KPMG

KPMG Strategy & Economics



The economic impacts of UK and Irish data centre operations

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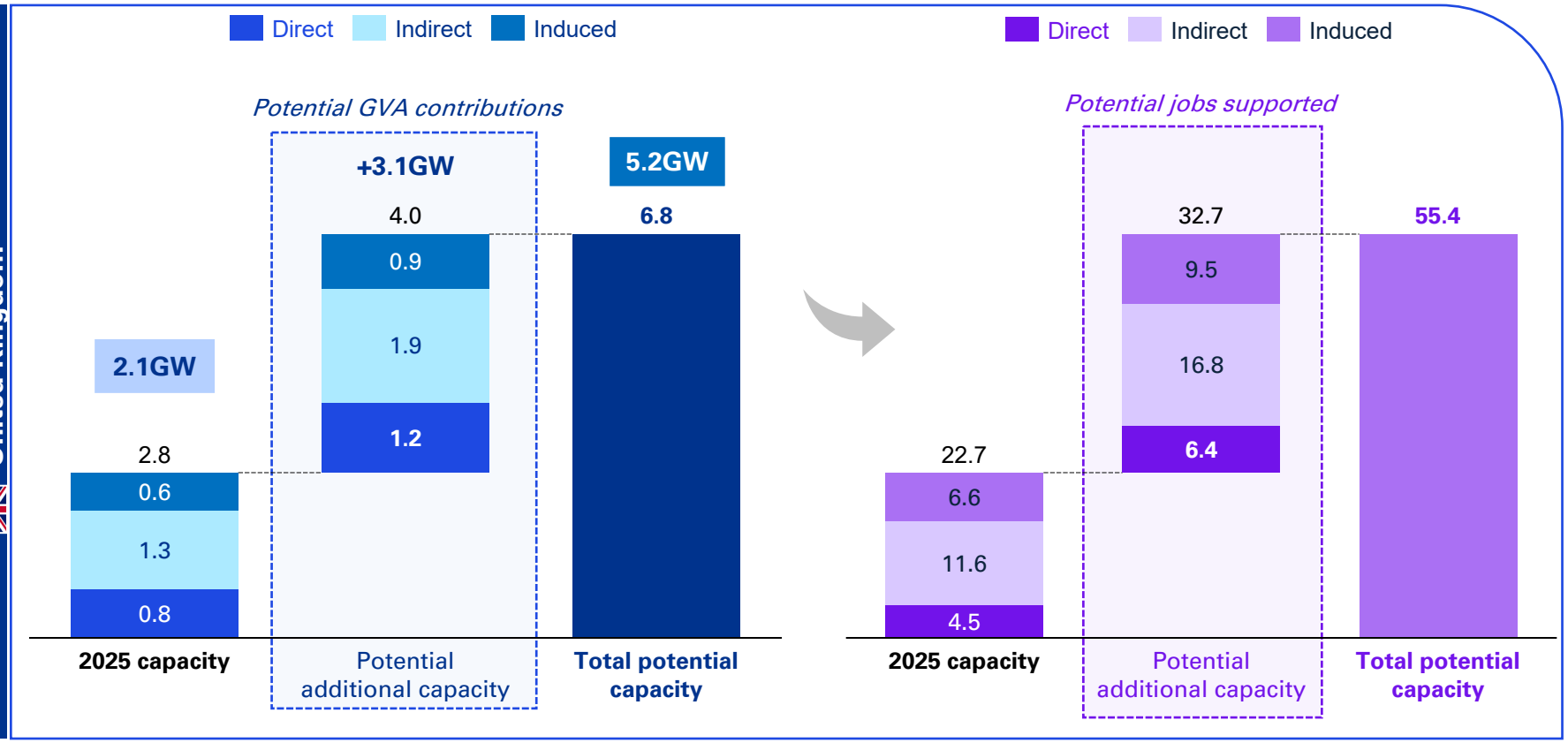
GVA and job contributions

Data centre operations deliver a substantial and sustained economic and employment footprint in the UK, with further capacity growth having the potential to increase their contribution.

Gross Value Added (GVA), £bn

Jobs supported (000s)

United Kingdom



Ongoing data centre operations in the UK support significant GVA and employment, with additional capacity expected to further increase their contribution.

UK data centre operations (**2.1GW of installed capacity**) support **~£2.8bn in GVA** and **~23,000 jobs**, including ~£0.8bn and ~4,500 roles directly.

A further **~3.1GW** of additional capacity could add a further **~£4.0bn in GVA** and **~33,00 jobs.**

Beyond direct operations, data centres generate sustained economy-wide spillovers, supporting economic activity and employment through supply-chain activity and household spending.

Sources: [1] ONS [2] KPMG analysis
Note: [a] Economic impacts are estimated based on KPMG internal benchmarks of operational expenditure (~£1.31m per MW of installed capacity) and direct employment (2.1 jobs per MW). Economic impacts are derived using input-output modelling based on ONS data [b] GVA refers to the value of output minus the cost of inputs (i.e. the net contribution to the economy) [c] Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding

