SEC Annual Report 2026



VICTORIA
State Government

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge and respect Victorian Traditional Owners as the original custodians of Victoria's land and waters, their unique ability to care for Country and their deep spiritual connection to it.

We honour Elders past and present, whose knowledge and wisdom has ensured the continuation of culture and traditional practices.

We are committed to genuinely partner with Victoria's Traditional Owners and Aboriginal communities to support the protection of Country, the maintenance of spiritual and cultural practices and their broader aspirations in the twenty-first century and beyond.

Our partnership with First Peoples

We are committed to Aboriginal self-determination and have worked with Traditional Owner Corporations to develop a set of principles to guide our operations and relationship with Victoria's First Peoples.

The five guiding principles are:

- recognising, prioritising and embedding the unique knowledge and wisdom of Traditional Owners, which includes caring for and speaking for Country
- establishing a renewed relationship with First Peoples in Victoria to ensure that First Peoples can share in the benefits of Victoria's renewable energy transformation
- empowering Traditional Owners and Victorian Aboriginal communities to identify their evolving aspirations and determine their relationship with SEC
- embedding governance principles, policies and processes to ensure the collective support and decision-making of First Peoples
- ensuring Victoria's energy transition preserves, restores and strengthens the rights of Traditional Owners and does not diminish the rights that have been secured to date.

Our company constitution embeds our commitment to ensuring that First Peoples share in the benefits of Victoria's renewable energy transition. We have also developed an engagement guide to support all parts of our business in their engagement with First Peoples to ensure we work in an appropriate, culturally safe way.

In February 2026, we launched SEC's inaugural First Peoples Self Determination Strategy to guide our work with Victoria's First Peoples. The strategy sets out how we will support and embed principles of self-determination across our organisation and ensure Aboriginal Victorians share in the benefits of the energy transition.

Additionally, we have developed a First Peoples benefit-sharing framework with input from Gellung Warl (including the First Peoples Assembly of Victoria), the First Nations Clean Energy Network and Traditional Owner Corporations. This ensures that our projects and activities deliver self-determined financial, employment, training, social, cultural and environmental benefits – alongside program resourcing and in-kind contributions to drive change.

Contents

2026 highlights	**4**
SEC milestones	**6**
Message from the Board Chair	**8**
Message from the CEO	**9**
Report of operations	**11**
Declaration	11
About us	12
Our guiding principles	13
Our strategy at a glance	14
Our governance	15
Our Board	16
Our operations	18
Assets	20
Energy Markets	26
Consumer Energy Solutions	33
Strategy, Performance and People	37
Our people	47
Sustainability report	**49**
Directors' declaration	**67**
Auditor's review report	**68**
Financial management compliance attestation statement	**72**
Directors' report	**73**
Auditors' independence declaration	**84**
Audit report	**85**
Financial statements	**87**
Director's declaration	**127**
Declaration by Board Chair, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer	**128**
Corporate compliance	**129**
Disclosure index	**135**

2026 highlights*

Renewable generation and storage

More than a gigawatt of renewable generation and storage capacity committed or built

Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub
600 MW storage capacity
Began commercial operation late 2025

100%
of project completed

Delivered on time and under budget

1200+
work opportunities created

SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham
119 MW solar generation capacity
and 100 MW 2-hour battery energy storage system
Due for commercial operation late 2027

65%
of project completed

59%
of committed spend incurred

625+
work opportunities created to date

SEC Delburn Wind Farm
205 MW wind generation capacity
Due for commercial operation 2028

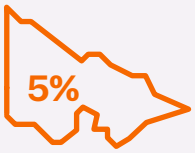
14%
of project completed

27%
of committed spend incurred

55+
work opportunities created to date

* As at 30 June 2026

Retail



Entered the Victorian market as a commercial and industrial electricity retailer, supplying approximately 5% of the state's load.

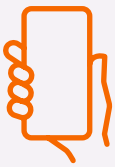


Retailing renewable electricity to more than 4,400 government sites with an estimated 2,291 GWh annual load.



Signed our first non-government customers and expanding to support more commercial and industrial businesses.

Households



Launched Easy Electric SEC platform to help people electrify their homes.



On-boarded 16 installer businesses covering 97% of Victoria's population.



75,000 Victorians accessed Easy Electric SEC in the first month.

Workforce



Engaged with more than 7,500 students and teachers at career events, school visits, and other events.



Created around 1,880 work opportunities on projects to date.



Created opportunities for 98 apprentices, trainees and cadets to date.

SEC milestones

2026

MAY — Easy Electric SEC launches



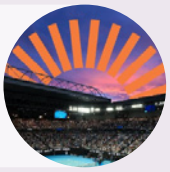
FEB — Work begins at SEC Delburn Wind Farm

APR — SEC signs first distributed energy solutions customer

SEC onboards endorsed installers



JAN — SEC powers Australian Open with 100% renewable electricity



2025

DEC — Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub begins commercial operation

SEC signs first non-government customer



DEC — SEC announces investment in SEC Delburn Wind Farm



NOV — All solar panels installed at SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham



OCT — SEC Morwell hub opens in Gippsland



AUG — Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub energisation begins



JULY — SEC begins retailing to over 4,300 Victorian Government sites



MAY — SEC signs retail contracts with Victorian Government customers

Takes on contracts for Victorian Renewable Energy Target projects



JAN — Transformers arrive at Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub



2024

DEC — SEC obtains retail licence



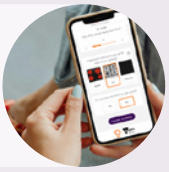
NOV — SEC invests in SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham



SEPT — First battery units arrive at Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub



AUG — SEC launches first home electrification pilots



2023

NOV — SEC invests in Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub



OCT — SEC Victoria Pty Ltd incorporated as a government-owned renewable energy company





SEC projects have created around 1,880 work opportunities – including for 98 apprentices, trainees and cadets – with many more jobs to be created through future projects.

Source: Mass Motion

Message from the Board Chair

In 2025-26 SEC continued to scale up and drive Victoria's transition to renewable energy. We are building more renewable energy generation and storage, growing our new retail business, and helping Victorian households make the switch to electric.

Our first investment, Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub, was delivered on time and under budget, commencing commercial operation in late 2025. In the first six months of operation, the A3 battery, over which SEC has full dispatch rights, discharged enough stored energy to power around 110,000 homes per day. It completed 149 charge and discharge cycles, shifting more than 119,000 megawatt hours (MWh) of electricity from the daytime, when solar generation is abundant, to the evening peak when it was needed most.

In December 2025, we acquired and committed to build the SEC Delburn Wind Farm near the Latrobe Valley. Delburn is our third investment and our second 100% owned asset. Currently under construction, the 33-turbine wind farm will have capacity to generate up to 205 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy once it begins operations in 2028.

Construction continues on the SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham, which is on track to be operational in 2027. Together, these investments constitute significant progress towards our target of 4.5 gigawatts (GW) of new renewable generation and storage capacity by 2035.

On 1 July 2025, SEC began a new chapter as an electricity retailer, retailing 100% renewable electricity to large Victorian Government sites, including public schools, hospitals and transport. SEC is supplying around 4,400 sites and approximately 5% of Victoria's total electricity load. We continue to grow our retail business to support commercial and industrial customers across the state to electrify and decarbonise.

We have also enhanced our offering for Victorian households with the launch of Easy Electric SEC to help households lower their energy bills and emissions. Drawing on insights from 18 months of consumer pilots, Easy Electric SEC gives households simple, personalised information to understand their energy use and potential savings, while helping them access obligation-free quotes and connect with SEC-endorsed installers in their local area.

Delivering outcomes for First Peoples, in partnership with First Peoples, has been another key focus this year. In February, we launched SEC's inaugural First Peoples Self Determination Strategy to guide our work with Victoria's First Peoples. The strategy explains how we will support and embed principles of self-determination across our organisation and ensure Aboriginal Victorians share in the benefits of the energy transition. We have also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Gellung Warl to progress the nomination process for a First Nations person to fill a reserved position on the SEC Board. This will help further embed First Peoples' perspectives in our decisions.

Of course, none of these achievements are possible without our people. The Board is confident we have a strong management team and the people we need to continue delivering on our strategic plan.

SEC's role in accelerating Victoria's renewable energy transition has never been more important. By putting public purpose at the centre of everything we do, we will help deliver on our vision – an equitable and accessible energy transformation that benefits all Victorians.





Simon Corbell
Board Chair, SEC

Message from the CEO

Victoria's energy system continues to transform, underpinned by supportive policy for renewable energy, storage and electrification and the phased retirement of coal-fired generation.

The next phase of this transformation will require significant and consistent new investment in renewable energy generation and zero emission firming, as well as new models to support households and businesses to electrify. As a publicly owned renewable energy company, SEC has a central role to play in delivering on these priorities – supporting reliability, putting downward pressure on energy costs, and ensuring the benefits of the transition are shared across the Victorian community.

As we enter our third year of operation, the reporting period saw significant delivery milestones achieved.

In 2025-26, we saw an increase in net assets of $491 million, highlighting the company's commitment to invest in large scale renewable generation and storage. We are still in the investment phase in a transitioning market and are already observing a shift. In the past year, a huge increase in both small and large-scale storage entering the market, including Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub, has put downward pressure on wholesale energy prices and softened the wholesale price outlook.

Our large-scale asset portfolio grew to 1,024 MW of committed new generation and storage capacity with the addition of the 205 MW SEC Delburn Wind Farm, which puts us at almost 23% of our 4.5 GW portfolio target for 2035. We diversify our portfolio across technologies, locations and contract structures to manage exposure to price volatility and ensure we can share the benefits of publicly owned renewable energy across the state.

With construction well underway, the SEC Delburn Wind Farm is Victoria's first 100% publicly owned, utility-scale wind generation project, located just south of the Latrobe Valley in Gippsland. Our investment brings significant local economic benefits, including more than 300 local work opportunities, and more than $22 million in neighbour and community benefits. Significant progress was also made at the SEC Renewable Energy Park, a 119 MW solar farm and 100 MW battery project near Horsham, which will be capable of generating enough renewable energy to power 51,000 homes a year when it comes online next year.

Our first investment, the Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub in Plumpton, began operations in late 2025, unlocking new revenue streams for SEC. The 600 MW battery can store enough energy to power up to 200,000 homes for two to four hours and enables more renewable energy generation to be connected to the grid.

On 1 July 2025, we began generating revenue for the first time when we entered the electricity retail market. SEC is now one of Victoria's major commercial and industrial electricity suppliers, retailing 100% renewable electricity to large government sites. We have also expanded our retail offering to non-government customers, with a focus on partnering with businesses to develop end-to-end energy-as-a-service and demand management solutions, making renewable energy accessible and affordable. We will continue to innovate in this space over the coming year to create shared value for our customers.

Following 18 months of pilots and consumer engagement, we launched a comprehensive solution to help Victorian households switch to electric and save on their energy bills. Easy Electric SEC launched in May and fills an important market gap: giving people the information, choice, value, and agency they need to go electric at home. It is backed by an endorsed installed network that extends across the state, and a campaign to educate and engage households about the options and benefits of home electrification.

We are also helping to build the renewable energy workforce of the future. In the past year, we have engaged with over 67 schools through a comprehensive student engagement program. The program is designed to inform, inspire, and empower students to take part in the transition and the opportunities it brings, and provides practical examples of jobs and career pathways. This includes running excursions to our assets, where students can experience the renewable energy industry firsthand and see the jobs it creates. We have also engaged with more than 7,521 students and teachers at career events, school visits, and other events, raising awareness and interest in renewable energy jobs.

In early 2026, I was honoured to publicly launch SEC's inaugural First Peoples Self-Determination Strategy. In collaboration with Gellung Warl, the First Nations Clean Energy Network, and Traditional Owner corporations, we continue to work on a sector-leading First Peoples benefit-sharing framework.

Our leadership team is strongly committed to safe workplaces and safety monitoring, and I'm pleased to report there have been no significant safety incidents at SEC headquarters or on any SEC sites and projects.

I'm incredibly proud of what our team has delivered since our establishment, however this is only the beginning of what we want to achieve. I look forward to the year ahead as we continue to focus on delivering renewable, affordable, reliable energy for all Victorians.



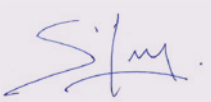


Chris Miller
CEO, SEC

Report of operations

Declaration

In accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994*, I am pleased to present SEC Victoria Pty Ltd's Annual Report for the year to 30 June 2026.



Simon Corbell
Board Chair
SEC Victoria Pty Ltd

3 September 2026

About us

SEC is a government-owned renewable energy company. We are accelerating Victoria's renewable energy transition by working to deliver renewable, affordable, reliable energy for all Victorians.

We're doing this in three main ways:

- investing in renewable energy and storage projects that accelerate the transition and deliver sustainable returns
- providing Victorian businesses and industry with retail and wholesale electricity solutions to help them decarbonise
- supporting households to go all-electric to reduce their energy bills and emissions.

Underpinning all of this is our work to attract and build the renewable energy workforce our energy transition requires and walking alongside First Peoples to embed self-determination across our work.

Our guiding principles

Our activities are underpinned by three guiding principles:



Public purpose

Provide broader benefits to the Victorian community and consumers, including:

- improving energy affordability and reliability
- reestablishing public ownership and control of a portfolio of strategic energy assets, with returns reinvested into renewable energy projects for public benefit
- creating local jobs and maximising local capability
- supporting underserved customer cohorts
- building relationships with Victoria's First Peoples, ensuring we recognise the rights and authority of Traditional Owners.



Market enablement

Operate in a way that accelerates the energy transition, by:

- bringing capital to the transition task, additional to that which would otherwise be delivered
- maintaining private investor confidence in the Victorian energy market
- catalysing private sector investment
- creating and growing new markets, both for SEC and private investors
- supporting the development of a workforce equipped with the required skills
- sharing lessons learned where appropriate.



Sustainable financial returns

Earn a financial return across the portfolio that:

- enables us to generate cash flow to cover our operating costs within an acceptable timeframe
- meets risk-adjusted target rates of return, enabling us to reinvest returns in more renewables and storage on behalf of the Victorian people
- meets the requirements of public non-financial corporation status.

Our strategy at a glance

Our purpose

Working together for renewable, affordable, reliable energy for all Victorians.

Our vision

Accelerate Victoria's transition to an affordable, reliable, equitable and zero-emissions electricity system that enables decarbonisation across the economy, in partnership with Traditional Owners, the private sector and in coordination with government initiatives.

Our strategy



Invest to deliver 4.5 gigawatts of renewable energy and storage.



Provide Victorian businesses and industry with retail and wholesale renewable electricity solutions to help them decarbonise.



Support households to go all-electric to reduce their energy bills and emissions.



Work to attract and build the renewable energy workforce our energy transition requires.

Our values



Uniting

We'll accelerate an orderly energy transition, bringing together Traditional Owners, investors, public and private sectors, and all Victorians.



Nimble

We'll be open-minded, pragmatic and value agility in our partnerships, investments and operations.



Fair

We'll share openly and honestly, earning the trust and support of our partners and the community, and ensuring equity and integrity in what and how we deliver for Victorians.

Our governance

SEC is a state-owned renewable energy business comprising the parent entity, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd (the company) and its controlled entities (collectively SEC or the Group). SEC is led by an executive team operating under the oversight of an independent Board of Directors.

The company was incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) on 25 October 2023 and declared a state-owned company under the *State Owned Enterprises Act 1992* (Vic) on 14 November 2023.

It was enshrined in the Victorian Constitution following passage of the *Constitution Amendment (SEC) Bill 2023* on 15 October 2024.

As a state-owned company, SEC is subject to the *Financial Management Act 1994* and the *Public Administration Act 2004*. It is also required to comply with the legislative framework that governs state-owned companies in Victoria.

Two of the company's wholly owned subsidiaries, SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd and SEC Energy Pty Ltd, support the delivery of SEC's asset and electricity trading and retail functions. As with SEC Victoria, each wholly owned subsidiary is registered as a company under the *Corporations Act* and declared a state-owned company under the *State Owned Enterprises Act*.

SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd owns SEC's interests in renewable energy projects on behalf of the SEC Group, including SEC's 100% ownership of the SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham and SEC's 100% ownership of SEC Delburn Wind Farm. SEC Energy Pty Ltd holds the necessary licences to participate in the wholesale and retail markets and is the counterparty to offtake agreements.

SEC Victoria and its controlled entities operate as a single consolidated corporate group.

The Premier and Treasurer of Victoria are SEC's shareholders on behalf of the State of Victoria. The Minister for the State Electricity Commission has portfolio responsibility for SEC.

A Board of Directors oversees the company's ongoing operations and the delivery of its strategic plan, while day-to-day management is the responsibility of its CEO, executives and management.

The company constitution governs the relationship between SEC's Board, the shareholding ministers, and the Minister for the State Electricity Commission.

All SEC profits are reinvested back into the company for delivery of its strategic plan.

Our Board

SEC's Board brings a wealth of experience in energy, resources, finance, asset management and investment to the company. As at 30 June 2026, the members are:



Simon Corbell
Non-Executive Director
and Board Chair



Joycelyn Morton
Non-Executive Director



Cameron Garnsworthy
Non-Executive Director



Sharan Burrow
Non-Executive Director



Damien Barnes
Non-Executive Director



Joanne Benvenuti
Non-Executive Director



Anna Skarbek
Non-Executive Director

More information and Board member biographies can be found at:
www.secvictoria.com.au/about/governance

We have worked with Gellung Warl to agree a process for the nomination of a Victorian First Nations' person for appointment to a reserved seat on SEC's Board.

Board committees

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee supports the Board to discharge its responsibilities in relation to financial management systems and controls, risk management, internal and external audit, sustainability reporting requirements, and compliance activities.

Chair: Joycelyn Morton

Members: Cameron Garnsworthy, Anna Skarbek

Meets: Every quarter

Investment and Assets Committee

The Investment and Assets Committee supports the Board to make decisions on investment and delivery of renewable energy assets. The committee provides the Board with guidance and advice on asset development, robust evaluation of investment proposals, and ongoing review of energy asset projects.

Chair: Cameron Garnsworthy

Members: Damien Barnes, Sharan Burrow

Meets: At least twice each year with more meetings as required

People, Culture and Workforce Committee

The People, Culture and Workforce Committee supports the Board to manage its people, culture, and health and safety responsibilities. The committee monitors organisational culture, employment frameworks, health and safety systems, and executive performance and remuneration. Additionally, it provides advice to the Board on renewable energy workforce strategy and activities.

