

# 2012 QMCA Major Projects Report Adrian Hart, BIS Shrapnel







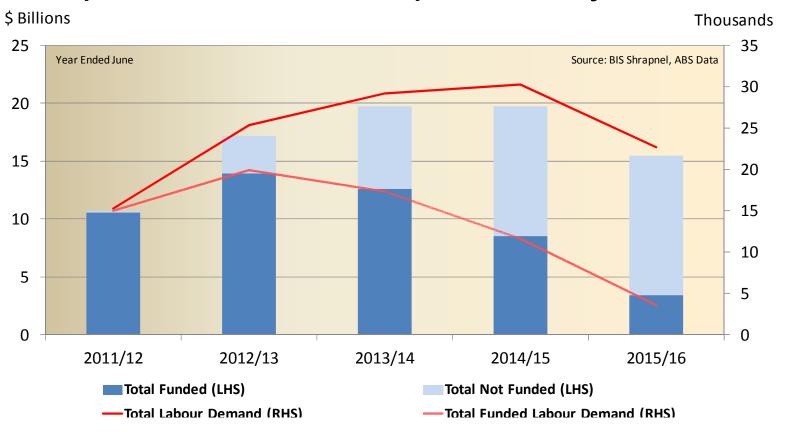
## QMCA Major Projects Report Presentation Outline

- Key findings of the 2012 Report
- Queensland Economic Outlook
- Queensland Engineering Construction Outlook
- Challenges and Risks
- Implications

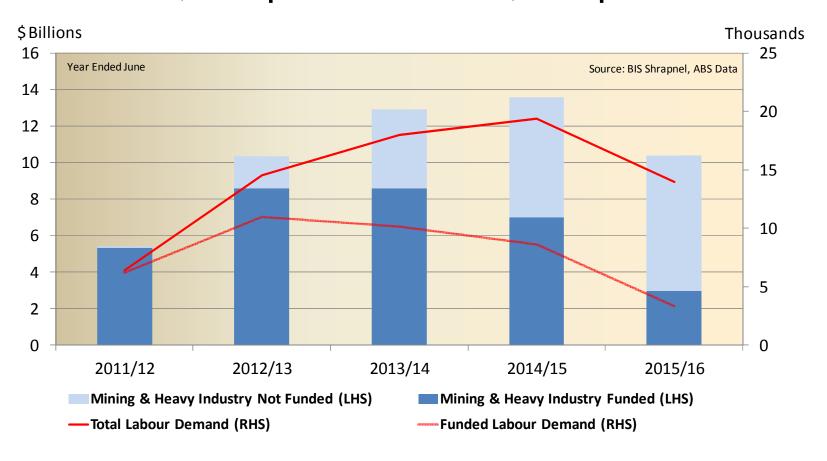
#### Transformation now taking place in Queensland

- Resources versus non-resources investment
- Construction boom led by engineering construction
- Private versus public funded work
- Metropolitan versus regional work
- Massive scale of mining and resources projects
- Long term development / long term issues
- Risks and challenges

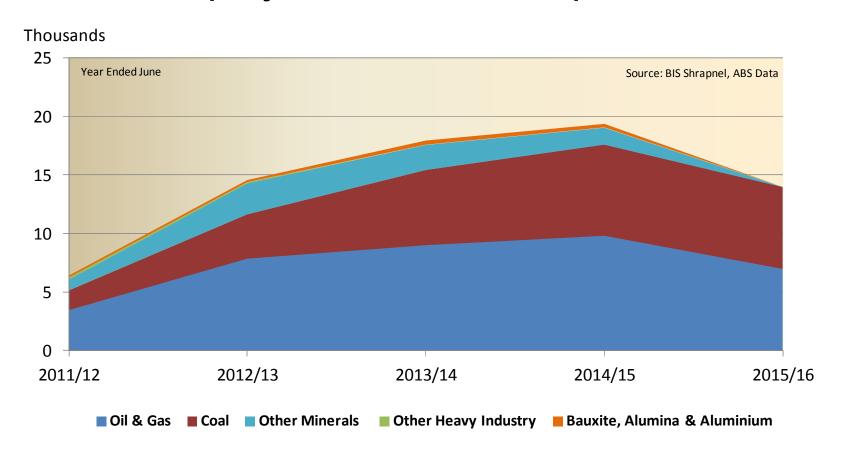
 Major project construction workforce to double from 15,300 persons to 30,200 persons by 2014/15



