



Network Development, Programs and Consultations

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Powerlink's forward planning seeks to proactively identify emerging network limitations and develop cost-effective solutions for consideration through the relevant regulatory consultation process. Since the release of last year's Transmission Annual Planning Report (TAPR), we have completed or commenced several regulated investment consultation processes, with additional consultations planned over the coming year. Investment planning is also evolving to enable implementation of the Queensland Government's Energy Roadmap, support the 2027-32 Revenue Proposal, align with the Australian Energy Market Operator's (AEMO) 2026 Integrated System Plan (ISP) and to deliver a range of important programs of work.

Key highlights

- Queensland's transmission delivered maximum demand is forecast to continue growing over the next 10 years, with load growth, changing generation and storage patterns, major customer developments and actionable ISP projects contributing to future network needs and potential network developments.
- Powerlink is actively planning for Queensland's future energy system, including continued changes in large-scale generation and energy storage, electrification, emerging large customer loads, evolving system security requirements and non-network solutions.
- Powerlink applies an integrated planning approach that considers asset condition and performance, network capacity and capability, future demand and generation, system security requirements and efficient market outcomes to identify prudent and efficient development pathways.
- The regulated capital expenditure program continues to focus on managing risks associated with ageing transmission assets while responding to emerging network limitations, changing power flows and broader network development requirements.
- Assets approaching the end of their technical service life are assessed through an integrated planning process that considers enduring need, future network capability requirements, alternative network configurations and non-network solutions. Potential outcomes may include refurbishment, replacement, augmentation, reconfiguration, retirement, or decommissioning.
- Maintaining system strength, inertia, voltage control, transfer capability and secure network operation remains a key network-wide focus as Queensland's generation mix continues to evolve.
- This chapter provides a network-wide perspective on future transmission development, while chapters 6 to 8 provide detailed information on emerging network limitations, needs, opportunities and potential investments across the Northern, Central and Southern regions.

5.1 Introduction

Powerlink is actively monitoring the changing outlook for the Queensland region of the National Electricity Market (NEM). The continued integration of new large-scale generation and energy storage facilities, changing demand patterns, electrification, emerging large customer loads, evolving system security requirements and non-network solutions are influencing how the transmission network is planned, developed and operated.

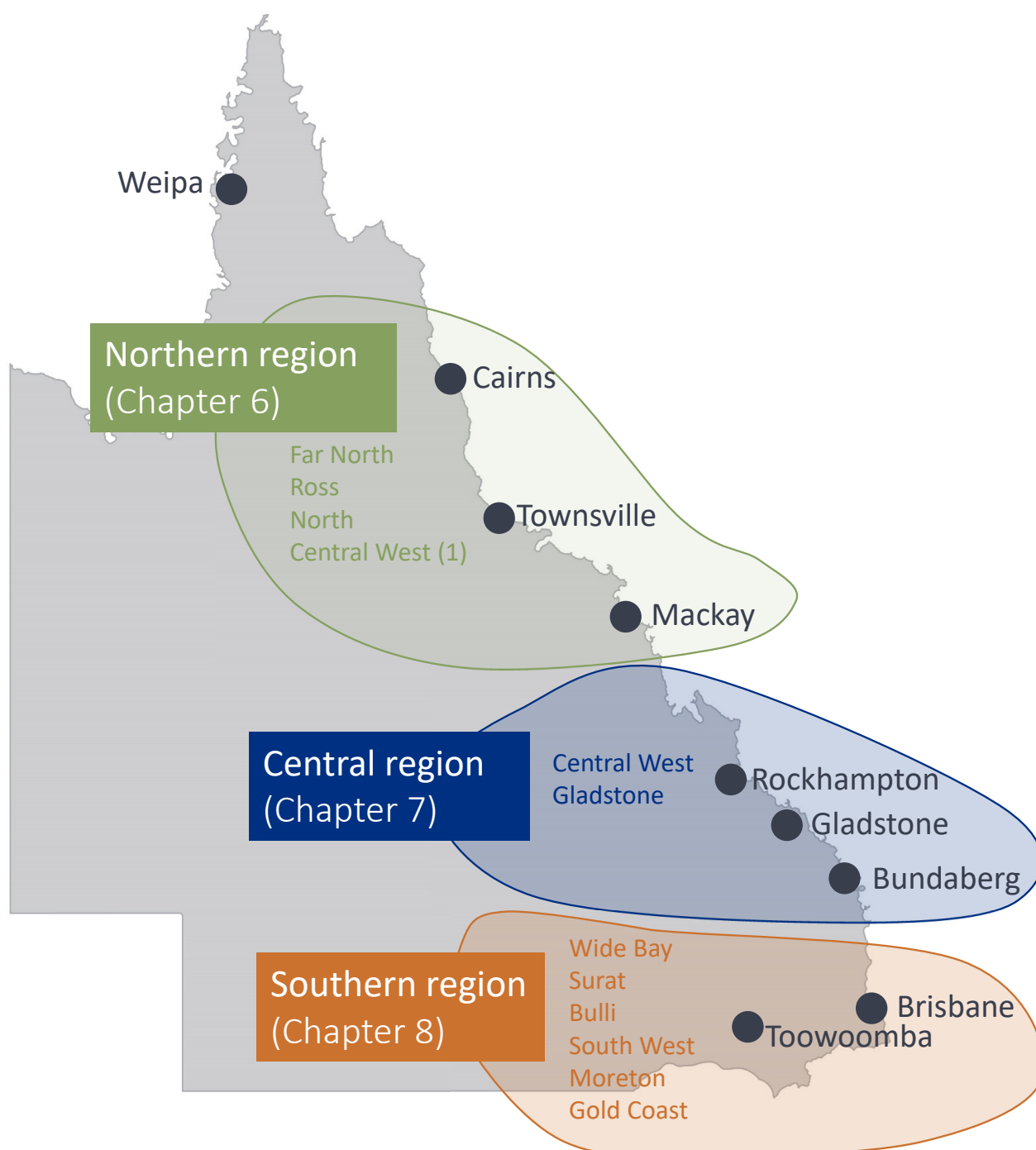
This chapter provides a network-wide overview of Powerlink's development outlook including major investment drivers, consultation activities, programs of work and connection activities. Further information on emerging network limitations, opportunities and potential network developments within parts of the Queensland transmission network information is provided in Chapter 6 (Northern Region), Chapter 7 (Central Region) and Chapter 8 (Southern Region).

