



Why is Infrastructure Important?

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Infrastructure is crucial because it forms the backbone of modern society, enabling economic growth, improving quality of life, and connecting communities by facilitating the movement of goods, people, and information through essential services like transport, energy, water, and digital networks, making daily life and business possible and fostering development.

Economic Importance

- **Drives Growth:** Efficient transport (roads, railways) reduces costs, speeds up trade, and connects markets, boosting productivity and attracting investment.
- **Supports Business:** Reliable energy grids power industries, while digital infrastructure fosters innovation and e-commerce.
- **Creates Jobs:** Building and maintaining infrastructure creates millions of jobs, reducing unemployment and poverty.
- **Streamlines Supply Chains:** Reduces bottlenecks, ensuring products reach consumers efficiently.

Social & Quality of Life Importance

- **Access to Services:** Provides access to clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and education, improving well-being.
- **Enhances Health:** Good water and sanitation infrastructure reduces disease, while accessible health facilities improve care.
- **Connects Communities:** Roads, bridges, and digital networks connect people to work, education, and opportunities.
- **Fosters Innovation:** Digital infrastructure enables communication, research, and the knowledge economy.

Foundational Role

- **Essential for Daily Life:** From turning on a light switch (energy) to getting food (transport), infrastructure underpins everyday activities.
- **Indicator of Development:** A nation's infrastructure quality often reflects its overall prosperity and level of development.
- **Addresses Global Goals:** Vital for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by tackling poverty, climate change, and ensuring access for all.

Why is energy infrastructure important?

Energy infrastructure is vital because it's the backbone of modern society, powering homes, businesses, and industries, enabling economic growth, supporting essential services, and facilitating the transition to cleaner energy sources like renewables by connecting production to consumers reliably and efficiently. Without it, daily life and economic activity would halt, making robust, secure, and modern grids essential for stability, development, and achieving climate goals.

Key Reasons for its Importance

- **Economic Growth & Development:** It drives industrial development, attracts investment, creates jobs, and ensures the affordable, reliable energy supply needed for all economic sectors.
- **Essential Services:** It provides the power for critical services like healthcare, communication, and public transport, ensuring societal function.
- **Energy Transition:** Upgraded infrastructure (like smart grids) is crucial for integrating intermittent renewable sources (solar, wind) and reducing dependence on fossil fuels.
- **Reliability & Resilience:** Strong infrastructure makes the grid more resilient to disruptions, like storms, and reduces costs for consumers.
- **Security & Sustainability:** Modernizing energy systems enhances national energy security and moves towards cleaner, sustainable energy systems.

Components of Energy Infrastructure

- **Electricity:** Power plants, transmission lines, and distribution networks.
- **Natural Gas:** Pipelines, storage, and distribution systems.
- **Oil:** Rigs, pipelines, refineries, and fueling stations.
- **New Technologies:** EV charging points, smart grids, and systems for storing renewable energy.