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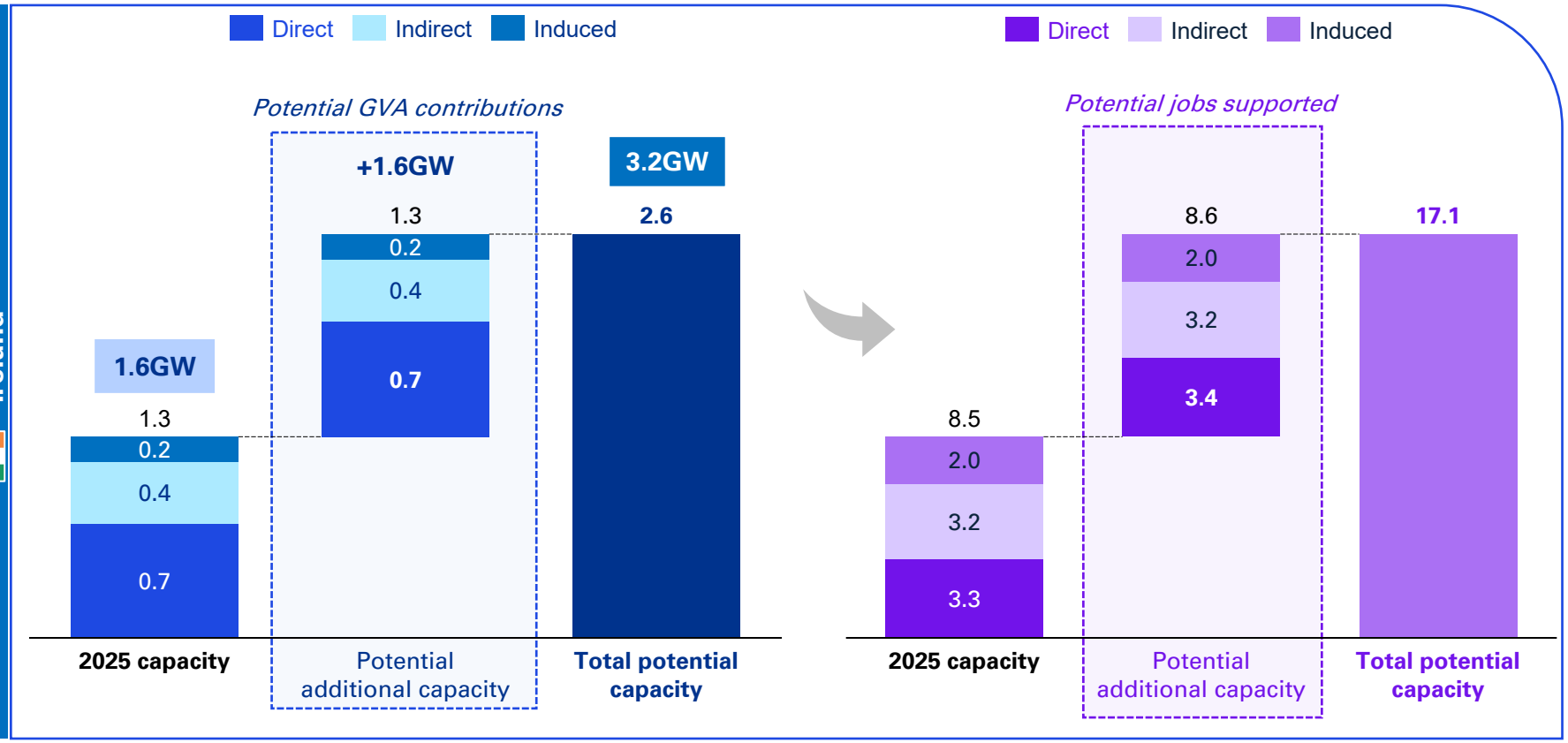
GVA and job contributions

Data centre operations deliver a substantial and sustained economic and employment footprint in the UK, with further capacity growth having the potential to increase their contribution.

Gross Value Added (GVA), €bn

Jobs supported (000s)

Ireland



Ongoing data centre operations in Ireland support significant GVA and employment, with additional capacity expected to further increase their contribution.

Irish data centre operations (**1.6GW of installed capacity**) support **~€1.3bn in GVA** and **~8,500 jobs**, including ~€0.7bn and ~3,300 roles directly.

A further **~1.6GW** of additional capacity could add a further **~€1.3bn in GVA** and **~8,600 jobs.**

Beyond direct operations, data centres generate sustained economy-wide spillovers, supporting economic activity and employment through supply-chain activity and household spending.

Sources: **[1]** CSO **[2]** KPMG analysis

Note: **[a]** Economic impacts are estimated based on KPMG internal benchmarks of operational expenditure (~€1.49m per MW of installed capacity) and direct employment (2.1 jobs per MW). Economic impacts are derived using input-output modelling based on CSO (Ireland) data **[b]** GVA refers to the value of output minus the cost of inputs (i.e. the net contribution to the economy) **[c]** Figures may not sum to totals due to rounding

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Model input assumptions

The table below outlines the input assumptions used in the economic impact modelling of data centre operations in the UK and Ireland.

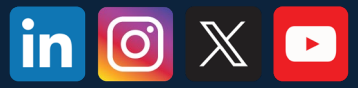
Input categories	United Kingdom	Ireland	Sources
Current capacity (GW)	**2.1**	**1.6**	***UK:*** *DC Byte – European data centre capacity as of Q3 2025* ***Ireland:*** *KPMG internal data centre database*
Potential additional capacity (GW)	+3.1	+1.6	***UK:*** *DC Byte – European data centre capacity as of Q3 2025* ***Ireland:*** *KPMG analysis based on EirGrid's All Island Resource Adequacy Assessment (AIRAA)*
OPEX per MW	£1.3m	€1.5m	*Internal KPMG cost assumption*
Direct employment per MW	2.1[a]		*Internal KPMG employment assumption*

Input calculations
- **Annual OPEX** = (MW Capacity) * (OPEX per MW)
- **Direct employment** = (MW Capacity) * (Direct employment per MW)

Potential impacts assume the same operating expenditure and employment intensity per MW as the current installed base.

Note: **[a]** The number of jobs directly involved in running a data centre for each megawatt (MW) of installed capacity. It excludes jobs supported in the supply chain and wider economy.

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