Gas Energy Australia

Annual Report 2026

Table of Contents

LPG in Australia's Energy Landscape

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) stands as one of Australia's most versatile and essential energy sources, delivering critical services across the nation while supporting both economic prosperity and energy security. As Australia navigates its transition to net zero emissions, LPG's unique characteristics and broad applications make it an indispensable component of the country's energy mix.

Economic Impact and Energy Security

The LPG industry serves as a significant economic driver, contributing over $5 billion to Australia's GDP and supporting 20,500 full-time equivalent jobs. This substantial economic impact reflects the sector's dual role in both domestic energy supply and international trade.

Domestically, the industry safely supplies 43 petajoules of energy annually across industrial, commercial, and residential applications, while exporting 129 petajoules to international markets. This dual domestic-export role underpins Australia's economic resilience – resilience tested in early 2026, when conflict-driven closure of the Strait of Hormuz disrupted roughly 30% of global LPG trade, reinforcing the strategic case for diversifying supply through domestic LPG and renewable liquid gas supply.

LPG provides critical energy access to approximately 30% of households in regional and remote areas where other forms of energy can be unreliable or unavailable. More than 20 million cylinders serve homes, businesses, community groups, food trucks, caravans and worksites, delivering energy independence nationwide.

Unmatched Energy Storage and Portability

One of LPG's most compelling advantages is its superior energy storage capability. A standard residential LPG tank installation of 2x 45kg tanks provides energy storage equivalent to more than 42 Tesla Powerwall 3 home battery systems at around one tenth the cost. This exceptional storage capacity, combined with the portability of LPG tanks, makes it invaluable for energy security and emergency resilience, particularly in areas where mains power may be unreliable or unavailable.

Diverse Applications Across Critical Sectors

LPG's versatility is evident in its extensive application across multiple sectors of the Australian economy:

- **Energy access beyond the grid**
  In regional and remote areas where electricity and gas networks don't reach, LPG provides essential energy access for residential, commercial and industrial users who depend on reliable, portable energy solutions.
- **High-temperature heat**
  LPG delivers temperatures of 800-1,300°C that are essential for modern manufacturing. These extreme heats cannot be achieved by electricity, regardless of how it's generated.
- **Manufacturing building blocks**
  LPG serves as a base ingredient for everyday products including plastics, glass, rubber, refrigeration systems, automotive parts, machinery, fertilizers and pharmaceuticals.
- **Home energy solutions**
  Fast, responsive heating and cooking in around 2 million Australian homes across metropolitan and regional areas.
- **Hospitality**
  From char grilling in restaurants and pubs to al fresco heating that keeps outdoor dining areas comfortable year-round, LPG is central to how Australia's cafes, bars and dining precincts operate and feel.
- **Commercial and institutional energy**
  Powering commercial kitchens, heating systems and heat-based process in drycleaners, kilns and crematoriums, and schools and hospitals nationwide while also fuelling forklifts throughout of Australian logistics supply chains.
- **Agricultural applications**
  Critical for farming equipment including irrigation pumps, greenhouse heating, crop drying and livestock facilities.
- **Construction applications**
  Supporting construction operations from everyday equipment like forklifts and generators to specialized applications including bitumen heating, metal cutting, welding, concrete curing, and providing remote or underground site energy supply.
- **Refrigeration**
  Propane is increasingly used as a low-emissions refrigerant in heat pumps and refrigeration systems, further supporting the energy transition.
- **Portable energy access**
  More than 20 million cylinders serve homes, businesses, community groups, food trucks, caravans and worksites across Australia.
- **Disaster response and recovery**
  When the worst does happen, LPG provides the energy needed for Australians to recover. When flood, fire or cyclone disrupts other energy supplies, LPG powers essential response operations including cooking and heating facilities that feed emergency responders, volunteers and survivors during and after disaster events.

Environmental Advantages and Decarbonisation Potential

Renewable forms of LPG, or Renewable Liquid Gases (rLG) are being pursued both domestically and on the international stage. BioLPG, rLPG and eLPG are drop-in replacements for conventional LPG, while rDME can be blended with LPG today, with full substitution possible following appliance and infrastructure upgrades:

- **BioLPG**
  A co-product of Sustainable Aviation Fuel or Renewable Diesel, representing between 5% and 10% of the content of the 'biocrude' processed through the HVO and HEFA processes.

- **Renewable LPG (rLPG)**
  Produced from renewable feedstocks through thermochemical processes including the Fischer Tropsch process which is widely used in chemical processing today.

- **Electro-LPG (eLPG)**
  Produced from converting renewable electricity into renewable hydrogen and chemically combining this with sustainably sourced CO2.

- **Renewable Dimethyl Ether (rDME)** Produced via thermochemical conversion of renewable feedstocks, blendable with existing LPG infrastructure today, or used at 100% with appliance and infrastructure upgrades.

Each of these rLG options offer a pathway to reduce Scope 1 emissions to near-zero at equivalent lifecycle emissions to renewable electricity, all while utilizing existing, low-cost LPG appliances and infrastructure.

This ability to transition positions LPG uniquely amongst Australia's energy future. As the nation moves toward net zero emissions, rLG complements renewable electricity, supporting variable renewable generation while offering a practical decarbonization pathway for applications where electrification may not be feasible or cost-effective.

LPG's value to Australia extends across economic, social, and environmental dimensions. From supporting essential services in remote communities to enabling high-temperature industrial processes, from providing cost-effective energy storage to ensuring disaster resilience, LPG delivers services that are difficult or impossible to replicate with other energy sources.

As Australia continues its energy transition, recognizing and supporting the development of renewable forms of LPG will ensure a diverse and resilient energy mix that maintains energy security while achieving climate objectives. The industry's deep integration into Australian life, combined with its transition potential, makes LPG not just valuable today, but essential for Australia's sustainable energy future.

About GEA

Gas Energy Australia (GEA) is the national peak body representing Australia's Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) supply chain. GEA's remit spans conventional LPG and its renewable alternatives including bioLPG, synthetic renewable LPG (rLPG) and renewable Dimethyl Ether (rDME) – collectively known as renewable liquid gas (rLG).

GEA's membership spans companies of all sizes across the supply chain. Members include refiners, fuel marketers and retailers, as well as equipment manufacturers, gas transporters, consultants and service providers.

Established in 1958 as the Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, GEA has earned its reputation as a leader in developing policy and technical solutions to ensure producers, suppliers and retailers can keep providing LPG customers with the versatile, safe and secure energy which many choose, and others rely upon.

Today, this expertise is more important than ever as we navigate Australia's energy transition. GEA is committed to responsible promotion of LPG as a key component of the Australian energy landscape. LPG is used for cooking, heating and hot water by around 2 million households across metropolitan and regional Australia. It serves around 130,000 commercial and industrial businesses including agricultural and construction applications.

LPG is intertwined in the Australian way of life. It has a vast range of recreational applications, from the humble Australian BBQ to caravans and campervans, boating and camping equipment, outdoor heating and even hot-air ballooning. And where Australians need energy security, in the far reaches of the outback in rural and indigenous communities, LPG provides energy access where the grid simply doesn't exist.

We are dedicated to building greater understanding of LPG's evolving role in Australia's energy future. As the economy decarbonises, LPG can displace higher emissions from fuel and coal use and provide backup for variable renewable electricity. LPG use can itself reach net zero emissions through rLG uptake, supporting a reliable and affordable transition to renewable options that suit each customer's unique needs.

While serving its broad customer base, the sector is driving its own renewable transition. Despite LPG already having lower per-gigajoule CO2 emissions than most energy used in Australia, GEA and its members are working to lay foundations for a new rLG industry in Australia. This will ensure conventional LPG sources can be gradually displaced by new renewable supply as Australia transitions to net zero emissions.

"LPG is intertwined in the Australian way of life. It has a vast range of recreational applications, from the humble Australian BBQ to caravans and campervans, boating and camping equipment, outdoor heating and even hot-air ballooning."

Like other renewable fuels such as Sustainable Aviation Fuel, renewable diesel, biomethane or hydrogen, rLG reduces Scope 1 emissions from LPG consumption to near-zero with similar lifecycle emissions to renewable electricity. GEA's 2023 finding that rLG could facilitate net zero LPG supply in Australia aligns with similar conclusions by both Liquid Gas Europe and the World Liquid Gas Association on a much larger scale.