Consistent with the requirements of the National Electricity Rules (NER) and the Australian Energy Regulator's (AER) TAPR Guidelines, this chapter and chapters 6 to 8 include information on forecast network limitations, proposed augmentations, asset reinvestment activities, potential asset retirements and de-ratings, consultation activities, and the relationship between proposed developments and AEMO's most recent ISP.

Figure 5.1 illustrates Powerlink's planning regions and zones used throughout this chapter and chapters 6 to 8. The functions performed by major transmission network assets are shown in Figure 5.2.

For the purposes of chapters 6 to 8, the transmission network is presented across Northern, Central and Southern regions. These regional delineations are used to present the network development outlook and do not necessarily align with individual TAPR zone boundaries. Figure 5.1 illustrates the relationship between the regions and TAPR zones, with the geographical zones defined in Appendix H.

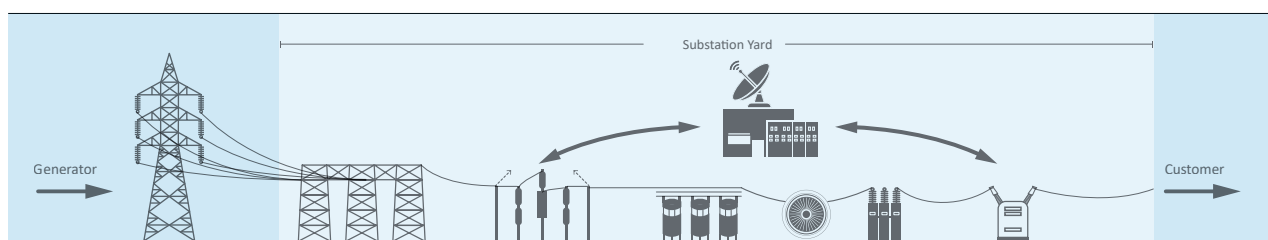
Figure 5.1 Powerlink TAPR regions and zones



Notes:

- (1) The Central West zone traverses the Northern and Central regions.
- (2) Refer to Appendix F which lists possible network investments for the 10-year outlook period according to region and zone.

Figure 5.2 Functions of major transmission network assets



Transmission line

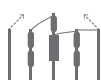
A transmission line consists of tower structures, high voltage conductors and insulators and transports bulk electricity via substations to distribution points that operate at lower voltages.



