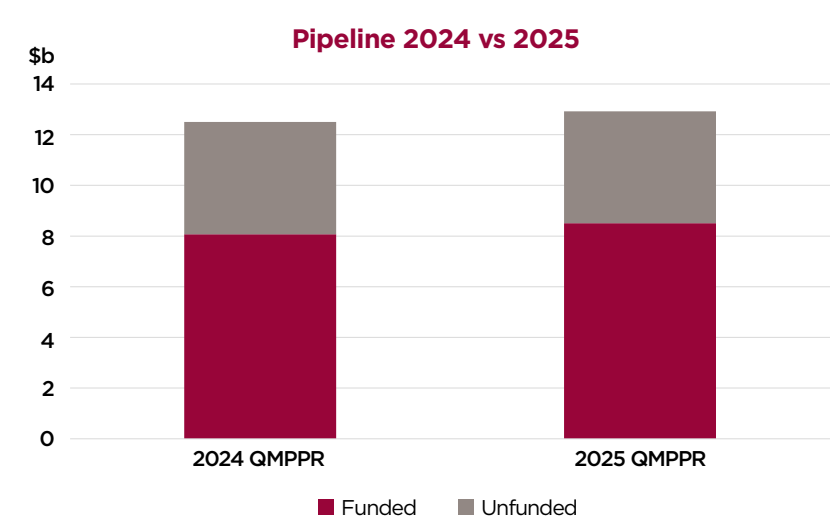
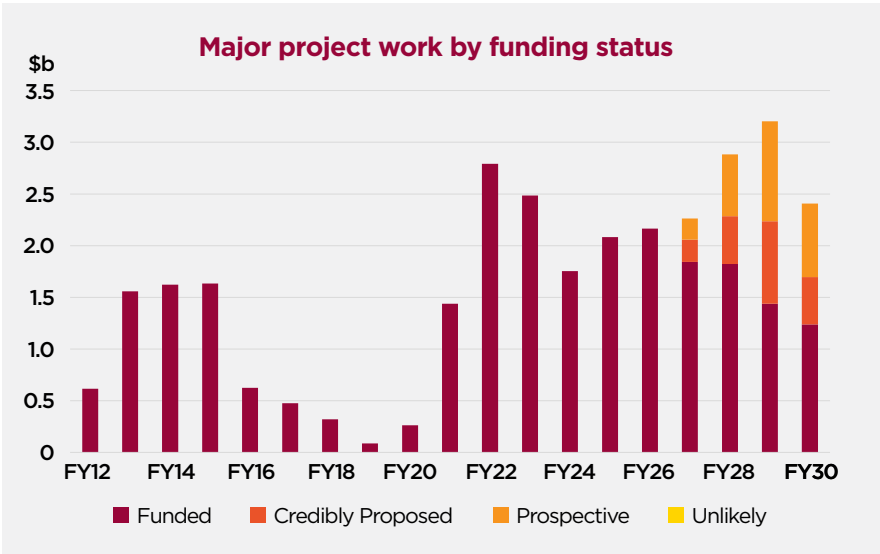


Railways and Harbours

The Railways and Harbours sector has a funded project pipeline \$8.5b across the period to 2029/30, representing around 11% of all funded projects and 10% of the total QMPPR, both funded and unfunded. This is up \$500m on the 2024 QMPPR, which is an impressive outcome given major rail projects within Brisbane will wind down across the pipeline period.

Railways and Harbours major project activity will rise from \$2.1 billion in 2024/25 to \$2.2b in 2025/26, which is the peak of the pipeline period and will progressively fall to \$1.2b by 2029/30. Across the pipeline period, funded Railways and Harbours major project activity will average \$1.7b each year.

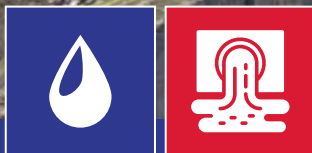
The percentage of the total pipeline that is unfunded will fall from around 36% in the 2024 QMPPR to 34% in the 2025 QMPPR. Most of the Railways and Harbours pipeline is comprised of privately funded projects.



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Major funded projects supporting construction activity in the pipeline period include:

- Direct Sunshine Coast Line – Stage 1: Beerwah to Caloundra – Valued at \$3.9b, 2026/27 to 2031/32
- Direct Sunshine Coast Line – Stage 2: Caloundra to Birtinya – Valued at \$1.4b, 2026/27 to 2031/32
- New Generation Rollingstock, Automatic Train Operation and Platform Screen Doors fitment – Valued at \$202m 2026/27 to 2029/30
- Cairns Port Ship Lift & Marine Precinct – Valued at \$500m, 2025/26 to 2027/28.

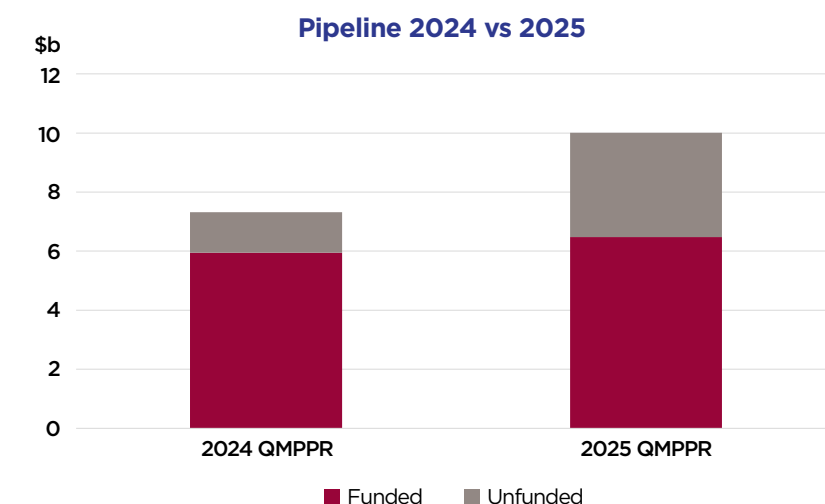
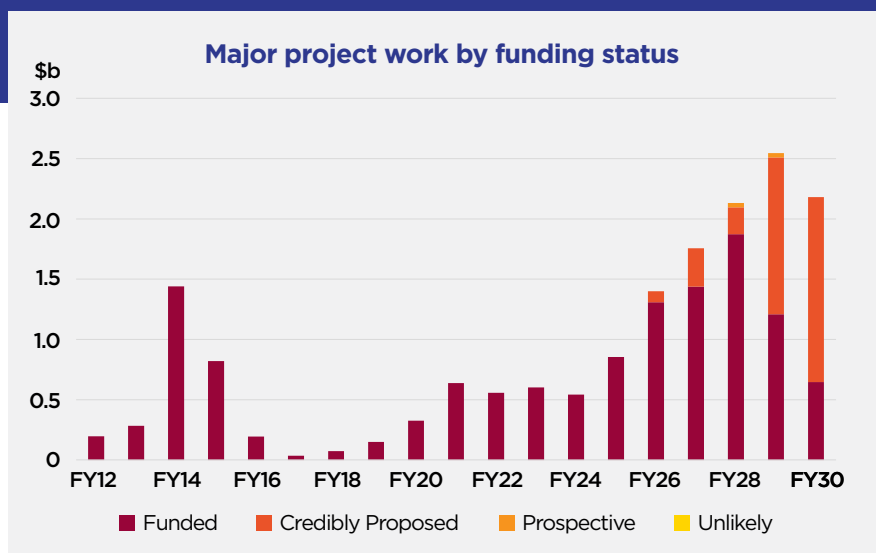


Water and Sewerage

The Water and Sewerage sector represents around 8% of all funded projects and 8% of the total QMPPR, both funded and unfunded. Water and Sewerage has a funded project pipeline across the period to 2029/30 valued at \$6.5b, which is up \$531m on the 2024 QMPPR. The entire pipeline is publicly funded.

Major project activity in this sector will rise from \$854m in 2024/25 to \$1.3b in 2025/26 and will peak at \$1.9b in 2027/28 before declining to \$647m by 2029/30. Across the pipeline period, funded Water and Sewerage major project activity will average \$1.3b each year.

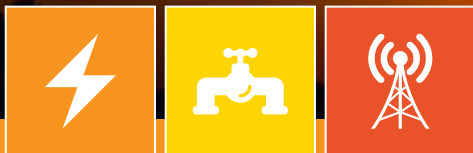
However, the share of the total pipeline that is unfunded is projected to increase from around 19% in the 2024 QMPPR to 35% in 2025. Key unfunded projects include the Burdekin Falls Dam Raising, the Wivenhoe Dam Safety Upgrade, and the Northern Pipeline Interconnector.



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Major funded projects supporting construction activity in the pipeline period include:

- Paradise Dam Improvement Project – Valued \$720m, 2025/26 to 2030/31
- Somerset Dam Upgrade – Valued at \$450m 2026/27 to 2030/31
- Toowoomba to Warwick Pipeline – Valued at \$222m, 2025/26 to 2028/29
- Wyaralong Dam WTP, Stage 1 – Valued at \$850m, 2025/26 to 2029/30
- North Pine Dam – Valued at \$756m at 2027/28 to 2030/31
- Cressbrook Dam Upgrade – Valued at \$243m, 2025/26 to 2028/29
- Somerset Dam, Early Works – Valued at \$355m, 2027/28 to 2030/31
- Eagle Farm Rising Main Upgrade A – Valued at \$124m, 2026/27 to 2033/34
- Kawana STP Upgrade – Valued at \$173m, 2025/26 to 2028/29
- Chambers Flat Wastewater Treatment Plant (Logan) – Valued at \$257m, 2025/26 to 2031/32.



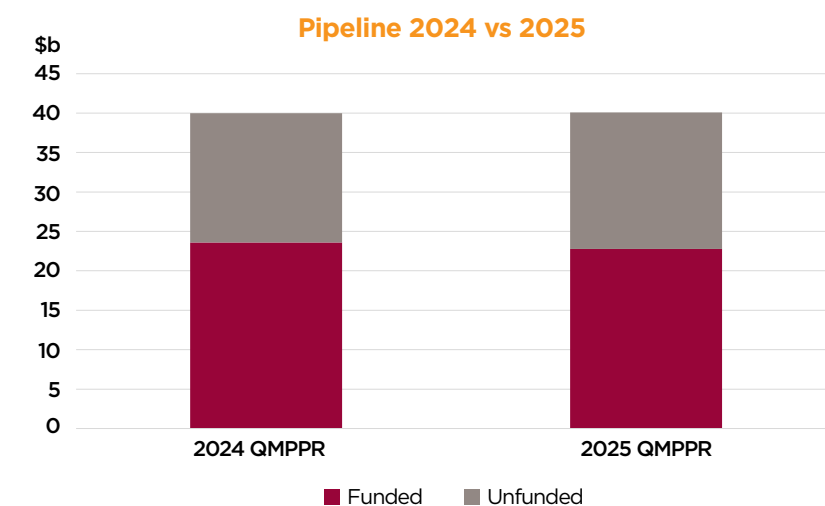
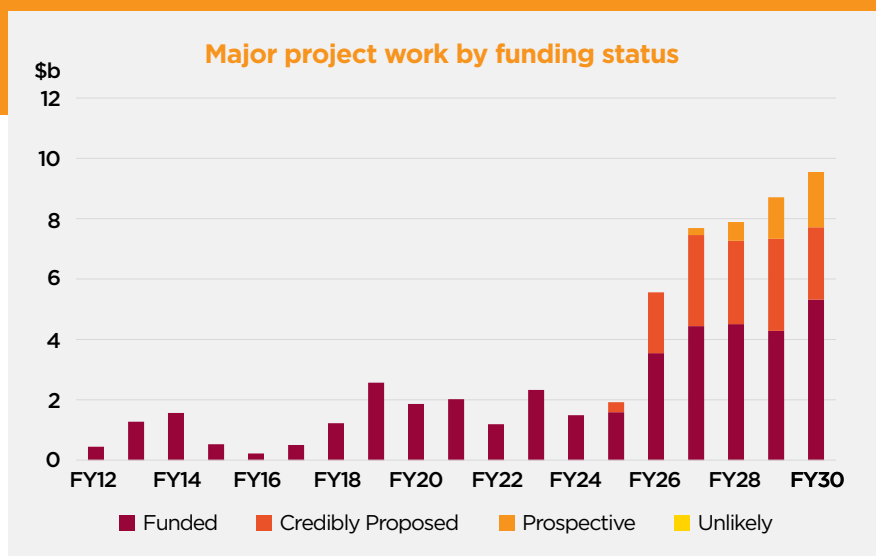
Electricity, Pipelines and Telecoms

The Electricity, Pipelines and Telecoms sector has the largest project pipeline, representing 29% of all funded projects and about 31% of the total QMPPR, both funded and unfunded.