Chair: Sharan Burrow

Members: Damien Barnes, Jo Benvenuti

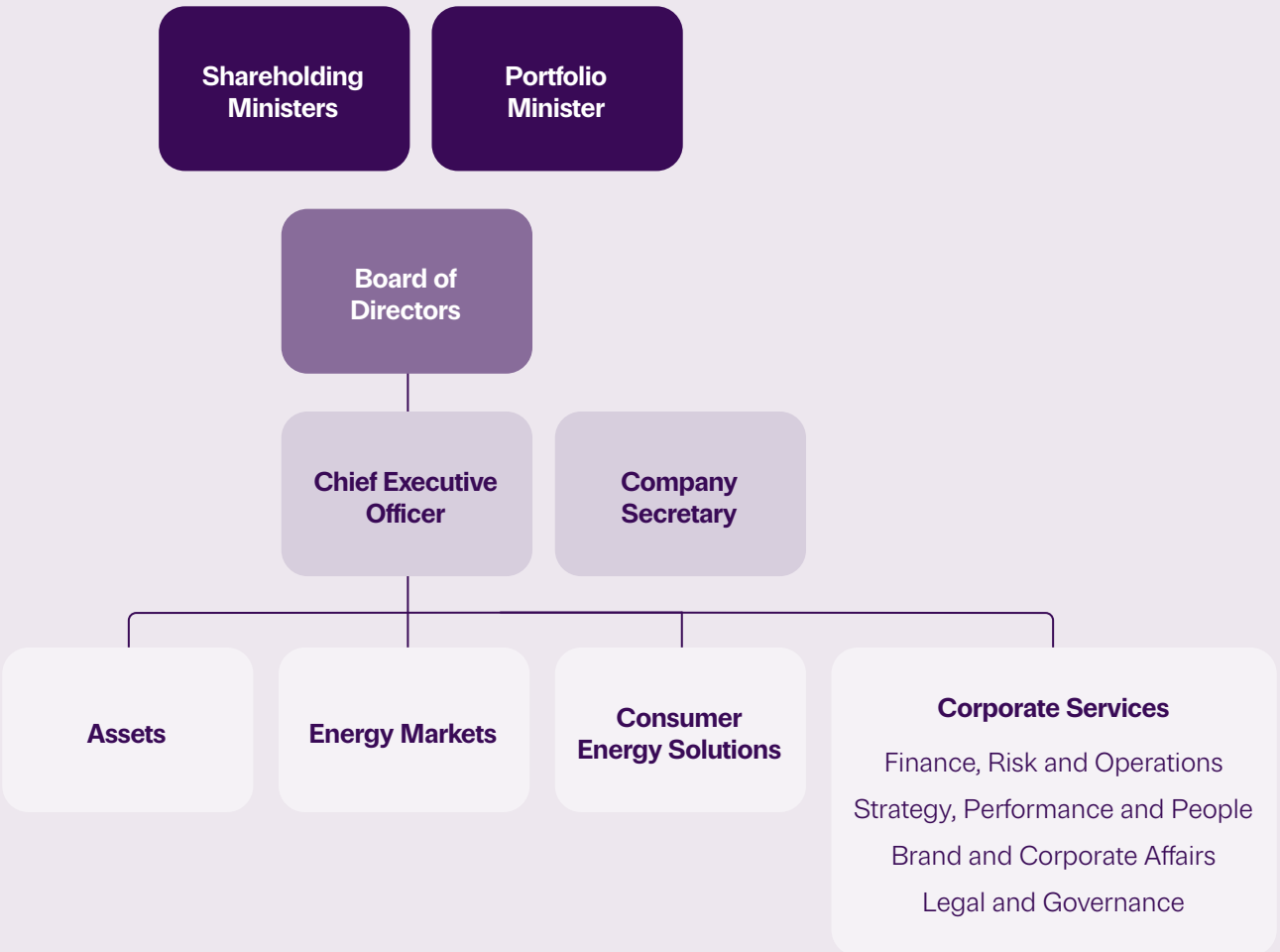
Meets: At least three times each year

Our operations

Over the past year, SEC's focus has shifted from building our business – the capabilities, policies, processes and systems we need – to delivering on our mandate.

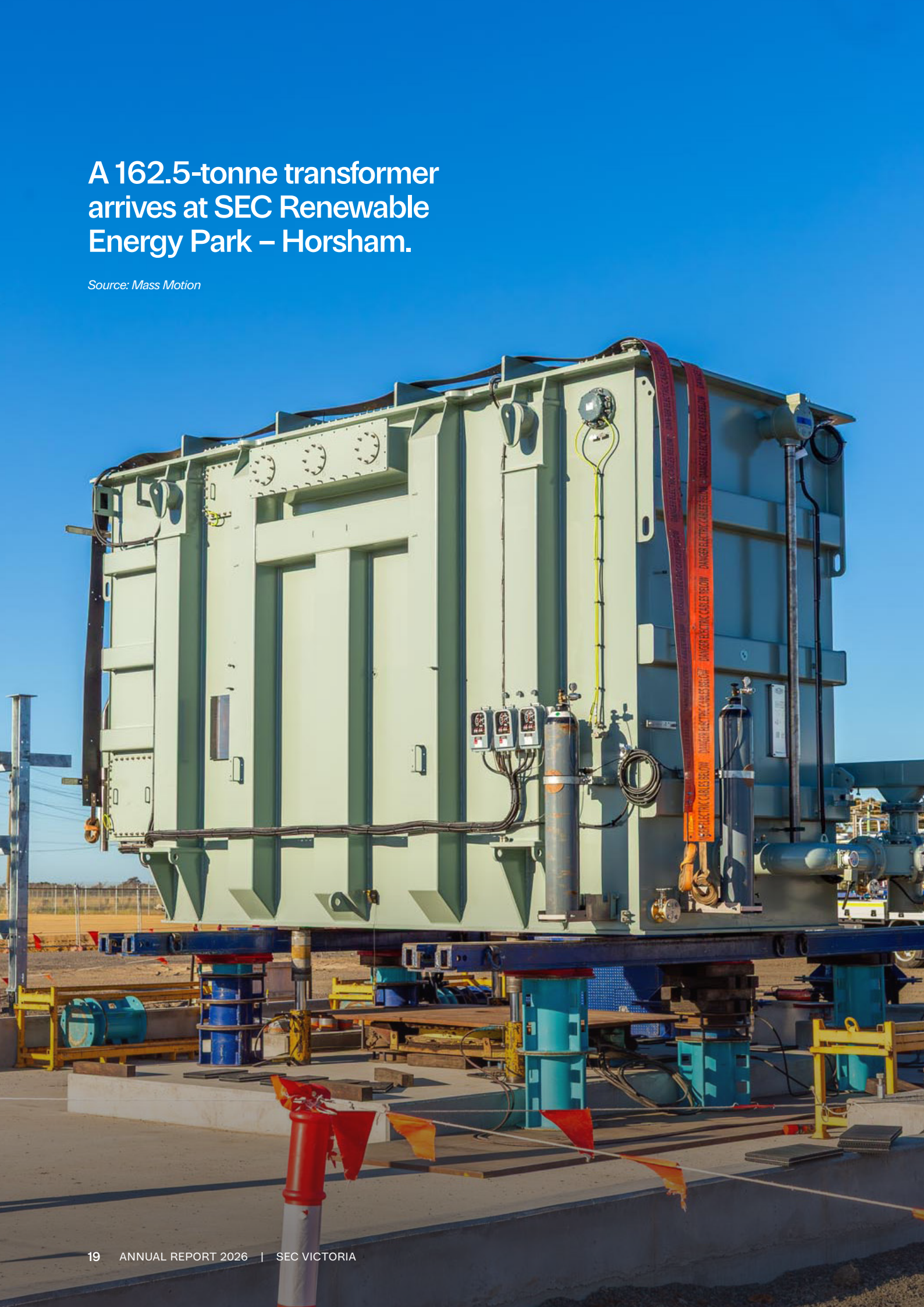
We have recruited the teams we need to implement our strategic plan, supporting our investments, retail business, Victorian households and the state's future renewable energy workforce. We have also continued to expand our presence in the Latrobe Valley.

SEC Organisational chart



A 162.5-tonne transformer arrives at SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham.

Source: Mass Motion



Assets

Building Victoria's renewable energy future

SEC is moving at pace towards delivering 4.5 GW of new renewable generation and storage projects by 2035. We have now secured over 1 GW of new generation and storage capacity, close to a quarter of our 2035 target, in under three years.

Our focus is on building a pipeline of assets to support and accelerate the transition. We work closely with the private sector and partner with those who share our commitments to investing in Victoria, decarbonising our electricity system, and creating jobs for Victorians.

We select our investments following thorough market scans of renewable project activity in Victoria and targeted engagement with project developers. We then evaluate all investment opportunities against our three guiding principles: public purpose, market enablement and sustainable financial returns. Those opportunities are tested against agreed criteria to prioritise the most prospective investment opportunities.

All our investments will help to accelerate Victoria's renewable energy transition and help SEC supply 100% renewable electricity to our retail customers. Our public ownership also benefits regions through local employment and supplier opportunities, and generous community benefits-sharing.

Site tour at SEC Renewable Park – Horsham. *Source: SEC*



Progress across the year

We now have three significant projects and have updated our pipeline of strategic opportunities with a view to expanding our portfolio.

Late last year, SEC's Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub in Plumpton, one of the world's largest batteries, began commercial operations. Delivered on time and under budget, the Hub provides 600 MW of capacity and 1.6 GWh of storage – enough capacity to power 200,000 homes during Victoria's peak demand period.

SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham reached a major construction milestone in late 2025 with the installation of all 212,296 solar panels. Once operational in 2027, the project's solar farm and 100 MW two-hour battery system will have the capacity to power more than 51,000 Victorian homes each year.

Work has also begun on SEC Delburn Wind Farm, Victoria's first publicly owned, utility-scale wind generation project near the Latrobe Valley. We acquired the wind farm in December 2025 and are now in the delivery phase. Early works include construction of site facilities and installation of firefighting water tanks as part of the project's extensive fire mitigation measures.

In addition to investing in large-scale assets, we have sharpened our focus on commercialising new technologies to support Victoria's long-duration energy storage requirements.

As we progress towards our renewable energy targets, wider deployment of longer-duration storage will be critical for grid reliability and security, however the sector has struggled to attract investment. SEC can play an important enabling role by helping to de-risk investment, creating clearer market signals to encourage more private capital to flow to long-duration storage technologies.

Work has commenced on SEC Delburn Wind Farm. *Source: Ned Meldrum Photography*





Workers on site at SEC Delburn Wind Farm. *Source: SEC*

Case study

Construction begins at SEC Delburn Wind Farm

Construction has begun at the SEC Delburn Wind Farm, Victoria's first publicly owned, utility-scale wind generation project located near the Latrobe Valley.

SEC acquired the wind farm in December 2025. Once operational in 2028, the project will deliver up to 205 MW of renewable electricity – enough to power more than 130,000 homes.

As Victoria's government-owned renewable energy company, SEC's investment approach centres on enabling the market and addressing critical system needs, while delivering on our public purpose objectives.

Wind is an essential part of Victoria's future energy mix, complementing solar and offering one of the cheapest forms of large-scale energy generation.

Importantly, more wind generation in the east of the state will improve diversity in generation and help replace the retiring coal generation capacity. The location is strategically important because it provides geographical spread across the state, making wind power more available more often.

The region also has a highly skilled local workforce with decades of energy generation expertise.

SEC Delburn Wind Farm is already creating opportunities for local businesses through construction and supply contracts and is expected to create more than 300 local work opportunities during the construction phase.

Early works at the site include construction of site facilities, including offices and amenities for the construction workforce and plantation tree clearing. This follows preliminary work to install five 130,000-litre firefighting water tanks.

The original project developer, OSMI Australia, is working with SEC to support the project delivery. Vestas has been contracted to supply and install the wind farm's 33 turbines, and to operate and maintain the asset under a 30-year service contract once the project is built. Vestas is working with Victorian contractor Delta Group, which has an office in Traralgon and employs more than 100 people in the region.

SEC supports its investments in renewable generation and storage projects with long-term offtake arrangements, including contracts with government and commercial and industrial customers that provide revenue stability.



Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub was completed on time and under budget. It exports electricity to the grid during periods of peak demand. *Source: Kit Hasselden Photography*

Case study

Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub powers up

SEC marked a significant milestone in late 2025, with its giant 600 MW battery project in Plumpton powering Victorian homes and businesses, storing energy and feeding it back into the grid in time for the start of summer.

The Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub is one of the biggest batteries in the world, capable of supplying electricity to up to 200,000 homes during Victoria's evening peak demand period.

Co-owned by SEC and GreenPoint Energy (a subsidiary of Equis), the Hub has a storage capacity of 1.6 GWh and will help accelerate the state's energy transition. Strategically positioned at the confluence of several of Victoria's critical transmission routes, the Hub will strengthen our electricity network and unlock capacity for more renewable energy.

In its first six months of operation, the Hub completed over 400 charge and discharge cycles, shifting more than 223,000 MWh of electricity from the daytime, when solar generation is abundant, to the evening peak when it was needed most.

SEC owns 100% dispatch rights over the Hub's four-hour storage battery component, A3, which provides important additional capacity to Victoria's electricity grid.

Over the same six-month period, A3 stored enough energy to power 110,000 houses per day, completing 149 charge and discharge cycles and shifting more than 119,000 MWh of electricity.

Its impact was materially demonstrated over summer when it discharged enough stored energy to power around 55,000 homes per day, providing Victorians with electricity when they needed it most, while easing pressure on wholesale electricity prices. In the three months from December to February, it completed 77 charge and discharge cycles, shifting more than 61,000 MWh of electricity.

On 27 January 2026, when Victoria recorded its hottest day on record and its highest electricity demand since 2009, the A3 battery component exported 200 MW during peak demand. This helped reduce reliance on higher-cost coal and gas generation and kept wholesale electricity prices well below the market price cap.

The Hub was SEC's first investment and adds significant storage capability to Victoria's transitioning power system.

Our $245 million investment was pivotal to the project's delivery, enabling construction to begin and allowing one of the project's three big batteries to be upscaled from two to four hours of storage. It was delivered on time and under budget.

The Hub has created work and training opportunities for more than 1,200 people with around 20% of the total working hours on the project performed by over 70 trainees and apprentices.

The project prioritised local businesses, with more than a dozen Melbourne-based companies providing supplies and services, such as electrical works, civil construction, traffic management, landscaping and construction materials.

SEC and GreenPoint Energy have established a Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub Community Benefit Fund valued at $2.5 million over the life of the project – equivalent to $100,000 per year for 25 years – to invest in initiatives that reflect local priorities and strengthen the community.



Workers have installed 212,296 solar panels at the SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham. *Source: Mass Motion*

Case study

Energisation underway at SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham

SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham continues to hit major construction milestones with the project's solar farm reaching mechanical completion in May 2026 and energisation activities for the 212,296-panel solar farm commencing in June.

Construction is also advancing on the battery energy storage system (BESS) with the project's battery units scheduled to arrive in late 2026.

SEC's investment in the Renewable Energy Park – Horsham was guided by its investment criteria of public purpose, market enablement and sustainable returns.

The project is close to the existing Horsham Terminal Station and existing transmission lines, which means no further overhead transmission lines are required. There was also a connection agreement in place.

Once fully operational in 2027, the energy park will have the capacity to power more than 51,000 Victorian homes. It is 100% owned by Victorians and will be one of Australia's first integrated solar and battery energy storage systems connected through a single grid connection point.

Works at the site have also included the installation of a 162.5-tonne transformer, which connects the project to the grid.

More than 625 people have worked on the project to date, including many tradespeople from the local community and surrounding areas. The project is also employing 18 apprentices and trainees who are gaining valuable hands-on experience in Victoria's growing renewable energy sector.

SEC and its construction partners, OX2 and PSD, continue to engage with local jobseekers as work progresses.

SEC has worked closely with the Horsham community to develop the Community Benefit Fund, which opened for applications on 29 June 2026. Grants of up to $25,000 per project are available to activities that strengthen community connections and resilience, encourage collaboration and support inclusive participation in the community.

Once operational in 2027, the SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham will invest $3 million into the local community over the project's lifetime to support community-led initiatives and ensure the fund supports positive long-term outcomes for the region.

Energy Markets

Retail energy, trading and market insights

Our Energy Markets team provides retail electricity solutions to SEC customers, manages the wholesale market price risk associated with supplying electricity to customers and provides advanced analytical and market insights to support SEC's trading, investment and development projects.

SEC provides retail electricity solutions to help Victorian Government, businesses and industry take control of their energy consumption and decarbonise. This includes retailing 100% renewable electricity and behind-the-meter energy solutions to help customers meet their renewable energy and emissions objectives, reduce reliance on grid consumption, and lower costs.

We match our customers' electricity usage with the surrender of large-scale generation certificates generated by solar and wind farms across the state. This includes the Victorian Renewable Energy Target projects – Berrybank Wind Farm, Dundonnell Wind Farm, Winton Solar Farm, Glenrowan Solar Farm, Cohuna Solar Farm and the Bulgana Green Power Hub – as well as our own renewable energy generation and storage projects.

Our substantial and growing retail position also supports the build-out of large-scale generation and storage by offering a channel to market for new assets, helping de-risk investments.

We support customers that use more than 40 MWh of energy per year – the equivalent of around $10,000 a year – by helping them optimise their energy use and access solar and battery solutions through behind-the-meter power purchase agreements.

By partnering with our customers and supporting them to develop on-site generation and storage, unlocking flexibility and site responsiveness, we can align demand to variable renewable generation in the middle of the day with flexible pricing options, lowering the overall cost of energy.

We manage the wholesale market price risk associated with supplying electricity to customers. This includes long-term power purchase agreements and capacity contracts for the Victorian Renewable Energy Target projects and our own assets, and the dispatch of storage assets, starting with the A3 unit of the Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub.

Our advanced analytical and market insights support SEC's trading, asset investment and development projects. We use sophisticated market modelling and pricing to deliver innovative customer offerings, hedging solutions, and long-term power and capacity transactions.

Progress across the year

On 1 July 2025, we began retailing 100% renewable electricity to large Victorian Government customers, servicing more than 4,400 sites, or around 5% of Victoria's total electricity demand and almost 10% of the commercial and industrial electricity retailing market.

Our retail contracts with the Department of Government Services and HealthShare Victoria mean we supply many of the state's essential services, including Victoria Police, public schools, transport, water corporations, and public hospitals.

We also power some of the state's most loved and iconic places, such as the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne and Werribee zoos, Royal Exhibition Building and the Arts Centre, as well as regional facilities including Morwell train station, Traralgon police station and the Wimmera Base Hospital.

From 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026, SEC retailed a total metered load of 2,291 GWh of electricity to our customers.

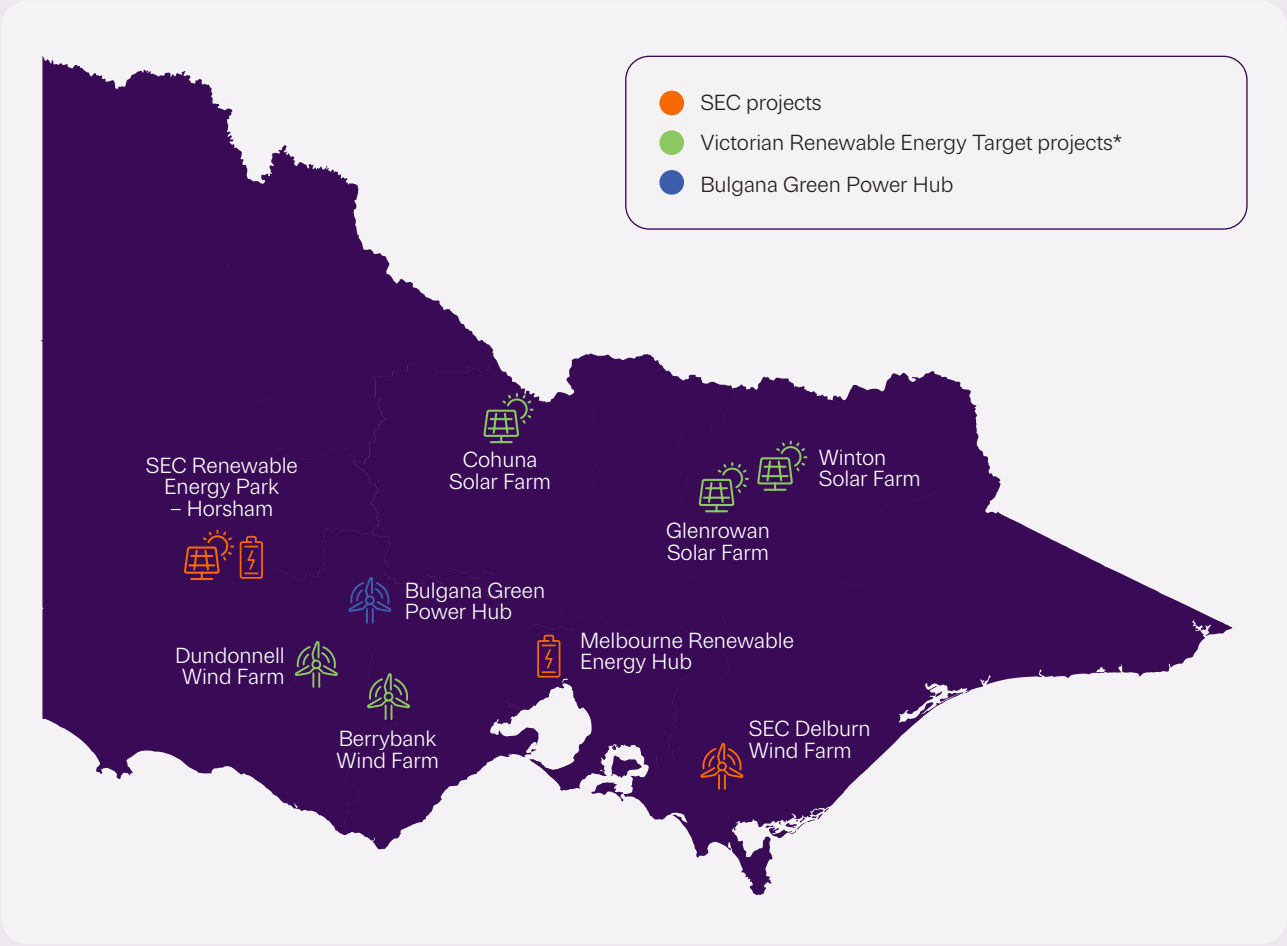
As an engaged and proactive partner, we work with our customers to understand their electricity use and opportunities to reduce their bills. We have worked with several schools across the state to review their network tariffs to significantly reduce their electricity bills – saving schools anywhere from $7,300 a year to more than $50,000 a year per site. To date, SEC has delivered around $200,000 of savings to a total of 12 schools.