Substation

A substation, which is made up of primary plant, secondary systems, telecommunications equipment and buildings, connects two or more transmission lines to the transmission network and usually includes at least one transformer at the site.

A substation that connects to transmission lines, but does not include a transformer, is known as a switching station.



• Substation bay

A substation bay connects and disconnects network assets during faults and also allows maintenance and repairs to occur. A typical substation bay is made up of a circuit breaker (opened to disconnect a network element), isolators and earth switches (to ensure that maintenance and repairs can be carried out safely), and equipment to monitor and control the bay components.



• Static VAR Compensator (SVC)

A SVC is used where needed, to smooth voltage fluctuations, which may occur from time-to-time on the transmission network. This enables more power to be transferred on the transmission network and also assists in the control of voltage.



• Synchronous condenser

A synchronous condenser is a large rotating machine connected to the transmission network with no driving force (spins freely). It is similar to a synchronous generator but does not produce energy. It helps the power system with voltage control, system strength, and inertia.



• Capacitor Bank

A capacitor bank maintains voltage levels by improving the 'power factor'. This enables more power to be transferred on the transmission network.



• Transformer

A transformer is used to change the voltage of the electricity flowing on the network. At the generation connection point, the voltage is 'stepped up' to transport higher levels of electricity at a higher voltage, usually 132kV or 275kV, along the transmission network. Typically at a distribution point, the voltage is 'stepped down' to allow the transfer of electricity to the distribution system, which operates at a lower voltage than the transmission network.



• Reactor

Reactors may be connected directly to a transmission line or a bus at the substation. Line reactors are used to limit the remote end voltage of a long high voltage line when energising (and carrying no load). Bus reactors are typically higher rated and used especially during light load conditions to avoid high voltages which may occur on the network.



Secondary systems

Secondary systems equipment assists in the control, protection and safe operation of transmission assets that transfer electricity in the transmission network.



Telecommunication systems

Telecommunication systems are used to transfer a variety of data about the operation and security of the transmission network including metering data for AEMO.

5.2 Network development approach

5.2.1 Investment planning framework

Powerlink's investment planning framework and approach is designed to identify emerging network needs with sufficient lead time to allow the assessment and implementation of prudent and efficient network and non-network solutions. This approach considers a broad range of factors including asset condition and performance, network capability, future demand and generation forecasts, system security requirements, customer connection needs, market outcomes, and changes in the wider operating environment.

Powerlink applies an integrated planning approach that recognises network needs often arise from a combination of factors rather than a single issue. Consequently, future development opportunities may include asset reinvestment, network augmentation, network reconfiguration, operational measures, non-network solutions, asset retirement or other approaches that provide the most efficient long-term outcome for customers.

As part of this process, Powerlink continually monitors the performance and capability of the transmission network to identify emerging limitations and risks that may affect the safe, reliable and secure operation of the power system. Emerging limitations may be driven by factors such as thermal plant ratings (including fault current ratings), protection relay load limits, voltage stability, dynamic stability, system security requirements, changing power flow patterns, or the condition and performance of ageing network assets.

Where potential limitations are identified, Powerlink assesses the need, timing and potential solutions through a staged planning process that considers both immediate requirements and longer-term network development opportunities.

Appendix J and the TAPR Portal list the indicative minimum and maximum short circuit currents and substation design ratings for each Powerlink substation at transmission voltage levels. The maximum short circuit currents take into account the committed generation shown in the Generation Commitments sheet of the Chapter 9 data workbook, and the committed transmission projects listed in Chapter 10.

5.2.2 Central scenario

Based on Powerlink's Central scenario load forecast (refer to Chapter 2), Queensland's transmission delivered maximum demand is expected to grow steadily, with an average annual increase of approximately 2.7% over the next 10 years.

This growth has been forecast to contribute to emerging network limitations in certain parts of the Powerlink transmission network, particularly within Southern Queensland. Powerlink continues to monitor these developments and undertake planning assessments and joint planning activities to identify the nature, timing and extent of any future network needs.

Future network developments may also be influenced by emerging customer developments, electrification opportunities, major industrial loads, changing generation and storage patterns, evolving system security requirements, changing power flows across the transmission network and the delivery of actionable ISP projects.