The sector's funded project pipeline is valued at \$22.8b across the period to 2029/30. Over this time, major project activity will rise from \$1.6b in 2024/25 to \$3.5b in 2025/26 and will peak at \$5.3b in 2029/30. Across the pipeline period, funded major project activity will average \$4.4b each year.

The percentage of the total pipeline that is unfunded will rise from 41% in the 2024 QMPPR to around 43% in the 2025 QMPPR. This reflects several key energy projects being unfunded, including the North Queensland Super Hub, the Northern Gas Pipeline Extension, and the Herries Range Wind Farm.

Despite its size, the sector's funded pipeline is down \$812m on the 2024 QMPPR. If unfunded projects are included, however, the pipeline is virtually unchanged from the 2024 QMPPR (up \$86m).



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Major funded projects supporting construction activity in the pipeline period include:

- Copperstring Transmission Line 2032 – Valued at \$4b, 2025/26 to 2031/32
- Borumba: PHES Main Works – Valued at \$6.4b, 2028/29 to 2033/34
- Borumba Upper Dams – Valued at \$2.4b, 2028/29 to 2032/33
- Borumba Dam Lower Dam – Valued at \$2.4b, 2028/29 to 2032/33
- Theodore Wind Farm Stage 1 – Valued at \$500m, 2025/26 to 2028/29
- Capricorn Energy Pumped Hydro – Valued at \$2.5b, 2026/27 to 2029/30
- Mt Rawdon Pumped Hydro – Valued at \$1b, 2026/27 to 2029/30
- SuperGrid Stage 1 – Valued at \$1.915b, 2025/26 to 2029/30
- Galilee Gas Pipeline – Valued at \$426m, 2027/28 to 2030/31
- Glenaras to Cooladdi Pipeline – Valued at \$1.1b, 2027/28 to 2030/31.



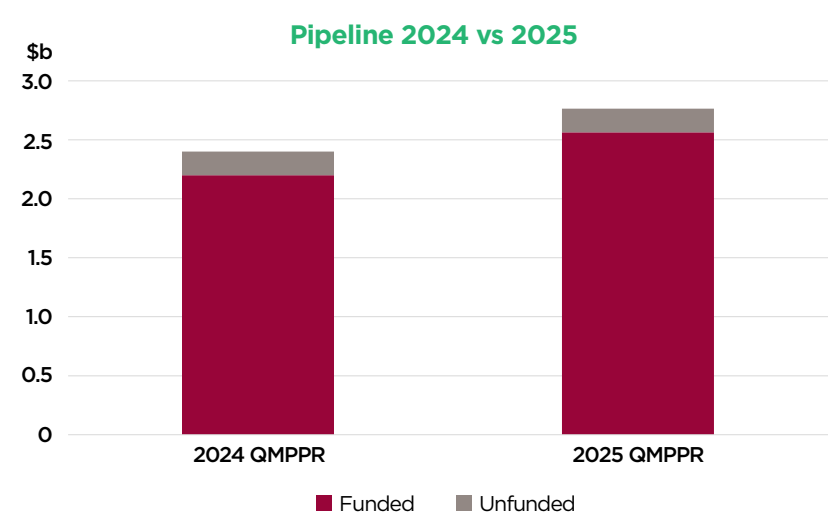
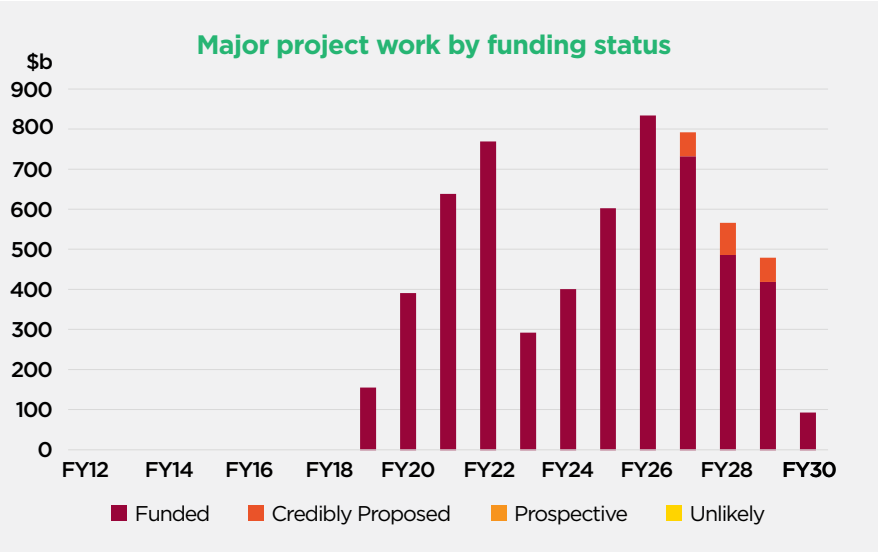
Defence

Defence projects only represent around 3% of all funded projects and 2% of the total QMPPR, both funded and unfunded. Defence has a funded project pipeline across the period to 2029/30 valued at around \$2.7b, up \$363m on the 2024 QMPPR.

Defence major project activity will rise from \$602m in 2024/25 and peak at \$833m in 2025/26, then fall to just \$94m in 2029/30. Across the pipeline period, funded defence major project activity will average \$513m each year.

Unfunded projects represent only around 7% of the pipeline, down from 8% in the 2024 QMPPR.

There is a significant, yet to be defined, future investment expected in defence infrastructure across northern Australia. This means there will be a major investment in defence infrastructure throughout Queensland. As this is scoped further, we expect the pipeline of works in defence to increase substantially in future years.



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Major funded projects supporting construction activity in the pipeline period include:

- Hervey Range Facility Upgrade – Valued at \$800m, 2025/26 to 2028/29
- Shoalwater Bay Training Area Remediation Project – Valued at \$500m, 2025/26 to 2028/29
- ESTJP2093PH1 Guided Weapons Explosive Ordnance Storage Project (NSW and QLD) – Valued at \$200m, 2025/26 to 2028/29
- Scherger Airbase Upgrade – Valued at \$200m, 2026/27 to 2029/30
- RAAF Base Amberley: Ongoing Expansion and Capability Projects (near Ipswich) – Valued at \$565m, 2024/25 to 2029/30
- RAAF Townsville (Garbutt) – Valued at \$538m, 2024/25 to 2026/27.

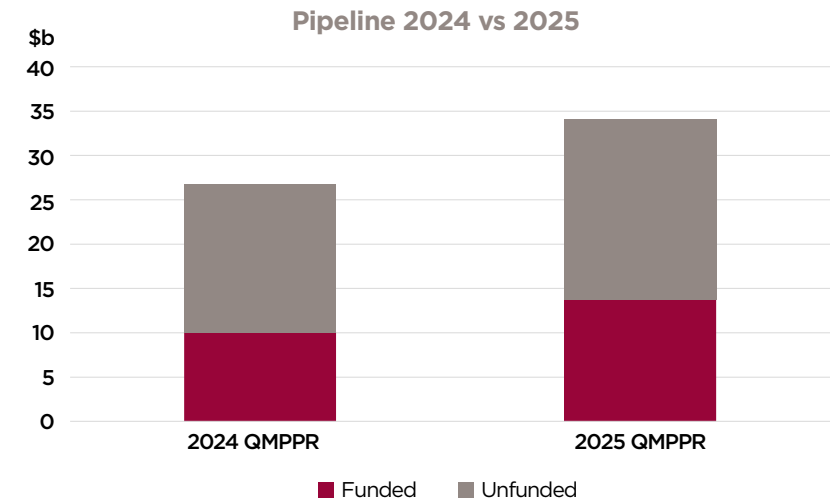
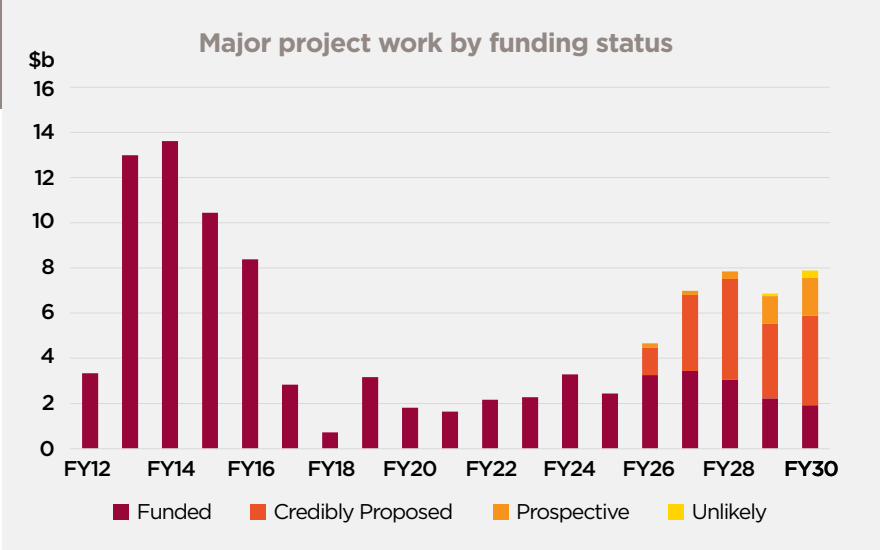


Mining and Heavy Industry

Mining and Heavy Industry has the third largest project pipeline valued at \$13.8b, representing around 18% of all funded projects and about 27% of the total QMPPR, both funded and unfunded. The gap between these two figures reflects the sector's large share of unfunded projects, which make up around 60% of its pipeline.

Although still very high, the unfunded share of the pipeline has fallen from around 63% in the 2024 QMPPR, leaving an unfunded pipeline valued at \$20.3b.

At the same time, the sector's funded five-year pipeline has strengthened, rising by \$3.8b since the 2024 QMPPR to reach \$13.8b across the period to 2029/30. Major project activity will rise from \$2.4b in 2024/25 to \$3.2b in 2025/26, peak at \$3.4b in 2026/27, and then fall to \$1.9b by 2029/30. Across the pipeline period, funded major project activity will average \$2.8b each year.