The potential for this renewable transition is significant. CSIRO's Sustainable Aviation Fuel Roadmap noted that Australia has access to enough feedstock to produce around 170 petajoules of SAF per annum in the near term. With the right policy support, this level of SAF production could support enough BioLPG production to decarbonize around 15% - 30% of Australian domestic LPG demand based on a co-production range of 5% - 10%.

CSIRO's roadmap represents only the beginning for renewable liquid fuels in Australia. Further growth in the sector has the potential for enough BioLPG co-production to supply all Australian domestic LPG demand. If BioLPG production falls short of this mark, other forms of rLG including renewable synthetic LPG (rLPG) produced via thermochemical pathways, or eLPG produced from renewable electricity, could fill the gap.

Liquid gas is an ever-evolving Australian success story, with proud traditions and a lasting legacy. This renewable transition potential ensures it will continue to be a mainstay in the Australian way of life.

And GEA will be right there with it. Our association is a driving force for the promotion and recognition of the modern and changing contribution Liquid Gas makes to the benefit of all Australians, playing a key role in the energy transition in the process.

Chair's Report
with Stephen Sheppard

On behalf of the Gas Energy Australia (GEA) Board of Directors, I would like to thank all Members and Associates for their continued support of the Association over the year. It's been another year of change and renewal for the organisation itself set alongside the ever changing energy landscape in Australia and around the world.

Our new CEO Jordan McCollum, has been instrumental in guiding the development of the association and introducing new opportunities for engagement amongst members and other stakeholders with a schedule of regular industry evenings. I encourage all members to make use of these events, especially when they are being held in your area.

GEA has continued to prioritise lifting the profile of LPG and to outline the potential for renewable pathways for our industry. To this end an important step this year was GEA's contribution to setting up a process via the WLGA to conduct a levelised cost of energy analysis to support discussion on renewable pathways for LPG.

In the last part of the financial year, the GEA Secretariat was focused on the 2026 National Forum, which was then held in Sydney from the 2nd – 4th June. This is a significant undertaking for a small Secretariat. It was a positive agenda, with valuable insights, showcasing not only where we are heading as an industry but other topics of relevance around safety, technology, standards and sessions specifically aimed to be relevant to all members both large and small. I think all who attended would agree to it being a great success.

"GEA has continued to prioritise lifting the profile of LPG and to outline the potential for renewable pathways for our industry. "

Our GEA technical committees continue to do outstanding work on behalf of the industry and I want to acknowledge and thank them all for that effort. So often they are giving of extra time on top of their usual and busy day jobs within their member company. It was fantastic to see the long-standing contributions of Paul Gordon, Michael Williams, Michael Grech and Simon Marshall acknowledged as GEA Honorary Members at the 2026 National Forum Gala Dinner.

I am pleased to report that membership remains healthy with over 40 active members on board. It was great to be able to welcome over 2025-2026 new members in Holmwood Group, Hills Gas Supply, NorGas, Kings Hot Gas, Clesse and Viva Energy.

I would like to thank GEA staff, both past and present for their significant contribution over the last 12 months. As Members we continue to benefit from the small but highly productive team that continues to deliver value to members. Looking ahead, the Board of Directors remains committed to continuing to grow the Association and providing valuable services to members. In particular, we look forward to delivering and advocating for both the LPG we know today and the renewable forms of LPG of tomorrow.

Stephen Sheppard
Chair
Gas Energy Australia

Chair's Report
with Nick Rea

I am pleased to present a summary of Gas Energy Australia's (GEA) audited financial results for the year ended 31 March 2026 on behalf of the Board of Directors. The 2026 Financial Statements have been audited by our appointed auditor, MNSA Canberra, who has certified that they are valid and correct without any qualifications.

GEA reported a surplus of $41,746 in the 2025-26 financial year, compared to a surplus of $138,249 in the previous financial year. This reduction is largely a result of the 2024 National conference, which is held every two years.

Revenue

Membership income for the 2025-26 financial year amounted to $835,332, slightly reducing from $871,994 in the previous financial year. This reflects net membership movements over the year, including the loss of some larger members as a result of amalgamations. The continuous support from our existing members, and new members joining the Association, is greatly appreciated. Conference revenue for the period was $76,090 which was lower than the $161,355 in the prior year, noting that a larger portion of the revenue from the 2026 conference will be recognised in next year's results. Interest earned on bank accounts and term deposits reduced from $63,273 in the previous year to $45,944 in the 2025-26 financial year. This reduction is attributed to declining interest rates over the period.

Total revenue and income for the year was $975,855 compared to $1,117,724 for the prior year, a decline of $141,869 or 13%.

Expenses

Total expenditure for the 2025-26 financial year was $934,109, slightly lower than $979,475 in the previous financial year. The main drivers of the reduction was lower recruitment costs, which arose in recruiting our CEO in the prior year, and lower conference costs. However, note that conference and event costs and revenue were matched in 2025-26, having negligible impact on profitability this year.

Financial Position

As of 31 March 2026, GEA's total current assets amounted to $1.43 million compared to $1.34 million in the previous year, reflecting an increase of $88,155. The Association maintains sufficient liquid resources to meet its short-term financial obligations with current liabilities totalling $139,990.

As of 31 March 2025, GEA's total assets were $1.45 million, while total liabilities amounted to $142,012. This resulted in net assets remaining at a healthy level of $1.31 million.

> "GEA reported a surplus of $41,746 in the 2025-26 financial year, compared to a surplus of $138,249 in the previous financial year."

It is important to note that the Association has no external borrowings, and its liabilities primarily consist of amounts payable to employees and suppliers. As a result, GEA's financial risk remains low. The GEA Board and management remain dedicated to managing member resources and risks effectively to ensure the association's long-term sustainability. These results demonstrate our continued commitment to prudent financial management and our ability to responsibly adjust expenditure in light of challenging market and economic conditions. We remain focused on expanding our membership base, providing valued services to members and advocating for the role of LPG in the community.

Nick Rea
Treasurer
Gas Energy Australia

Chief Executive Officer's Report
with Jordan McCollum

The 2025-26 financial year has been one of delivery. As my first full financial year at the helm, FY2026 was always going to be the year strategy met reality – and the association has risen to the occasion at every turn.

In coming into this role in Q4 FY2025, I was struck by the level of care this industry brings to what matters most – the safety of our operations, the reliability of our supply, and the long-term future of LPG in Australia's energy mix. That standard set the bar for what the Secretariat should deliver in return. This year, I believe we have met it.

Launching GEA's events program has been the most visible change members will have felt this year. Starting with 40 attendees from 21 organisations at our inaugural Melbourne Networking Event in August, we built to a second event in Sydney in October and set the stage for the GEA 2026 National Forum at the Sydney Masonic Centre in June. Sponsorship and exhibition space sold out well ahead of program finalisation – a strong signal of the industry's appetite for connection and collaboration.

Our technical committees continued to be the backbone of the association's credibility with members and regulators alike. From state LPG Safety and Supply Forums in Victoria and NSW, to advocacy on Melbourne's West Gate Freeway tolling arrangements that risk imposing significant cost increases on bulk LPG haulage – committees delivered across safety, standards and logistics throughout the year. The publication of AS/NZS 1596:2026 marks a particular landmark.

In policy, this year's work may prove the most consequential in GEA's recent history. Confirmation of BioLPG's inclusion in federal emissions factors, alongside GreenPower's development of a BioLPG certificate, together represent some of the building blocks of a functioning renewable liquid gas market in Australia. These outcomes did not happen by accident – they are the product of sustained engagement with federal departments and certification bodies, backed by formal submissions across the NGER Scheme, Sustainable Finance Taxonomy, National Electricity Market Review, and Productivity Commission inquiries.

> "This was the year GEA moved from planning to doing – and the results give every member reason to feel confident about where the association, and the industry, is heading."

The policy environment has not been this receptive to LPG for some time. As the year drew to a close, that receptiveness was tested by a more immediate challenge – the emerging domestic fuel supply crisis. This brought LPG's role in Australia's energy security into sharp relief, with GEA's response drawing on both our policy relationships and technical expertise. I am confident the industry is well positioned to assure security of supply as this situation continues to develop.
As I look to the year ahead – the 2026 National Forum, a growing events calendar, and continuing advocacy for LPG's rightful place in Australia's economy, energy security, and decarbonisation future – I do so with genuine confidence. A growing member base, active committees, and a policy environment moving in the right direction give every reason for optimism. This is an industry with real momentum, and an association delivering at the level this industry deserves. Thank you for being part of it.