Powerlink considers these drivers holistically as part of our integrated planning approach, together with emerging asset condition and performance risks, to identify efficient development pathways across the transmission network. Future investments may therefore be driven by a combination of demand growth, generation and storage integration, system security requirements, joint planning outcomes, and broader market developments.

5.2.3 Brisbane 2032 Olympics

The 2026 TAPR does not include any specific augmentations for the Brisbane 2032 Olympic Games. Powerlink is a member of the Games Energy Council and continues to work closely with the Queensland Government and Energy Queensland in preparation for the Olympics. There may be consequential impacts on the transmission network and Powerlink is engaging with load proponents seeking to connect to the transmission network to enable their connection in a timely manner.

5.2.4 Queensland Energy Roadmap

The Queensland Energy Roadmap identified several critical transmission projects that are anticipated between 2025 and 2035, and affirms the need for new and upgraded transmission infrastructure to ensure the energy system can balance supply and demand. The Queensland Energy Roadmap is a foundational plan that informs our TAPR, with each of the Powerlink projects outlined in the Roadmap included in our 10-year investment plan.

5.2.5 Powerlink Revenue Proposal

Powerlink submitted its Revenue Proposal to the AER in January 2026 for the 2027–32 regulatory period. The investment outlook presented in this TAPR reflects the proposed capital expenditure program and Contingent Projects included in the Revenue Proposal and is current as at 31 August 2026. The AER released its Draft Determination on 30 September 2026, and Powerlink will submit a Revised Revenue Proposal to the AER in December 2026. The AER is expected to issue its Final Determination in April 2027. Any changes arising from that determination will be reflected in future planning assessments and subsequent TAPRs.

5.2.6 Integrated System Plan

AEMO's 2026 ISP included two actionable projects for Queensland for which Powerlink must undertake a Regulatory Investment Test for Transmission (RIT-T) for actionable ISP projects:

- Central to North Queensland Reinforcement (Stage 1)
- Brisbane Area 275kV Reinforcement.

These projects aim to increase transmission network capability and enable new generation to connect to the network. Project Assessment Draft Reports (PADRs) for both needs, which will include consideration of non-network proposals submitted through the ISP process, are due for publication in June 2028.

These PADRs will include an assessment of the costs and benefits of credible network and non-network options to confirm the economic benefits of these projects to ensure they deliver value to customers and identify the proposed preferred options. Further information on these projects is available in Section 6.3.3 for Central to North Queensland Reinforcement (Stage 1) and Section 8.9.3 for Brisbane Area 275kV Reinforcement.

The ISP reclassified QNI Connect from an actionable ISP project (identified in the 2024 ISP) to a future ISP project. AEMO noted that this change was driven by updates to Queensland coal-fired generator assumptions and to incorporate newly committed and anticipated transmission connected battery developments within its modelling framework.

The ISP also indicated the Gladstone Project remained actionable, with Powerlink progressing the project through the Queensland Government's Priority Transmission Investment (PTI) process in the *Energy (Infrastructure Facilitation) Act 2024*.

5.2.7 System security limitations

Table 5.1 summarises limitations in the five-year period identified in AEMO's 2025 Transition Plan for System Security (Transition Plan).

Table 5.1 Limitations in the five-year outlook period

Limitation	Zone	Reason	1-year outlook	3-year outlook	5-year outlook
System strength deficits	Moreton, Central West and Surat zones	AEMO identified system strength deficits	None identified	Deficits at Greenbank, Lilyvale and Western Downs (1)	None identified

Note:

(1) Refer to AEMO's 2025 Transition Plan for System Security.

Refer to Section 3.5.1 for discussion of Powerlink's response to the limitations in Table 5.1.

Separately, AEMO has identified the potential retirement of Gladstone Power Station in March 2029 as creating a combined system strength, inertia, voltage control, thermal transfer and reliability limitation. The Gladstone Project and Central Queensland system strength investments have been developed to address these inter-related limitations and maintain a secure and reliable power system.

5.2.8 Easement planning activities

As transmission development lead times, stakeholder expectations and planning complexity continue to increase, easement planning and acquisition plays an increasingly important role in supporting the efficient development of Queensland's transmission network. Early easement activities can preserve credible future network options, improve delivery certainty and support Powerlink's ability to respond efficiently to future network needs.