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Major funded projects supporting construction activity in the pipeline period include:

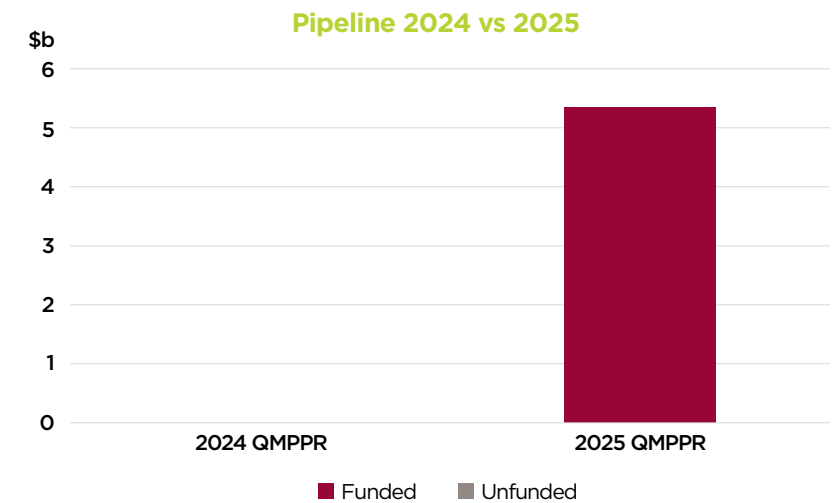
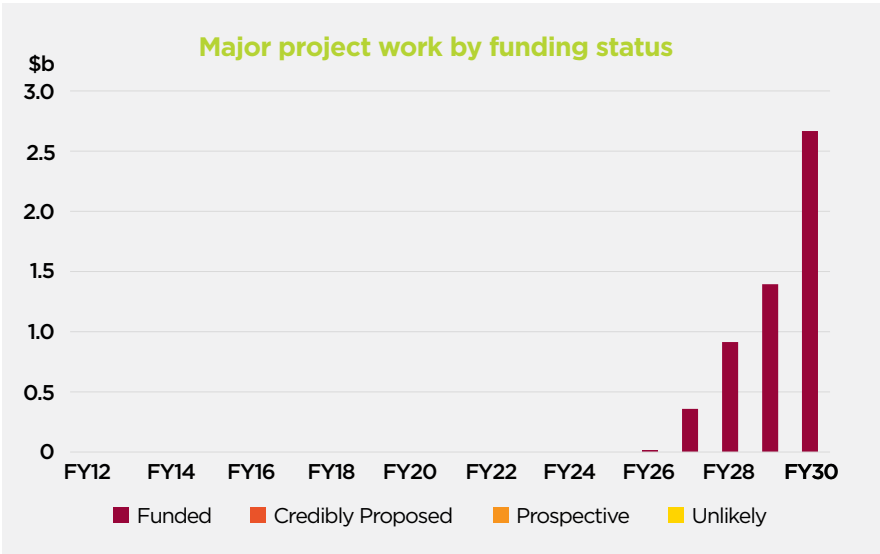
- Bowen Gas Project - Valued at \$847m, 2025/26 to 2028/29
- Surat Gas Project: Phases 2-5 - Valued at \$6.8b, 2024/25 to 2033/34
- Peak Downs Expansion - Valued at \$345m, 2027/28 to 2030/31
- Lake Vermont (Underground) - Valued at \$300m, 2027/28 to 2030/31
- Blackwater South - Valued at \$729 m, 2026/27 to 2030/31
- Dysart East - Valued at \$146 m, 2026/30 to 2030/34
- Ensham Expansion Project - Valued at \$230 m, 2026/32 to 2030/36
- Lancewood (formerly Wards Well) - Valued at \$1.1b, 2026/34 to 2030/38
- Moranbah South - Valued at \$1.5b, 2026/36 to 2030/40
- Rolleston (Phase 2) - Valued at \$292 m, 2026/37 to 2030/41
- H2-Hub TM Gladstone green hydrogen and ammonia production facility - Valued at \$2.6b, 2025/26 to 2027/28.



2032 Games

The 2032 Games is a new addition to the QMPPR sector outlook. This represents all the infrastructure (venues and facilities) required for the Brisbane 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Unlike other sectors, the 2032 Games pipeline is both fully funded and principally funded by the public sector.

The sector is valued at \$5.3b across the pipeline period. While engineering spend starts slowly, it climbs to \$914m in 2027/28, rises to \$1.4b in 2028/29, and peaks at \$2.7b in 2029/30. Across the pipeline, major project activity will average \$1.1b a year.



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Regional Pipeline Summary

This section examines the outlook for the major project pipeline across the following 11 regions of Queensland:

- Greater Brisbane
- Sunshine Coast
- Gold Coast
- Ipswich-Toowoomba-Logan
- Darling Downs-Maranoa
- Wide Bay
- Fitzroy
- Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday
- Townsville
- Cairns
- Outback

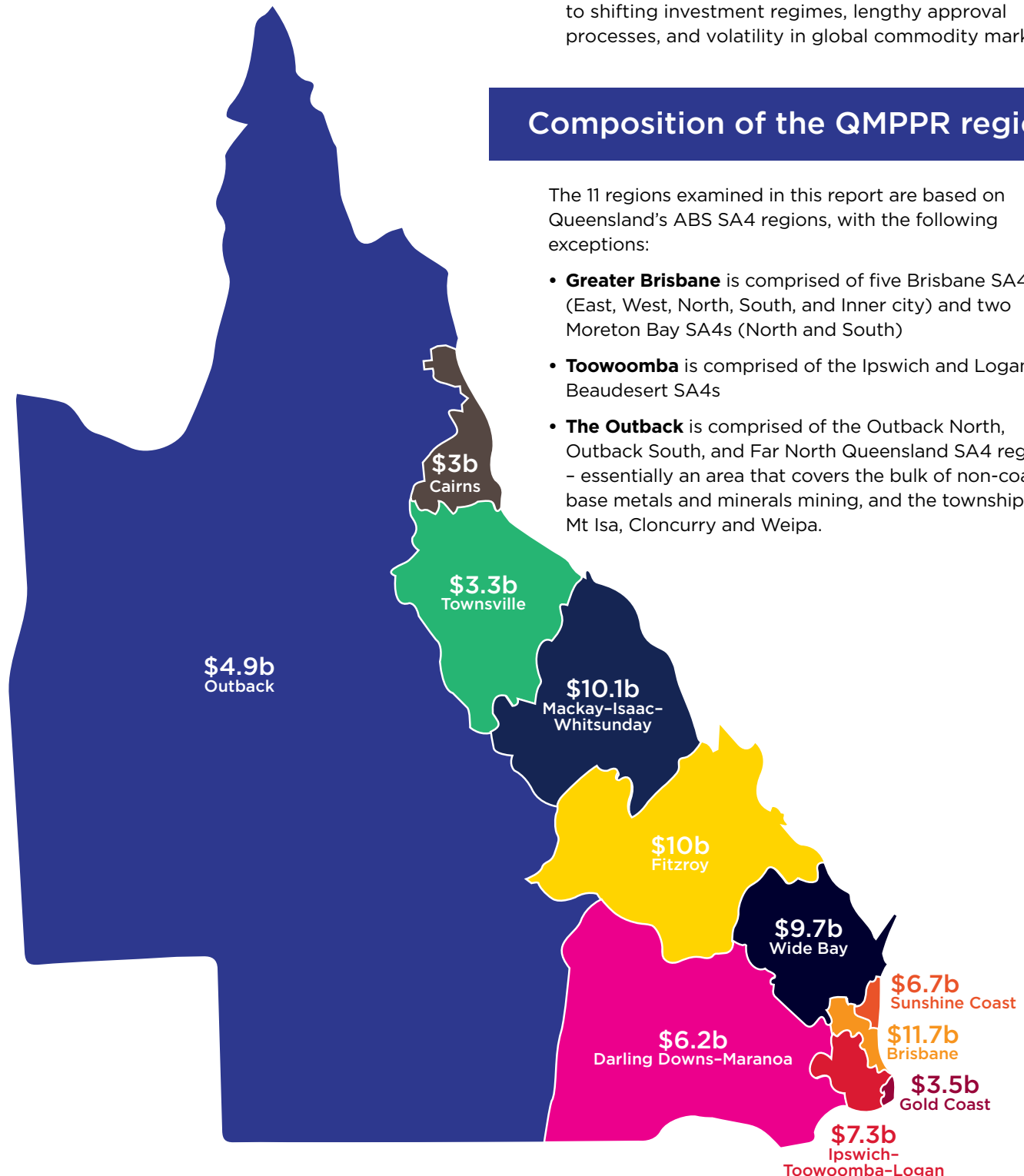
Key points

- **The highest value of funded pipeline activity** is projected for Brisbane (\$11.7b), followed by Mackay–Isaac–Whitsunday (\$10.1b) and Fitzroy (\$10b).
- **The smallest value of funded pipeline activity** is projected for Cairns (\$3b), the Gold Coast (\$3.5b) and Townsville (\$3.3b).
- **The regions with the largest increase in the value from the 2024 QMPPR** are Brisbane (up \$4.5b), Sunshine Coast (up \$6.5b), Fitzroy (up \$2.9b), and Mackay–Isaac–Whitsunday (up \$2.9b); much of these increases being a result of the 2032 Games and associated infrastructure spend.
- **The regions with the largest declines in the value of major project pipeline activity** from 2024 are Wide Bay (down \$3.1b), Townsville (down \$1.6b) and Gold Coast (down \$0.9b).
- **Activity outside of South East Queensland remains the most uncertain** due to high concentrations of unfunded work, particularly in Townville (60%), Fitzroy (56%), and Mackay–Isaac–Whitsunday (55%).
- **The largest share of unfunded projects tends to be in regions with a high concentration of mining and heavy industry projects** (with the exception of Townsville), with many of these projects facing uncertainty due to shifting investment regimes, lengthy approval processes, and volatility in global commodity markets.

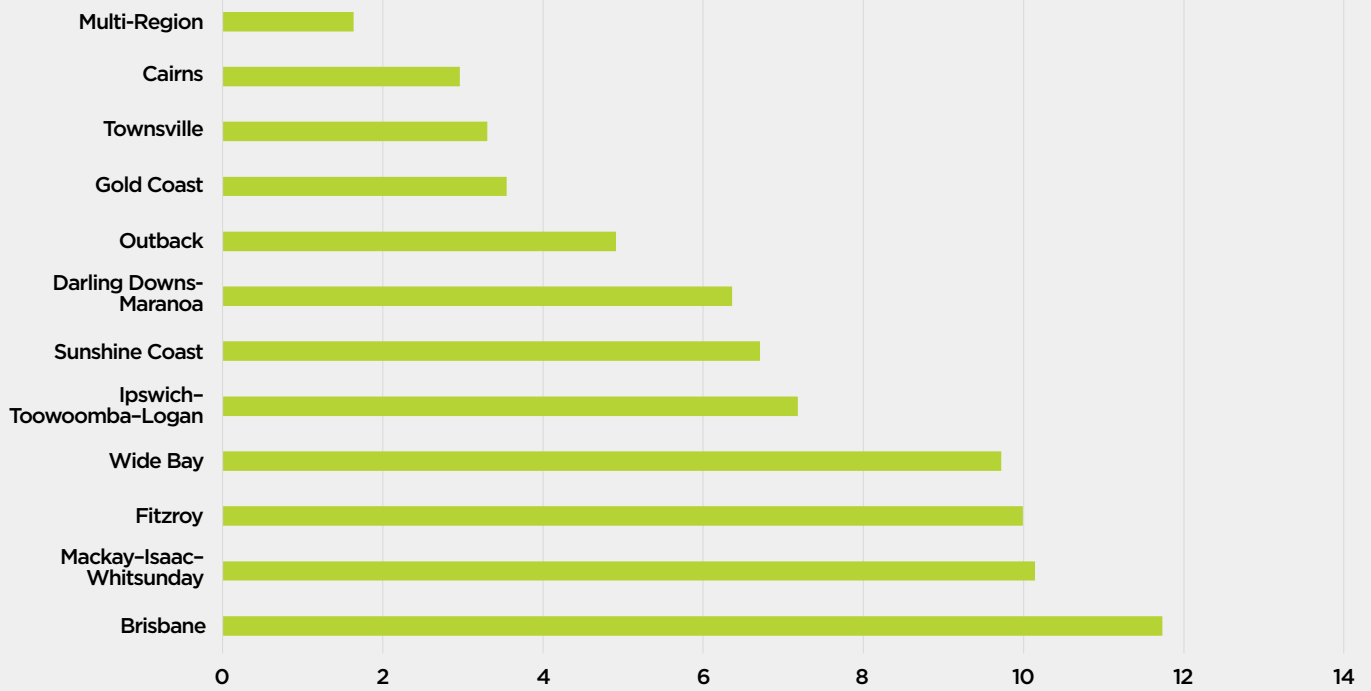
Composition of the QMPPR regions

The 11 regions examined in this report are based on Queensland's ABS SA4 regions, with the following exceptions:

- **Greater Brisbane** is comprised of five Brisbane SA4s (East, West, North, South, and Inner city) and two Moreton Bay SA4s (North and South)
- **Toowoomba** is comprised of the Ipswich and Logan–Beaudesert SA4s
- **The Outback** is comprised of the Outback North, Outback South, and Far North Queensland SA4 regions – essentially an area that covers the bulk of non-coal base metals and minerals mining, and the townships of Mt Isa, Cloncurry and Weipa.