Jordan McCollum
Chief Executive Officer
Gas Energy Australia

GEA Strategic Plan FY2027 – 2029

Gas Energy Australia operates on a three-year strategy cycle, meaning the final year of each cycle ends with setting the course for the coming period. FY2025-26 was that year.

On 5 March 2026, the GEA Board convened a dedicated Strategy Day in Melbourne, drawing on external guest perspectives, sector forecasting, and a frank SWOT workshop to stress-test the Association's direction. The Board's depth of engagement throughout – constructively challenging existing Pillars, Goals and even the Association's own branding – reflects a genuine, ongoing commitment to strengthening GEA for its Members.

The result is a refreshed 3-year Strategic Plan, sharpening the direction set 18 months prior in light of this Board input and survey feedback gathered since. The refreshed Mission – championing the critical role of LPG and LNG within Australia, and building the renewable liquid gas industry of tomorrow – continues to guide GEA through a tightened set of three strategic pillars of Policy & Advocacy, Technical Committees and Member Services.

This refresh also draws on GEA's first Annual Member Survey in recent years, completed in early 2026. Alongside a Net Promoter Score of +50 among Member organisations and +46 among individual respondents – both well above public benchmarks – members offered constructive feedback on where GEA can grow. Advocacy emerged as GEA's strongest asset, but also the area members most want clearer visibility on wins and outcomes, alongside calls for more networking opportunities and deeper technical resources.

Policy & Advocacy

We reinforce LPG's place in today's energy framework while building the foundations that empower the industry to evolve into the renewable liquid gas sector of tomorrow.

This pillar takes a proactive, evidence-based approach to policy engagement, aiming to shape the political conversation rather than simply react to it. Advocacy remains grounded in publicly verifiable fact and built to remain effective regardless of which party or coalition holds government.

Dual cost-of-living and fuel-supply crises have shifted the landscape, softening the push for decarbonisation at any cost and opening space for a stronger economic case for renewable liquid gas. The ambition is to embed LPG and rLG as solutions recognised and deployed by default – valued for the energy security and decarbonisation potential they deliver to customers and communities, especially in the regions.

Technical Committees

We maintain social license to operate today through technical credibility, and use that same credibility to lead the innovation that defines the industry's future.

GEA's member-led technical committees work closely with standards bodies and regulators to keep the industry safe and maintain its social licence. As rLG technologies mature, GEA will work through technical and regulatory issues as they emerge, while staying alert to new improvements for the sector.

Active recruitment across member companies and career stages will broaden participation and deepen collective expertise, while expanding collaboration across industry partners multiplies our ability to have a positive impact.

Member Services

We strengthen the industry's collective voice by bringing members together and equipping them with the knowledge to engage with confidence.

This pillar grows GEA's membership across all parts of the industry, listening to members through structured engagement. A consistent events calendar gives members a reliable sense of where and when they'll next engage with their peers, showcasing leading industry developments and creating sponsorship opportunities in the process.

Membership is designed to offer real, ongoing value – delivering support, opportunity, and professional development to strengthen one and all. We want to know what will make GEA engagement more valuable for member employees and will be setting out to ask exactly that across the year to come.

STRATEGIC PLAN ON A PAGE

PURPOSE

Gas Energy Australia (GEA) exists to promote, develop and grow the LPG, LNG and Renewable Liquid Gas (rLG) industries for the benefit of our members and the broader community.

STRATEGY

Championing critical role of LPG and LNG within Australia and building the renewable liquid gas industry of tomorrow through continuous improvement in advocacy, technical and member services.

STRATEGIC PILLARS

Policy & Advocacy	Technical Committees	Member Services
Goals		
Reinforce the optionality & emissions-reduction value LPG provides customers	Maintain and improve safety record and social licence of LPG & LNG	Build a broader, more diverse member base, increasing association revenue
Highlight the energy security role of LPG across Australia, especially in regional AU	Foster progressive committees which deliver value to members	Provide increasing and ongoing value recognised by a wide range of members
Associate the value LPG delivers today with development of rLG for tomorrow	Address technical roadblocks affecting rLG as they emerge	Members consistently well-informed on industry developments
Associate Australian LPG with global energy development and decarbonisation	Improve LPG supply chain and haulage economics	Strong networking connections for members across the supply chain.
Highlight LPG and rLG demand across industrial, commercial & residential users	New initiatives are able to be actioned through committees as they arise	Diversify Member employee engagement across seniority, age, gender and culture.
Key Activities		
Build fact base concerning LPG & rLG economic value and public sentiment	Embed updated committee structure and build upon existing committee activity	Regularly identify member needs through direct engagement and an annual survey
Advocating on behalf of industry across all levels of government and opposition	Progress standards, regulatory and other technical improvement initiatives	Increase Secretariat – member base communication and socials presence.
Engage on and lead policy reform in support of LPG & rLG industry	Engage with Regulators, Standards Bodies and Industry Stakeholders	Build out Networking and Educational Events calendar and sponsorship pool.
Engage with media to expand the positive public image of the LPG industry	Produce guidelines and examples to support safe and compliant operations	Engage young and diverse members to identify how to increase GEA participation
Amplify GEA messaging through third-party stakeholder partnerships	Assess and act upon haulage restrictions impeding cost-efficient logistics	Map full potential member base and engage potential members on GEA value
Metrics		
Shift in political and policy sentiment toward LPG and rLG	Maintenance of GEA technical committee engagement	GEA Event calendar and attendance
Percentage of relevant processes engaged in	Number of new technical and safety initiatives progressed	Member count
Number of new political and regulatory processes tracked	Number of new committees established	Membership revenue
Number of active stakeholder partnerships	Number of active stakeholder partnerships	Member Net Promoter Score (NPS)
Relative position on InfluenceMap	Maintenance of GEA regulator and standards body engagement	Member participant diversity (seniority, age, gender, culture)

Policy & Advocacy Report

In FY2025–26, GEA advanced the LPG industry's policy position through sustained advocacy, federal and state engagement, and a renewable liquid gas certification push that delivered real results. This year saw a change of federal government term, a step-change in BioLPG market recognition, and – in its final month – the most significant test of global LPG supply security in a generation.

Advocacy efforts continued to be underpinned by GEA's core commitment to supporting the incumbent LPG supply chain. This included direct engagement with the WA Energy Minister, Energy Department and Shadow Energy Minister to secure customer transition support following ATCO Australia's decommissioning of its Albany distribution network.

Alongside this, GEA maintained focus on the economic case for LPG and renewable liquid gas as a genuine alternative to electrification, particularly for regional Australia, where energy security took on new urgency as the year drew to a close.

Advocacy and Political Engagement

GEA strengthened relationships across Federal, State and Territory governments this year. State-level advocacy addressed Victoria's Transmission Plan and Fair Fuel Plan consultations, the National Electricity Market review, and engagement with the City of Sydney on building electrification policy. Proactive outreach to ACT and Northern Territory officials generated new interest in LPG's role in the ACT's energy transition and in LPG power generation for NT remote microgrids – conversations GEA will continue to develop in the year ahead.

CEO Jordan McCollum's invitation to the Federal Energy Productivity Round Table hosted by Minister for Climate Change and Energy Chris Bowen was a standout recognition of LPG's role in the national energy mix – one of few fuel-based energy sectors represented. GEA also made submissions to the Productivity Commission's National Competition Policy review, introducing a "third cohort" framework identifying energy consumers who could technically electrify but would achieve lower-cost decarbonisation through renewable fuels.

Emissions Reporting and Certificate Trading – building blocks of a renewable fuel market

Last year's report described renewable liquid gas certification as a two-part problem: certificates to trade, and recognition of those certificates within federal emissions legislation. This year, both parts moved decisively forward.

GreenPower confirmed a BioLPG certificate is now in development, following sustained GEA engagement and parallel submissions on the Guarantee of Origin (GO) Rules and Low Carbon Liquid Fuels Methodology. In July, GEA convened a roundtable with the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), the GO Scheme and GreenPower to pursue recognition of BioLPG certificates under federal emissions accounting rules. By year's end, BioLPG's inclusion within federal emissions factors and GreenPower certification had been confirmed – the market-making foundation GEA has pursued for several years.