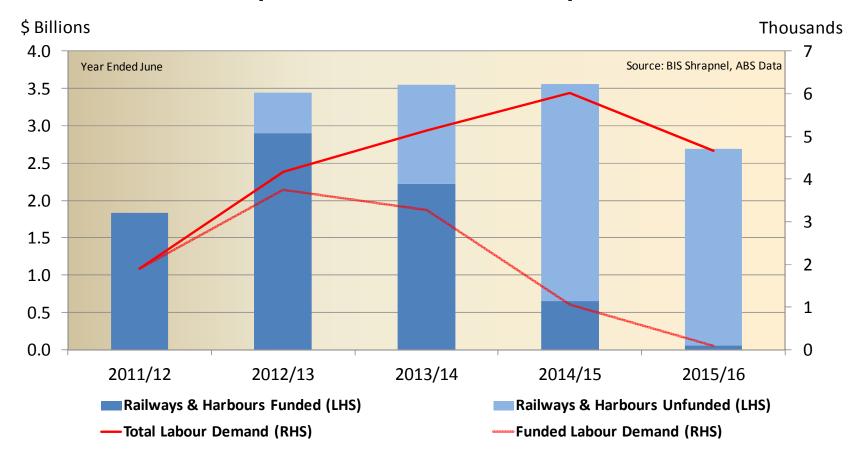
 Mining and heavy industry major project workforce to rise from 6,400 persons to 19,000 persons



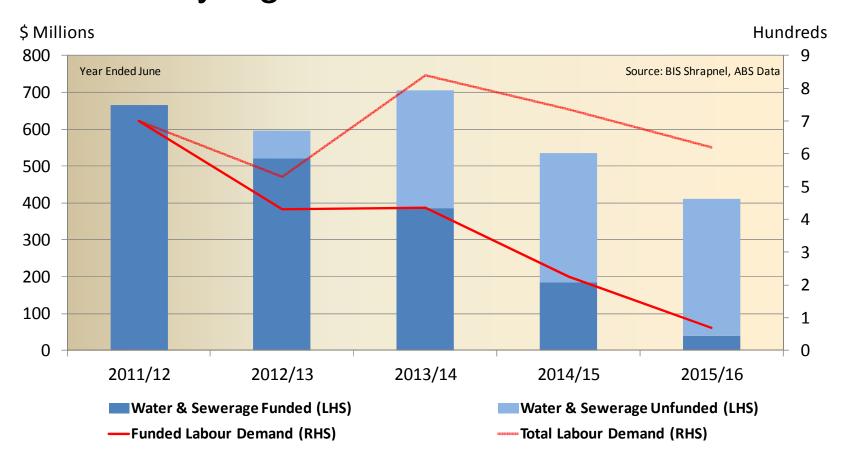
 Oil and gas now overtaking coal in terms of major construction project workforce requirements



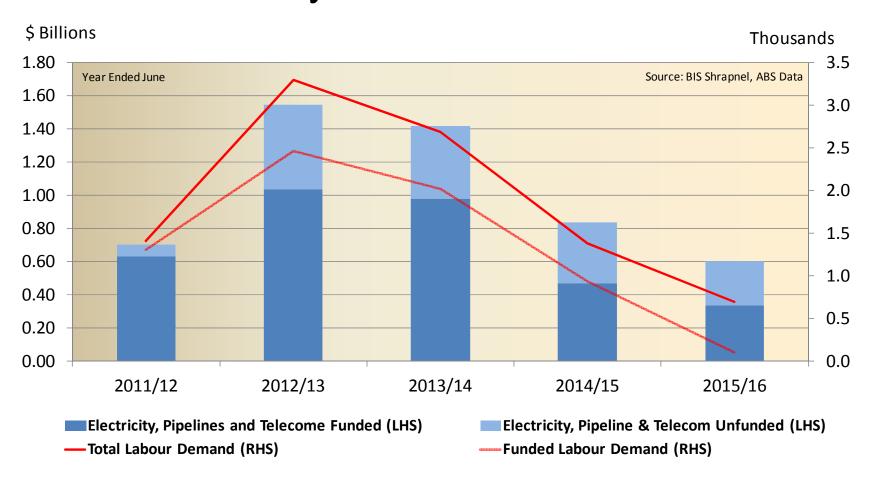
 Railways and harbours major project workforce to rise from 1,900 persons to 6,000 persons