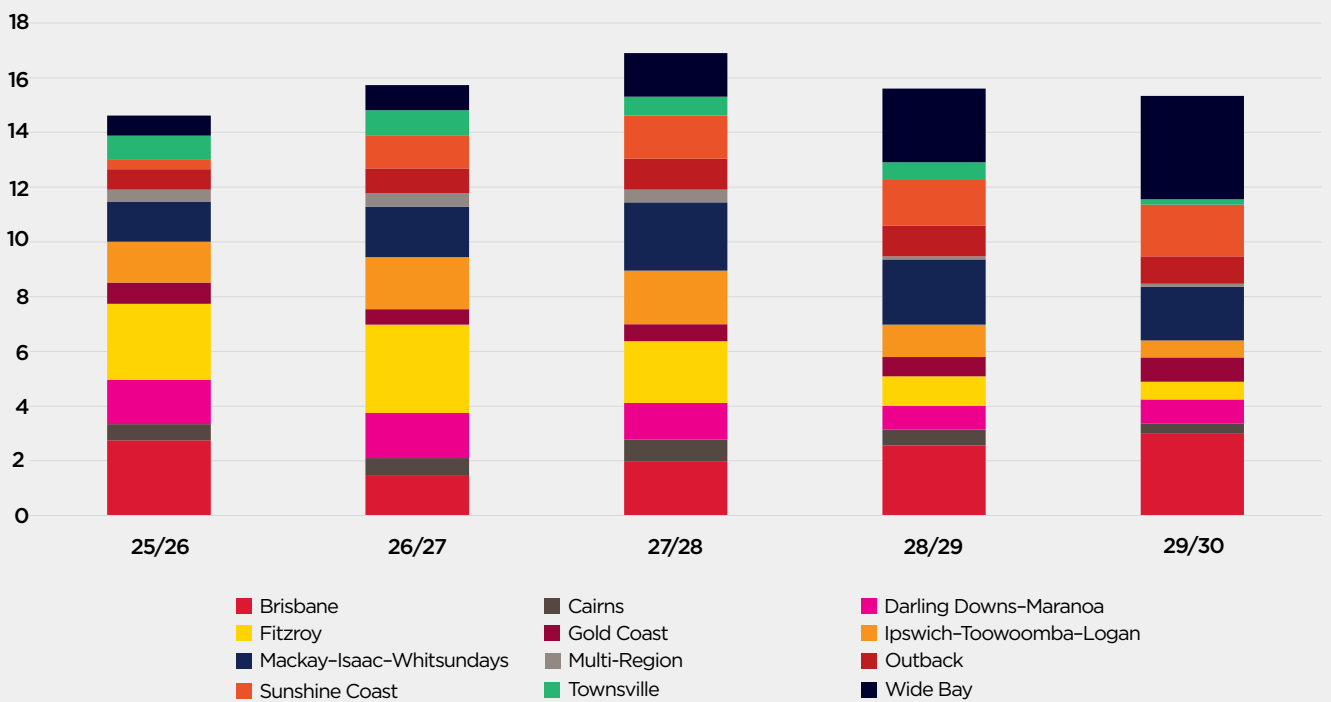


Funded major project outlook (\$b) by region: FY26 to FY30



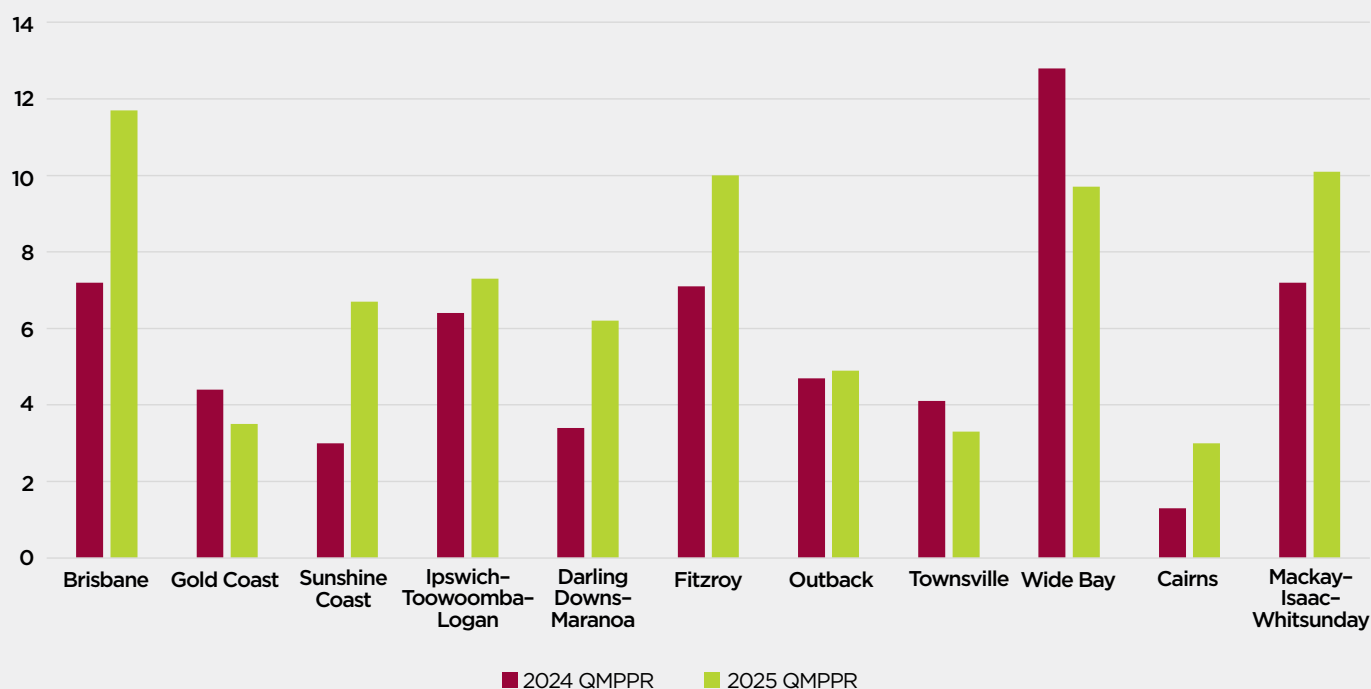
Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Annual Funded Major Project Work Over Next 5 years by Region (\$b)



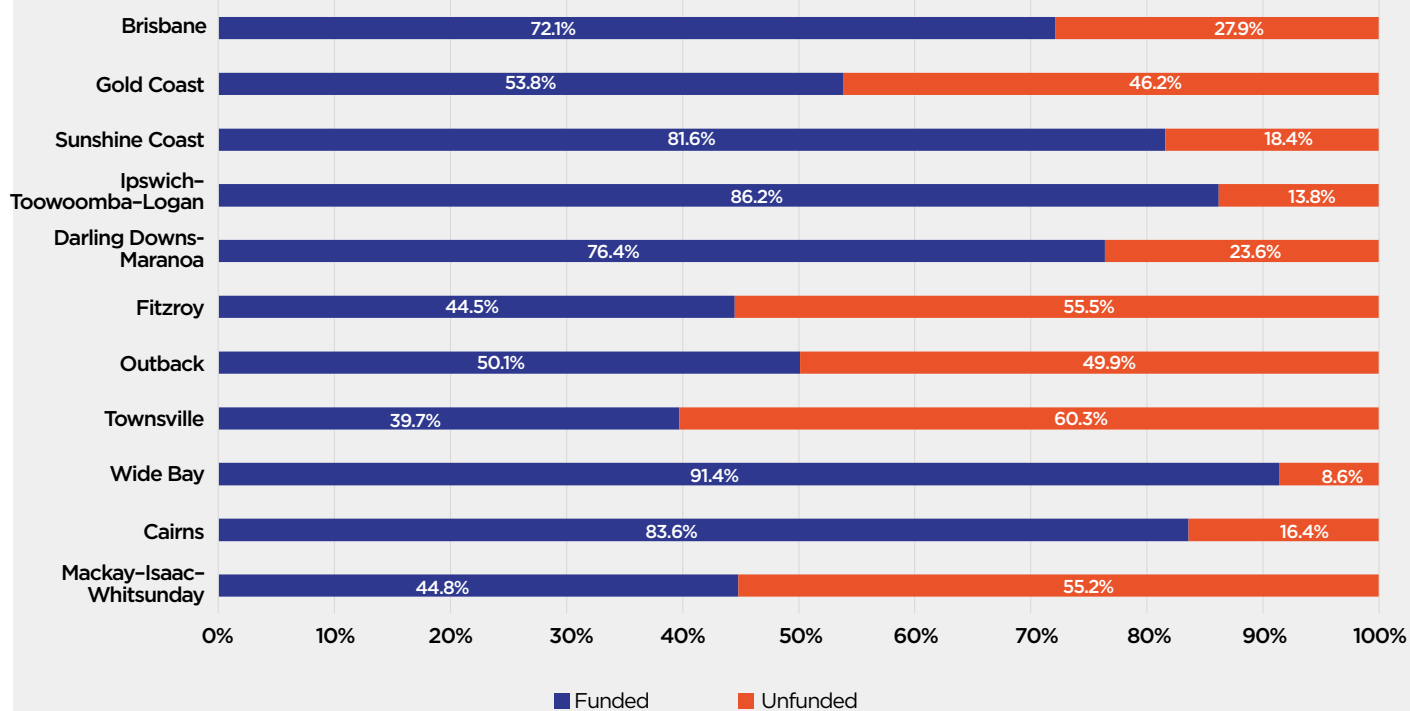
Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Funded major project outlook (\$m) by region: 2024 vs 2025 QMPPR



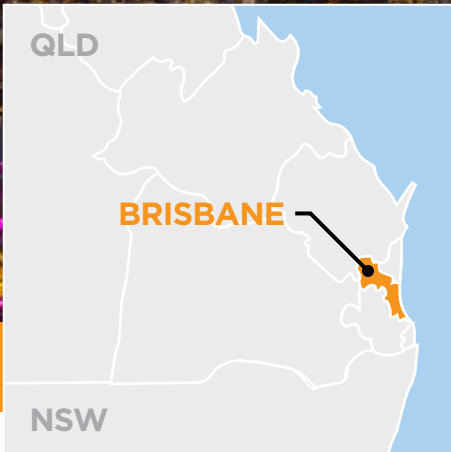
Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