With certification and accounting recognition both progressing, GEA's focus is shifting to the data underpinning investment decisions. GEA is working with international counterparts toward a Global Levelised Cost of Energy study for renewable liquid gas – the standard metric used to compare energy costs across the sector, but one rLG has lacked until now. This data will let GEA make the economic case that many regional customers are better served by renewable liquid gas than by forced electrification.

Energy Security and the 2026 Fuel Supply Disruption

In the final days of the financial year, military action against Iran triggered closure of the Strait of Hormuz, disrupting approximately 20% of global oil supply and 30% of global LPG trade overnight. With Asian refineries supplying Australia's fuel reliant on Middle Eastern crude for 60-70% of throughput, the risk to LPG supply chains has been acute.

GEA moved quickly – convening Transport and Logistics, Policy, and Corporate Affairs committees to gather member intelligence, securing recognition of LPG as a critical service in jurisdictional fuel rationing planning, and keeping the Board briefed on the evolving situation throughout.

GEA continues to engage federal and state governments to embed LPG supply security into national energy security frameworks, while building the case for LPG and renewable liquid gas as complementary pathways to a more sovereign fuel supply. This is expected to be a defining advocacy priority into FY2026–27.

Global Engagement

GEA's international engagement deepened this year through continued participation in the World Liquid Gas Association (WLGA) and Liquid Gas Europe (LGE). This included LGE's annual Congress, WLGA's Liquid Gas Week in Brazil and the WLGA Tokyo Innovation Summit. This engagement offered both a stark reminder of LPG's life-changing impact in the developing world, as well as the criticality of global cooperation on advancing rLG.

Through the relationships forged via these engagements, GEA is now leading pursuit of a Global Levelised Cost of Energy study for renewable liquid gas. In partnership with international association leaders, this first-of-its-kind dataset would allow GEA and other global LPG advocates compare the cost of renewable liquid gas adoption against electrification for LPG customers.

Technical Report

For nearly 70 years, Gas Energy Australia's technical committees have served as our industry's brains trust: gathering, building, and sharing expertise for the benefit of members, industry, and the public. Their work feeds directly into the development of national and international standards, and government regulation and policy at every level.

The committees are founded in simple principles: knowledge and improvement are welcome regardless of affiliation; and mutual care provides mutual benefit. Any member who needs help, or who can offer it, is welcome. Other organisations seeking information for the benefit of industry and the wider public can engage GEA technical support underpinned by the work of technical committees.

The challenges facing our industry today are real. We live in an age where technology provides instant answers, but it arrives blended with misinformation, poor assumptions, and flawed projections. As technology accelerates, facts themselves are becoming more subjective.

Authentic, experience-based expertise has never mattered more, or been harder to find. Our industry needs people who know their craft, and people willing to learn, to lead us forward. That is the work of your technical committees.

GEA thanks all past and present committee members and encourages members to engage with and draw on this remarkable resource.

The following summarises select committee activities and achievements over the past year. It is not intended to be exhaustive.

Technical Committees

Throughout 2025-26 some restructuring and consolidation of some GEA Technical Committees occurred, in response to changing needs and changes in member participation. This year saw the retirement of several long-term leaders in the industry, although their deep experience has not been lost, because it was shared. GEA extends member thanks to those people for their invaluable personal contributions, and for creating opportunities for new leadership to develop and emerge.

1. Safety Standards and Technology Committee (SSTC)

The SSTC maintains 32 representative seats across 16 different Standards Australia committees, working on more than 50 national standards projects at any given time. The SSTC also provides oversight to other GEA Technical Committees in relation to safety, standards and technology. In the planned restructure of Technical Committees, the SSTC maintains oversight of relevant aspects of 'Health and Safety', 'Training and Licensing', and 'Emergency Management' (each formerly independent committees) through sub-committees and working groups.

Federal budget forecasts assisted access to mandatory Standards

Free user access to Australian Standards containing legal requirements upon industry, has long been an issue for GEA members. The SSTC have been promoting the need for free access for decades, pointing to the absolute unfairness of having to pay for standards to which compliance is required under law. Standards regularly referenced in legislation and regulation currently cost in excess of $300 to privately purchase and access, and even then are issued with innumerable electronic and copyright constraints to prevent them being shared.

GEA therefore welcomes the May 2026 Federal budget line in which:

"The Government is making all mandatory Australian standards free, including across construction, occupational health and safety, and product safety, saving small electrical, plumbing and construction firms up to $1600 in access fees. This measure will also help improve the quality and safety of goods and services for consumers..." - *Budget 2026-27, Budget Strategy and Outlook Budget Paper #1, p.24.*

"The Government is making all mandatory Australian standards free, including across construction, occupational health and safety, and product safety, saving small electrical, plumbing and construction firms up to $1600 in access fees."

State and Territory engagement

GEA meets quarterly with the national Gas Technical Regulators Committee, the national assembly of gas technical regulatory authorities. However, GEA technical groups also work with authorities in every Australian State and Territory. In each jurisdiction, legislation and regulation and the powers and authority of government vary, making it crucial that GEA engage at both a national and local level.

GEA LPG Safety and Supply Forums are meetings held in each State or Territory, in which members of the SSTC and local GEA members can engage directly with gas and workplace safety regulatory authorities and emergency services in that jurisdiction.

Throughout 2025-2026, GEA facilitated meetings in South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, involving over a dozen different regulatory stakeholders. Jurisdictional compliance priorities vary, but combined they reflect national safety and compliance priorities. (GEA maintains close communication with authorities in Western Australia and in the ACT. Both jurisdictions will be added to the LPG Safety and Supply Forum calendar in 2027.)

Following are typical examples of matters discussed:

Victoria - changes to Dangerous Goods legislation

An independent review of the Dangerous Goods Act 1985 was commissioned in 2020 following incidents relating to chemical stockpiling in Melbourne. Review recommendations led to proposed legislation of two bills: the Occupational Health and Safety Amendment (Dangerous Goods) Bill 2026 and the Dangerous Goods Transport Bill 2026. These would amend the OHS Act 2004 to include dangerous goods handling, and create a new Dangerous Goods Transport Act covering road, rail, and inland waterway transport – with the latter aligning to the national ADG Code (also under current review, see below). When passed, the Dangerous Goods Act 1985 (Victoria) will be repealed, and its associated regulations reviewed and remade. GEA is providing input to this process through WorkSafe Victoria.

Queensland – changes to use of gas compliance plates

In the May 2026 Queensland LPG Safety and Supply Forum members raised concerns directly to the attending Principal Inspector for Fuel Gas Delivery at Resources Safety & Health Queensland (RSHQ) regarding the discontinuation of requirements for gas compliance plates, particularly in residential gas installations; and the identification of privately-owned gas regulators without integral over-pressure-protection (OPP). These concerns were received constructively, and GEA and RSHQ will continue to work on improving both sustainability and safety for industry.

New South Wales – retail decanting safety

In August 2025, the Sydney LPG Safety and Supply Forum focussed on decanting safety with SafeWork NSW expressing concerns related to selected LPG retailers overriding a critical decanting safety device (the 'Deadman's handle'). GEA invited the Australasian Convenience and Petroleum Marketers Association (ACAPMA), and service station representative organisations to discuss the broader underlying issues of staff and operator non-compliance (in-spite of extensive training and informational materials supplied by gas-providers and available to retail operators and staff).

Publication of AS/NZS 1596:2026 Storage and Handling of LP Gas

The publication of AS/NZS 1596:2026 in March is a genuine milestone. The comprehensive standard review took over three years to complete, and the result reflects an enormous collective effort.

GEA congratulates ME-015 committee members: David Collins (ME-015 Chairperson), James Batchen, Nathan Dixon, Barry Duckworth, Paul Gordon, Simon Marshall, Roman Kluba, Lewis Nottidge, Michael Treloar, Corin Urquhart, and John Lowe.

With publication complete, the focus now turns to effective industry communication, interpretation, and implementation, which remain central to the SSTC's ongoing agenda.

Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

The publication of AS/NZS 1596:2026 coincides with an increasing prioritisation of ESD in the focus of safe work authorities nationally. However, ESD remains just one form of ignition hazard, managed amongst others by the broader gas industry through a myriad of mitigations and controls applicable to the specific risks of a given environment or task. An SSTC working group continues to gather and share information according to best practice both nationally and internationally.