Throughout the reporting period we expanded our offering to non-government commercial and industrial customers, empowering and enabling Victorian businesses to achieve their carbon reduction goals by making renewable energy and storage accessible and affordable.

We now retail electricity to more than 4,400 national metering identifiers (NMIs), including 465 Victorian Government sites managed under the HealthShare Victoria large electricity contract (public hospitals, primary and community health services and mental health services that use more than 40 MWh per year) and around 4,000 sites managed under the Department of Government Services large electricity contract (government departments and offices, services such as Victoria Police, public schools, transport and water corporations that use over 40 MWh per year). We also retail electricity to a growing number of commercial and industrial sites.

In late 2025, we opened an exciting new chapter as an Integrated Resource Provider, taking responsibility for trading the A3 unit of the Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub battery in the National Electricity Market. The battery charges when there is an abundance of renewable energy and prices are low and discharges energy in periods of high demand when prices are higher, providing a capacity hedge for our retail contracts.

Our renewable energy generation and storage portfolio



*Victorian Renewable Energy Target projects, as well as the Bulgana Green Power Hub, provide SEC with renewable electricity and large-scale generation certificates (LGCs). This, together with electricity and LGCs generated from our own projects, enables us to supply 100% renewable electricity to our government and business customers.



Melbourne Sports and Aquatic Centre
Source: State Sport Centres Trust

Case study

Melbourne Sports and Aquatic Centre

SEC is supporting commercial and industrial customers to decarbonise by offering energy as a service.

In the past year, we delivered a proof-of-concept behind-the-meter power purchase agreement to the State Sport Centres Trust, which manages and operates sporting facilities such as Melbourne Sports and Aquatic Centre, the State Netball and Hockey Centre, Lakeside Stadium and the Knox Regional Sports Park, which includes the State Basketball Centre.

Under the arrangement, SEC installed a 1.3 MW solar PV system at the Melbourne Sports and Aquatic Centre site and entered into a behind-the-meter power purchase agreement with the trust, under which the trust purchases the solar generation from SEC at a fixed rate.

This provides the trust with energy at a significantly lower cost, avoiding network, market and transmission charges, while enabling SEC to recover its investment at an appropriate rate of return.

A behind-the-meter power purchase agreement delivers onsite generation and storage as an on-bill operating expense rather than capital expenditure, making it more accessible to commercial and industrial users who don't have access to up-front finance.

By offering financed solar and battery solutions as a behind-the-meter power purchase agreement service, we can support Victorian commercial and industrial customers to electrify and achieve their decarbonisation goals.

As a publicly owned renewable energy company, SEC will invest its profits into more renewable energy projects so all Victorians can benefit from the opportunities the energy transition brings.



Surgical lighting at Latrobe Regional Health is powered by 100% renewable electricity. *Source: Latrobe Regional Health*

Case study

Supporting critical health services at Latrobe Regional Health

SEC is proud to be retailing 100% renewable electricity to Latrobe Regional Health.

As the largest hospital in Gippsland, Latrobe Regional Health serves over 290,000 residents from a catchment spanning from West Gippsland to Mallacoota. It provides a comprehensive range of services, including cardiac care, surgery, medical care, renal care, emergency care, aged care, women's and children's services, pharmacy, mental health services, allied health, and rehabilitation.

The hospital uses more than 12 MWh of electricity a year, powering everything from X-rays to surgical lights to critical care technology, as well as general lighting in a 24-hour, seven-day-week operation.

Electricity powers vital signs monitors at the bedside in the wards, equipment for seriously ill patients in the intensive care unit, cots for vulnerable babies in the Special Care Nursery, IT systems that monitor patient care, manage treatment and medication, advanced surgical equipment and technology, its cardiac catheterisation lab where cardiovascular procedures are performed, radiotherapy for cancer patients and dialysis for kidney patients. It also powers catering and cleaning.

Latrobe Regional Health has the largest solar photovoltaic (PV) system on a hospital in Victoria and self-generates around 1.1 MWh a year, with the remainder supplied by SEC.

SEC began retailing to Latrobe Regional Health on 1 July 2025 under the HealthShare Victoria contract, supporting the government's commitment to using 100% renewable electricity across its operations in 2025.

The switch to SEC's renewable electricity complements the hospital's solar generation and will help it meet its sustainability goals.



SEC is retailing 100% renewable electricity to Phillip Island Nature Parks, home of the world-renowned penguin parade
Source: Phillip Island Nature Parks

Case study

Powering penguins and protecting the planet

SEC is helping wildlife conservation operations, such as the Wildlife Rehabilitation Centre on Phillip Island, become more sustainable.

Run by Phillip Island Nature Parks, the purpose-built facility is for wildlife health research, emergency response for catastrophic events that impact wildlife, and daily rehabilitation care for recovering little penguins, other seabirds and threatened species. The centre provides care for vulnerable wildlife, with the aim to release them back into the wild.

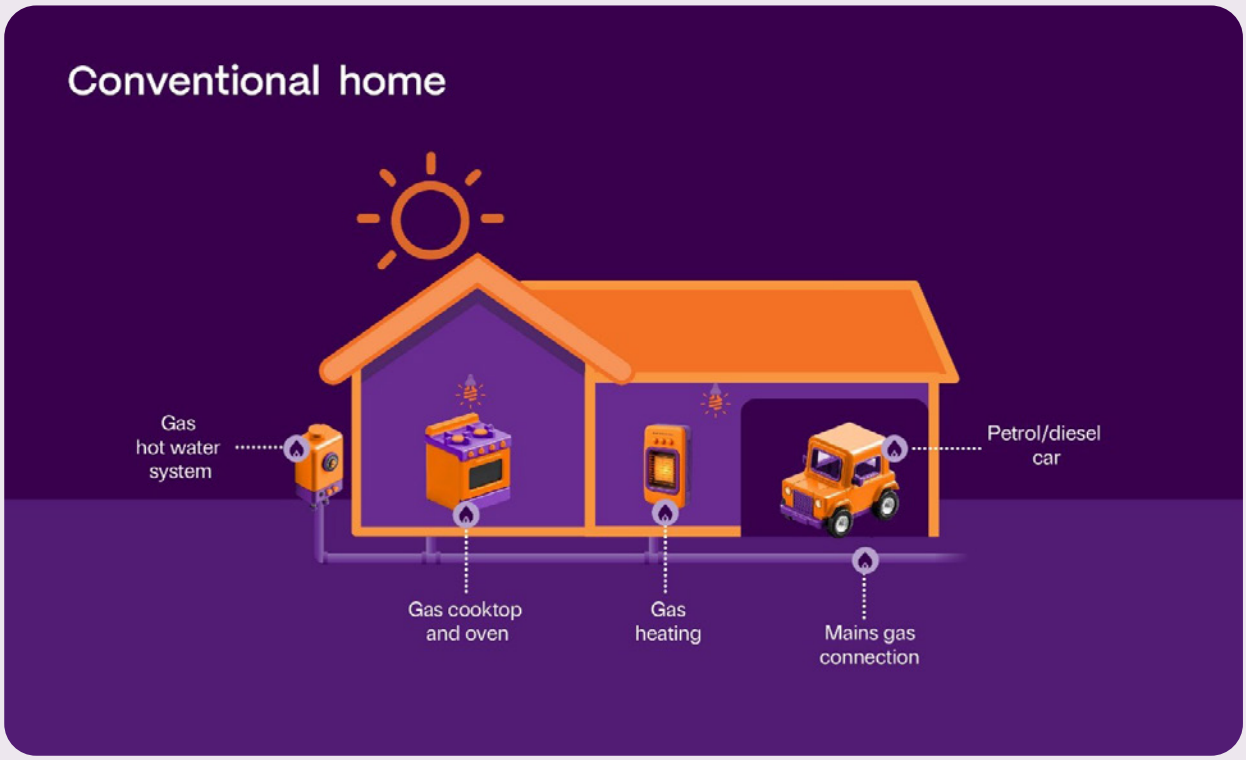
Opened in 2011, the centre's operations are funded through the Nature Parks ecotourism activities, and the Penguin Foundation adopt-a-penguin program.

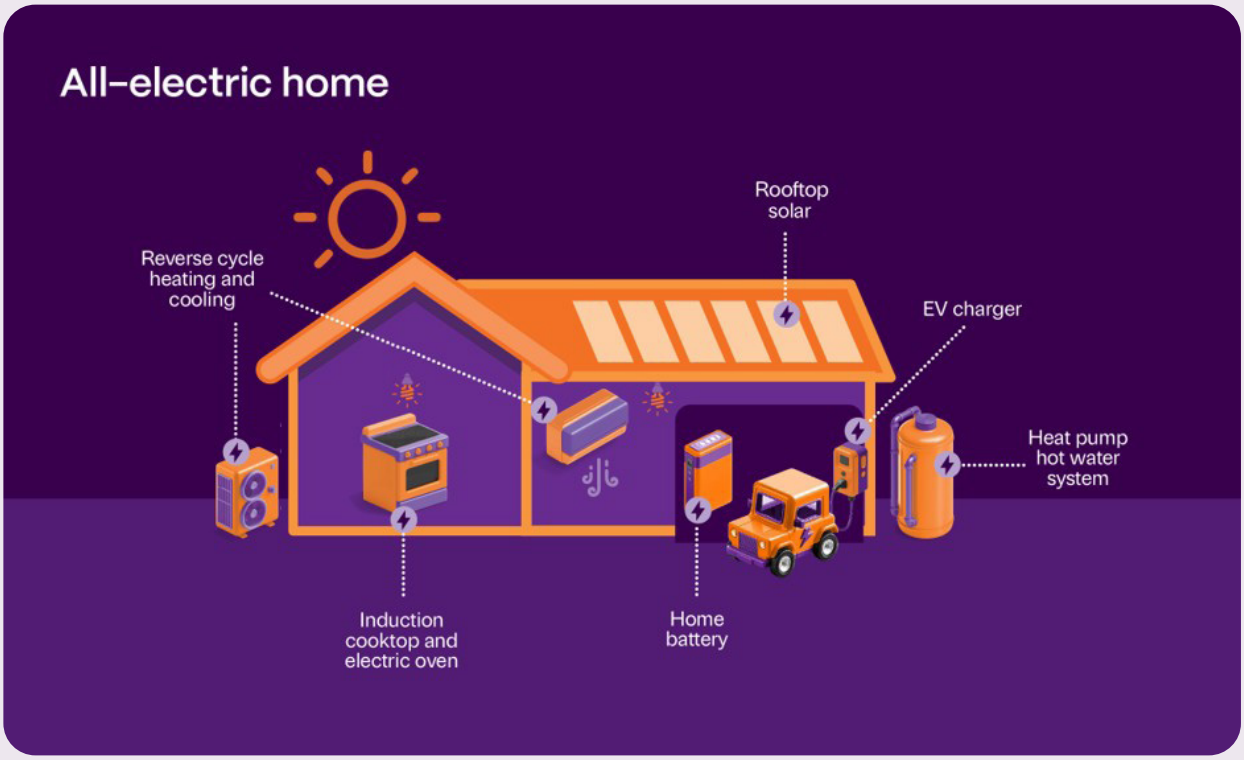
SEC retails 100% renewable electricity to Phillip Island Nature Parks. The organisation uses about 1.15 MWh of electricity a year, mainly for heating, cooling and refrigeration at its attractions.

On 1 July 2025, it became one of SEC's first customers when SEC began retailing 100% renewable electricity to Victorian Government operations.

The Nature Parks also maintains solar PV systems across its sites, which reduce its use of grid-sourced electricity.

Helping Victorians electrify their homes





Consumer Energy Solutions

Helping households to go all-electric

Switching appliances like heating, hot water and cooking from gas to efficient electric alternatives can save Victorian households around $2,000 a year on their energy bills or as much as $2,230 when they also have rooftop solar.

But for many Victorians, the upfront cost and complexity of going electric, along with the challenge of finding a quality, trustworthy installer, have posed significant barriers.

SEC is supporting households to go electric with Easy Electric SEC, a new platform that offers simple and practical solutions to help households switch from gas to electric appliances and save on energy bills and emissions.

We are working with partners, including advocacy groups and government, to overcome challenges, such as:

- lack of awareness of the benefits of electrification
- complexity in navigating household electrification options and solutions
- household trust
- affordability – upfront costs of installing new appliances.

By assisting Victorians to electrify their homes, we can help households save on their bills, support the government to meet its emissions targets, free up gas supply for industry, and strengthen social licence for the transition.



Progress across the year

In the past 12 months, SEC completed the last of a series of pilots to better understand the barriers to home electrification and test solutions to overcome them.

Based on insights from these pilots, we developed and launched Easy Electric SEC in May 2026, a platform and website to help Victorians electrify their homes to reduce their energy bills and emissions, providing products and services to make switching easier and more cost-effective.

Easy Electric SEC supports households to explore home electrification and replace or upgrade their appliances.

Easy Electric SEC addresses a significant gap in the market by bringing together and coordinating elements of the supply chain.

The platform helps Victorians create a personalised plan, including estimated upfront costs and savings based on the approximate annual costs for gas and electricity, the number of people in a household, current appliances, rooftop space and recommended products for the home. It calculates relevant government rebates, return on investment, and emissions reduction as households make the switch.

It also connects people with our endorsed installer network – Victorian businesses capable of providing high-quality electrification services for households.

In the first month after launch, more than 75,000 Victorians accessed Easy Electric SEC.

SEC is driving reach of Easy Electric SEC through events and a campaign to educate and engage households and industry about the options and benefits of home electrification.

SEC talks to Victorians about going electric at home. *Source: SEC*





The Ziino family in Coburg have electrified their home
Source: SEC

Case study

A practical switch delivers lower energy bills and a more comfortable home

The Ziino household has significantly reduced their household energy bills over the past year after switching their Coburg home to electric, installing solar panels, batteries and efficient appliances.

Between January and April 2025, the Ziinos spent around $1,200 on their energy bills. Over the same period in 2026, after making changes to electrify their home, that dropped to $252, with most now made up of supply charges. They estimate they will save more than $3,000 on their energy bills each year with the savings helping the family to upgrade to an electric vehicle and pay for a family holiday next year.

For Michelle, the decision to electrify their home was driven by rising costs and a desire for a more practical, efficient way to run the household.

They used SEC's electric home planner pilot tool – the predecessor to Easy Electric SEC – to explore their options and understand what kind of savings electrification could deliver for their home. Working with Specialized Solar & Electrical, an SEC-endorsed installer, the family took a staged approach supported by rebates. They chose to pay upfront rather than taking on additional debt.

The transition took around four months with Specialized Solar & Electrical installing solar panels, two batteries, a heat pump hot water system, and a ducted electric heating and cooling system. The Ziino's gas heating system was decommissioned, leaving only the cooktop still connected.

Michelle said the staged approach made the process easier to manage and since completing the switch, the family has changed the way they use energy day-to-day. Their hot water system is programmed to heat during the day, and they use apps to track energy production and consumption.

Beyond the savings, Michelle said their home was noticeably more comfortable with ducted heating and air-conditioning running off solar during the day and batteries overnight.



Bobbi McKibbin has worked in the renewable energy industry for nearly 20 years. *Source: Solar Integrity Albury Wodonga*

Case study

Meet an SEC-endorsed installer

Bobbi McKibbin loves her job.

Yackandandah born and bred, Bobbi found her passion when she started working for a local solar company in 2007 and is now co-owner of Solar Integrity Albury Wodonga.

She loves seeing customers reducing their electricity bills by adding renewables, while making their lives a little easier knowing they can run their heating and air conditioning without worrying about what it will cost.

As an SEC-endorsed installer, Solar Integrity Albury Wodonga supports its customers in improving their energy efficiency, saving money and reducing their emissions by installing solar, battery systems, and hot water units across a wide swathe of North-East Victoria.

A keen advocate for the renewables sector, Bobbi holds a volunteer non-executive position on Solar Accreditation Australia's Board. She also sits on the Victorian Government's Solar Victoria Industry and Consumer Reference Group and was a founding member of AWISE – Australian Women In Solar Energy.

Solar Integrity works with its customers every step of the way, starting with a conversation that puts a customer's hopes and needs at the forefront, including their goals, plans, and concerns.

The consultant will request electricity bills to assess energy consumption and look at rebate eligibility, before arranging to inspect the site.

The Solar Integrity team can also help customers apply for rebates and pride themselves on customer service before and after an installation.

Bobbi said it was an easy decision for her business to apply to become an SEC-endorsed installer, and was especially drawn to SEC's strong customer focus, which aligned with her company values.

She said knowing they were dealing with an SEC-endorsed installer was also good for households, who could enjoy the peace of mind of knowing their installers had been through a due diligence process run by a government-owned company.

Strategy, Performance and People

Building the workforce of the future

Victoria's renewable energy transition will create thousands of jobs, including through apprenticeships, traineeships and graduate programs as well as a wide range of trades, specialist and generalist roles.

But the renewable energy sector faces challenges in securing the workforce it needs.

SEC is working to address this. We use our assets and activities to support the attraction and training of a skilled, future-ready workforce, creating opportunities for Victorians to lead the renewable energy transition.

We are already contributing. Together, SEC projects have created around 1,880 individual work opportunities – including for 98 apprentices, trainees and cadets. We work closely with our contract partners on each project to maximise local employment, including supporting opportunities for under-represented cohorts to help grow and diversify the renewable energy workforce.

As new investments are announced and our projects scale up, so will the jobs created.

In addition to jobs created through our renewable energy investments, the rollout of Easy Electric SEC is expected to support up to 1,100 jobs for trades across Victoria over time, including many in the regions.

SEC staff speak with students at the Trade and Tech Fit Expo. *Source: SEC.*



As a government-owned company with a strong public purpose, we work to ensure that Victorians benefit from the jobs and opportunities the energy transition brings. We're setting high benchmarks as an employer of choice, role-modelling diversity, inclusion and flexible work practices. We focus on bringing more women into historically male-dominated roles and setting up programs for underrepresented groups.

We're working with First Peoples to create programs and opportunities that support self-determination.

Our comprehensive student education program includes practical examples of jobs and career pathways in renewable energy. We host site visits to our projects so students can experience firsthand the renewable energy industry and the jobs it creates. We deliver hands-on workshops in schools to inspire students in science and technology, and we host excursions to the Morwell hub for Gippsland students to do workshops in a purpose-built space.