2025 QMPPR funded and unfunded major project as % of total



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Greater Brisbane



Population:
1,963,000



Total Pipeline Size:

\$16.3b



Sectors Driving Growth: Roads and Bridges; 2032 Games

Proportion of total unfunded work:



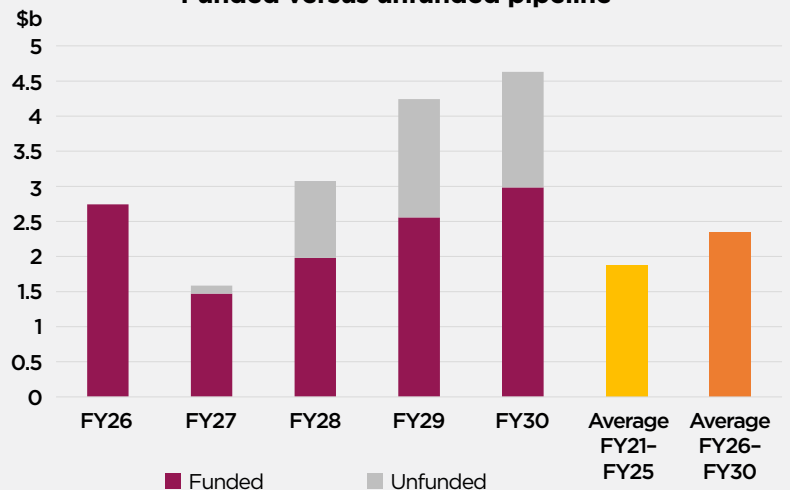
Key Funded Projects:

- Bruce Highway – Gateway Motorway to Dohles Rocks Road, Stage 1 (\$713m)
- Bruce Highway – Gateway Motorway to Dohles Rocks Road, Stage 2 (\$413m)
- Centenary Highway Capacity Upgrade – Ipswich Motorway to Toowong (\$240m)
- Gateway Motorway – Bruce Highway Stage 1, Telegraph Road to Pine River (\$1.2b)
- North Pine Dam (\$350m)
- Norman Creek Sewer Augmentation – Brisbane (\$92m)
- Chambers Flat Wastewater Treatment Plant – Logan (\$257m)
- Brisbane Stadium & Victoria Park Development (\$2.8b)
- Other Olympic Venues and Villages (\$4.8b).

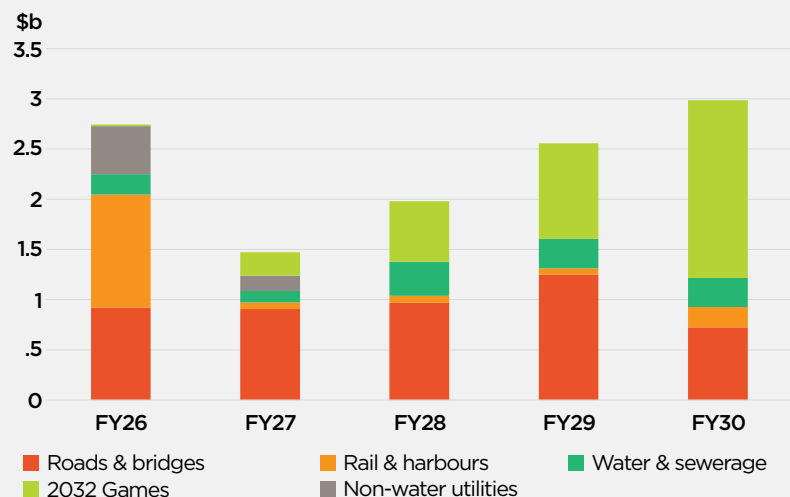
Key Unfunded Projects:

- Brisbane Metro – Northern Extension (\$780m)
- Brisbane Metro – Eastern Extension (\$644m)
- Brisbane Metro – Airport Extension (\$509m)
- Story Bridge Upgrade (\$339m)
- Shorncliffe Line (\$250m)
- Station Upgrade Program for Olympics (\$500m).

Funded versus unfunded pipeline



Funded major project pipeline by sector



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Outlook: Greater Brisbane has the highest funded major project pipeline at \$11.7b and its unfunded pipeline (28%) is below the state average of 39%. The most prominent sectors for the region across the next five years will be Roads and Bridges, and the 2032 Games. Greater Brisbane's major project activity is expected to peak at \$3b in 2029/30 and will average \$2.3b per year across the five-year pipeline period.

Gold Coast



Population:
698,000



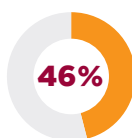
Total Pipeline Size:

\$6.4b



Sectors Driving Growth: Roads and Bridges; and 2032 Games

Proportion of total unfunded work:



Key Funded Projects:

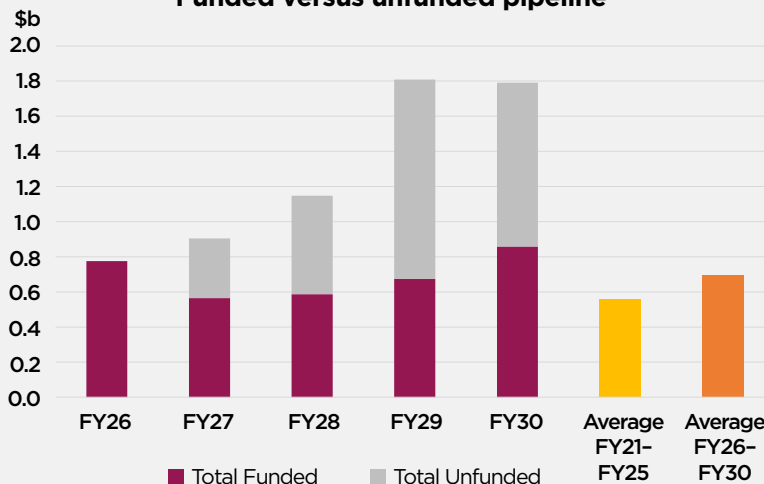
- M1 Pacific Motorway North – Daisy Hill to Logan Motorway (\$2b)
- Gold Coast Council Long Term Recycled Water Release, Stage 2 – South Stradbroke Pipeline (\$188m)
- Gold Coast Athletes Village (\$730m)
- Gold Coast Arena (\$730m).

Key Unfunded Projects:

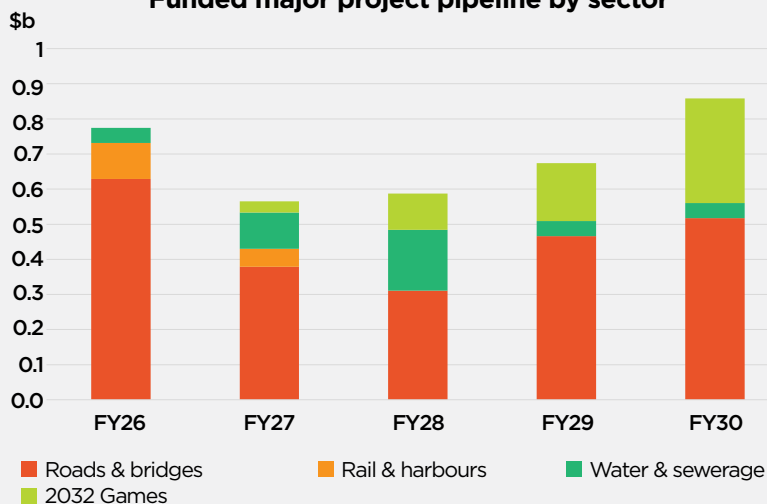
- Coomera Connector – Stage 2 (\$2b)
- Varsity Lakes to Elanora Extension (\$470m)
- Elanora to Coolangatta extension (\$490m)
- Gold Coast Desal Augmentation (\$400m).

Outlook: The Gold Coast pipeline is soft, having the third-lowest funded major project pipeline (\$3.5b) and with 46% of its pipeline being unfunded (above the state average of 39%). Key sectors for the region will be Roads and Bridges, and the 2032 Games. Gold Coast's major project activity will peak at \$859m in 2029/30 and will average \$692 million each year across the five-year pipeline period.

Funded versus unfunded pipeline



Funded major project pipeline by sector



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Sunshine Coast



Population:
435,000



Sectors Driving Growth:
Road and Bridges;
Rail and Harbours;
and 2032 Games



Total Pipeline Size:

\$8.2b

Proportion of total unfunded work:



Key Funded Projects:

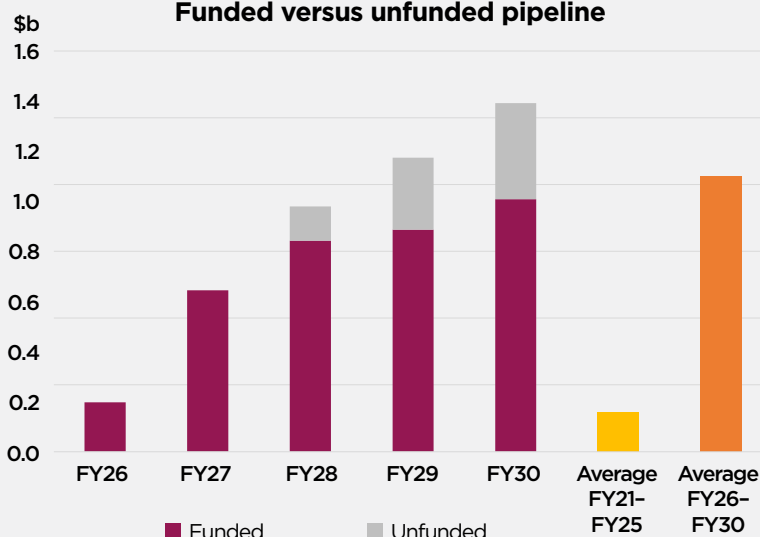
- Caloundra Road Network Upgrade – Caloundra Congestion Project (\$207m)
- Sunshine Motorway – Mooloolah River Interchange, Stage 1 (\$595m)
- The Wave – BRT infrastructure (\$1b)
- Direct Sunshine Coast Line – Stage 1: Beerwah to Caloundra (\$3.9b)
- Direct Sunshine Coast Line – Stage 2: Caloundra to Birtinya (\$1.4b)
- Sunshine Coast Arena & Athlete Village (\$1.5b).

Key Unfunded Projects:

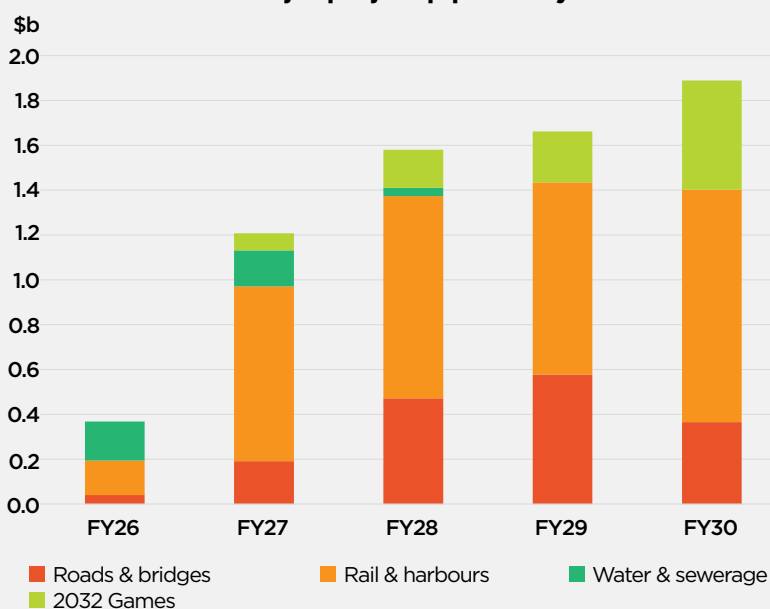
- Sunshine Coast Mass Transit – Light Rail (\$1b)
- Beerburrum to Nambour Duplication – Stage 2 (\$500m)
- Northern Pipeline Interconnector – NPI3 (\$700m).