Promoting industry training for Standards and gas-fitting

Distinct but related areas of training priority for industry have become apparent over 2025-26.

GEA, regulatory authorities, Standards Australia and other industry stakeholders have observed that there is a risk of declining industry knowledge through rapid industry change, natural attrition, employment churn, and eroding employment pathways. This is apparent both in the availability of skilled workers for industry, and people with practical industry backgrounds available for associated work (e.g. in regulation, policy and standards development).

The SSTC is working with authorities and industry bodies to support improvement, design and development of industry training with two current priorities:

- **LPG gas-fitting**
  Trained, skilled and licensed gasfitters are at a premium nationally and there are reducing numbers of apprentices embarking on gas-fitting careers. Beyond that benchmark though, are a range of highly specialised skills required for industry applications, which have the potential to be lost if not shared. This developing need should be reflected through urgent promotion and development of gas-fitting as an essential, varied, fulfilling and sustainable career. GEA is engaging with the nation's gas-fitting, training and educational bodies to do just that.

- **LPG Standards**
  Simply providing access to standards does not ensure they are understood or applied. The review and republication of a fundamental industry standard like AS/NZS 1596:2026, means there are a range of audiences beyond gas suppliers who need to be made aware of the changes and their effects, from consumers to equipment owners, gas retailers and even regulatory authorities. GEA is working with Standards Australia and authorities to promote authentic understanding and use of industry standards.

Safe Connect LCC-27

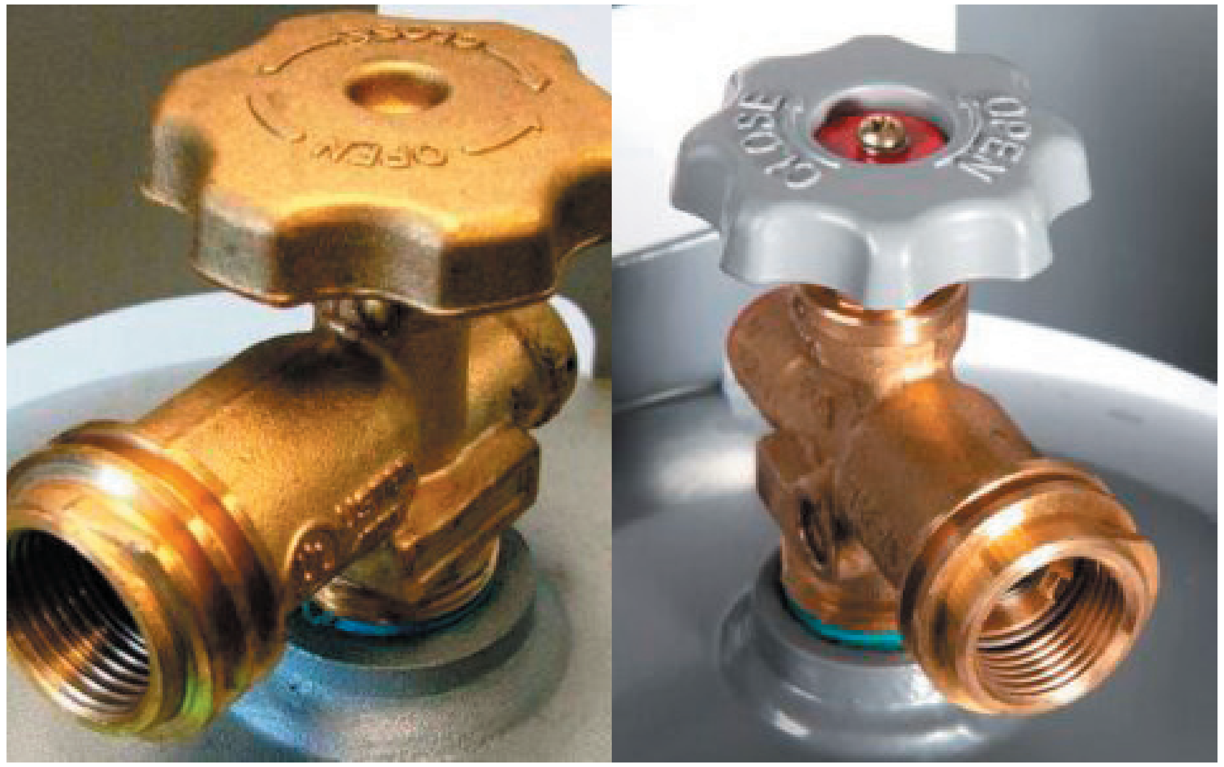
The LCC-27 leisure-gas-cylinder connection programme was initiated in 2019 in conjunction with Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association of Australia and the Gas Technical Regulators Committee, and the programme is scheduled to run until 2030.

Regulatory authorities in several states have declared the programme successful, significantly reducing accidental fires involving LPG leisure cylinders. It is currently estimated around two-thirds of leisure cylinders in active circulation have LCC-27 valve connections (in some regions they are the only connection type in common usage).

A working group meet quarterly under the SSTC, to monitor the rollout and news in relation to the LCC-27 connection.

Renewable gas technologies

A working group continues to monitor international developments in renewable gas technology through the World Liquid Gas Association (WLGA), with association counterparts from Japan, the UK and Europe. Prospective pathways to the use of dimethyl-ether (DME) and DME-LPG blends continue, through materials compatibility testing and standards review processes.



2. Transportation and Logistics Committee

The Transportation and Logistics Committee deals with all aspects of transportation of LPG and other liquified gases, and requirements for vehicles, vessels and drivers. The committee is also fundamental to emergency response for transport incidents and natural disasters, and transport specific issues of health and safety, training and licensing.

ADG Code

In March 2026, the National Transport Commission (NTC) submitted a revised Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code) and associated regulatory impact statement and report, to the Infrastructure and Transport Senior Officials' Committee (ITSOC) seeking approval and endorsement for the Code. The Code sets out requirements for transporting dangerous goods and underlies all road transport of compressed and flammable gases.

The Code was developed with significant technical input and support from GEA over a 3-year period. GEA anticipates publication of a new Code in late 2026 or early 2027.

The West Gate Tunnel project

In July and August 2025, working with the National Bulk Tanker Association, GEA raised concerns to the Victorian State Government regarding the impact of newly implemented West Gate Freeway tolling and 'no truck zone' restrictions affecting Dangerous Goods (DG) placarded vehicles. The measures forcibly routed LPG bulk transporters through a tolled corridor, imposing new costs, compromising route efficiency and potentially road safety (when compared with existing routes).

GEA sought, and to an extent received, government recognition that the changes imposed costs unfairly on bulk transporters, and that the project's stated aim of reducing truck traffic had failed to properly account for DG carriers. However, the Victorian government was committed to the changes, and their ability to affect the project by the stage of implementation was severely constrained by the public-private-partnership (PPP) with infrastructure manager and toll-operator Transurban.

The West Gate tolling issue serves as a forecast and warning to industry, governments and the general public of the compromises presented by private management of public roading infrastructure.

DG Driver training and licensing

In 2025, GEA responded to a government request seeking support and feedback toward more consistent quality and outcomes from dangerous goods driver training and assessment for licensing. Since then, the Transportation Committee has been working with Industry Skills Australia (ISA) on the national Review of Dangerous Goods Driver Training. They are also providing input to the ISA Fatigue Risk Management project, aligning to recent Heavy Vehicle National Law and Regulation amendments.

The diesel 'crisis'

In March 2026, the repercussions of the US-Iran conflict raised the spectre of diesel (and other oil-derived fuel) shortages in Australia. As an industry that relies on delivering LPG by road, this was a critical matter. An urgent meeting of the Transportation Committee was called, and cross-committee group established to link member operations with GEA government policy advisors. A 'diesel fuel supply and security' working group met weekly until early May.

Throughout March and April letters were written to the Federal authorities responsible for fuel management, and then to their relevant State equivalents, together responsible for the implementation of National Fuel Security Plan. Meetings were held with each of those authorities detailing the essential nature of LPG energy supply, and the fuel needs of the national fleet.

GEA gained assurance from each authority engaged that the continued supply of LPG was essential to specific parts of the economy and community – and that should diesel apportionment be required, that LPG fleet logistics would be prioritised on this basis. The National Fuel Security Plan currently remains at 'Level 2: Keeping Australia Moving'.