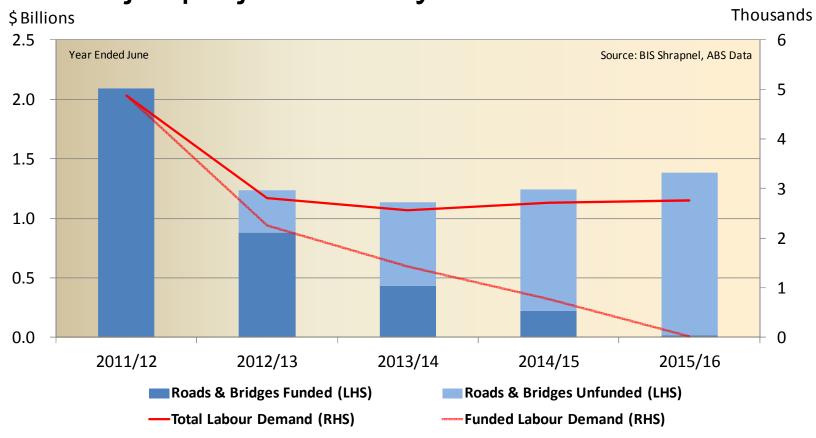
 Water and sewerage major project workforce to remain at very high levels



 Pipeline and electricity major project workforce to boom over next 3 years



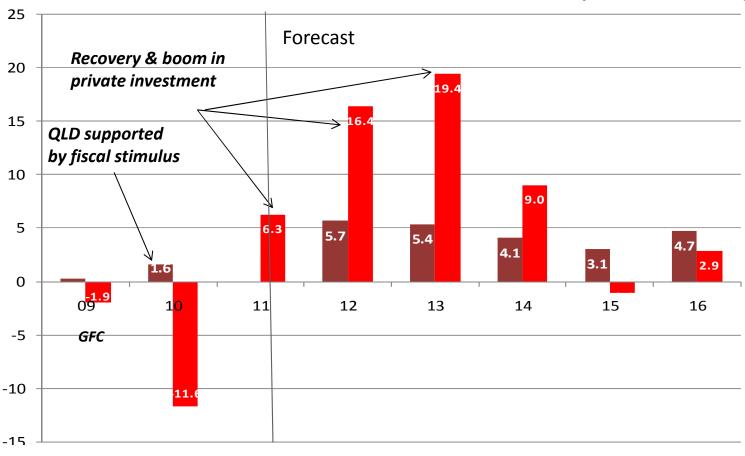
 Roads major project workforce to ease in line with weaker major project activity



### QMCA Major Projects Report Queensland Economy

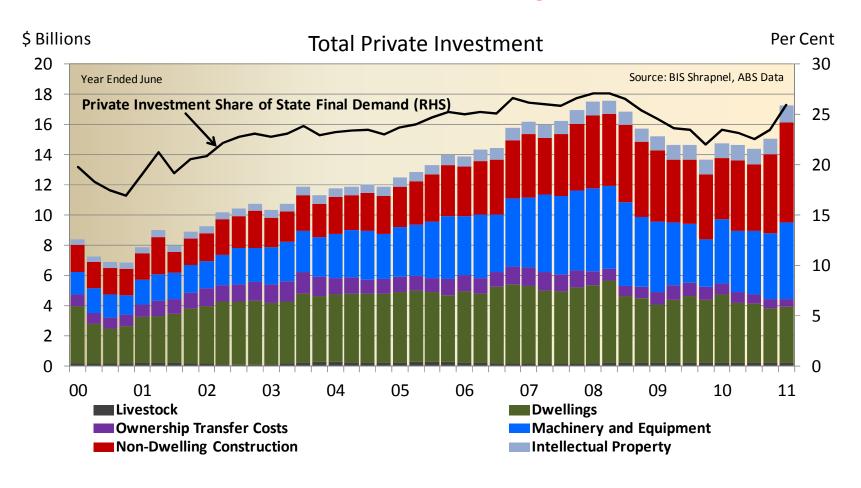
Was weak, but will be strong (look forward, not back)