We speak with thousands of students at careers events, raising awareness and interest in renewable energy jobs.

We also engage regularly with industry, local government, community members, and other stakeholders to discuss our projects and operations, providing information about employment and supply chain opportunities.

In the past year, we attended several major events, including the Gippsland New Energy Conference in Traralgon, where CEO Chris Miller delivered a keynote address to an audience including industry, academics, local business and members of the Gippsland community. We had a significant presence at Australia's biggest energy conference, All Energy, which included several speaking engagements, and met with community members and local stakeholders at the opening of SEC's hub in Morwell. In April, our team attended the Melbourne Home Show, where Victorians had a chance to see and experience the Easy Electric SEC platform ahead of its launch in May.

We are helping to build the renewable energy workforce of the future, building awareness, interest, and pathways in renewable energy jobs for Victorians of all ages.

We have engaged with more than 7,500 students and teachers at career events, school visits, and other events, such as the Renewables Industry Immersion Day delivered by Monash Tech School and Holmesglen Institute, where 60 students learned about working in renewable energy. These events have a combined audience reach of tens of thousands of students.

We ran 86 workshops across the state reaching 2,638 students. Our comprehensive student engagement program informs, inspires, and empowers students to take part in the transition and the opportunities it brings, providing practical examples of jobs and career pathways. This includes running excursions to our assets, where students can experience the renewable energy industry firsthand and see the jobs it creates.

Our interactive activities bring science to life and build awareness and enthusiasm for STEM (science, technology, engineering and maths) and vocational pathways, with a particular emphasis on increasing participation by women and girls.

We work with education providers, including Victorian Tech Schools, to amplify messages on the importance of renewable energy and promote VET and regional pathways. We have co-designed a day-long, immersive science-based energy program with Monash Tech School, which is being delivered to high school students this year.



Students learn about renewable energy using tiny, programmable robots
Source: Doncaster Secondary College/ SEC staff

Case study

SEC robots give students a taste of renewable energy jobs

Tiny programmable robots are helping Victorian students to understand the energy transition as they code and follow the robots on a renewable energy journey.

The robots are part of an innovative SEC school engagement program that brings renewables to life and introduces young Victorians to renewable energy jobs of the future.

Offered free to schools, the incursion program informs, inspires, and empowers students to pursue renewable energy careers, providing practical examples of jobs and career pathways in their local area.

SEC also offers site visits to its renewable energy projects, including the Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub in Plumpton, where secondary students get to see renewable energy projects up close and meet the people building them.

SEC's school education program uses engaging hands-on activities to immerse students in the science behind renewable energy.

For example, the Road to Renewables workshop for primary school students uses hands-on coding to inspire students to problem-solve and engage in STEAM (science, technology, engineering, art, and maths).

Students learn about renewable energy and the energy transition, code tiny robots to plan journeys, learn about different jobs required for the energy transition and use problem-solving skills to design renewable energy landscapes.

Experienced educators deliver SEC's incursion program, which aligns with the Victorian curriculum.



Bethany Reilly is gaining hands-on experience as a civil trainee at the SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham. *Source: Mass Motion*

Case study

Bethany builds a career close to home

When Horsham local Bethany Reilly joined the team at the SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham, she wasn't expecting to gain hands-on skills on a large renewable energy project so early in her career.

A civil trainee first-year apprentice, Bethany is working on the solar farm and battery project that makes up the Renewable Energy Park – Horsham.

Working under supervision with experienced operators, Bethany is developing practical skills to help set her up for a long-term career in the energy sector. She is gaining experience across different types of equipment, helping to maintain areas between solar panels and supporting civil construction works.

Bethany's connection to the project runs through her family. She grew up in the area and heard about the apprenticeship through her dad, who has also worked on SEC's Horsham project as an operator. After handing in her resume and with support from supervisors, she was offered the apprenticeship.

SEC is committed to creating opportunities for apprentices, trainees and cadets and the project typically has between seven and nine apprentices working on-site in roles spanning civil, mechanical and electrical disciplines.

The project has created work opportunities for 625 people to date, including 18 apprentices and trainees who are gaining valuable hands-on experience in Victoria's growing renewable energy sector.

Ten electrical apprentices – eight male and two female – have supported the project through assembly and construction of the switch room, operations and maintenance building, and the protection and control assembly panel.

Looking ahead, Bethany hopes to continue building her skills and eventually work as a machinery operator on other renewables projects around the state or elsewhere in Australia.

SEC returns to the Latrobe Valley

Gippsland and the Latrobe Valley continue to play an important role in Victoria's energy transition, with the infrastructure and skills required to build and operate the energy system of tomorrow.

In October 2025, SEC officially opened its new Morwell hub at 248 Commercial Road, Morwell. Once the site of the former SEC Credit Union, the hub is a space for the community to learn more about the opportunities the energy transition will bring.

The hub has a public drop-in area where people can learn about SEC's work, including how to go electric at home and reduce their energy bills. It also features interactive displays demonstrating how renewable energy is generated and stored through wind, solar and storage, as well as how homes can generate, store and use electricity efficiently.

Visitors can explore a model heat pump and induction cooktop that show how electric appliances can lower costs and emissions.

With its location bringing history full circle, the hub also honours SEC's deep connection with the Latrobe Valley, with a timeline display, artefacts donated by the Morwell Historical Society, and exhibits that acknowledge SEC's legacy in the region's energy story.

The hub is also used for school visits and educational sessions, helping students learn about renewable energy and the variety of career opportunities in the sector. It provides valuable meeting space for local community and not-for-profit organisations and has hosted meetings with groups, including Advance Morwell, the Gippsland Climate Change Network, Morwell Neighbourhood House, Morwell Historical Society, Powerworks and Latrobe City Council.

The hub houses SEC's growing workforce in the region, which now includes 13 people working across community engagement, operations, assets and customer support. This will grow with new roles supporting the rollout of Easy Electric SEC and construction and operation of SEC Delburn Wind Farm.

SEC's strong commitment to the region acts as a signal to other investors that Gippsland is a viable, high-capacity hub for renewable energy, encouraging further transition opportunities.

SEC opened its new Morwell hub at 248 Commercial Road, Morwell
Source: Nanoo Nanoo





SEC Delburn Wind Farm is expected to create 300 work opportunities during construction. *Source: SEC*

Case study

Jobs ramp up at SEC Delburn Wind Farm

Construction is underway at the SEC Delburn Wind Farm, marking a major milestone for jobs and workforce development in and around the Latrobe Valley.

The project brings together a broad range of construction and energy skills and around 55 workers are already on site, including construction managers, engineers, civil crews and specialist contractors.

SEC Executive General Manager, Assets, Lane Crockett said the project was creating jobs and opportunities for Latrobe Valley workers, while helping skilled energy workers to apply their expertise and build new capabilities in renewable energy.

SEC is working with several delivery partners on the project including OSMI Australia, Vestas and Delta Group, which has a strong local workforce presence in Traralgon.

Engineer Jack Burgess-Pincini is among Delta Group's workforce helping get construction underway. Jack previously worked on the project with OSMI Australia and is enjoying the opportunity to gain onsite experience on a renewable energy project. Before moving into renewables, Jack gained experience in the coal industry, including working at a coal-fired power station.

Construction works underway include site establishment, compound and site facility construction, access road development, plantation tree clearing and mulching, and early-stage earthworks. Fire compliance, cultural heritage, and safety works continue as part of the construction preparation activities.

Early works also included the installation of five 130,000-litre firefighting water tanks as part of extensive fire mitigation measures.

The project is expected to create more than 300 work opportunities during construction, with opportunities for local workers and businesses through construction and supply contracts, along with more than $22 million in neighbour and community benefit sharing programs.

Walking alongside First Peoples

SEC recognises the sovereignty of First Peoples and their unbroken custodianship of Country. Self-determination is a human right affirming First Peoples' authority to shape decisions that affect Country, cultures, and communities.

Our commitment to First Peoples is grounded in self-determination, deep listening, truth-telling and respect for cultural authority. We recognise First Peoples' unbroken connection to Country and their rights as decision makers whose knowledge and leadership must shape the renewable energy transition.

Our vision is to be recognised as a partner of choice for First Peoples – working with the renewable energy sector to ensure self-determination, partnership and benefit sharing are standard practice. Through this journey, we will help advocate for systemic change. This is our responsibility and our opportunity – for a future where Country is respected, relationships are reciprocal and meaningful outcomes are realised through action.

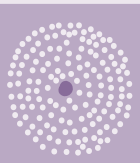
In February 2026, we launched the SEC First Peoples Self Determination Strategy to guide our work with Victoria's First Peoples. The strategy sets out how we will embed self-determination across the organisation by moving beyond transactional engagement towards genuine, long-term relationships built on truth-telling, deep listening and shared benefit. It reinforces the relationship principles that were developed with Gellung Warl and several Traditional Owner corporations.

By taking this approach, we will make better decisions, form stronger partnerships, reduce risk and deliver on our self-determination commitments.

SEC commissioned First Nations artist Simone Thomson to create *Wa-dam-buk Murrup Biik – Renews Spirit of Country*, an artwork that embodies SEC's commitment to self-determination.



The strategy outlines four focus areas:



Strengthening First Peoples' governance

Embed cultural authority and shared decision-making

- Reserve Board position for a Victorian First Peoples representative, with nomination through the Assembly underway
- Resource First Peoples' participation in governance processes
- Build review mechanisms into all partnerships



Building genuine partnerships

Co-design relationships grounded in trust, respect and reciprocity

- Appointed dedicated First Peoples Partnerships Lead
- Progress formal partnership agreements with Traditional Owners for all on-Country assets
- Resource First Peoples to engage in partnership processes
- Operate in a culturally safe manner and tailored approach



Sharing the benefits

Deliver economic, cultural and social outcomes through self-determined benefit sharing

- Re-invest a proportion of revenue from our assets and households offering into First Peoples communities, who will determine how it is used
- Enter into co-designed legally binding benefit sharing agreements for all on-Country assets
- Provide in-kind support
- Drive First Peoples employment and procurement opportunities
- Advocate for sector action and tailored approach



Building cultural capability

Create culturally safe environments and grow First Peoples leadership across the sector

- Work with partners and suppliers to build cultural capability across the energy sector
- Continue investing in learning activities

By working with Victoria's First Peoples towards self-determination, we make better decisions, form stronger partnerships, reduce risk, and achieve more sustainable business outcomes. Our work to date has been built on truth-telling, trust and shared purpose and represents the start of something enduring. It marks another step in that journey and SEC's long-term commitment to walking alongside First Peoples through the work we do on Country.

Strengthening First Peoples governance

SEC's company constitution reserves a position on the SEC Board for a Victorian First Nations person, with the nominee to be self-determined by Gellung Warl.

SEC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Gellung Warl to begin the nomination process and is actively working with Gellung Warl to support this process. This is a critical step towards self-determination and ensuring that First Peoples' perspectives are embedded in our decisions.

We are also developing our approach to embed relational accountability in how we report our progress. It means being answerable not just for outcomes, but for how those outcomes are achieved: through respectful engagement and alignment with self-determination principles.

Building genuine partnerships

SEC is building genuine, trusting relationships and demonstrating best practice engagement with First Peoples and Traditional Owners.

We have established strong relationships with several Traditional Owner corporations and are progressing formal partnership agreements that reflect shared values and mutual accountability. These agreements acknowledge the rights of Traditional Owners and set clear expectations for how we work and make decisions together. We hope these agreements set the foundations for multigenerational partnerships.

Moving forward, we have committed to seeking to enter into formal partnership relationship agreements with Traditional Owners where we have new assets on Country and will provide support to enable them to participate meaningfully in partnership processes.

Sharing the benefits

Our commitment to First Peoples is not just about how we engage – it is about the outcomes we achieve together, driven by the aspirations of First Peoples to strengthen communities for generations to come.

We have developed a sector-leading First Peoples benefit-sharing framework, which was developed with input from Gellung Warl, the First Nations Clean Energy Network and Traditional Owner corporations.

This is designed to deliver meaningful and long-term outcomes across three key areas:

- financial benefits to enable economic development
- jobs and training opportunities that create long-term pathways and capability
- cultural, social and environmental outcomes that reflect the values and aspirations of Traditional Owners.

These commitments go beyond resourcing and meeting employment and procurement targets. While jobs and procurement remain important levers for creating opportunities, our approach ensures they are part of a broader strategy.

We are working with Traditional Owners where we have assets on Country to co-design benefit sharing arrangements and agreements that reflect their priorities.

Building cultural capability

Building cultural capability is a continuous practice that underpins SEC's commitment to First Peoples. It means embedding cultural safety, truth-telling and respect across every level of the organisation, from governance and leadership to project delivery and community engagement.

Becoming an employer of choice for First Peoples is a journey, and we are at the beginning of ours. We are building strong foundations to ensure the experience for both employees and the organisation is genuine, fulfilling and positive from start to finish.

We are continuing to build cultural capability across our organisation to support the delivery of our commitments with First Peoples, including through learning, training and allyship. By supporting our staff to engage in capacity-building activities, we will improve our understanding of the historical context and cultural significance of First Peoples. This will support cultural safety for Traditional Owners and our ability to build meaningful relationships.



On-Country immersion led by Wurundjeri man and educator, Thane Garvey-Gannaway, from the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation. *Source: Kit Haselden Photography*

Case study

Cultural learning through Country and language

When SEC spoke with First Peoples about self-determination, two themes kept coming up: Country and language.

Motivated by a commitment to strengthen our cultural capability, SEC's Allyship Working Group worked with Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung custodian, Dr Mandy Nicholson, to design workshops that would deepen our understanding of the intersection between Country and language.

Dr Mandy began this process with a Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Layers of Country workshop, introducing SEC staff to the cultural, spiritual and ecological dimensions of Wurundjeri Biik (Country) and how these layers connect and guide responsibilities for place.

Dr Mandy then took us on a Woi-wurrung language journey, showing the connections between language, identity and Country. We explored key Woi-wurrung words and terms to learn how language reflects relationships to land, seasons and Country.

It built our cultural competence, enabling staff to use language respectfully and to create an appropriate Acknowledgement of Country.

By creating space for First Peoples to lead this learning, SEC is embedding cultural capability as a core organisational practice and reinforcing our commitment to working with integrity, humility and respect.

SEC staff have also spent time on Country with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation. An immersion session was organised by SEC's First Peoples Partnership Lead along with the Allyship Working Group.

Wurundjeri man and educator Thane Garvey-Gannaway welcomed the team onto Country, then led a walk along the Birrarung and Merri waterways. Thane shared his knowledge of land, culture, history and ecology — providing a unique insight into the custodianship of Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and the responsibilities carried through their cultural authority and obligations to Country.

The on-Country immersion is one way we continue to build on our cultural capability in how we work alongside Traditional Owners — ensuring that our relationships with First Peoples are culturally informed, grounded in trust, and through the knowledge of First Peoples.

Our people

As we continued to strengthen the organisational capability at SEC, our workforce growth reflected the increasing scale and complexity of our operations.

We maintained our commitment to fair, merit-based recruitment practices, with hiring decisions based on demonstrated capability, experience and alignment to role requirements. This supports a workforce that brings diverse perspectives, strong capability and the skills needed to deliver for SEC.

SEC has grown its workforce across both Melbourne and Morwell. Notably, over the past 12 months the number of roles located in Morwell has increased – supporting local employment and organisational growth in the region.

All jobs advertised have the option of being based in Melbourne or Morwell.

The following table discloses the head count of all active employees in the last full pay period in June 2026:

	2026		2025	
By level	**Headcount**	**FTE**	**Headcount**	**FTE**
Executive*	8	7.8	9	8.6
Non-executive	170	166.4	116	114
	178	**174.2**	**125**	**123.4**
By location				
Melbourne	163		119	
Morwell	13		5	
Horsham	1		1	
Remote	1		-	
By gender				
Female	85		61	
Male	93		64	
Undisclosed	-		-	

*For the purposes of this disclosure, “Executive” includes the CEO and their direct reports, excluding the executive assistant.

Occupational health and safety

At SEC, we are committed to maintaining a safe and healthy workplace in line with occupational health and safety requirements. The wellbeing of our employees, contractors, agents and others authorised to work at our sites is actively considered in activities undertaken on our behalf, with a focus on reducing the risk of harm.

Our approach to health, safety and wellbeing is guided by the following principles.

We all contribute to a safe and healthy workplace by:

- understanding individual accountabilities and contributions
- demonstrating consistent and visible safety leadership through our actions and behaviours
- fostering a strong safety culture across our people and delivery partners
- building capability and contributing to shared objectives focused on continuous improvement and the prevention of work-related injury and illness
- taking a proactive approach to identifying and managing workplace risks
- reporting hazards and incidents in a timely manner
- maintaining and promoting safe work environments, including when working remotely.

SEC supports a safe working environment by:

- involving our people in decisions that affect their safety
- regularly reviewing our safety performance and implementing improvements
- understanding our obligations and ensuring appropriate resourcing to deliver
- supporting individuals experiencing injury or illness to achieve positive workplace outcomes

We work together to prevent harm by:

- applying consistent and systematic risk management practices
- responding promptly to health and safety concerns raised in our workplaces
- maintaining effective controls for health, safety and wellbeing risks
- encouraging our people to speak up to prevent harm
- ensuring wellbeing in our work activities
- complying with our legislative obligations and upholding the expectations and values set out in our Code of Conduct.

Key safety performance indicators are presented below for SEC's corporate locations, work sites and operational assets:

Key safety performance indicators	2026	2025
Number of reported hazards for the year per 100 FTE	144.96	18.62
Number of recordable injuries for the year per 100 FTE	0.53	7.86
Number of 'lost time' standard claims for the year per 100 FTE	-	-
Average cost per claim for the year	$876	-

Sustainability report

Basis of preparation

This Sustainability report is presented for SEC Victoria Pty Ltd and its subsidiaries for the year ended 30 June 2026. The disclosures are prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and mandatory Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards as published by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). For the year ended 30 June 2026, AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures is the only mandatory standard.

SEC makes an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with AASB S2, including Appendix D.

Transition relief applied

SEC has applied the following transition relief under AASB S2:

- AASB S2 C3 – Comparative information is not presented because this is SEC's first year of climate-related disclosures.
- AASB S2 C4(b) – Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions are not disclosed.

These disclosures cover the same reporting entity and period as SEC's consolidated financial statements.

Governance

The SEC Board of Directors oversees risks and opportunities as part of its responsibilities for strategy, business planning, capital allocation and risk management. For further information on SEC's governance framework, refer to the Our governance section on page 15 of this report. Information on the Board and its committees is provided in the Our Board section on page 16.

Sustainability and climate risk

During the year, SEC reviewed its board and committee charters, and the SEC Enterprise Risk Management Framework to formally recognise sustainability and climate risks and define roles and responsibilities.

The Board considers sustainability and climate matters when making decisions on strategy, budgets, investments and long-term priorities. Sustainability and climate are incorporated into decision-making processes, including investment evaluation and prioritisation and organisational risk management.

The SEC executive reports sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities through enterprise and operational risk reporting. This enables the Board to monitor emerging issues, assess implications for SEC's business model and prospects, and oversee progress against sustainability and climate-related objectives. For 2025-26, reporting on climate-related risks and opportunities was provided to the Audit and Risk Committee in the final quarter after SEC determined at the beginning of the final quarter that it would likely meet the threshold for Group 1 reporting requirements.

The Board delegates day-to-day management of climate-related matters to the Chief Executive Officer and executive management, who implement Board-approved strategies, integrate sustainability and climate considerations into business processes (including investment and transaction approvals), and report to the Board and relevant committees on sustainability and climate-related risks, opportunities and performance.

Key executive roles involved in overseeing and managing sustainability and climate-related matters include the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, General Manager – Enterprise Risk and Compliance, and General Manager – Finance.