Cooperation with other associations

Collaboration with like-minded associations and bodies yields mutual support while expanding our resources, deepening our perspective, and sharpening the advocacy we can offer on behalf of all parties.

Throughout 2025-26, GEA technical committees have continued to engage with the Australian Gas Association (AGA); the Australian Pipelines and Gas Association (APGA); Australasian Convenience and Petroleum Marketers Association (ACAPMA); the Caravan Industry Association of Australia (CIAA); the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association of Australia (GAMAA); The National Bulk Tanker Association (NBTA); and the Queensland Gas Association (QGA) – among others.

We thank these organisations for their mutual support.

Looking forwards

Over nearly seven decades, GEA has accumulated an exceptional body of knowledge that serves its members, relevant authorities, related industries, and the broader Australian public alike. GEA invites new members to continue the good work.

Our thanks go to the GEA Technical Committee members who have contributed throughout the year.

Member Services Report

FY2025–26 was the year GEA's Member Services pillar moved from strategy to delivery. Building on the foundational work described in last year's report, the Secretariat launched a regular Networking Events program, relaunched the GEA Website Members Area, and introduced an Annual Member Survey – all while navigating a significant setback and recovery in planning for 2026's flagship industry event.

Across each of these initiatives, the throughline has been the same: understanding what Members value, and building the programs to deliver it.

Member Engagement

Step 1 remains understanding what Members value. This year, that listening process was formalised into a recurring Annual Member Survey, launched in January 2026 to build a longitudinal dataset tracking Member sentiment over time. Survey responses, along with direct engagement through Authorised Member Representatives, fed directly into a full-day Board strategy session exploring GEA's 3-year strategic direction.

This builds on the informal Member conversations CEO Jordan McCollum held throughout his first year, reaching half the Member base by March 2025 – conversations that shaped the original strategy refresh and continue to shape its evolution.

GEA Events

GEA's Networking Events program launched in August 2025 with the Post-AGM Networking Event in Melbourne – around 40 attendees from 21 different organisations, with a presentation from CEO Jordan McCollum on the European LPG market. Further events followed in Sydney, featuring GreenPower's Dr Brad Bailey on the journey to BioLPG certification, supported by sponsors Holmwood Group and Elaflex.

Feedback has been strongly positive, and the Secretariat is building toward a fuller 2026 calendar of six to eight events across Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane, with potential expansion to Perth. Events continue to rely on Member sponsorship to remain accessible – Members interested in presenting, sponsoring or hosting an event in their city are encouraged to contact the Secretariat.

GEA National Forum 2026

GEA spent the second half of FY26 laying the groundwork for the GEA 2026 National Forum. Locked in the Sydney Masonic Centre to host the event, early engagement from exhibitors and sponsors was strong, building momentum steadily toward June 2026.

Early momentum paid off, with a jam-packed Forum scheduled to run across 2–4 June 2026, featuring two days of plenary sessions alongside two nights of networking events. Exhibition space sold out fast despite an increase in trade table capacity compared to 2024 – testament to the strength of exhibitor interest. A new Young LPG Professionals ticket category, offering Earlybird pricing to all LPG professionals under 35, aims to broaden the next generation's access to the industry's flagship event.

Digital & Communications

The Secretariat delivered on last year's commitment to reinstate the GEA Website Members Area, re-launching it in January 2026 with members-only technical and policy documentation, an archive of GEA communications, and a library of World Liquid Gas Association literature. Member employees can request access via the Secretariat.

GEA also relocated its Secretariat offices in late 2025, moving to a modern, central location in the Canberra CBD after over a decade in Barton – a move expected to improve efficiency for both Canberra-based and interstate Member engagement.

What's Next

GEA is only at the beginning of growing the Member Services pillar of its strategy. If you have ideas for how the association can better serve you as a member, feel free to reach out directly to the GEA Secretariat. Ultimately, an industry association is what its members make it – help us make the most of this association for you.

Financial Report

Directors Report

Global Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Ltd
ABN: 11 002 703 951

For the year ended 31 March 2026

Directors' Report
For the Year Ended 31 March 2026

The Directors present their report on Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Ltd for the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

1. General Information
Directors

The names and positions (including relinquished positions in parenthesis) of the directors in office during or since the end of the financial year are as follows:

Names	Position	Effective Date
Stephen Gerard Sheppard	Director, Chair	From 15 May 2025
Gareth O'Brien	Director	Until 15 May 2025
Amber Louise Fennell	Director, Deputy Chair	Full Period
Nicholas Alexander Rea	Director, Treasurer	From 7 May 2025
Ken Woods	Director	Full Period
Rohan Charles Dangerfield	Director	Full Period
Erol Arican	Director	Full Period

All directors have held office since the start of the financial year unless otherwise stated.

2. Information on Directors
Stephen Gerard Sheppard – Director, Chair
•Qualifications: MCom (Marketing), BEc (Accounting), CPA
•Experience: Board Member since 2025; Vice President of Sales & Marketing, South Pacific for Linde
Amber Louise Fennell – Director, Deputy Chair
•Qualifications: BEc, DipModLang, CPA
•Experience: Board Member since 2022; General Manager LPG at Origin Energy

Gareth O'Brien – Director
•Qualifications: BFinA, MAppFin, CPA, GAICD
•Experience: Board Member since 2022; Director at Elgas

Ken Woods – Director
•Qualifications: DipEng (Manufacturing), DipOH&S
•Experience: Board Member since 2014; Senior General Manager at Manchester Tank & Equipment Pty Ltd

Rohan Charles Dangerfield – Director
•Qualifications: BE (Chem)(Hons), MBA (Exec), MAppFin
•Experience: Board Member since 2019; General Manager Projects – Fuels & Infrastructure at Ampol

Erol Arican – Director
•Qualifications: BA Mechanical Engineering
•Experience: Board Member since 2024; Managing Director at Supagas
Nicholas Alexander Rea – Director, Treasurer
•Qualifications: BEng(Mech), GradDip(AppFin)
•Experience: Board Member since 2025; Manager Wholesale for Wesfarmers Chemicals, Energy and Fertilisers

Principal Activities

Gas Energy Australia (GEA) is the national peak body representing the downstream gas fuels industry, including LPG and renewable alternatives such as BioLPG and renewable DME. GEA comprises a wide range of businesses across the gas supply chain.

GEA advocates for the use of LPG across millions of Australian homes and businesses and supports domestic manufacturing. Established in 1958, GEA engages in policy development, standard setting and public engagement to promote energy safety, security, and environmental benefits.

4. Other Items

Significant Changes in State of Affairs
During the financial year, Nicholas Alexandre Rea joined the Board and was appointed the role of Treasurer. Previous Director and Chair Gareth O'Brien stepped away from the Board, being replaced by Stephen Gerard Sheppard. Stephen was appointed to the office of Board Chair at the AGM, with Amber Louise Fennel being appointed to the office of Deputy Chair and Nicholas retaining the office of Treasurer.

Events After Reporting Date
No significant events occurred after the end of the financial year.

Environmental Issues
During the financial year, three board meetings of directors (including committees of directors) were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors Meetings	
Director	**Meetings Eligible**	**Meetings**
Amber Louise Fennell	4	4
Gareth O'Brien	1	0
Stephen Gerard Sheppard	3	3
Ken Woods	4	3
Rohan Charles Dangerfield	4	4
Nicholas Alexander Rea	4	4
Erol Arican	4	4

4 Board meetings were held during the financial year

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director: [signature] ____________________ Director: [signature] ____________________

Dated this 26th day of June 2026

Unit 10, 15 Tench Street, Kingston
ACT 2604
PO Box 4960 Kingston
Kingston ACT 2604

Ph 02 9299 0901
W: www.mnsa.com.au
E: pmiller@mnsa.com.au

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF AUSTRALIAN LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS ASSOCIATION LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 March 2026, there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
(ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Phillip Miller
Director
MNSA Canberra Pty Ltd
Dated: 26 June 2026

Statement of Profit Or Loss And Other Comprehensive Income

Global Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Ltd
ABN: 11 002 703 951

