GLOBAL DATA CENTRES

WORLDWIDE COUNT | OCTOBER 2026



12,259 DATA CENTRES | **179** COUNTRIES

Source: Data Center Map • Reported 6 Oct 2026

	COUNTRY	COUNT MAY 2026
1	United States	5,427
2	Germany	529
3	United Kingdom	523
4	China	449
5	Canada	337
6	France	322
7	Australia	314
8	Netherlands	298
9	Russia	251
10	Japan	222
11	Brazil	197
12	Mexico	173
13	Italy	168
14	**India**	**153**
15	Poland	144

Counts vary by database and definition; facility count does not measure IT capacity.

INDIA’S DATA CENTRE OPPORTUNITY

A Global AI Infrastructure Boom

India can capture a larger share of the global data centre market as AI adoption, cloud computing and digital services accelerate. Equinix’s assessment highlights a strategic opportunity for India to become a major global digital infrastructure hub.

1. How Big Is the Global Market?

- Global data centre market: approximately US$300.6 billion in 2026.
- Projected market by 2034: US$699.1 billion.
- Expected CAGR: 11.1% during 2026–2034.
- Separately, McKinsey estimates global data centre infrastructure spending could reach US$7 trillion by 2030. This is a capital expenditure estimate, not the annual market revenue.

Sources: Fortune Business Insights; McKinsey.

2. India’s Growth Potential

- India’s data centre market is projected to increase from approximately US$10 billion in 2025 to US$22 billion by 2030.
- Deloitte estimates India could attract US$200 billion in data centre investment by 2030.
- India accounts for around 20% of global data consumption, but hosts less than 5% of global data centres, according to Deloitte.
- Major growth drivers: AI computing, cloud adoption, digital payments, enterprise digitisation and data localisation.

Sources: Business Standard reports on Vestian and Deloitte estimates.

3. How Do We Measure the Data Centre Market?

Market size alone is insufficient. Six indicators matter:

1. **Market value:** Revenue generated in US dollars.
2. **Installed IT capacity:** Megawatts (MW) or gigawatts (GW) available to servers.
3. **Investment:** Capital expenditure on buildings, electrical systems, servers and cooling.
4. **Utilisation:** Percentage of available capacity actually occupied and operating.
5. **Efficiency:** Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE), measuring total facility energy divided by IT equipment energy.
6. **Commercial performance:** Occupancy, revenue per MW, operating margins and return on invested capital.

4. What Must India Get Right?

- Reliable, affordable electricity and grid connectivity.
- Renewable power procurement and energy storage.
- Water-efficient cooling technologies.
- High-speed fibre networks and international connectivity.