Powerlink is committed to early and meaningful engagement with stakeholders impacted by our network development activities. This includes ongoing engagement with communities and landholders throughout corridor selection and easement acquisition processes. While this engagement can increase project development timeframes, it plays an important role in supporting informed decision-making and ensuring community benefit and social value are considered as part of Powerlink's program of work.

Powerlink seeks to achieve an appropriate balance between strong social performance outcomes, which are critical to the ongoing delivery of new transmission infrastructure, and the timely delivery of strategic network investments. Robust planning and the early initiation of targeted easement activities are therefore important factors in improving delivery certainty and supporting the timely delivery of transmission developments where an enduring network need is identified.

Ongoing engagement with customers, market participants, landholders and communities is also important to building understanding of Powerlink's longer-term plans for corridor planning and easement activities.

Powerlink's easement planning activities are guided by long-term network needs identified through annual planning assessments, the Queensland Energy Roadmap, ISP and broader strategic planning assessments. Easement activities may include corridor identification, land and planning investigations, environmental and cultural heritage assessments, stakeholder engagement, and the acquisition of easement rights or strategic land interests where required.

Current easement planning activities focus on preserving credible future development options that may be required to support:

- strategic transmission corridors that facilitate future power transfers between generation centres, load centres and interconnection points to support the efficient development of Queensland's transmission network
- transmission reinvestment and replacement activities required to maintain safe and reliable transmission services as existing assets approach the end of their technical service life
- future load growth and economic development opportunities where emerging population growth or industrial development may influence future transmission requirements
- future transmission sites and site expansion opportunities that may be required to support substations, switching stations and other network developments identified through Powerlink's planning processes.

Powerlink will continue to refine our approach to identifying and prioritising easement planning activities, balancing social performance outcomes, delivery considerations, future network requirements and strategic development opportunities. Easement activities remain subject to further planning, stakeholder engagement, environmental and cultural heritage investigations, options assessment and relevant approval processes.

5.3 Consultation update

Powerlink undertakes consultation processes for proposed regulated transmission investments via a RIT-T or Funded Augmentation under the NER, or under the PTI process. All consultation documents and reports are available on Powerlink's [website](#).

5.3.1 Recently completed consultations

Since publication of the 2025 TAPR, Powerlink has completed RIT-Ts to:

- maintain reliability of supply and address condition risks at Ingham South (February 2026)
- maintain reliability of supply at Townsville South (May 2026)
- address the risk of current transformer failures (May 2026)
- maintain reliability of supply at Tennyson (September 2026)
- maintain reliability of supply to Kamerunga, Cairns and the Northern Beaches area (September 2026).

The 2025 TAPR noted that Powerlink completed a PTI assessment of the Gladstone Project in June 2025.

The Gladstone Project has since been declared a PTI, as notified in the Queensland Government Gazette in August 2026. Following this declaration, Powerlink was issued PTI directions, facilitating the project's construction.

Additional scope detail and anticipated completion timings are provided in Section 7.3.2.

5.3.2 Current consultations

Powerlink has RIT-Ts underway to:

- maintain reliability of supply to the Atherton Tablelands and Cairns areas
- maintain reliability of supply and address condition risks at Ashgrove West
- manage voltage levels and transfer capability in North Queensland
- address the risk of voltage transformer premature failures
- maintain reliability of supply and address condition risks at Townsville South and Townsville East.

5.3.3 Planned consultations

Within the next 12 months Powerlink anticipates applying the RIT-T to:

- maintain reliability of supply at Blackwater
- maintain reliability of supply at Callemondah
- maintain reliability of supply at Newlands
- maintain reliability of supply and address condition risks at Alan Sherriff
- maintain reliability of supply in Ross and Chalumbin area
- maintain reliability of supply at Mudgeeraba
- maintain reliability of supply at Tully
- maintain reliability of supply and address condition risks at Woree
- maintain reliability of supply and address condition risks at Goodna
- maintain reliability of supply and address condition risks at Molendinar
- maintain reliability of supply at Woolooga and South Pine.

Further, as noted in Section 5.2.6, Powerlink is applying the RIT-T process for actionable ISP projects to reinforce the transmission network between Central and North Queensland, and in the Brisbane Area.

5.4 Network wide investment programs

5.4.1 Programs of work

Powerlink monitors and undertakes a regular program of condition assessments of all network assets, including those considered minor value asset classes or sub-populations across the transmission network. This approach ensures that risks arising from asset condition and performance are managed in a safe, reliable and cost-effective manner. When a significant portion of an asset class or sub-population has been identified as requiring investment across the network within a similar timeframe, Powerlink may implement coordinated programs of work. These programs are designed to achieve cost savings from economies of scale and efficiencies in resource allocation, and support timely, proactive replacement.