For the year ended 31 March 2026

	Notes	2026 $	2025 $
Sales revenue	4	**929,911**	1,054,451
Other income	4	**45,944**	63,273
Advocacy expenses		**(1,783)**	(14,021)
Communication expenses		**(2,648)**	(1,764)
Conference		**(75,365)**	(95,963)
Finance expenses		**(2,380)**	(1,726)
General administration expenses		**(129,311)**	(166,379)
Governance expenses		**(9,134)**	(4,549)
IT expenses		**(15,330)**	(15,944)
Occupancy costs		**(8,528)**	(10,792)
Policy standards development expenses		**(38,335)**	(18,361)
Remuneration expenses	5	**(632,004)**	(637,095)
Other expenses		**(19,291)**	(12,881)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		**41,746**	138,249
Income tax expense	2(a)	**-**	-
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		**41,746**	138,249
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		**41,746**	138,249

Statement of Financial Position

Global Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Ltd
ABN: 11 002 703 951

For the year ended 31 March 2026

	Notes	2026 $	2025 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	**275,134**	235,262
Trade and other receivables	7	**15,357**	23,308
Other financial assets	8	**1,100,392**	1,050,137
Other assets	9	**36,297**	30,318
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**1,427,180**	1,339,025
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	11	**6,227**	4,527
Right-of-use assets	10	**20,626**	80,276
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**26,853**	84,803
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,454,033**	1,423,828
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	**90,785**	46,025
Lease liabilities	10	**17,217**	29,789
Employee benefits	13	**25,254**	26,090
Other financial liabilities	14	**6,734**	108
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**139,990**	102,012
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	10	**-**	51,540
Employee benefits	13	**2,022**	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**2,022**	51,540
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**142,012**	153,552
NET ASSETS		**1,312,021**	1,270,276
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		**1,312,022**	1,270,276
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,312,022**	1,270,276

Statement of Changes in Equity

Global Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Ltd
ABN: 11 002 703 951

For the year ended 31 March 2026

2026	**Retained Earnings** **$**	**Total** **$**
Balance as at 1 April 2025	**1,270,276**	**1,270,276**
Profit for the period	**41,746**	**41,746**
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**1,312,022**	**1,312,022**

2025	**Retained Earnings** **$**	**Total** **$**
Balance as at 1 April 2024	1,132,257	1,132,257
Historical adjustment	(230)	(230)
Profit for the period	138,249	138,249
Balance as at 31 March 2025	1,270,276	1,270,276

Statement of Cash Flows

Global Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Ltd
ABN: 11 002 703 951

For the year ended 31 March 2026

	Note	2026	2025
		$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		**973,848**	1,073,406
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(913,860)**	(1,087,944)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		**59,988**	(14,538)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from term deposits		**0**	10,512
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		**(3,487)**	(4,864)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		**(3,487)**	5,648
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Payment of lease liabilities		**(16,629)**	(30,120)
Net cash provided by/ (used in) financing activities		**(16,629)**	(30,120)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held		**39,872**	(39,010)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**235,262**	274,272
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	**275,134**	235,262

Notes to the Financial Statements

Global Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Ltd
ABN: 11 002 703 951

For the year ended 31 March 2026

The financial report covers Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Ltd as an individual entity. The Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Ltd is a Company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Ltd (the Company) is the national peak body representing the downstream gas fuels industry, encompassing Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and associated gases - including a raft of renewable gases such as bioLPG, synthetic renewable LPG and renewable DME. The industry comprises major companies, medium and small businesses across the gas fuels supply chain including refiners, fuel marketers, equipment manufacturers, gas transporters, consultants and service providers.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Australian dollars.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

1. Basis of Preparation

The Company does not have 'public accountability' as defined in AASB 1053 Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and is therefore eligible to apply the 'Tier 2' reporting framework under Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements comply with *Corporations Act 2001 and* the recognition and measurement requirements of Australian Accounting Standards as modified by *AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements-Simplified Disclosures* for Profit and Not for Profit Tier 2 Entities (AASB 1060). Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified.

Material accounting policy information relating to the preparation of these financial statements are presented below, and are consistent with prior reporting periods unless otherwise stated.

2. Material Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

The Company is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* .

(b) Leases
At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a lease exists - i.e. does the contract convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

This involves an assessment of whether:
• The contract involves the use of an identified asset, this may be explicitly or implicitly identified within the agreement. If the supplier has a substitution right, then there is no identified asset.
• The Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
• The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset i.e. decision making rights in relation to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

Right-of-use asset
At the lease commencement, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and associated lease liability for the lease term. The lease term includes extension periods where the Company believes it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises of the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term on a straight line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of assets accounting policy.

Lease liability
The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The lease liability is remeasured whether there is a lease modification, change in estimate of the lease term or index upon which the lease payments are based (e.g. CPI) or a change in the Company's assessment of lease term.

Where the lease liability is remeasured, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect the remeasurement or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Exceptions to lease accounting
The Company has elected to apply the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Global Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Ltd
ABN: 11 002 703 951

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(c) Revenue and other income
Revenue from contracts with customers
The core principle of AASB 15 is that revenue is recognised on a basis that reflects the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

Generally the timing of the payment for sale of goods and rendering of services corresponds closely to the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations, however where there is a difference, it will result in the recognition of a receivable, contract asset or contract liability.

None of the revenue streams of the Company have any significant financing terms as there is less than 12 months between receipt of funds and satisfaction of performance obligations.
Specific revenue streams
The revenue recognition policies for the principal revenue streams of the Company are:

Interest
Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. Interest income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal and the effective interest rate applicable.

Subscriptions
Revenue from the provision of membership subscriptions is recognised on a straight line basis over the financial year.

Other income
Other income is recognised on an accruals basis when the Company is entitled to it.

(d) Goods and services tax (GST)
Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

Cash flows in the statement of cash flows are included on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(e) Property, plant and equipment
Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Plant and Equipment
Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no costs, or for nominal cost, are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation
Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the Company, commencing when the asset is ready for use.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation Rate
Plant and Equipment	25-33%

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

(f) Financial instruments
Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets
At the end of each reporting period the Company reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired.

If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expenses to the profit and loss statement.

Reversal indicators are considered in subsequent periods for all assets which have suffered an impairment loss.

Global Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Ltd
ABN: 11 002 703 951

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(h) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(i) Employee benefits
Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be wholly settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

Employee benefits expected to be settled more than one year after the end of the reporting period have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements. Cashflows are discounted using market yields on high quality corporate bond rates. Changes in the measurement of the liability are recognised in profit or loss.

3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments
The directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

Key estimates - impairment of property, plant and equipment
The Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions specific to the Company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value in use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

Global Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Ltd
ABN: 11 002 703 951

For the year ended 31 March 2026

Key estimates - receivables

The receivables at reporting date have been reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that any of the receivables are impaired. An impairment provision is included for any receivable where the entire balance is not considered collectible. The impairment provision is based on the best information at the reporting date.

Key estimates - employee benefits

For the purpose of measurement, AASB119; Employee benefits defines obligations for short term a employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. The Company expects most employees will take their annual leave entitlements within 24 months of the reporting period in which they are earned, but this will not have a material impact on the amounts recognised in respect of obligations for employees' leave entitlements.

Key judgments - depreciation

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets.

4. Revenue and Other Income	**2026**	**2025**
	$	**$**
Sales revenue		
Member subscriptions	835,332	871,994
Conferences	76,090	161,355
Publication sales	4,655	1,102
Other trading income	13,834	20,000
Total revenue	929,911	1,054,451
Other income		
Interest on term deposit	45,944	63,273
Total other income	45,944	63,273
Total revenue and other income	975,855	1,117,724
5. Expenses		
(a) Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation and amortisation	19,413	3,819
Amortisation on lease	12,891	29,996
Total depreciation and amortisation	32,304	33,815
(b) Employee benefits expense		
Employee salaries and bonuses	569,233	641,952
Superannuation contribution	65,446	65,145
Annual leave	(9,457)	(31,391)
Long service leave	6,782	(38,611)
Total employee benefits expense	632,004	613,704
(c) Audit Fees		
Audit services	11,362	12,578
Toal audit remuneration	11,362	12,578
6. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at bank and in hand	275,134	235,262
Total cash and cash equivalents	275,134	235,262

Global Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Ltd
ABN: 11 002 703 951

For the year ended 31 March 2026

7. Trade and Other Receivables	**2026**	**2025**
	$	**$**
CURRENT		
Trade receivables	5,760	17,143
GST receivable	9,597	6,165
Total current trade and other receivables	15,357	23,308

(a) Aged analysis

The ageing analysis of receivables is as follows.