The Board considers sustainability and climate-related skills and experience as part of its ongoing assessment of capability and effectiveness. Skills assessments inform the Board's skills and experience matrix, which is reviewed annually. The Board undertakes targeted training and briefings as required. Based on its annual skills and capability assessment, the Board concluded that it has appropriate skills and capabilities to oversee climate-related matters.

The Audit and Risk Committee supports the Board by overseeing the identification, assessment and management of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities. Management reports climate-related matters through SEC's enterprise and operational risk reporting processes, which are reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee and escalated to the Board where appropriate. The Audit and Risk Committee is the primary Board committee responsible for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Board considers sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities in its strategic decision-making, including decisions regarding investment priorities and the pursuit of identified opportunities.

The Investment and Assets Committee supports the Board in evaluating and overseeing the delivery of approved renewable energy investments and projects. The committee considers sustainability and climate-related factors in relation to project development, investment execution and asset delivery, and provides recommendations to the Board as required.

Risk Management Framework and climate change

SEC's Enterprise Risk Management Framework governs and guides our risk management activities. This framework is based on the requirements set out by the Victorian Government and based upon ISO 31000 with the following key components:

- SEC Risk Appetite Statement
- SEC Risk Policy
- SEC Risk Management Procedures
- SEC Risk Profile and Registers.

Risk management is embedded in our strategic priorities, business planning, and decision-making processes.

SEC manages climate-related risks as part of its enterprise-wide Risk Management Framework. We assess, prioritise, monitor and report climate-related risks alongside other financial and non-financial risks.

The Risk Management Framework provides a structured and consistent approach to identifying and managing risks that could affect our ability to deliver on our strategy, including impacts on operations, capital allocation, liquidity, and long-term resilience. Climate-related risks are recorded in SEC's risk register and subject to the same governance, escalation and monitoring arrangements as other risks.

Identification of climate-related risks and opportunities

We identify climate-related risks and opportunities through our risk identification processes, informed by entity-specific information (such as strategic plans, budgets, investment proposals and contractual arrangements) and external information (such as industry trends, policy developments and climate science).

We review risks at least quarterly, using risk workshops to assess existing and emerging risks, or more frequently when there is a significant change in circumstances, such as material regulatory developments or major investment decisions.

We also identify opportunities, including those arising from renewable generation, storage, firming and system-transition needs.

Risk assessment and prioritisation

We consider qualitative and quantitative factors during risk identification and profiling, capturing them as risk drivers or potential impacts on our business.

We then set climate-related risk ratings using the same likelihood and consequence criteria applied to all risks under the SEC Risk Management Framework. This includes potential impacts on our business performance and prospects over the short, medium and long-term, including impacts on costs, revenues, asset performance, financing and reputation.

Our risk ratings are a standardised measure of importance to SEC, and we prioritise climate-related risks relative to other business risks and aligned with the Board-approved risk appetite.

We establish risk materiality via SEC's risk appetite statements and through the Risk Management Framework. Risks assessed as 'significant' or higher are reported to our Enterprise Risk and Compliance Committee for monitoring and subsequently reported to the SEC Board Audit and Risk Committee.

Use of scenario analysis in risk management

Risk management is the active management and mitigation of possible future events, scenarios and incidents. We also conduct formal scenario analysis, varying key assumptions to identify risks that may otherwise not be considered as part of normal operations.

For example, a normal risk-assessment process ties risk identification to the achievement of a business objective or goal and includes pre-defined assumptions established in setting the objective or goal.

To analyse climate-related scenarios, we vary the business, external market, government and policy assumptions to test the resilience of our strategy and portfolio under plausible climate futures. This helps identify climate-related risks, which may occur over a longer period than considered as part of a standard risk assessment.

Scenario analysis performed in 2025-26 is qualitative in nature and is used to inform risk prioritisation, strategic decision-making and resilience planning. It does not replace financial modelling or budgeting processes.

Climate change and SEC

During the year, SEC analysed climate-related scenarios to stress test its strategy, exposure to climate risks, and the scale and timing of opportunities across plausible futures for Victoria's electricity market. The analysis considered how our renewable energy investments – a co-owned operational battery at Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub, SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham, and SEC Delburn Wind Farm – might perform, and the actions required to remain resilient.

Climate futures typically move along a spectrum:

- High transition / lower physical risk (faster global decarbonisation and less warming)
- Low transition / higher physical risk (slower action and more warming with more severe physical impacts).

To cover this range and ensure coverage of the spectrum of climate futures for risk analysis, we considered factors outlined in the Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSP) defined by the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to develop and inform their 'high-transition' and 'low-transition' scenarios for physical risks:

- **High-transition** scenario is directly aligned with and includes factors from IPCC pathways SSP1-1.9 and SSP1-2.6. This represents high-transition climate change with long-term climate impacts.
- **Low-transition** scenario includes factors from IPCC pathways SSP2-4.5, SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.5 (high physical). This represents low-transition climate change with more extreme climate impacts.

For transitional risks, the risks are considered across four key areas (with the assessment including the factors above):

- policy and/or regulatory change
- technological development and change
- energy market changes and implications
- reputation and brand considerations.

Limitations and assumptions

The assessment was qualitative and did not include quantitative modelling of financial impacts, asset valuations or changes in cash flows. The analysis was based on scenario narratives aligned with selected IPCC pathways and considered directional impacts on the organisation's strategy, operations and value chain.

The SSP pathways incorporate differing assumptions regarding climate policy ambition, macroeconomic conditions, regional and national development patterns, energy system transformation and technological progress. These assumptions were used to inform the assessment of SEC's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities under each scenario and to evaluate the resilience of SEC's strategy across a range of plausible climate futures.

Key assumptions associated with SSP Pathways used in scenario analysis

Climate scenario	Description	Key assumptions
SSP1-1.9	1.5°C warming; rapid global decarbonisation and net-zero by mid-century	**Climate-related policies:** Stringent, coordinated **Macroeconomic trends:** Sustainable growth **National/regional variables:** High cooperation **Energy usage and mix:** Renewables, electrification **Developments in technology:** Rapid innovation, carbon removal
SSP1-2.6	1.8°C warming; early and aggressive mitigation with net zero after 2050	**Climate-related policies:** Strong, progressive **Macroeconomic trends:** Sustainable growth **National/regional variables:** Broad policy alignment **Energy usage and mix:** Renewables growth, fossil fuel decline **Developments in technology:** Hydrogen, storage, CCS, efficiency
SSP2-4.5	2.7°C warming; current targets and pledges, slow emissions reduction	**Climate-related policies:** Moderate, uneven **Macroeconomic trends:** Historical trends continue **National/regional variables:** Mixed ambition **Energy usage and mix:** Diversified mix, fossil fuels remain significant **Developments in technology:** Gradual adoption
SSP3-7.0	3.6°C warming; fragmented transition and high emissions	**Climate-related policies:** Weak, fragmented **Macroeconomic trends:** Slower growth **National/regional variables:** Regional divergence **Energy usage and mix:** Fossil fuel reliance **Developments in technology:** Slower innovation
SSP5-8.5	4.4°C warming; limited climate action and increasing emissions	**Climate-related policies:** Minimal intervention **Macroeconomic trends:** Energy-intensive growth **National/regional variables:** Focus on growth and energy security **Energy usage and mix:** Fossil fuel dominated **Developments in technology:** Productivity-focused, limited decarbonisation

Assessed timeframe and horizons

SEC was established in October 2023 and, as of 30 June 2026, has an operational battery energy storage system co-owned with GreenPoint Energy, two 100% owned generation assets under construction, and retails 100% renewable energy to the Victorian Government and a growing number of large commercial and industrial customers.

Our strategy is to manage a resilient, long-term portfolio of solar, wind and battery assets, while continuing to invest in renewable electricity projects that support and accelerate Victoria's renewable energy transition. These projects typically require significant upfront capital and have useful lives of up to 35 years. We seek to generate a commercial return through renewable energy generation and retailing 100% renewable electricity to government and a growing number of commercial and industrial customers. We reinvest our profits into more renewable energy to benefit all Victorians.

For these disclosures, SEC used the following time horizons aligned to its strategic objectives, which are set to 2035:

Time horizons used for these disclosures

Time horizon	Time period
Short	2 years (2028)
Medium	4 years (2030)
Long	9 years (2035)

Climate-related risks and opportunities

Climate change can potentially impact SEC through:

- physical impacts on its assets and business operations
- business, government and social transition to a net-zero emissions economy.

These impacts can influence project delivery, asset performance, costs, revenues and long-term portfolio resilience. Climate change may also multiply and amplify other strategic and operational risks, including regulatory, market and social licence risks.

We have identified climate-related risks and opportunities that we can reasonably expect to affect our business, including cash flows, over the short, medium and long-term. Our assessments did not identify any risks above a medium risk rating.

Furthermore, as SEC's entire business is focused on the generation and storage of renewable electricity, the identified climate-related opportunities could directly influence business revenue. However, the time horizons associated with these opportunities have not been disclosed due to their commercially sensitive nature. SEC has applied the AASB S2 Appendix D B34 exemption. In assessing these opportunities, SEC did not identify any material trade-offs with the climate-related risks that were identified.

SEC controls only one operational asset, therefore it is the only asset vulnerable to climate-related risks and opportunities. SEC is relatively new to retail and commercial operations, which limits our ability to quantify financial impacts. This will change as we grow.

We have based our metrics and impact assessment on projected revenue streams and assumptions on lower generating or market-price scenarios.

Physical risks

Physical climate-related risks

Risk details	Nature of the risk (before any mitigation or adaptation)	Mitigation or adaptation
Physical risk 1		
Scenario: Low transition **Risk type:** Acute physical risk **Description:** Direct impacts on assets due to extreme weather **Relevant timelines:** Short, medium, long **Risk rating:** Low	Extreme weather events are expected to increase in frequency and severity under future climates with hail, flood, cyclone, wind damage and bushfire posing significant climate risks within SEC's operational profile (damage to solar panels, wind turbines and battery storage): • increased frequency of storms causing damage to wind turbines, solar panels etc • increased possibility of infrastructure downtime due to damage from weather events • increased threat to solar farms and grid infrastructure from bushfires • inability to safely access properties and conduct regular operations, e.g. during bushfires, may interrupt operations	SEC incorporates climate resilience into project design and site selection, including bushfire risk assessments, flood mapping and engineering standards. We have resilience plans, such as: • bushfire and emergency management plans across all sites, both operational and under construction • material damage insurance in the construction phase to minimise financial exposure in the event of asset damage • material damage and business interruption insurance when assets become operational to insure against asset damage and revenue loss. We work with our project partners to embed resilience and contingency planning during construction and operations.
Physical risk 2		
Scenario: Low transition **Risk type:** Acute physical risk **Description:** Indirect impacts on assets due to extreme weather **Relevant timelines:** Short, medium, long **Risk rating:** Low	SEC or our project partners may face increased insurance premiums or an inability to insure as properties face greater risk of damage due to increasing frequency of extreme weather events. Assets in high-risk zones may become uninsurable.	As our government insurer, VMIA is committed to insuring all government entities and their assets. SEC invests in renewable energy and batteries, which do not face the same insurance issues as carbon generating assets. SEC's generation assets are developed to mitigate and prevent the impact of bushfires, floods and other hazards.

Risk details	Nature of the risk (before any mitigation or adaptation)	Mitigation or adaptation
Physical risk 3		
Scenario: High transition **Risk type:** Chronic physical risk **Description:** Long-term climate impacts on asset performance and energy yield **Relevant timelines:** Short, medium, long **Risk rating:** Medium	Change in revenue and operating environment from long-term weather events, such as: • extended drought, which can lead to reduced hydro output affecting generation capacity • higher temperatures, which can reduce solar panel efficiency and increase cooling demands for batteries • heatwaves or storms, which may cause more frequent grid disruptions, challenging renewable integration • changing wind patterns, which may reduce the consistency or predictability of wind resources • persistent cloud cover changes or pollution, which may reduce solar energy output.	SEC considers long-term climate data and modelling in its resource assessments and financial modelling. We have used financial modelling to establish low, central and high-revenue models and curves, which can be used to baseline potential climate change impacts on electricity generation. *SEC's first electricity generation site will be fully operational in late 2027.*
Physical risk 4		
Scenario: Low transition **Risk type:** Acute physical risk **Description:** Extreme weather impacts on power networks and transmissions **Relevant timelines:** Short, medium, long **Risk rating:** Low	Acute climate events may increase network disruptions and energy market volatility, affecting asset performance and revenue.	SEC's generation assets are designed with appropriate resilience standards for extreme weather events in partnership with network service providers to ensure appropriate transmission redundancies. We are diversifying our revenue streams and market exposure through initiatives such as virtual power plant and behind-the-meter initiatives.

Transition risks

Transition climate-related risks

Risk details	Nature of the risk (before any mitigation or adaptation)	Mitigation or adaptation
Transition risk 1		
Risk type: Policy and regulatory risk **Description:** Changes to energy and climate policy **Relevant timelines:** Medium, long **Risk rating:** Medium	Changes to Australian Government or Victorian Government climate, energy market or planning policies alter the commercial viability, timing or delivery of renewable energy projects. This includes changes to renewable energy targets, market design, transmission planning, or regulatory approval processes that could affect project costs, returns or development timelines.	SEC engages closely with government, regulators and market bodies to anticipate policy developments. We align our investment decisions with current Victorian energy and decarbonisation policy settings and structure our projects to remain viable across a range of policy scenarios.
Transition risk 2		
Risk type: Market risk **Description:** Wholesale electricity price volatility **Relevant timelines:** Medium, long **Risk rating:** Low	Increased penetration of renewable energy and changing market dynamics may lead to sustained downward pressure or volatility in wholesale electricity prices, which could affect revenue certainty for SEC projects.	SEC supports long-term offtake arrangements, including contracts that provide revenue stability. We diversify our portfolio across technologies, locations and contract structures to manage exposure to price volatility.
Transition risk 3		
Risk type: Technology risk **Description:** Pace of technological change **Relevant timelines:** Medium, long **Risk rating:** Medium	Rapid technological advancements in renewable generation, storage or firming technologies may reduce the competitiveness of earlier generation assets or require additional investment to remain efficient and reliable.	SEC adopts a technology agnostic investment approach and monitors technology maturity and cost curves. Where possible, we stage our projects, retaining the flexibility to integrate storage, firming or repowering solutions over time. We seek to pioneer long-duration energy storage, including establishing pilot programs to develop new technology in this space.

Risk details	Nature of the risk (before any mitigation or adaptation)	Mitigation or adaptation
Transition risk 4		
Risk type: Reputation **Description:** Social licence and brand risk **Relevant timelines:** Short, medium, long **Risk rating:** Medium	As a publicly owned entity, SEC faces heightened scrutiny regarding project delivery, cost effectiveness, community engagement, environmental outcomes and alignment with Victoria's emissions reduction objectives. Failure to meet stakeholder expectations may undermine public trust and social licence.	SEC has embedded strong governance, transparency and community engagement processes across its project development and delivery. SEC prioritises projects that deliver public value, regional benefits and emissions reductions. It reports publicly on its progress and outcomes.
Transition risk 5		
Risk type: Policy and regulatory **Description:** Change in government funding priorities **Relevant timelines:** Short, medium, long **Risk rating:** Medium	Changes in government priorities may result in reduced funding for renewable energy programs as resources are redirected toward climate adaptation and disaster recovery initiatives.	SEC proactively engages with government stakeholders and policymakers. We incorporate funding uncertainty into our strategic planning and scenario analysis.
Transition risk 6		
Risk type: Policy and regulatory **Description:** Climate influenced regulatory or market change **Relevant timelines:** Short, medium, long **Risk rating:** Medium	Changes to energy market structures, regulatory frameworks, renewable energy targets, or policy settings may impact the commercial viability of existing Victorian Renewable Energy Target contracts, project economics, and future investment decisions.	SEC monitors policy and regulatory developments and assesses potential impacts on its portfolio. We analyse and stress test proposed and announced regulatory/ market changes to determine potential business impacts.

Risk details	Nature of the risk (before any mitigation or adaptation)	Mitigation or adaptation
Transition risk 7		
Risk type: Market risk **Description:** Fossil fuel generation cost advantages over newer renewable generation **Relevant timelines:** Short, medium **Risk rating:** Low	Market conditions, energy pricing dynamics, or technology cost differentials may temporarily favour lower-cost fossil fuel generation over renewable energy sources, reducing competitiveness and affecting project returns.	SEC has long-term revenue arrangements and offtake agreements to hedge against wholesale price risk from our generation business. This includes expanding our 100% renewable electricity offering to non-government commercial and industrial customers and developing alternative revenue streams, including behind-the-meter and virtual power plant offerings.

Opportunities

Climate-related opportunities

Opportunity	Description	Potential actions if opportunity were to occur
Climate-related opportunity 1		
Additional policy-aligned growth opportunity	The Australian or Victorian governments may introduce new policies to incentivise renewable and energy-efficient development in response to climate change impacts.	SEC could expand its business activities and strategic goals with new funding or policies. This could include investing in new renewable energy generation projects to accelerate Victoria's transition or expanding our electrification work.
Climate-related opportunity 2		
Building workforce capability opportunity	Climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy are expected to increase demand for skills and capabilities in renewable energy. SEC has an opportunity to support workforce development, education, and training initiatives that build capability and attract talent into renewable energy career pathways.	SEC has several initiatives in place to support capability and career development in the sector. Where additional opportunities arise, we can: • develop structured workforce planning and capability development strategies aligned to energy transition needs • establish partnerships with universities, TAFEs, and training providers to build renewable energy pipelines • invest in graduate, apprenticeship, and internship programs to attract early-career talent • support targeted training and upskilling programs in renewable energy, storage, and digital energy systems.
Climate-related opportunity 3		
Increased demand for behind-the-meter or grid independent technologies due to climate driven issues affecting energy infrastructure and market pricing	Rising demand for behind-the-meter systems and community batteries, driven by energy sovereignty needs and resilience during extreme weather, may present opportunities for distributed energy expansion. This would create new business opportunities while reducing dependence on the centralised network.	SEC is investigating and investing in opportunities to develop behind-the-meter solutions with commercial and residential partners. Where new opportunities arise, we can: • invest in distributed energy resources including community batteries and behind-the-meter solutions • develop new business models focused on customer energy services and local energy resilience • support deployment of distributed energy resources, community batteries, and microgrid solutions to improve local energy resilience • incorporate resilience and energy security objectives into project planning and investment decisions • assess opportunities for backup power and islanding capabilities in vulnerable communities.

Continuous improvement

SEC periodically reviews its Risk Management Framework against the Victorian Managed Insurance Authority Risk Maturity Benchmark to ensure it remains effective and aligned with market practices.

We have a plan for ongoing improvements, integration and other activities to improve our risk management maturity.

Metrics and targets

Operational greenhouse gas emissions

During the year, SEC's total gross greenhouse gas emissions were 12,934 tCO2-e. This comprised of 60 tCO2-e for Scope 1 and 12,874 tCO2-e for Scope 2 (location-based). We also calculated Scope 2 (market-based) emissions of 12,591 tCO2-e. Emissions are measured in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard (WRI/WBCSD).

We use the operational control approach to set our organisational boundary for calculating emissions, including entities and assets outside the financial reporting group where we have operational control.

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity we consume. Location-based Scope 2 emissions use the average emissions factor for the electricity grid where consumption occurs. We consume electricity from the National Electricity Market in Victoria using an emissions factor of 0.78 tCO2-e per kWh.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions summary

Greenhouse gas emissions	Emissions (tCO2-e)
Scope 1 emissions	60
Scope 2 emissions (location-based)	12,874
Scope 2 emissions (market-based)	12,591
Total Scope 1 + 2 emissions (location-based)	12,934
Total Scope 1 + 2 emissions (market-based)	12,651

Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by SEC (primarily refrigerant use).