**QLD Gross State Product & Private Investment (MAT A% Change)** 

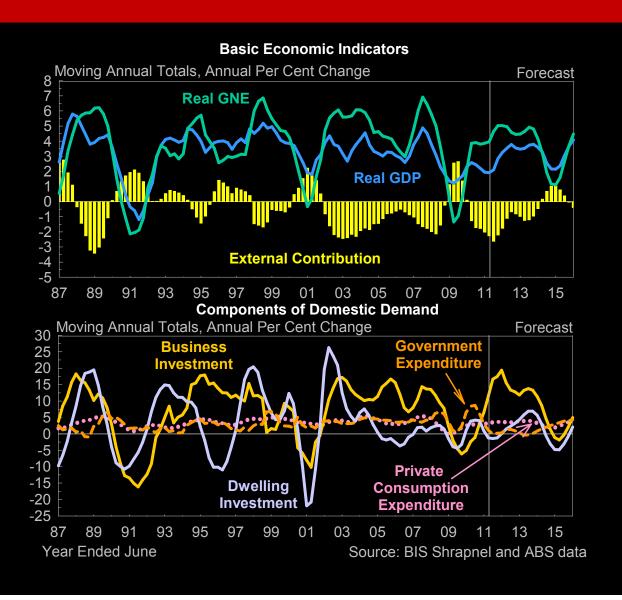


### QMCA Major Projects Report Queensland Economy

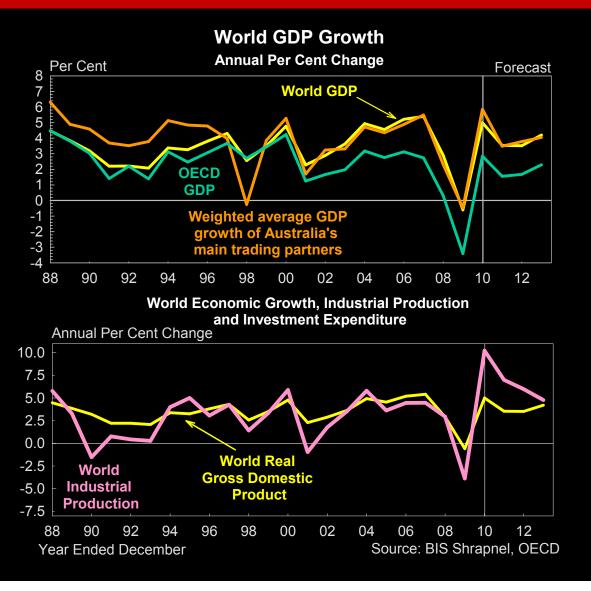
As private investment now surges



### National economy also picking up on the back of double digit growth in business investment (at this stage heavily resources driven)

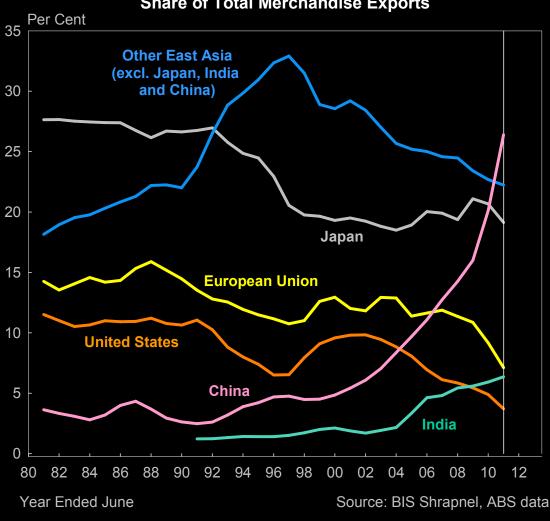


### Global growth will not be as quick as it was immediately after the GFC (through stimulus) but will be sustained by growth in China and SE Asia