Condition-based programs

Table 5.2 identifies potential programs of work over the next five years which will be subject to the RIT-T.

Table 5.2 Potential programs of work over the next five years

Program	Consultation	High level scope	Purpose	Earliest possible commissioning date	Indicative cost (\$million)
Capacitive Voltage Transformers Replacement Program	Managing the risk of Capacitive Voltage Transformer Failure	Staged replacement of capacitive voltage transformers at substations throughout Queensland	Maintain supply reliability to Queensland	December 2029 RIT-T in progress	\$7.5 million
Direct Current Battery Replacement Program	Managing the Risk of Direct Current Battery Failure	Ongoing program of replacement of Direct Current battery systems at end of life across Powerlink's fleet of substations	Maintain supply reliability to Queensland	This is an ongoing annual program replacing those systems that are at end of life across the Powerlink network (refer to Chapter 10 for committed projects for 2026/27)	\$60 million for the 2027-32 regulatory period
Traction Supply Infrastructure Replacement Program	Managing the Risk of High Voltage and Secondary Equipment Failure	Selective replacement of primary plant, full replacement of secondary systems and SVC refurbishment	Maintain supply reliability to Queensland	Between 2029 and 2034	\$232 million for the 2027-32 regulatory period

Transmission line refit works

Powerlink's transmission line refit program applies a targeted, risk-based approach to asset reinvestment where there is an enduring prescribed network need and intervention is required to manage asset condition risks. Asset condition assessments, risk analysis and future network requirements are used to inform the need, timing and scope of potential interventions.

Consistent with recommendations arising from [Powerlink's Asset Reinvestment Review](#), transmission line refit investment decisions may consider a range of delivery approaches, including both single-stage and staged interventions, to identify the most prudent and cost-effective response. In some circumstances, a proposed refit may be intended to extend asset life to manage emerging risks and preserve flexibility while longer-term network requirements and future investment needs continue to be assessed.

Where smaller transmission line refit requirements have been identified, these may be grouped into regional programs as part of Powerlink's Geographic Line Refit Program¹. This approach is intended to improve delivery efficiency and reduce costs by coordinating geographically proximate transmission line refit requirements that might otherwise be addressed separately.

Details of transmission lines currently identified within the Northern, Central and Southern regional line refit programs are provided in chapters 6, 7 and 8.

5.5 Investment and delivery factors

5.5.1 Cost changes and deliverability

Powerlink, together with other network service providers, faces significant challenges in delivering safe, reliable and cost-effective transmission services. These challenges arise from the scale of work increasing demand for skilled resources, the need to secure and maintain social licence, the ongoing requirement to protect the environment and manage impacts, and the need to meet additional regulatory and legislative obligations.

Local and global demand for resources that are essential for transmission projects continues to put upward pressure on costs and extend equipment delivery timeframes. Events such as the long-tailed global supply disruption following COVID-19, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and global targets for emissions reduction driving unprecedented demand for materials, equipment and specialised labour, have significantly impacted Powerlink's costs.

¹ See Powerlink, *Powerlink 2027-32 Revenue Proposal Project Pack: Geographic Line Refit Program*, January 2026 on the AER [website](#) for further detail.

These cost pressures are not unique to Powerlink, with similar trends being experienced by other transmission and distribution businesses across the NEM and around the globe. We expect the global and local competition impacting the supply chain to continue for the foreseeable future, with a challenging operating environment continuing through (at least) the first five years of the 10-year outlook period.

The indicative costs of potential projects identified in chapters 6 to 8 are updated each year to keep pace with external project cost increases, and where possible are based on other recently completed similar projects. Where there may be other factors materially influencing the updated indicative cost, such as a more granular view of condition and project scope, or a new proposed solution is identified, these factors are noted in Appendix F which summarises all proposed network investments for the 10-year outlook period. It should be noted that the indicative cost of potential projects also excludes known and unknown contingencies.

5.5.2 Timing considerations

The timing shown for emerging network limitations and potential developments is indicative and reflects the best information available at the time of publication.