Our disaggregated Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are set out below.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by entity and facility

Reporting entity	Scope 1 emissions (tCO2-e)	Location-based Scope 2 emissions (tCO2-e)	Market-based Scope 2 emissions (tCO2-e)
SEC Victoria Ltd facilities			
Melbourne head office	-	55	-
Morwell SEC hub	-	34	-
SEC Infrastructure Ltd facilities			
SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham	-	-	-
SEC Delburn Wind Farm	-	-	-
SEC Energy Ltd facilities			
Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub	60	12,785	12,591
Consolidated emissions reported under SEC Victoria Ltd	**60**	**12,874**	**12,591**

We have applied the optional transition relief in AASB S2 C4(b) and have therefore not disclosed Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions for the reporting period.

Definitions for Scopes 1 and 2 are consistent with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard.

Methodology and measurement approach

SEC measures Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard, using emission factors and global warming potentials consistent with the National Greenhouse Accounts Factors.

Our emissions inventory uses internal operational records and external sources, including invoices and metered electricity consumption. We calculate emissions using activity data and standard emission factors and assess data quality and uncertainty as part of our process.

We did not apply the transition relief in AASB S2 C4(a) because our emissions measurement approach is already aligned to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Measurement uncertainty

Measuring Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in inherently uncertain due to:

- estimation techniques applied to limited fuel use and refrigerant leakage, and
- reliance on published emission factors.

Given our operational profile and the scale of our emissions, these uncertainties are unlikely to materially affect stakeholders' understanding of our climate-related performance for the reporting period.

FRD 24 Environmental data

SEC Victoria is categorised as a Tier 4 entity under the FRD24 directions and is required to disclose the following information:

1. Total electricity consumption segmented by source
2. Total electricity offsets segmented by offset type
3. Number and proportion of vehicles in the organisational boundary segmented by engine/fuel type and vehicle category
4. NABERS Energy ratings of newly completed/occupied entity-owned office buildings and substantial tenancy fit-outs

EL1 – Total electricity consumption segmented by source

SEC Victoria's electricity purchase from retailers is in the table below:

Facility	Electricity consumption (kWh)
Melbourne office	70,434
Morwell hub	43,999
Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub	16,391,130
Total	**16,505,563**

EL4 – Total electricity offsets segmented by offset type

Electricity offsets purchased by SEC Victoria in 2025-26 are listed in the table below:

Location	Offset type	Quantity
Melbourne office	Large generation certificates	71
Morwell Hub	Large generation certificates	44
Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub	Large generation certificates	477
Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub	Small-scale technology certificates	369

T2 – Number and proportion of vehicles in the organisational boundary segmented by engine/fuel type and vehicle category

SEC Victoria does not own any fleet vehicles and hence does not have any emissions associated with fleet vehicle usage.

B3 – NABERS Energy ratings of newly completed/occupied entity-owned office buildings and substantial tenancy fit-outs

SEC Victoria has two offices – the head office is located at Level 26, 2 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne and the Morwell hub is located at 248 Commercial Road, Morwell. The Melbourne office has a NABERS rating of 6.0, while the Morwell hub has not been rated by NABERS.

Facility	NABERS tenancy rating
Melbourne office	6.00
Morwell hub	Not rated

Climate-related targets and transition plan

Regulatory targets

SEC is an energy retailer and retails electricity to the National Electricity Market. Accordingly, we are subject to the following regulatory targets:

Renewable Energy Target

SEC is a liable entity under the Commonwealth Renewable Energy Target. In the past year, we have complied with our regulatory obligations through the surrender of large-scale generation certificates and small-scale technology certificates against our liable electricity acquisitions.

Victorian Energy Upgrades program

SEC is a liable entity under the Victorian Energy Upgrades program. In the past year, we complied with our regulatory obligations through the surrender of Victorian energy efficiency certificates against our liable electricity acquisitions.

Entity-specific targets and transition plan

As a renewable energy generator and retailer, SEC's business model is inherently aligned with the transition to a low-emissions electricity system. We are currently developing a full value chain emissions baseline to support climate-related targets. We will disclose any targets or transition plans in a future reporting period.

Other climate-related metrics

SEC considers a range of non-greenhouse gas metrics to monitor exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities, consistent with our strategy and Risk Management Framework. We integrate these metrics into our business and risk reporting and use them to inform our decision-making.

These metrics include capital deployment associated with climate resilience, adaptation and system-transition opportunities.

Capital deployment

During the year, we continued to progress our renewable energy and battery storage projects. This expenditure is disclosed on page 77 which aligns with SEC's future investment plans considering the risks and opportunities identified in this report.

We monitor capital deployment metrics to help understand our exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities and to inform our short, medium and long-term investment decisions.

Internal carbon pricing

We do not apply an internal carbon price in our base-case financial evaluations. As a renewable electricity generator and retailer, an internal carbon price would have limited influence on our investment decisions, particularly in the absence of a full value-chain (Scope 3) emissions inventory and formal climate transition plan.

Climate considerations are reflected in our decision-making through scenario analysis, risk assessment and strategic planning. Carbon price sensitivities may feed into scenario analysis to test our exposure under higher transition pathways.

As our portfolio matures and we have additional information, including a value-chain emissions baseline and transition planning, we will consider an internal carbon price to support future investment and planning decisions.

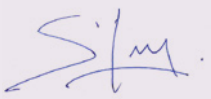
Directors' declaration

In the directors' opinion SEC Victoria has taken reasonable steps to ensure the substantive provisions of the Sustainability report of SEC Victoria and its subsidiaries for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 as presented on pages 49 to 66, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*, including:

(a) section 296C of the Act (compliance with *Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures*); and

(b) section 296D of the Act (*climate statement disclosures*).

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors of SEC Victoria Pty Ltd.



Simon Corbell
Chair, SEC

3 September 2026

Auditor's review report

VAGO
Victorian Auditor-General's Office

Independent Auditor's Review Report on specified Sustainability Disclosures

To the Directors of SEC Victoria Pty Ltd

Review conclusion

I have conducted a review of the following specified Sustainability Disclosures in the Sustainability Report of SEC Victoria Pty Ltd (the company) and its controlled entities (together, the Group) for the year ended 30 June 2026 as required by Australian Standards on Sustainability Assurance ASSA 5010 *Timeline for Audits and Reviews of Information in Sustainability Reports under the Corporations Act 2001* issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AUASB):

Specified Sustainability Disclosures	Reporting requirement of Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures (AASB S2) (including related general disclosures required by Appendix D)	Location in Sustainability Report
Governance	Paragraph 6	Governance disclosures presented on pages 49 & 50
Strategy (risk and opportunities)	Subparagraphs 9(a), 10(a) and 10(b)	Strategy disclosures presented on pages 55 to 61
Scope 1 and 2 emissions	Subparagraphs 29(a)(i)(1) to (2) and 29(a)(ii) to (v)	Scope 1 and 2 emission disclosures presented on pages 62 to 63

The requirements of AASB S2 identified in the table above form the criteria relevant to the specified Sustainability Disclosures and apply under Division 1 of Part 2M.3 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

I have not become aware of any matter in the course of my review that makes me believe that the Sustainability Disclosures specified in the table above do not comply with Division 1 of Part 2M.3 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Level 31 / 35 Collins Street, Melbourne Vic 3000
T 03 8601 7000 enquiries@audit.vic.gov.au www.audit.vic.gov.au

Basis for conclusion	I have conducted my review in accordance with the *Audit Act 1994* which incorporates the Australian Standard on Sustainability Assurance ASSA 5000 *General Requirements for Sustainability Assurance Engagements* (ASSA 5000) issued by the AUASB. My review includes obtaining limited assurance about whether the specified Sustainability Disclosures are free from material misstatement. In applying the relevant criteria, I note that subsection 296C(1) of the *Corporations Act 2001* includes a requirement to comply with AASB S2. My conclusion is based on the procedures I have performed and the evidence I have obtained in accordance with ASSA 5000. The procedures in a review vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, an audit. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an audit been performed. See the *Summary of the work performed* section of my report below. My responsibilities under ASSA 5000 and the *Audit Act 1994* are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities* section of my report. My independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975.* My staff and I are independent of the SEC Victoria Pty Ltd 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 (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to my review of the Sustainability Report in Victoria. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. Our office applies Australian Standard on Quality Management 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, which requires our office to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. I believe that the evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.
Other information	The Directors of the company are responsible for the "other information". The other information comprises the company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026, but does not include the specified Sustainability Disclosures and my review report thereon. The other information includes the financial report, for which I have issued a separate independent auditor's report. My conclusion on the specified Sustainability Disclosures does not cover the other information and accordingly I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with my review of the specified Sustainability Disclosures, my responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the specified Sustainability Disclosures, or my knowledge obtained when conducting the review, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities for the specified Sustainability Disclosures	The Directors of the company are responsible for: • the preparation of the specified Sustainability Disclosures in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*; and • designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control necessary to enable the preparation of the specified Sustainability Disclosures, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
Inherent limitations in preparing the specified Sustainability Disclosures	The Sustainability Report contains forward-looking information relating to future events and conditions. These are inherently uncertain and may not occur as anticipated, or at all. I do not provide assurance on the extent to which this prospective information will be achieved. Greenhouse gas emissions quantification is subject to significant measurement uncertainty, which arises because of the estimation and complexity to calculate, including application of activity data and emissions factors. The comparability of sustainability information between entities and over time may be affected by inconsistencies to estimate the measurement of those emissions, due to different, but acceptable, methods applied.
Auditor's responsibilities	My objectives are to plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether the specified Sustainability Disclosures are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a review report that includes my conclusion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of users taken on the basis of the specified Sustainability Disclosures. As part of the review in accordance with ASSA 5000, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the engagement. I also: • perform risk assessment procedures, including obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the engagement, to identify and assess the risks of material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, at the disclosure level but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. • design and perform procedures responsive to assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Summary of the work performed	A review is a limited assurance engagement and involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the specified Sustainability Disclosures. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on professional judgement, including the assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level, whether due to fraud or error. The procedures I performed included, but were not limited to, the following: • enquired with relevant management personnel to understand management's materiality assessment process, the internal controls, governance structure, methodologies, assumptions, judgements, and reporting process for the presentation of the specified Sustainability Disclosures. • obtained an understanding of the processes and information flows related to the specified Sustainability Disclosures. • reviewed internal documentation including charters, minutes of board and committee meetings, risk management frameworks, relevant technical papers, and records supporting the specified Sustainability Disclosures. • assessed the appropriateness of the reporting boundaries applied by obtaining an understanding of the company's activities and organisational structure. • conducted interviews with key personnel to understand management's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, including through inquiries of relevant personnel and inspection of supporting documentation. • performed analytical procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. • considered the presentation and disclosure of selected information in the specified Sustainability Disclosures against AASB S2 *Climate-related Disclosures*.



MELBOURNE
7 September 2026

Paul Martin
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

Financial management compliance attestation statement

I, Christopher Francis Miller, on behalf of SEC Victoria Pty Ltd, certify that SEC Victoria Pty Ltd has no Material Compliance Deficiency with respect to the applicable Standing Directions made under the *Financial Management Act 1994* and Instructions.



Chris Miller
CEO, SEC

3 September 2026

Directors' report

The directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of SEC Victoria Pty Ltd (the Company) and its controlled entities (collectively, SEC or the Group), for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Directors

The directors of the Company in office during the financial year and up to the date of this report (unless otherwise stated) are set out below.

Simon Corbell, Non-executive Chair

Joycelyn Morton, Non-executive director

Cameron Garnsworthy, Non-executive director

Sharan Burrow, Non-executive director

Damien Barnes, Non-executive director

Joanne Benvenuti, Non-executive director

Anna Skarbek, Non-executive director

Company secretary

The Company Secretary for the Company at any time during the financial year was Mr Sam Gifford (current).

Directors' meetings

Name	Board		Audit and Risk Committee*		Investment and Assets Committee*		People, Culture and Workplace Committee*	
	Meetings held: 12		Meetings held: 5		Meetings held: 5		Meetings held: 2	
	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend
Simon Corbell (Chair)	12	12	1	1	-	-	-	-
Joycelyn Morton	11	12	5	5	-	-	-	-
Cameron Garnsworthy	12	12	5	5	5	5	-	-
Sharan Burrow	12	12	1	1	4	5	2	2
Damien Barnes	12	12	1	1	5	5	2	2
Joanne Benvenuti	12	12	1	1	-	-	2	2
Anna Skarbek	12	12	5	5	-	-	-	-

* Joycelyn Morton is the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee. Cameron Garnsworthy is the Chair of the Investments and Assets Committee. Sharan Burrow is the Chair of the People, Culture and Workforce Committee.

Directors also participated in briefings with management to discuss and consider strategic issues.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group during the year were:

- the investment in and construction of renewable energy generation and storage projects
- retailing 100% renewable electricity to Victorian Government customers
- continued development and implementation of a platform to help Victorian households go all-electric.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

From 1 July 2025, SEC commenced retailing operations to government commercial and industrial sites, servicing around 5% of Victoria's total energy load. Effective from the same date, Victorian Renewable Energy Target (VRET) and Bulgana power purchase contracts were novated from the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) to SEC Energy to act as a synthetic hedge against the cost of energy for this load.

On 15 December 2025, SEC acquired 100% of the issued shares of Delburn Wind Farm Pty Ltd and the development rights to construct and operate the SEC Delburn Wind Farm (refer note 21).

There have been no other significant changes in activities during the year and no further significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the year.

Financial and operational performance

SEC has been set up to operate together for a single, integrated purpose but with each state-owned company in the Group having a specific purpose aligned with each of the core operating segments – Assets, Energy Markets and Consumer Energy Solutions – supported by our corporate services team, as set out in the table below.

Location	Offset type	Quantity
SEC Victoria Pty Ltd	Consumer Energy Solutions and Corporate Services	SEC Victoria Pty Ltd is the parent entity that receives debt and equity funding from the government, employs staff and incurs all other costs on behalf of SEC Group related to corporate services, such as insurance, accommodation and technology support. Consumer Energy Solutions business activities are also undertaken by SEC Victoria.
SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd	Assets	SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd is the entity through which the Group invests in renewable energy generation and storage infrastructure projects. The revenue earned by these projects once they are operational may be via offtake agreement with SEC Energy or sale of output (e.g. electricity generation) to the market.
SEC Energy Pty Ltd	Energy Markets	SEC Energy Pty Ltd holds the electricity retail licence and Australian Financial Services licence and is responsible for participating in wholesale electricity markets and retailing electricity to commercial and industrial customers. SEC Energy enters into offtake agreements with projects invested in by SEC Infrastructure and manages the Group's overall retail and wholesale energy market position through the purchase and sale of energy market derivatives.

To facilitate the clear and efficient reporting of financial information by SEC Victoria and its related entities, this single, consolidated report has been prepared to meet the requirements for each entity.

The next section presents summary financial information of the consolidated financial statements included in this annualreport.

Financial position and capital management

	30 June 2026 $000's	30 June 2025 $000's	Change $000's
Borrowings	82,078	-	82,078
Lease liabilities	541,299	9,219	532,080
Total debt	**623,377**	**9,219**	**614,158**
Cash and cash equivalents	388,476	356,300	32,176
Net debt / (net cash)	**234,901**	**(347,081)**	**581,192**
Equity per balance sheet	**1,167,136**	**675,730**	**491,406**

Approved funding contributions of $266,000,000 for the year were received from the Victorian Government (2025: $344,000,000), allowing SEC to commit to its third major project, SEC Delburn Wind Farm.

Debt

SEC uses a balance of equity and debt at optimal gearing levels to leverage its ability to invest in new renewable generation and storage projects. Debt facilities are entered into with Treasury Corporation of Victoria on terms that support interest being capitalised during construction and repayment commencing once commercial operations have been achieved. To ensure project investments are made on competitively neutral terms, SEC Victoria charges a commercial margin when it on-lends the funds to the project entity.

The table below sets out the approved limits and amounts drawn on each of the current loan facilities for SEC Delburn Wind Farm and SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham.

Multi-option loan facilities with Treasury Corporation of Victoria	Delburn $000's	Horsham $000's	Total $000's
Approved limit	**565,000**	**233,800**	**798,800**
Amount drawn	-	80,300	80,300
Accrued interest	-	1,778	1,778
Total borrowings at June 30 2026	**-**	**82,078**	**82,078**

Liquidity

At 30 June 2026, SEC had $538,476,000 of liquidity available including $388,476,000 of cash on hand and $150,000,000 available under a temporary borrowing facility provided by Treasury Corporation of Victoria. No amounts were drawn under the temporary borrowing facility at 30 June 2026 or during the year.

Cash flow

	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025	Change
	$000's	$000's	$000's
Net cash used in operating activities	(83,114)	(64,747)	(18,367)
Net cash used in investing activities	(223,116)	(187,168)	(35,948)
Net cash from financing activities	338,406	344,000	(5,594)
Net increase in cash	**32,176**	**92,085**	**(59,909)**

Cash used in operating activities of $83,114,000 was higher than the prior year for the following reasons:

- SEC began its retailing operations on 1 July 2025, resulting in the first year of revenue and associated costs to procure energy. Gross margin of $41,379,000 was earned from operations in the current year, with timing differences between collecting our first receipts from customers and making payments to settle energy purchase costs contributing to the net cash outflow.
- The current year end reflects a full year of operating expenditure required to support our Energy Markets business, including systems and people to bill customers, conduct wholesale trading, manage energy markets' risk and to settle, report and monitor the results of all transactions; and
- SEC completed its pilots and moved into the development and subsequent implementation of the Easy Electric SEC household electrification platform within the current financial year.

Cash used in investing activities of $223,116,000 is higher than the prior year as the Group continued to build out its portfolio of renewable energy generation and storage assets, including:

- SEC Delburn Wind Farm is a 100% owned wind farm development in the Gippsland region, expected to be completed by end of 2028. The total expenditure estimated for Delburn is $789,300,000, which will be funded through a combination of equity and debt. At 30 June 2026, $103,021,000 has been incurred against this total commitment comprising acquisition costs, site establishment works and deposit on wind turbines.
- SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham is a 100% owned solar and battery hybrid project near Horsham, due for delivery by end of 2027. The total expenditure estimate is $363,925,000 spanning multiple years, which will be funded through a combination of equity and debt. At 30 June 2026, $203,592,000 has been incurred against this total commitment, life to date (2025: $67,568,000 life to date). Current year activities include completion of the solar farm installation ready for energisation in early 2026-27.
- Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub (MREH) achieved commercial operations in the current year. SEC's share of the total capital expenditure estimate for MREH was $245,000,000, which was funded entirely through equity. No debt was sourced by SEC for this investment. During the year, the project was completed on time and under budget, with the total amount contributed of $233,100,000 over the construction period. The investment in Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub is treated as a joint venture.

Financial performance

Underlying Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) was a loss of $43,839,000, an improvement of 46% on the prior year. SEC believes that underlying EBITDA can provide a clearer understanding of the Group's financial performance than statutory profit or loss after tax and allows for more relevant comparison of financial performance between financial years. A reconciliation of Underlying EBITDA to statutory profit or loss after tax is provided below.

The commencement of retailing operations and novation of the Victorian Renewable Energy Target projects and Bulgana contracts from 1 July 2025 saw SEC earn revenue for the first time, along with incurring the associated costs of sales, to deliver a gross margin of $41,379,000.