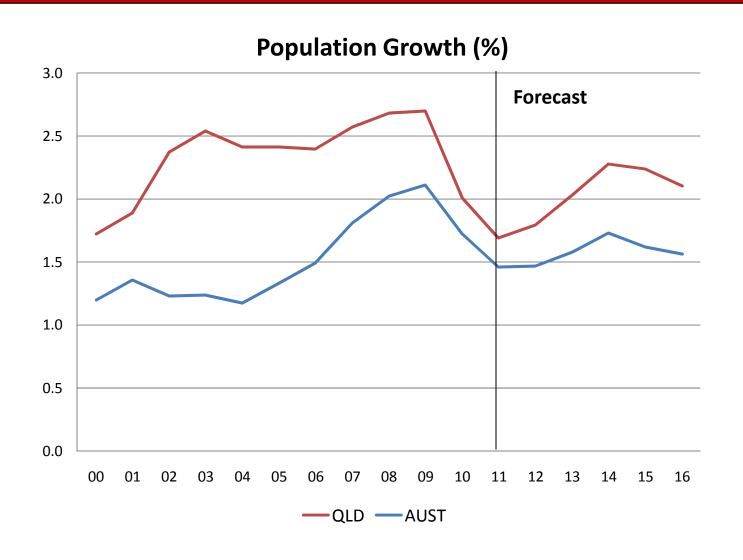


### This is important to Australia given China's rapidly rising importance as a trading partner . . .

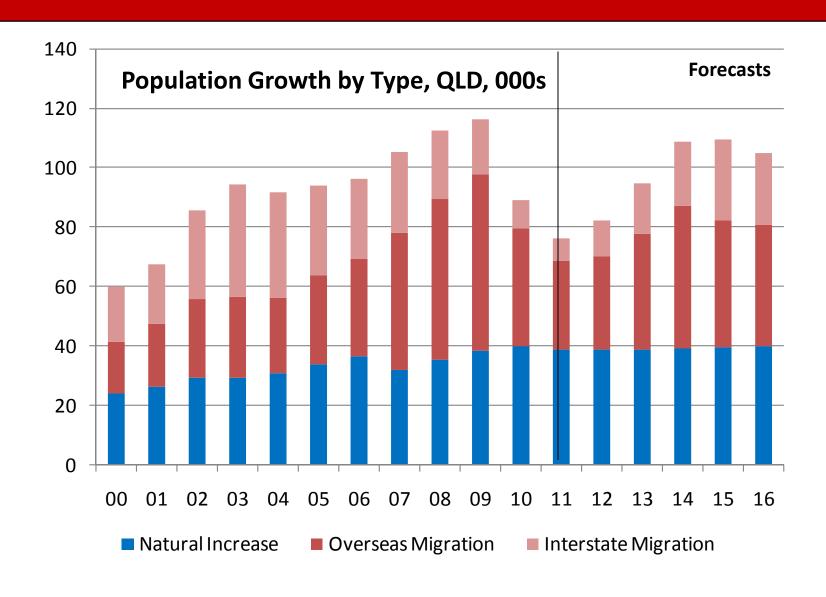




### The strong investment boom will drive another strong phase of population growth in Queensland

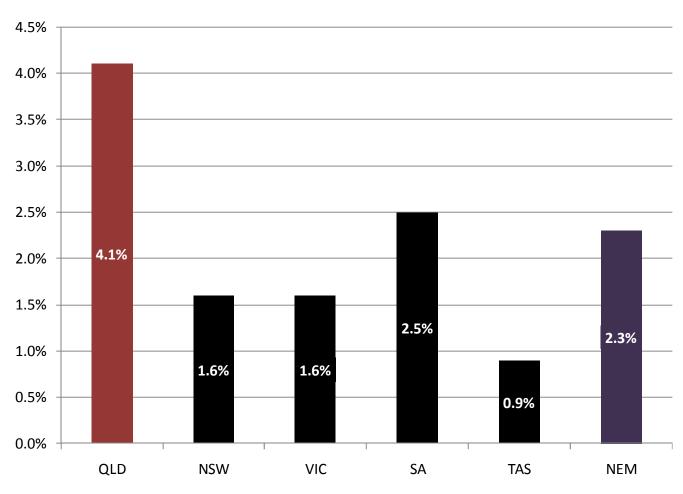


### Driven mainly through migration as Queensland imports the skills required to service the next phase of the resources boom

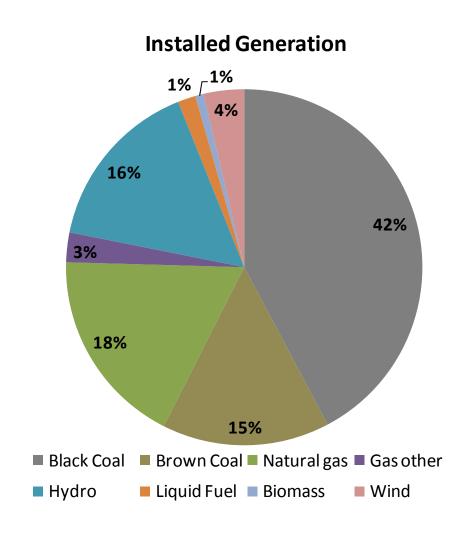


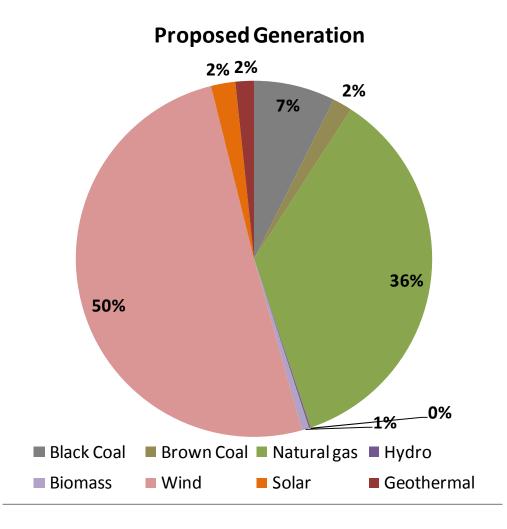
Strong population growth will in turn necessitate further investment in infrastructure, from housing and subdivisions to energy (source: 2011 Statement of Opportunities, AEMO)