0-30 days	-	-
31-60 days	5,159	707
61-90 days	601	-
90+ days (past due not impaired)	-	16,437
	5,760	17,143

The carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short term nature of the balances.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable in the financial statements.

	2026	**2025**
8. Other Financial Assets	**$**	**$**
CURRENT		
Term deposit	1,100,392	1,050,137
Total other financial assets	1,100,392	1,050,137

9. Other Assets		
CURRENT		
Prepayments	28,595	22,722
Accrued interest income	7,702	7,596
Total Other Assets	36,297	30,318

10. Leases

Right-of-use assets		
At cost	33,517	93,224
Accumulated depreciation	(12,891)	(12,948)
Total Right of use asset	20,626	80,276

Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities based on contractual discounted cash flows is shown in the table below:

	< 1 year	**1 - 5 years**	**Lease liabilities included in this Statement of Financial Position**
	$	**$**	**$**
2026			
Lease liabilities	17,217	-	17,217
2025			
Lease liabilities	29,789	51,540	81,329

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income relating to leases where the Company is a lessee are shown below:

	2026	**2025**
	$	**$**
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(328)	(1,726)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(12,891)	(29,995)
	(13,219)	(31,721)

Statement of Cash Flows		
Total cash outflow for leases	(13,219)	(31,721)

11. Property, plant and equipment

	2026	2025
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	$	$
Furniture, fixtures and fittings		
At cost	4,818	4,818
Accumulated depreciation	(4,818)	(4,818)
Total furniture, fixtures and fittings	-	0
Office equipment		
At cost	12,645	45,982
Accumulated depreciation	(6,418)	(41,455)
Total office equipment	6,227	4,527
Total property, plant and equipment	6,227	4,527

(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	Office Equipment	Total
	$	$	$
Year ended 31 March 2026			
Balance at the beginning of year	-	4,527	4,527
Additions		3,487	3,487
Depreciation expense		(1,787)	(1,787)
Balance at the end of the year	-	6,227	6,227

	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	Office Equipment	Total
	$	$	$
Year ended 31 March 2025			
Balance at the beginning of year	161	3,322	3,483
Additions	-	4,864	4,864
Depreciation expense	(161)	(3,658)	(3,819)
Balance at the end of the year	-	4,527	4,528

Global Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Ltd
ABN: 11 002 703 951

For the year ended 31 March 2026

12. Trade and Other Payables

	2026	2025
CURRENT	$	$
Trade payables	**90,785**	46,025
Total trade and other payables	**90,785**	46,025

13. Employee Benefits

CURRENT		
Long service leave	**8,621**	**-**
Annual leave	**16,633**	**26,090**
Total current employee benefits	**25,254**	26,090
NON-CURRENT		
Long service leave	**2,022**	0
Total non-current employee benefits	2,022	0
Total employee benefits	**27,276**	26,090

14. Other Financial Liabilities

CURRENT		
Unearned income	**6,050**	0
Other borrowings - Visa cards	**684**	108
Total other financial liabilities	**6,734**	108

15. Members' Guarantee

The Company is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $ 100 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company. At 31 March 2026 the number of members was 42 (2025: 41).

16. Key Management Personnel Remuneration

The total remuneration paid to the key management personnel of the Company during the year is $ 275,900 (2025: $262,431).

17. Related Parties Transactions
The Company's main related parties are as follows:

Key Management Personnel
Key management personnel - refer to Note 16.

Transactions with Related Parties
(a) Member Organisation Fees
In accordance with the Company's constitution, the Board of Directors includes representatives from Member and Associate organisations. During the year, the Company received income of $719,850 from organisations affiliated with members of the Board. This income primarily relates to annual membership and subscription fees and was transacted on the same terms and conditions as those available to other members.

(b) In-Kind Services from Elgas
Elgas, an Executive Member of the Company, provides a monthly email news service, at no charge. While the Company does not incur any cost for this service, it would otherwise be required to procure a similar service from an external provider. The Company does not have sufficient information to reliably estimate the fair value of this in-kind contribution.

(c) In-Kind Services from BOC
BOC, an Ordinary Member of the Company, provides a daily email news service produced by Meltwater, at no charge. While the Company does not incur any cost for this service, it would otherwise be required to procure a similar service from an external provider. The Company does not have sufficient information to reliably estimate the fair value of this in-kind contribution.

18. Events Occurring After the Reporting Date
No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

19. Statutory Information
The registered office and principal place of business of the company is:
Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Ltd
Level 8
121 Marcus Clarke Street
Canberra ACT 2601

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, are in accordance with *the Corporations Act 2001* and:

a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosure Requirements; and

b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 March 2026 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.

2. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director ______________________ Director ______________________

Dated this 26th day of June 2026

Unit 10, 15 Tench Street,
Kingston ACT 2604
PO Box 4960 Kingston
Kingston ACT 2604

Ph 02 9299 0901
W: www.mnsa.com.au
E: pmiller@mnsa.com.au

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Limited (the Entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the Directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report of the Entity has been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

1. Giving a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position as at 31 March 2026 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
2. Complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Report

The management and directors of the Entity are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparations of the financial report, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Unit 10, 15 Tench Street,
Kingston ACT 2604
PO Box 4960 Kingston
Kingston ACT 2604

Ph 02 9299 0901
W: www.mnsa.com.au
E: pmiller@mnsa.com.au

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at The Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Yours faithfully,

Phillip Miller
Director
MNSA Canberra Pty Ltd
Date: 26 June 2026

MNSA Canberra Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants ABN 94 678 218 070

Members and Associates

Gas Energy Australia thanks and appreciates all of the Association's Members and Associates for their financial and in-kind support during 2025-26.

As at March 2026

ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES

Air & Gas Industries
AMPOL
APT Facilities Management
CEM International
Elaflex
Elgas
Holmwood Group
Kleenheat
Manchester Tank & Equipment
Origin Energy
Supagas Pty Limited

MEMBERS & ASSOCIATES

AAA Comet Gas
AAAGas Logistics
Agas National Pty Ltd
Australian Gas
Infrastructure Group
Black Cat Gas
Bluegas - Petroleum & Gas
Bundy Hotgas
Clesse Industries
Co Fiji Ltd
Bromic Pty Ltd
Clean Energy Fuels Australia
Customised Gas Australia Group
DJ Batchen
eNGV Group
Gasbot
Gas Components QLD
GAMECO Pty Ltd
Hilditch Oilchem
Hills Gas Supply
Hotgas
International Chemicals Engineering
Kandls Engineering
KLM Energy Services
LPGas Business
NorGas
Oceangas
PSG Ebsray
SA Department for Energy and Mining
SCG (Thailand)
Therma Safe Insulation
TruGas
Viva Energy Group Limited

Honorary and Life Members

Gas Energy Australia thanks and appreciates all of the Association's Members and Associates for their financial and in-kind support during 2025-26.

Honary Members

Mr James Batchen
Mr Don F Brew
Mr Russell Brown
Mr Ian M Brumby
Mr David Collins
Mr Ian R Cootes
Mr Barry Duckworth
Mr Bill Ebsary
Mr Bill R Feutrill
Mr Mark Gadsby
Mr Otto Gara
Mr David B Ingham
Mr Bill R Jenkins
Mr Robert Knight
Mr G W Leslie
Mr Ian J Maloney
Mr Warring J Neilsen
Mr Des J O'Callaghan
Mr David Piggford
Mr Bruce Pollock
Mr Tony R Rafferty
Mr Steve Reynolds
Mr John Ring
Mr Philip Treloar
Mr Tony R Wood
Mr Simon Marshall
Mr Michael Grech
Mr Michael Williams
Mr Paul Gordon

Life Members

Mr Alan Beale
Mr John Evans
Sir Eric Neal AC CVO FTSE
HonFAIB
Mr Bruce Reid
Mr Ian Reynolds AM
Mr Tony Say
Mr John Urquhart OAM

Gas Energy Australia

2026 Annual Report

Australian Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association Limited trading as Gas Energy Australia
Level 8, 121 Marcus Clarke Street, Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
Phone 02 6176 3100
www.gasenergyaus.au
Email: admin@gasenergyaus.au www.gasenergyaus.au
ACN 002 703 951 | ABN 11 002 703 951
Incorporated in New South Wales as Public Company limited by guarantee
Inaugurated 1958 Incorporated 1984