Underlying EBITDA	Year ended 30 June 2026 $000's	Year ended 30 June 2025 $000's	Change $000's
Revenue	506,713	-	506,713
Cost of sales	(467,208)	-	(467,208)
Other income	1,874	1,680	194
Gross margin	**41,379**	**1,680**	**39,699**
Operating costs (excluding depreciation and amortisation)	(85,218)	(63,208)	22,010
Underlying EBITDA	**(43,839)**	**(61,528)**	**17,689**

Gross margin	Year ended 30 June 2026 $000's	Year ended 30 June 2025 $000's	Change $000's
Retail	29,129	-	29,129
Battery	10,376	-	10,376
Other	1,874	-	1,874
Total gross margin	**41,379**	**-**	**41,379**

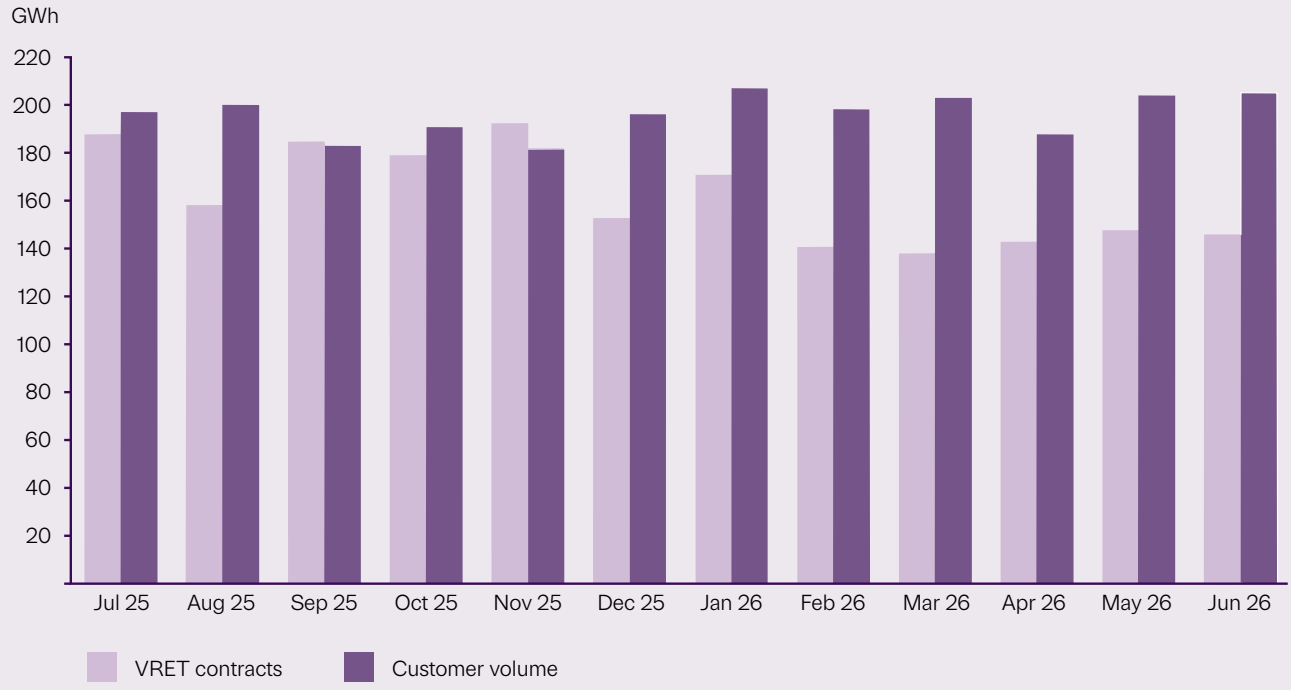
Energy markets

On 1 July 2025, SEC onboarded over 4,300 Victorian Government customer accounts and commenced retailing 100% renewable electricity, growing to over 4,400 accounts by 30 June 2026. At the end of the year, 2,291 GWh of electricity had been delivered for a gross retail margin of $29,129,000. SEC's Customer team achieved market-leading operational excellence in terms of billing accuracy, timeliness and net promoter score.

Synthetic generation volume supplied by the Victorian Renewable Energy Target (VRET) projects and Bulgana power purchase agreements was used to hedge the retail load totalled 1,943 GWh. Renewable energy is highly dependent on weather outcomes and thereby subject to variability in volumes generated. Differences between the VRET volumes and the retail load are managed through other derivative products, such as caps and swaps in line with approved risk limits. In the first half of the financial year, wind generation was high but lowered in the second half due to weather. Solar generation is at its highest during the summer months over November to January, dropping off as the days get shorter heading into winter.

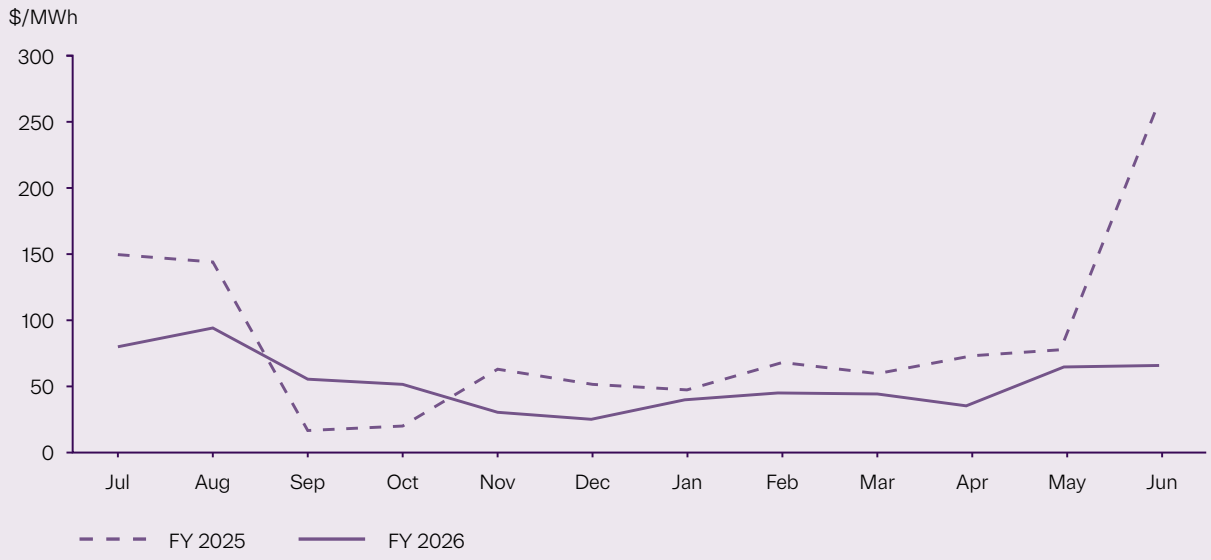
The figure below summarises the VRET contract volumes against SEC's retail volume by month for the financial year, demonstrating the proportion of overall retail load being hedged by the VRET contracts.

VRET contract volume vs customer retail volume



Wholesale electricity prices were lower across Victoria compared to the prior year due to mild weather, greater reliability of coal assets and the increased availability of battery storage in Victoria, including Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub (MREH). Actual (spot) monthly average prices in Victoria compared to last year is included in the figure below:

Victorian actual (spot) monthly average energy prices



SEC took operational control of the MREH A3 battery ahead of schedule on 25 November 2025. Gross margin from this source totalled $10,376,000.

Operating costs

Total operating costs were $85,218,000, up 28% as the SEC transitioned from a build phase to operations, including a full year of operating expenditure required to support our Energy Markets business, including systems and people to bill customers, conduct wholesale trading, manage energy markets' risk and to settle, report and monitor the results of all transactions.

Following completion of a series of pilots in the prior year, 2025-26 saw the commencement of, development and launch in May 2026 of the Easy Electric SEC home electrification platform.

Statutory profit or loss after tax

Statutory loss after tax was $159,782,000, a decrease of $152,963,000 compared to statutory loss of $6,819,000 in the prior year. This result is primarily driven by an unrealised, non-cash movement in the fair value of SEC's derivative portfolio used to hedge its energy markets risk exposure and the commencement of depreciation on significant assets recognised during the year.

SEC believes that underlying EBITDA can provide a clearer understanding of the Group's financial performance than statutory profit or loss after tax and allows for more relevant comparison of financial performance between financial years. Underlying EBITDA is a non-International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) measure reflecting statutory profit or loss after tax, adjusted for:

- significant items (if any) which are material items of revenue or expense that are unrelated to the underlying performance of the business
- changes in the fair value of financial instruments recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, to remove the volatility caused by timing mismatches in valuing financial instruments and the underlying transactions they are related to
- depreciation, which is a non-cash item
- net financing costs.

The following table reconciles statutory loss after tax to underlying EBITDA.

	Year ended 30 June 2026 $000's	Year ended 30 June 2025 $000's	Change $000's
Statutory loss after tax	**(159,782)**	**(6,819)**	**(152,963)**
Items excluded from underlying EBITDA			
Unrealised fair value loss/(gain) of financial instruments	99,845	(40,821)	140,666
Depreciation	16,394	164	16,230
Net finance cost/(income)	9,030	(19,291)	28,321
Income tax (benefit)/expense	(9,326)	5,239	(14,565)
Underlying EBITDA	**(43,839)**	**(61,528)**	**17,689**

Changes in fair value of financial instruments

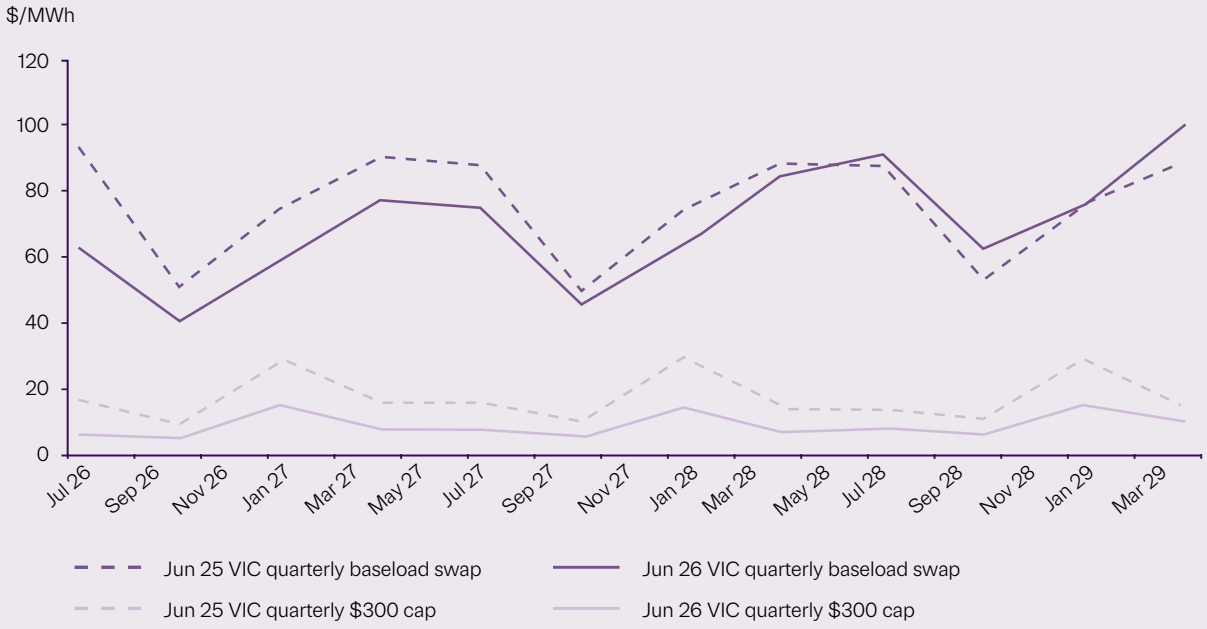
Changes in the fair value of financial instruments recognised in profit or loss was an unrealised loss of $99,845,000, down from an unrealised gain of $40,821,000 in the prior year. The net loss reflects the valuation of SEC's derivative portfolio, which has been impacted by the softening of forward energy prices and expectations of lower volatility over the next three years. At 30 June 2026, SEC's derivative portfolio is more extensive than at the prior year end due to the commencement of energy market operations, and comprises:

- revenue support agreements with MREH accounted for as a derivative (included in derivative portfolio at 30 June 2025)
- VRET contracts, which were transferred from the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action on 1 July 2025 to provide a hedge for retail operations
- swaps, caps and options executed to hedge retail operations (at 30 June 2025, SEC had commenced executing some of these contracts in readiness for the commencement of retail operations).

Where contracts were entered into to hedge retail operations, the expectation is that unfavourable movements in these contracts will be offset by a lower energy procurement cost in the future. The revenue support agreements and VRET contracts are designated as level 3 derivatives due to their long-dated nature, making their valuation subject to significant judgement. The fair value movement of financial instruments is non-cash, however, is required under Australian Accounting Standards.

SEC uses ASX futures prices for derivative valuation which is a publicly available metric for short-term forward energy prices. Below is a graph showing the significant movement in market expectations between 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2026 for the same period, 1 July 2026 to 30 June 2029.

ASX VIC futures (forward) prices



Depreciation, interest and tax

Key non-operating matters forming part of the financial result include:

- depreciation expense of $16,394,000 (2025: $164,000) includes depreciation on a right-of-use leased asset for the MREH A3 battery recognised in and depreciated from late November 2025
- net finance expense of $9,030,000 (2025: net finance income $19,291,000) reflecting interest earned on cash at bank offset by interest expense on external debt and lease liabilities recognised during the year
- income tax benefit of $9,326,000 (2025: income tax expense of $5,239,000). Income tax expense is made up entirely of deferred tax expense, reflecting the temporary differences between the accounting carrying amount of an asset or liability in the statement of financial position and its tax base. No current tax is payable.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Information on likely developments in the operations of the Group and the expected results of operations have not been included in this report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group.

Climate-related risk disclosure statement

This financial year, SEC has met the requirements for mandatory climate-related sustainability reporting. Refer to the Sustainability report on page 49 for SEC's climate-related risk disclosure statement.

Events occurring after the balance sheet date

Equity contributions totalling $303,000,000 were received from the state government to fund strategic operations of the SEC for the financial year ending 30 June 2027.

On 4 August 2026, the Hon. Jaclyn Symes MP was appointed Minister for the State Electricity Commission, replacing the Hon. Lily D'Ambrosio MP who had served as the Responsible Minister since the inception of the SEC.

There is no other circumstance that has arisen since 30 June 2026 that has significantly affected or may significantly affect in future years:

(a) the Group's operations
(b) the results of those operations
(c) the state of affairs of the Group.

Dividends

The *Constitution Amendment (SEC) Act 2024* prohibits SEC from paying any dividend or making any other distribution of profits to its shareholders or the State.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors have neither declared nor recommended a dividend, and no dividend has been paid for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Impact of legislation and other external requirements

In addition to the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Group is required to comply with additional legislation, detailed from page 129 (corporate compliance section). This legislative framework reflects SEC's status as a state-owned entity of Victoria.

Directors' interests

No director holds an interest in any shares in SEC Victoria. The beneficial shareholders are the Premier and Treasurer of the State of Victoria.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

The Company has not, during or since the reporting year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify any current or former officer or auditor of SEC Victoria Pty Ltd against a liability incurred.

Non-audit services

The Victorian Auditor-General's Office has not performed any services for the Company other than the audit of the annual financial report and limited assurance on the Sustainability Report.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied to the Court under Section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.

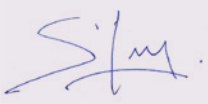
Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is set out in page 84 of this report and forms part of the financial report for the year.

Rounding of amounts

The company is of a kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183* (and consistent with Financial Reporting Direction 30), relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the Directors' report and financial statements have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

This Directors' report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Simon Corbell
Board Chair, SEC
3 September 2026

Auditors' independence declaration

VAGO
Victorian Auditor-General's Office

Auditor-General's Independence Declaration

To the Directors, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd

The Auditor-General's independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. The Auditor-General, an independent officer of Parliament, is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which their powers and responsibilities are to be exercised.

Under the *Audit Act 1994*, the Auditor-General is the auditor of each public body and for the purposes of conducting an audit has access to all documents and property, and may report to Parliament matters which the Auditor-General considers appropriate.

Independence Declaration

As auditor for the audit of the financial report and review of specified sustainability disclosures in the sustainability report of SEC Victoria Pty Ltd and its controlled entities for the year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit.
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

MELBOURNE
7 September 2026

Paul Martin
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

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Audit report

OFFICIAL

Independent Auditor's Report

Victorian Auditor-General's Office

To the Directors of SEC Victoria Pty Ltd

Opinion	I have audited the consolidated financial report of SEC Victoria Pty Ltd (the company) and its controlled entities (together, the Group), which comprises the: • consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026 • consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended • consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended • consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended • notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information • declaration by Board Chair, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. In my opinion, the consolidated financial report is in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of Part 7 of the *Financial Management Act 1994* and the *Corporations Act 2001* including: • giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2026 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended • complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.
Basis for Opinion	I have conducted my audit in accordance with the *Audit Act 1994* which incorporates the Australian Auditing Standards. I further describe my responsibilities under that Act and those standards in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Report* section of my report. My independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. My staff and I are independent of the company and the Group 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 (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Victoria. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.
Other Information	The Directors are responsible for the "other information" included in the company's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2026. The other information in the Annual Report does not include the consolidated financial report and my auditor's report thereon. The other information includes the sustainability report, for which I have issued a separate independent auditor's report. My opinion on the consolidated financial report does not cover the other information included in the Annual Report. Accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with my audit of the consolidated financial report, my responsibility is to read the other information when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a materially misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.
Directors' responsibilities for the consolidated financial report	The Directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of a consolidated financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Financial Management Act 1994* and the *Corporations Act 2001*, and for such internal controls as the Directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of a consolidated financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the company's and the Group'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 it is inappropriate to do so.

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Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial report

As required by the *Audit Act 1994*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial report based on the audit. My objectives for the audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my 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 consolidated financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's and the Group's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company and the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the company and the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the company and the Group. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

I communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide the Directors with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



MELBOURNE
7 September 2026

Paul Martin
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

Financial statements

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Revenue	3	506,713	-
Other income		1,874	1,680
Expenses	4	(647,699)	(14,608)
Share of net result of equity accounted investees	23	(4,572)	(7,779)
Operating loss before depreciation and net financing		**(143,684)**	**(20,707)**
Depreciation	9, 10	(16,394)	(164)
Loss before net financing and income tax		**(160,078)**	**(20,871)**
Interest expense	5	(24,237)	(350)
Interest income	5	15,207	19,641
Net financing (expense)/income		**(9,030)**	**19,291**
Loss before income tax		**(169,108)**	**(1,580)**
Income tax benefit/(expense)	18	9,326	(5,239)
Loss for the year		**(159,782)**	**(6,819)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax			
Cash flow hedge reserve			
Effective portion of change in fair value of cash flow hedges		526	(526)
Share of other comprehensive income of equity accounted investees	23	3,556	20
Total other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		**4,082**	**(506)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(155,700)**	**(7,325)**

The above consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	388,476	356,300
Trade and other receivables	7	66,973	3,200
Other financial assets	13	51,781	38,034
Environmental certificates	8	27,701	-
Other assets		1,400	425
Total current assets		**536,331**	**397,959**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	353,687	96,790
Right-of-use assets	10	532,974	8,991
Other financial assets	13	404,829	46,400
Investments accounted for using the equity method	23	161,450	176,756
Deferred tax asset	18	4,087	-
Total non-current assets		**1,457,027**	**328,937**
Total assets		**1,993,358**	**726,896**
Current liabilities			
Payables	11	109,960	24,235
Provisions	12	5,893	7,964
Other financial liabilities	13	60,402	752
Interest-bearing liabilities	14	12,248	917
Total current liabilities		**188,503**	**33,868**
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	12	21,724	3,983
Other financial liabilities	13	4,866	-
Interest-bearing liabilities	14	611,129	8,302
Deferred tax liabilities	18	-	5,013
Total non-current liabilities		**637,719**	**17,298**
Total liabilities		**826,222**	**51,166**
Net assets		**1,167,136**	**675,730**
Equity			
Contributed capital	15	1,327,106	680,000
Reserves		803	(3,279)
Accumulated losses		(160,773)	(991)
Total equity		**1,167,136**	**675,730**

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Contributed capital	Reserves	Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses)	Total
		$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Balance at 1 July 2024		**336,000**	**(2,773)**	**5,828**	**339,055**
Loss		-	-	(6,819)	**(6,819)**
Other comprehensive loss, net of income tax		-	(506)	-	**(506)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**-**	**(506)**	**(6,819)**	**(7,325)**
Transactions with owners:					
Contributed capital	26iii	344,000	-	-	**344,000**
Balance at 30 June 2025		**680,000**	**(3,279)**	**(991)**	**675,730**
Balance at 1 July 2025		**680,000**	**(3,279)**	**(991)**	**675,730**
Loss		-	-	(159,782)	**(159,782)**
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		-	4,082	-	**4,082**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**-**	**4,082**	**(159,782)**	**(155,700)**
Transactions with owners:					
Contributed capital	26iii	647,106	-	-	**647,106**
Balance at 30 June 2026		**1,327,106**	**803**	**(160,773)**	**1,167,136**

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		493,604	-
Grants received		-	1,500
Payments to suppliers and employees		(567,688)	(85,604)
Interest received		15,207	19,641
Interest and other finance costs paid		(24,237)	(284)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**6ii**	**(83,114)**	**(64,747)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(237,406)	(67,568)
Proceeds from investments in equity accounted investees		54,690	-
Payments for investments in equity accounted investees		(40,400)	(119,600)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(223,116)**	**(187,168)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		80,300	-
Repayment of lease liabilities		(7,894)	-
Owner contributions by Victorian Government		266,000	344,000
Net cash flows from financing activities		**338,406**	**344,000**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year		32,176	92,085
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		356,300	264,215
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2026	**6**	**388,476**	**356,300**

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. General information

SEC Victoria Pty Ltd (the Company) is a for-profit proprietary company domiciled in Australia. These financial statements comprise the Company and its controlled entities (the Group).