Outlook: The Sunshine Coast's funded major project pipeline of \$6.7b sits at the midpoint of the regions, whereas its 18% unfunded pipeline is well below the state average of 39%. The region's key sectors across the next five years will be Road and Bridges; Rail and Harbours; and the 2032 Games. The Sunshine Coast's major project activity will peak at \$1.9b in 2029/30 and will average \$2.1b each year across the five-year pipeline period.

Funded versus unfunded pipeline



Funded major project pipeline by sector



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Ipswich-Toowoomba-Logan



Population:
991,000



Total
Pipeline
Size:

\$9.8b



Sectors Driving Growth: Rail and Harbours; Water and Sewerage; and non-water utilities

Proportion of total unfunded work:



Key Funded Projects:

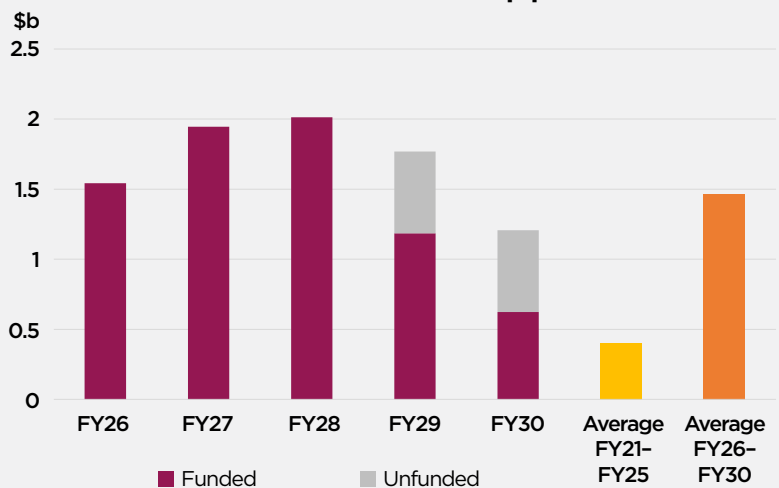
- Ipswich Motorway – Rocklea to Darra Stage 2 – Oxley to Darra (\$390m)
- Logan and Gold Coast Faster Rail – Main Line Upgrade (\$2b)
- Somerset Dam Upgrade (\$450m)
- Toowoomba to Warwick pipeline (\$222m)
- Wyaralong Dam WTP Stage 1 (\$850m)
- Somerset Dam – Early Works (\$355m)
- Big T pumped hydro storage project (\$1b).

Key Unfunded Projects:

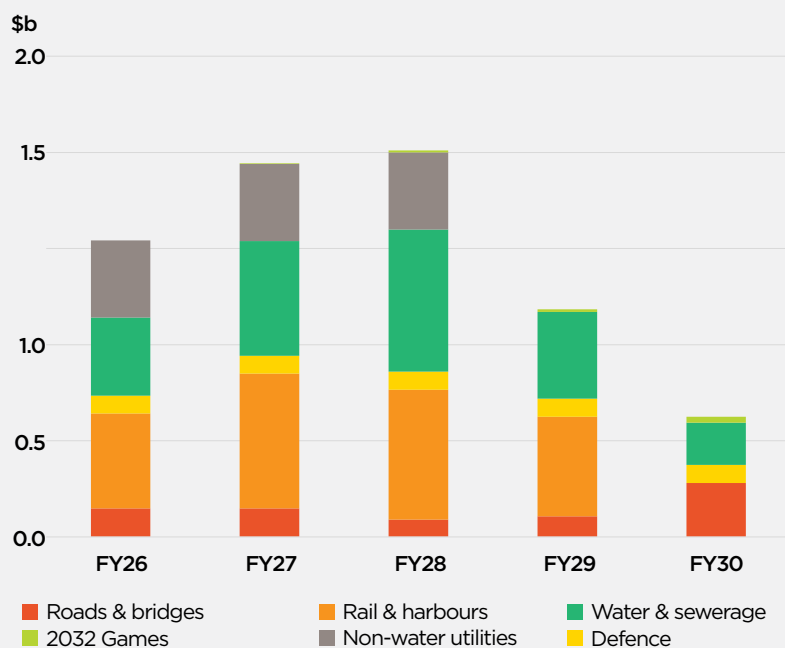
- Wivenhoe Dam Safety Upgrade (\$1.8b).

Outlook: Ipswich-Toowoomba-Logan has the fifth-highest funded major project pipeline at \$7.3b and an unfunded percentage of the total \$8.5b pipeline at 14% (below the state average of 39%). The region's key sectors across the next five years will be Rail and Harbours; Water and Sewerage; and non-water utilities. Ipswich-Toowoomba-Logan's major project activity will peak at \$2b in 2027/28 and will average \$1.5b each year across the five-year pipeline period.

Funded versus unfunded pipeline

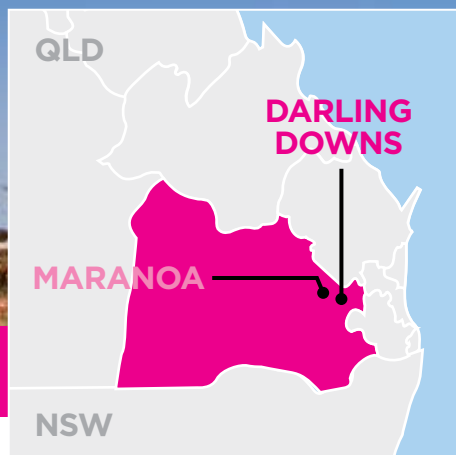


Funded major project pipeline by sector



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Darling Downs–Maranoa



Population:
134,000



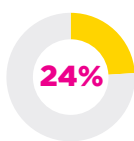
Sectors Driving Growth: Mining and Heavy Industry; and 2032 Games



Total Pipeline Size:

\$8.2b

Proportion of total unfunded work:



Key Funded Projects:

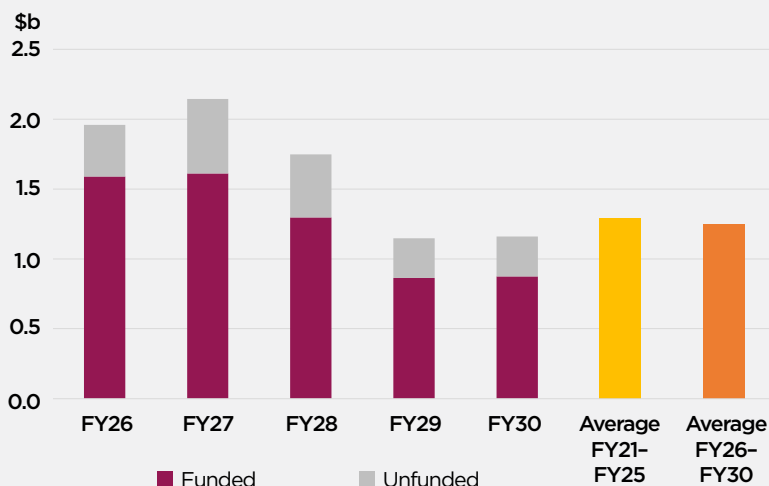
- Inland Freight Route – Mungindi to Charters Towers Upgrades (\$715m)
- Bulli Creek Solar Farm, >1000 MW (\$675m)
- Wandoan South Solar – Stage 2, 525 MW (\$388m)
- Australia Pacific LNG Upstream Field Development (Sustaining) – ongoing (\$2b)
- Surat Gas Expansion Projects (\$1.5b).

Key Unfunded Projects:

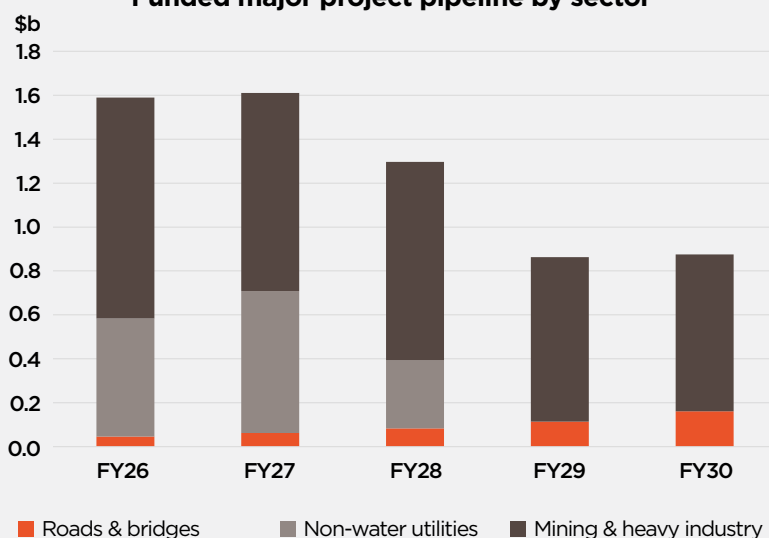
- Herries Range Wind Farm (\$1b)
- Arcadia Valley CSG Development (\$600m).

Outlook: Darling Downs–Maranoa has the seventh-highest funded major project pipeline of 11 regions at \$6.2b, with 24% of its \$8.2b pipeline being unfunded (below the state average of 39%). The region's key sectors across the next five years will be Mining and Heavy Industry, and non-water utilities. Darling Downs–Maranoa's funded major project activity will peak at \$1.6b in 2026/27 and will average \$1.6b each year across the five-year pipeline period.

Funded versus unfunded pipeline

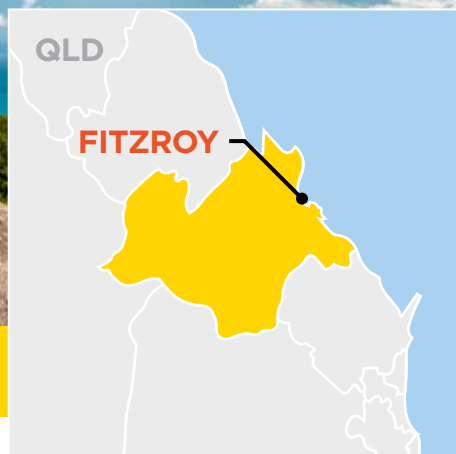


Funded major project pipeline by sector



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Fitzroy



Population:
242,000



Sectors Driving Growth: Roads and Bridges; and Mining and Heavy Industries



Total Pipeline Size:

\$22.7b

Proportion of total unfunded work:



Key Funded Projects:

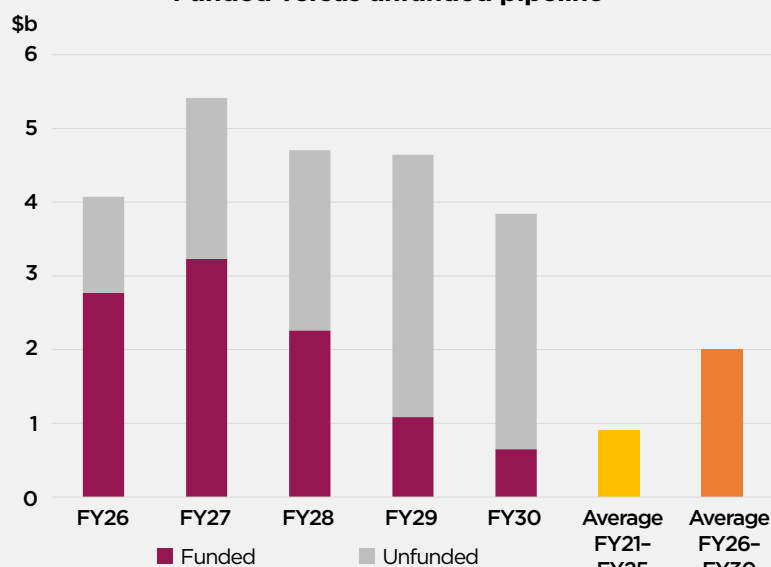
- Bruce Highway – Rockhampton Ring Road (North & South Packages) – Stage 2 (\$851m)
- Queensland Beef Corridors (\$375m)
- Theodore Wind Farm – Stage 1 (\$500m)
- Bowen Gas Project (\$847m)
- Blackwater South (\$729m)
- Ensham Expansion Project (\$230m)
- Rolleston – Phase 2 (\$292m)
- H2-Hub™ Gladstone green hydrogen and ammonia production facility (\$2.6b).