Consistent with Powerlink's integrated planning approach, the timing, scope and nature of potential investments continue to be refined as demand and generation forecasts, customer developments, asset condition information, network studies, regulatory requirements, delivery considerations and alternative network and non-network solutions are further assessed and developed.

5.5.3 Connection activities

Planning of new connections involves consultation between Powerlink and the connecting party, determination of technical requirements and completion of connection agreements. New connections can result from joint planning with the relevant Distribution Network Service Provider (Energex or Ergon Energy) or be initiated by generators or customers.

Table 5.3 lists connection works that are anticipated to be required within the 10-year outlook period.

Table 5.3 Connection point commitments

Connection point (1) (2)	Proposal	Zone
Lotus Creek Wind Farm (3)	New wind farm	Central West
Boulder Creek Wind Farm (3)	New wind farm	Central West
Punchs Creek Solar Farm (3)	New solar farm	Bulli
Yabulu BESS (3)	New BESS	Ross
Gawara Baya (3)	New hybrid wind / BESS facility	Ross
Ganymirra Solar Power Station (3)	New hybrid solar / BESS facility	Ross
Majors Creek Solar Power Station (3)	New hybrid solar / BESS facility	Ross
Smoky Creek Solar Power Station (3)	New hybrid solar / BESS facility	Central West
Guthrie's Gap Solar Power Station (3)	New hybrid solar / BESS facility	Central West
Fraser Coast Solar Park (3)	New hybrid solar / BESS facility	Wide Bay
Lower Wonga Hybrid (3)	New hybrid solar / BESS facility	Wide Bay
Supernode BESS Stage 3 (3)	New BESS	Moreton
Tangkam BESS (3)	New BESS	South West

Notes:

- (1) Powerlink has adopted AEMO's definition of 'committed' project from the System Strength Impact Assessment Guidelines Version 2.2 (effective 1 July 2024) for connection point proposals identified in the TAPR. The connection point proposals listed are as at 30 September 2026.
- (2) When Powerlink constructs a new line or substation as a non-regulated customer connection (e.g. conventional generator, inverter-based resource (IBR) generator, mine or industrial development), the costs of acquiring easements, constructing and operating the transmission line and/or substation are paid for by the company making the connection request.
- (3) The listed connection point commitment is in progress (refer to Table 10.2).

Table 5.4 summarises connection point activities undertaken by Powerlink since publication of the 2025 TAPR. Further details on potential new generation connections are available in the relevant TAPR template located on Powerlink's TAPR Portal.

Table 5.4 Connection point activities

Generator location	Number of applications	Number of connection agreements	Generator type and technology
North	2	4	BESS, Hybrid (Wind Farm + BESS)
Central	5	3	BESS, Hybrid (Solar Farm + BESS)
South	13	4	BESS, Hybrid (Solar Farm + BESS)
Total	20	11	

5.6 Lines approaching end of technical service life

As transmission assets approach their expected end of technical service life, Powerlink undertakes ongoing asset management, planning and network assessments to determine each asset's enduring need. These assessments consider asset condition, risk profile, compliance requirements, and alignment with future investment or network optimisation strategies.

Where an enduring prescribed network need no longer exists, or where alternative network or non-network solutions can more efficiently meet future service requirements, assets may be de-rated, reconfigured or retired.

Where intervention is required to maintain assets that continue to provide an enduring network service, a range of technically and economically feasible options are considered to determine the most prudent and efficient response. Potential responses may include targeted line refit, staged refit or replacement, upfront replacement or rebuild (including at higher capacity). In some circumstances, a proposed response may be intended to extend asset life and manage emerging risks for a defined period while maintaining reliable network operation. While this may represent the most prudent response based on current information, longer-term network requirements, asset condition and broader investment drivers may ultimately result in a different future intervention or investment response.

Details of transmission lines approaching end of technical service life that may require future intervention or investment decisions in the Northern, Central and Southern regions are provided in chapters 6 to 8. The outlook includes transmission lines currently identified within Powerlink's Geographic Line Refit Program, transmission lines associated with investment opportunities identified through the TAPR, and other assets subject to ongoing asset management, planning and network assessments. Appendix F identifies transmission lines that may require future intervention or investment responses beyond the 2026 TAPR outlook period, in the next 10 to 20 years.

The information presented is provided in good faith as a planning snapshot based on the best information available at the time of TAPR publication. Transmission equipment and line ratings information is available on AEMO's website and can also be accessed via the link in the TAPR Portal.