#### Forecast Growth in Energy Demand per annum (%)

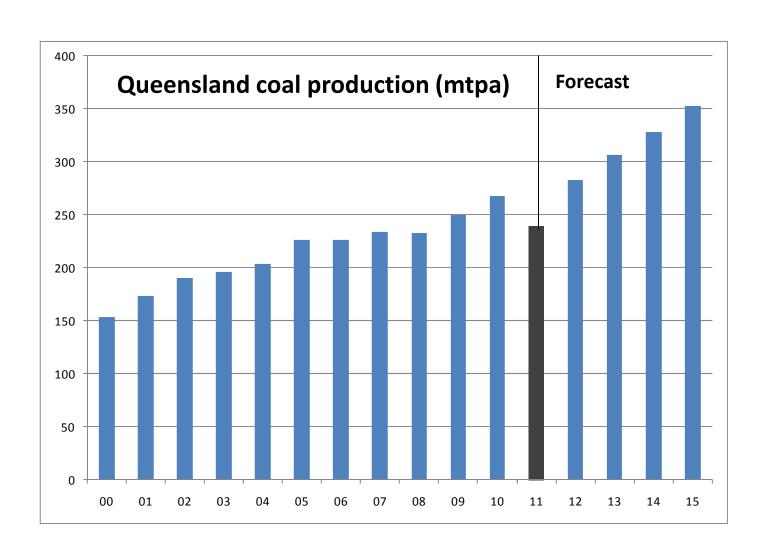


### And new generation capacity will more likely come from gas and renewables, not coal (source: 2011 Statement of Opportunities, AEMO)

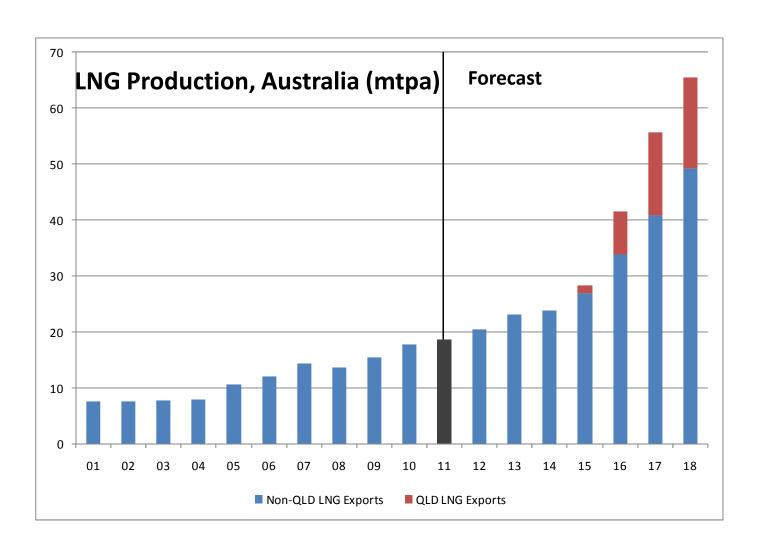




Strong, sustained mining investment will also see particularly strong increases in coal production (from the 2010-11 setback, source: BIS Shrapnel)



## And, longer term, a strong increase in LNG production and exports, both nationally, and for Queensland (source: BIS Shrapnel)



### Risks & Challenges

- Global growth / demand for minerals & energy
  - But most large projects underway are now locked in
- Capability to do the work / resourcing / hotspot capacity
  - Need for regional development initiatives to attract workers
  - National requirement for skilled labour and equipment
  - Likely re-acceleration in construction costs
  - Transformation in thinking required to meet long term needs!
- Environmental approvals processes
- Weather!

### Implications for businesses and governments

- Construction boom upon us: Queensland the place to be
  - But how do we attract skills to Queensland regions?
  - How should we plan for long term development?
- Flipside issues of construction boom
  - Beware of rising costs, project delays and supply bottlenecks
  - Innovation will be key in procurement, contracts and capability
- Cycle to ease from 2016 or will it?
  - New projects could see cycle extended through the decade