Key Unfunded Projects:

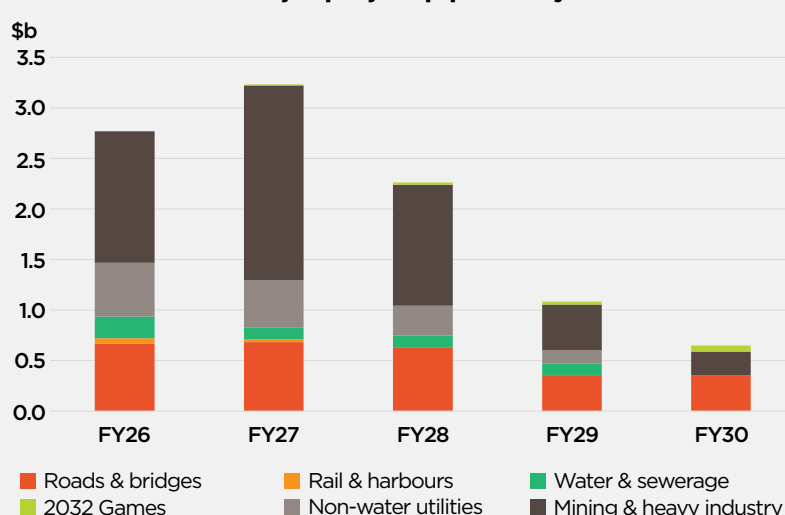
- Port of Gladstone – Second Shipping Lane – Gatcombe and Golding Cutting Channel Duplication Project (\$532m)
- Wiggins Island Coal Terminal – Stages 2 and 3 (\$327m)
- North Queensland Super Hub (\$7.2b)
- Moah Creek Renewable Energy (\$2.7b)
- Boomer Green Energy Wind Farm (\$2.1b).

Outlook: The Fitzroy region has the third-highest funded major project pipeline at \$10b, with 56% of its \$22.7b pipeline being unfunded (above the state average of 39%). The region's key sectors across the next five years will be Roads and Bridges; and Mining and Heavy Industries. Fitzroy's major project activity will peak at \$3.2b in 2026/27 and will average \$2b each year across the five-year pipeline period.

Funded versus unfunded pipeline



Funded major project pipeline by sector



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Outback



Population:
82,000



Total Pipeline Size:

\$9.8b



Sectors Driving Growth: Non-water utilities

Proportion of total unfunded work:



Key Funded Projects:

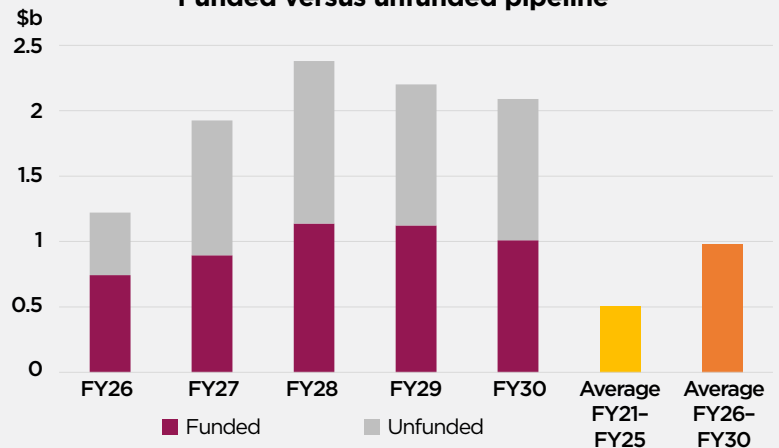
- Outback Way – Queensland component (\$145m)
- Copperstring Transmission Line 2032 (\$4b)
- Glenaras to Cooladdi pipeline (\$1.1b).

Key Unfunded Projects:

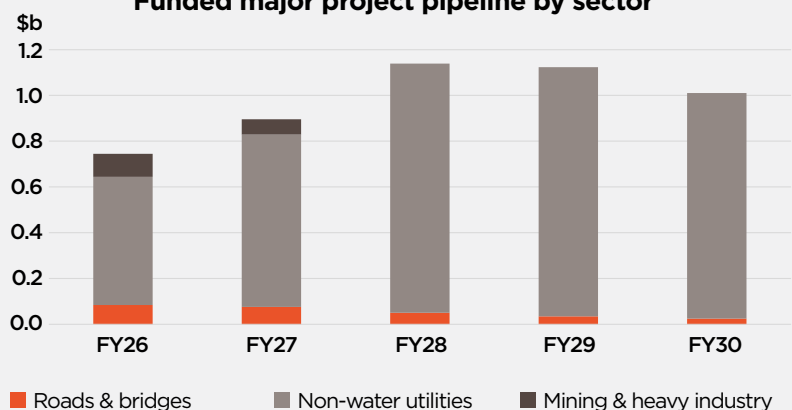
- Northern Gas Pipeline Extension/Expansion (Queensland component) (\$2.7b)
- Eva Copper Project (\$502m)
- Julia Creek Project (\$433m)
- Vecco Critical Minerals Project – Stage 1 (\$332m).

Outlook: Outback has the eighth-highest funded major project pipeline out of 11 regions at \$4.9b, with 50% of its total \$9.8b pipeline being unfunded (above the state average of 39%). The region's key sectors across the next five years will be non-water utilities. Outback's major project activity will peak at \$1.1b in 2027/28 and will average \$982 million each year across the five-year pipeline period.

Funded versus unfunded pipeline

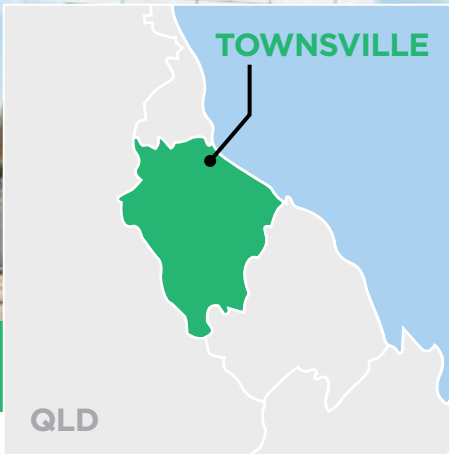


Funded major project pipeline by sector



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Townsville



Population:
247,000



Sectors Driving Growth: Defence;
Water and
Sewerage



Total Pipeline Size:

\$8.3b

Proportion of total unfunded work:



Key Funded Projects:

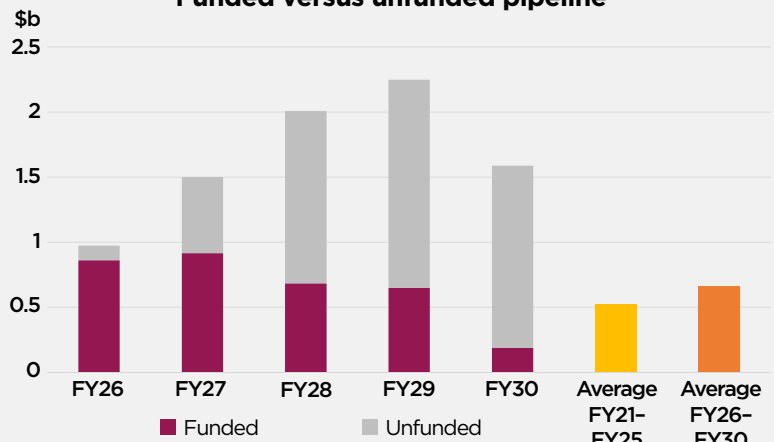
- Hervey Range Facility Upgrade (\$800m)
- Shoalwater Bay Training Area Remediation Project (\$500m)
- Big Rocks Weir – Upper Burdekin (\$80m)
- Ross River Dam Remediation (\$400m).

Key Unfunded Projects:

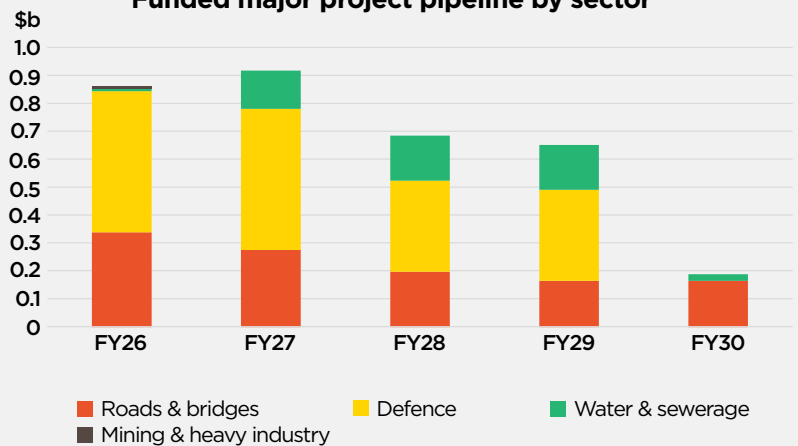
- Burdekin Falls Dam Raising (\$1.8b)
- Majors Creek Solar Project, 400MW (\$224m)
- SCONI Scandium Project – Phase 1 (\$304m)
- Townsville Energy Chemicals Hub (TECH) Project (\$1.5b)
- Agripower Amorphous Silica – Stage 2 Development (\$1.6b)
- Townsville hydrogen facility, 300MW (\$1b).

Outlook: Townsville has the second-lowest funded major project pipeline of the 11 regions at \$3.3b, with 60% of its \$8.3b pipeline being unfunded – the highest unfunded percentage of all the regions. The region's key sectors across the next five years will be Defence, and Water and Sewerage. Townsville's major project activity will peak at \$916 million in 2026/27 and will average just \$660 million each year across the five-year pipeline period.

Funded versus unfunded pipeline



Funded major project pipeline by sector



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Wide Bay



Population:
331,000



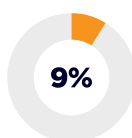
Total Pipeline Size:

\$10.6b



Sectors Driving Growth: Non-water utilities

Proportion of total unfunded work:



Key Funded Projects:

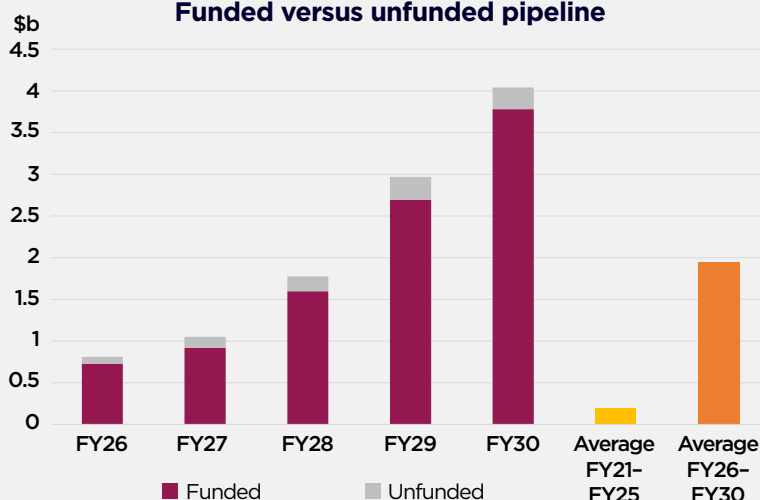
- Bruce Highway – Tiaro Flood Immunity Upgrade (\$251m)
- Paradise Dam Improvement Project (\$720m)
- Forest Wind (\$1b)
- Borumba – PHES Main Works (\$6.4b)
- Borumba Upper Dams (\$2.4b)
- Borumba Lower Dam (\$2.4b)
- Mt Rawdon Pumped Hydro (\$1b)
- SuperGrid – Stage 1 (\$1.9b).

Key Unfunded Projects:

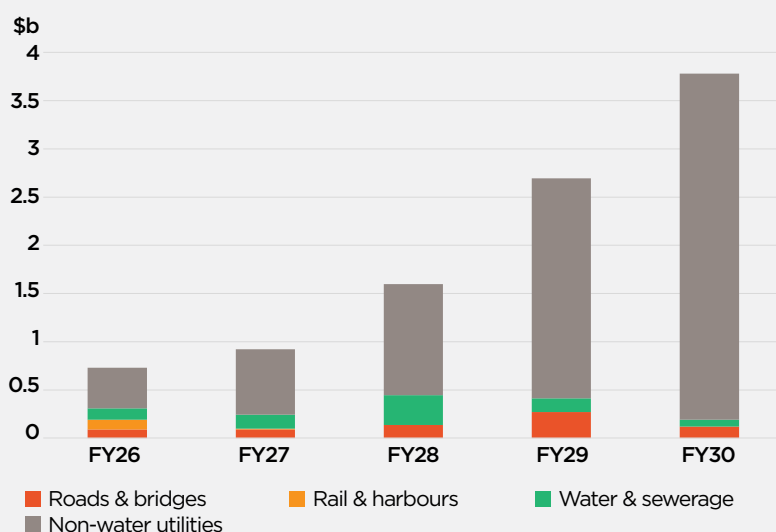
- Aramara Solar Farm, 140 MW (\$98m)
- Tarong West Wind Farm (\$466m)
- Colton Coal Mine (\$180m).

Outlook: Wide Bay has the second-highest funded major project pipeline of the 11 regions at \$9.7b. The unfunded percentage of its total \$10.6b pipeline is 9%, which is the lowest percentage of all regions (well below the state average of 39%). The region's key sector across the next five years will be non-water utilities. Wide Bay's major project activity will peak at \$3.8b in 2029/30 and will average \$1.9b each year across the five-year pipeline period.

Funded versus unfunded pipeline

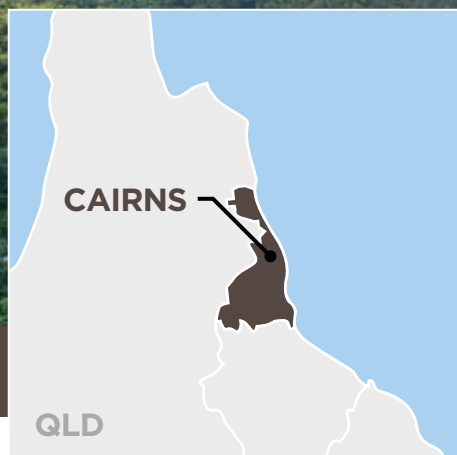


Funded major project pipeline by sector



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Cairns



Population:
269,000



Sectors Driving Growth: Roads and Bridges; and Rail and Harbours



Total Pipeline Size:

\$3.5b

Proportion of total unfunded work:



• Key Funded Projects:

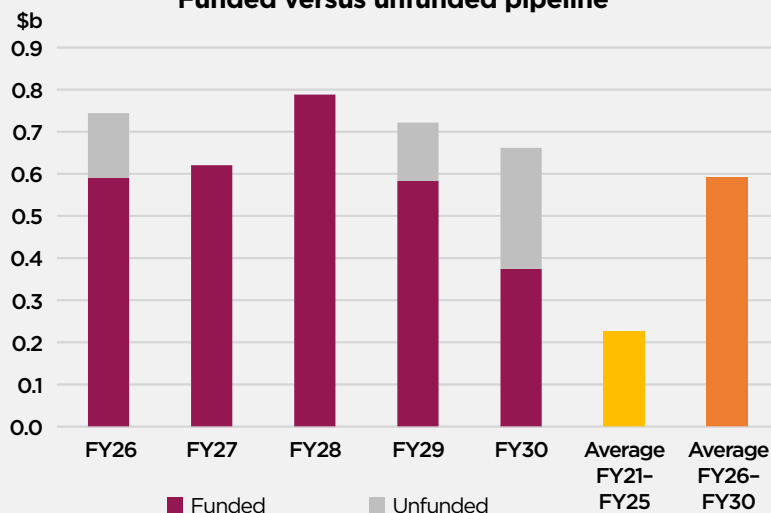
- Bruce Highway – Cairns Southern Access Corridor Stage 5 – Foster Road intersection (\$162m)
- Cairns Western Arterial Road – Redlynch Connector Road to Captain Cook Highway, Duplication (\$230m)
- Captain Cook Highway – Cairns CBD to Smithfield – Upgrade, Cairns Ring Road (\$244m)
- Kuranda Range Road – safety and resilience upgrades (\$182m)
- Barron River Gorge Bridge Replacement (\$339m)
- Cairns Port Ship Lift & Marine Precinct (\$500m)
- Barlow Park Upgrade (\$73m).

Key Unfunded Projects:

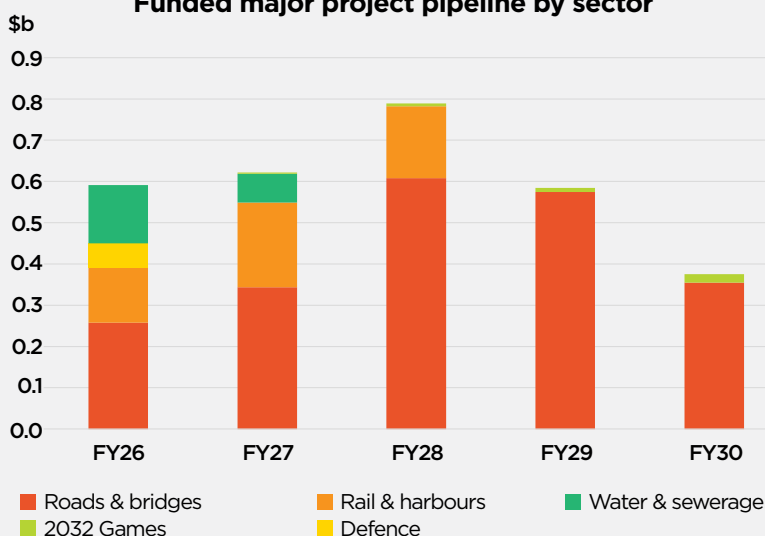
- Lakeland Wind Farm, 100MW (\$56m)
- Desailly Renewable Energy Park, 1000MW (\$560m).

Outlook: The Cairns region has the lowest funded major project pipeline at \$2.9b, with 16% of its \$3.5b pipeline being unfunded (below the state average of 39%). The region's key sectors across the next five years will be Roads and Bridges, and Rail and Harbours. Cairns' major project activity will peak at \$789 million in 2027/28 and will average just \$592 million each year across the five-year pipeline period.

Funded versus unfunded pipeline



Funded major project pipeline by sector



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday



Population:
192,000



Sectors Driving Growth: Non-water utilities, and Mining and Heavy Industries



Total Pipeline Size:

\$22.6b

Proportion of total unfunded work:



Key Funded Projects:

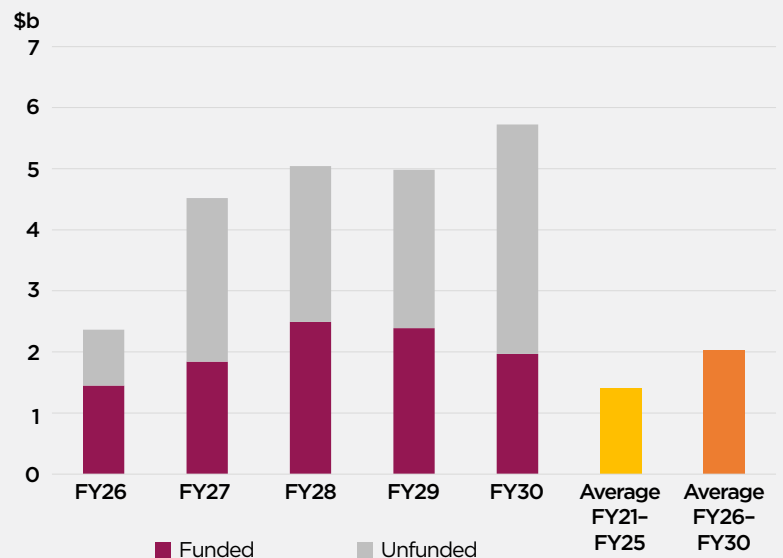
- Bruce Highway – Gorganga Plains Upgrade (\$600m)
- Mackay Port Access – Bruce Highway to Mackay – Slade Point Road (\$254m)
- Access to Gladstone Port – improve heavy vehicle access (\$86m)
- Burdekin Solar Farm, 140MW (\$77m)
- Capricorn Energy Pumped Hydro (\$2.5b)
- Peak Downs Expansion (\$345m)
- Lake Vermont (Underground) (\$300m)
- Lancewood (formerly Wards Well) (\$1.1b)
- Moranbah South (\$1.5b).

Key Unfunded Projects:

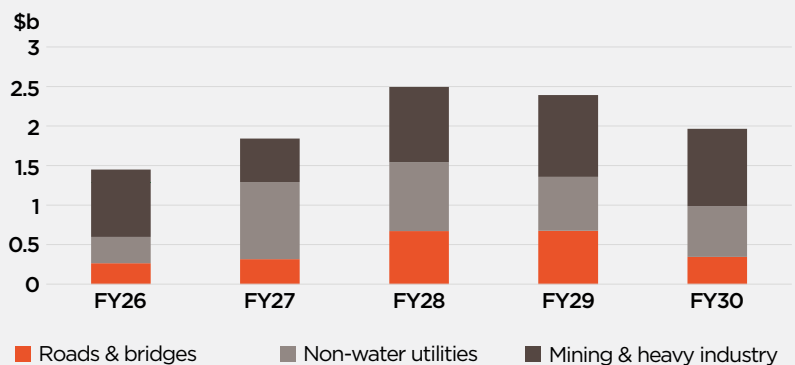
- Abbot Point Dredging (\$240m)
- Banana Range Wind Farm (\$300m)
- Arrow Bowen Pipeline (\$360m)
- Winchester South (\$900m)
- Saraji East Coal Project (\$1.8b)
- Hillalong Coal Project (\$364m).

Outlook: Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday has the second-highest funded major project pipeline of the 11 regions at \$10.1b, with 55% of its \$22.6b pipeline being unfunded (well above the state average of 39%). The region's key sectors across the next five years will be non-water utilities, and Mining and Heavy Industries. Mackay-Isaac-Whitsunday's major project activity will peak at \$2.5b in 2027/28 and will average \$2b each year across the five-year pipeline period.

Funded versus unfunded pipeline



Funded major project pipeline by sector



Source: QEAS, QMCA member knowledge

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