The principal activities of the Group during the year were:

- investing in and constructing renewable energy generation and storage projects
- retailing 100% renewable electricity to Victorian Government customers
- developing and implementing a platform to help Victorian households go all-electric.

A description of the nature of the consolidated entity's operations and its principal activities is included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

Pursuant to Section 3 of the *Financial Management Act 1994*, the Treasurer of Victoria declared that SEC Victoria is a body to which Part 7 of the Act applies, with effect from 21 December 2023.

The Company and the Group were established on 25 October 2023 under the provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001* and were each declared a state-owned Company under Part 5 of the *State Owned Enterprises Act 1992* on 14 November 2023.

The registered office and principal place of business is Level 26, 2 Lonsdale St, Melbourne, Victoria 3000.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 3 September 2026.

i. Statement of compliance

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, *Financial Management Act 1994* and applicable Australian Accounting Standards (AAS), which include Interpretations, issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

ii. Basis of preparation

The functional and presentation currency of the Company and Group is the Australian dollar.

The company is of a kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183* (and consistent with Financial Reporting Direction 30), relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the Directors' report and financial statements have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities, including:

- derivatives that are measured at fair value
- investments accounted for using the equity method, which are initially recognised at cost and then adjusted for the Company's share of net assets
- non-financial physical assets measured at fair value
- employee benefits liabilities which are measured at present value.

The Group has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

Comparative information has been reclassified where required for consistency with the current year presentation.

iii. Use of judgements and estimates

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about financial information being presented. Judgements and assumptions made by management in applying Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates are disclosed in the notes under the heading: 'Significant judgement and/or estimate'. Estimates and associated assumptions are based on professional judgements derived from historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and in future years that are affected by the revision.

2. New accounting standards and interpretations

i. New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The following new standards and amendments to standards are mandatory for the first time in 2025-26 and have been adopted by the Group:

- AASB 2026-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards* - Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements. This update provides additional guidance and examples on how an entity might disclose information about assumptions used to determine recoverability of assets and plant decommissioning and site restoration obligations.
- FRD 104 *Leases* prescribes the accounting policy regarding leases for Victorian Government entities. During the year there was a change to the subsequent measurement of right of use assets arising from non-concessionary leases, moving from the revaluation model to the cost model. Any comparative information for the year ended 30 June 2025 is not restated and is reported at the previously determined fair value.

ii. New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new and revised accounting standards have been issued but are not mandatory for the current year. Those that are applicable to the Group, and which may affect the Group's accounting policies, financial position or performance are disclosed below. These standards and interpretations have not been early adopted.

Accounting Standard	Description of change	Application date	Impact
AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements*	AASB 18 replaces AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* to improve how entities communicate in their financial statements, with a particular focus on information about financial performance in the statement of profit or loss. The key presentation and disclosure requirements established by AASB 18 is the presentation of newly defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss. AASB 18 requires the Group to: • classify income and expenses into operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories in the statement of profit or loss • present two newly defined subtotals - operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes.	Standard: 1 January 2027 Group: 1 July 2027	Revised presentation only.
AASB 2025-1 *Amendments to AASs - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity*	Nature-dependent electricity contracts help entities to secure their electricity supply from sources such as wind and solar. The amount of electricity generated under these contracts can vary based on uncontrollable factors such as weather conditions. This Standard amends AASB 7 and AASB 9 to allow entities to better reflect these contracts in the financial statements. The amendments: • clarify the application of the “own-use” criteria to nature-dependent electricity contracts • permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments • add new disclosure requirements to enable users of financial statements to better understand the effect of these contracts on an entity’s financial performance and cash flows.	Standard: 1 January 2026 Group: 1 July 2026	Not expected to have a significant impact on arrangements currently held.

Accounting Standard	Description of change	Application date	Impact
	When applying the "own-use" criteria, the sale of unused nature-dependent electricity will be in accordance with an entity's expected purchase or usage requirements provided that specified criteria are met. In particular, an entity will be a net purchaser of electricity if it buys sufficient electricity to offset any sales of unused electricity in the same market in which that electricity was sold. This would allow the contracts to remain outside the scope IFRS 9. The amendments also allow an entity to designate a variable nominal volume of forecast electricity transactions as a hedged item, if specified criteria are met. Earlier application is permitted.		
AASB 2024-2 Amendments to AASs - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	These amendments to AASB 7 and AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*: • clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition • introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date if certain conditions are met • clarify how to assess contractual cash flow characteristics that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features when classifying financial assets • clarify how non-recourse features and contractually linked instruments are assessed for the purpose of applying the Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) test when determining the measurement basis of financial assets • require additional disclosures in AASB 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income. The new requirements will be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Prior periods are not required to be restated and can only be restated without using hindsight. An entity is required to disclose information about financial assets that change their measurement category due to the amendments.	Standard: 1 January 2026 Group: 1 July 2026	Under assessment.

3. Revenue

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Sale of electricity - government customers	495,691	-
Sale of electricity - other	106	-
Pool revenue	10,916	-
Total	**506,713**	**-**

i. Accounting policy

Sale of electricity

Contracts with commercial and industrial retail customers are generally medium to long-term arrangements with fixed or index-linked energy rates that have been commercially negotiated. The supply of electricity is considered a single performance obligation for which revenue is recognised upon delivery to customers at the offered rate. Sale of electricity to other Victorian Government entities are related parties - SEC's customer base is largely Victorian Government customers.

Pool revenue

Pool revenue relates to sales by SEC generation assets into the National Electricity Market (NEM). SEC has assessed it is acting as the principal in relation to transactions with the NEM and therefore recognises pool sales on a gross basis. Revenue from these sales is recognised at the spot price achieved when control of the electricity passes to the grid.

4. Expenses

	Note	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Cost of sales		467,208	-
Employee benefits expenses		35,348	23,247
Technology expenses		9,589	8,335
Administration expenses		17,739	20,082
Revenue support agreement	23ii	13,443	-
Unrealised fair value loss/(gain) on derivatives	13, 17	99,845	(40,821)
Other		4,527	3,765
Total		**647,699**	**14,608**

Cost of sales comprises the direct expenses required to purchase and deliver electricity to customers and includes electricity purchased from the pool, derivative settlements used for hedging and network fees. All categories of expenses are recognised as an expense in the year in which it is incurred.

5. Net financing

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Interest income	15,207	19,641
Interest expense - lease liabilities	(23,910)	(350)
Interest expense - other	(327)	-
Total interest expense	(24,237)	(350)
Net financing (expense)/income	**(9,030)**	**19,291**

i. Accounting policy

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Interest expense directly attributable to the construction or production of qualifying assets, are added to the cost of those assets. Interest of $1,778,000 was capitalised during the year ended 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: nil) at a capitalisation rate of 4.07%. All other finance costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Cash on hand or on deposit	388,476	356,300
Cash and cash equivalents	**388,476**	**356,300**

i. Accounting policy

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash. The carrying amount represents fair value.

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

ii. Reconciliation of net result for the year after tax to cash flow from operating activities

	2026	2025
	$000's	$000's
Loss for the year after tax	(159,782)	(6,819)
Non-cash movements		
Unrealised loss/(gain) on financial instruments at fair value	99,845	(40,821)
Share of net result of equity accounted investees	4,572	7,779
Depreciation	16,394	164
Movements in assets and liabilities		
Receivables	(61,643)	(3,074)
Other assets	(3,104)	(425)
Environmental certificates	(27,701)	-
Financial assets	(90,162)	(29,784)
Payables	82,408	1,824
Employee related liabilities	869	1,170
Financial liabilities	64,516	-
Tax liabilities	(9,326)	5,239
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**(83,114)**	**(64,747)**

iii. Reconciliation of change in liabilities from financing activities

2026	Opening balance	Net principal proceeds/ (repayment)	New leases	Interest expense	Interest paid	Closing balance
	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Multi-option loan facilities	-	80,300	-	1,778	-	82,078
Lease liabilities	9,219	(7,894)	539,974	23,910	(23,910)	541,299
Total	**9,219**	**72,406**	**539,974**	**25,688**	**(23,910)**	**623,377**

2025	Opening balance	Net principal proceeds/ (repayment)	New leases	Interest expense	Interest paid	Closing balance
	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Multi-option loan facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	9,153	350	(284)	9,219
Total	**-**	**-**	**9,153**	**350**	**(284)**	**9,219**

7. Trade and other receivables

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Trade receivables - government customers	24,453	-
Unbilled revenue	41,586	-
Other receivables	934	3,200
Trade and other receivables	**66,973**	**3,200**

i. Accounting policy

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less an allowance for expected credit loss. SEC's policy requires customers to pay in accordance with agreed payment terms, which are generally due for settlement within 30 days. SEC's customers are largely Victorian Government customers.

SEC assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its receivables. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables and other receivables, SEC applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Unbilled revenue

Unbilled revenue represents electricity services supplied to customers but unbilled at the end of the year. Unbilled revenue is not collectible until customers' bills are rendered.

Other receivables

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Group and are measured at amortised cost.

ii. Significant judgement and/or estimate

Expected credit losses on trade receivables and unbilled revenue

A provision for expected credit losses is estimated following an assessment of the credit quality of the customers with overdue accounts. This provision represents the expected amount of trade receivables and unbilled revenue to be written off in the future. SEC's customer portfolio currently consists of Victorian Government customers with very low probability of default. To date, there have been no instances or indicators of expected credit losses and as such have been assessed as nil as at 30 June 2026.

8. Environmental certificates

	2026	2025
	$000's	$000's
Environmental certificates	27,701	-
Environmental certificates	**27,701**	**-**

i. Accounting policy

SEC participates in several renewable energy and energy efficiency schemes administered by the Australian and Victorian governments. SEC holds environmental certificates to satisfy its surrender obligations under these schemes.

SEC has elected to account for environmental certificates as inventory. The initial cost is calculated at either the weighted average cost of internally generated assets or at the cost paid to third parties when the green certificates are purchased. After initial recognition, environmental certificates are recorded at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

ii. Significant judgement and/or estimate

Environmental certificates from bundled contracts

Some environmental certificates are procured from contracts containing an energy contract for difference and environmental certificates bundled into one contract price. The cost paid to external parties for these certificates is split from the total contract price on a proportional basis, based on forward prices of the certificate around the date of contract execution.

9. Property, plant and equipment

2026	Note	At cost	At fair value		
		Assets under construction	Plant and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
		$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Gross carrying amount		352,530	537	1,025	354,092
Accumulated depreciation		-	(167)	(238)	(405)
Net carrying amount		**352,530**	**370**	**787**	**353,687**
Balance at 1 July 2025		96,420	-	370	96,790
Acquisition of SEC Delburn Wind Farm	21	20,106	315	-	20,421
Additions		236,879	-	-	236,879
Transfers		(875)	222	653	-
Depreciation		-	(167)	(236)	(403)
Balance at 30 June 2026		**352,530**	**370**	**787**	**353,687**

2025	Note	At cost	At fair value		
		Assets under construction	Plant and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
		$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Gross carrying amount		96,420	-	372	96,792
Accumulated depreciation		-	-	(2)	(2)
Net carrying amount		**96,420**	**-**	**370**	**96,790**
Balance at 1 July 2024		-	-	-	-
Acquisition of SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham	22	13,749	-	-	13,749
Additions		83,043	-	-	83,043
Transfers		(372)	-	372	-
Depreciation		-	-	(2)	(2)
Balance at 30 June 2025		**96,420**	**-**	**370**	**96,790**

i. Accounting policy

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured initially at cost and subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment, except assets under construction which continue to be measured at cost less any accumulated impairment. Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amount of the revalued asset does not materially differ from its fair value.

The cost of assets under construction includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour, financing costs (if qualifying) and an appropriate proportion of any variable and fixed overheads.

The carrying amounts of assets under construction are reviewed to determine if there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and if required, an impairment is recognised in the income statement. All other property, plant and equipment asset classes are stated at fair value in accordance with FRD 103 *Non-financial physical assets*.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to recognise the cost of each asset over its expected useful life.

ii. Determination of fair values for non-financial physical assets

This section sets out information on how the Group determined fair value of non-financial physical assets for financial reporting purposes. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair values, several inputs are used. To increase consistency and comparability in the financial statements, these inputs are categorised into three levels, known as the fair value hierarchy. Classifications are in accordance with the fair value hierarchy, refer to Note 17ii. Fair value measurements.

2026	$000's				
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Leasehold improvements	787	-	-	787	787
Plant and equipment	370	-	-	370	370
Total	**1,157**	**-**	**-**	**1,157**	**1,157**

2025	$000's				
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Leasehold improvements	370	-	-	370	370
Right-of-use land *	6,271	-	-	6,271	6,271
Right-of-use buildings *	2,720	-	-	2,720	2,720
Total	**9,361**	**-**	**-**	**9,361**	**9,361**

* As a result of a change in FRD 104 *Leases* effective for reporting periods ending 30 June 2026, right-of use assets are subsequently measured at cost from the current reporting period. Details of significant unobservable inputs to Level 3 valuations relates to comparative information for the reporting period ending 30 June 2025.

All non-financial physical assets are measured at fair value using the current replacement cost method. This cost represents the replacement cost of the asset after applying depreciation rates on a useful life basis. Replacement cost represents the cost to replace the current service capacity of the asset. As depreciation adjustments are considered significant, unobservable inputs in nature, these assets are classified as Level 3.

iii. Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value movements

2026	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Right-of-use land	Right-of-use buildings	Total
	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Opening balance	370	-	6,271	2,720	9,361
Additions	653	537	-	-	1,190
Transfers in/(out) of level 3	-	-	(6,271)*	(2,720)*	(8,991)
Depreciation	(236)	(167)	-	-	(403)
Closing balance	**787**	**370**	**-**	**-**	**1,157**

2025	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Right-of-use land	Right-of-use buildings	Total
	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Opening balance	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	372	-	6,391	2,762	9,525
Transfers in/(out) of level 3	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(2)	-	(120)	(42)	(164)
Closing balance	**370**	**-**	**6,271**	**2,720**	**9,361**

Description of significant unobservable inputs to Level 3 valuations:

Asset class	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range	Impact on fair value
Leasehold improvements	Current replacement cost	Useful life	3-5 years	An increase in useful life would result in a higher valuation
Plant and equipment	Current replacement cost	Useful life	3-10 years	An increase in useful life would result in a higher valuation
Right-of-use: land*	Market approach	Useful life	40 years	An increase in useful life would result in a higher valuation
Right-of-use: buildings*	Market approach	Useful life	3-5 years	An increase in useful life would result in a higher valuation

* As a result of a change in FRD 104 *Leases* effective for reporting periods ending 30 June 2026, right-of use assets are subsequently measured at cost from the current reporting period. Details of significant unobservable inputs to Level 3 valuations relates to comparative information for the reporting period ending 30 June 2025.

Other than the change to right-of-use assets, there have been no changes to valuation techniques.

10. Right-of-use assets

2026	Right-of-use land	Right-of-use buildings	Right-of-use plant and equipment	Total
	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Cost	42,300	2,762	504,065	549,127
Accumulated depreciation	(841)	(610)	(14,702)	(16,153)
Net carrying amount	**41,459**	**2,152**	**489,363**	**532,974**
Balance at 1 July 2025	6,271	2,720	-	8,991
Additions	35,909	-	504,065	539,974
Depreciation	(721)	(568)	(14,702)	(15,991)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2026	**41,459**	**2,152**	**489,363**	**532,974**

2025	Right-of-use land	Right-of-use buildings	Right-of-use plant and equipment	Total
	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Cost	6,391	2,762	-	9,153
Accumulated depreciation	(120)	(42)	-	(162)
Net carrying amount	**6,271**	**2,720**	**-**	**8,991**
Balance at 1 July 2024	-	-	-	-
Additions	6,391	2,762	-	9,153
Depreciation	(120)	(42)	-	(162)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2025	**6,271**	**2,720**	**-**	**8,991**

i. Accounting policy

The Group's leased assets include a battery energy storage facility, commercial offices and land. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease, being the date the underlying asset is available for use.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for:

- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received
- any initial direct costs incurred
- an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, impairment and any adjustments for remeasurement of the lease liability.

The Group depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation on right-of-use assets:

- Right-of-use land: between 20 to 40 years
- Right-of-use buildings: between 3 to 5 years
- Right-of-use plant and equipment: 20 years.

Estimated useful lives are the lesser of the period over which the Group expects to use the asset, and the lease term.

11. Payables

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Trade payables and accruals	63,937	24,121
Accrued network costs	15,262	-
Environmental certificate obligations	30,746	-
Other payables	15	114
Total	**109,960**	**24,235**

i. Accounting policy

Trade payables and accruals

Trade payables and accruals represent liabilities for goods and services provided to SEC prior to the end of the year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. Payables for goods and services have an average credit period of 30 days.

Accrued network costs

SEC recognises network and distribution costs once the electricity has been delivered to the customer and is measured through a regular review of usage meters.

Environmental certificate obligations

Environmental certificate obligations represent liabilities to satisfy surrender obligations under the various renewable energy and energy efficiency schemes administered by the Australian and Victorian governments. The liability is recognised as energy is consumed by our customers. The liability is calculated based on the weighted average cost at the time of expected surrender.

12. Provisions

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Employee benefits	2,782	1,964
Deferred consideration	1,000	6,000
Other provisions	2,111	-
Total current provisions	**5,893**	**7,964**
Employee benefits	122	71
Decommissioning	16,381	-
Deferred consideration	1,000	2,000
Other provisions	4,221	1,912
Total non-current provisions	**21,724**	**3,983**

Movements in each class of provision, except employee benefits, are set out below:

2026	Decommiss-ioning $000's	Deferred consideration $000's	Other $000's	Total $000's
Balance at 1 July 2025	-	8,000	1,912	9,912
Additional provisions recognised	16,381	-	4,420	20,801
Provisions used	-	(6,000)	-	(6,000)
Balance at 30 June 2026	**16,381**	**2,000**	**6,332**	**24,713**

2025	Deferred consideration $000's	Other $000's	Total $000's
Balance at 1 July 2024	-	-	-
Additional provisions recognised	8,000	1,912	9,912
Balance at 30 June 2025	**8,000**	**1,912**	**9,912**

Deferred consideration is payable for the acquisition of SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham. Payment depends on achievement of project milestones (refer Note 22. Acquisition of SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham, for further details).

i. Accounting policy

Employee benefits

Leave and other employee obligations are recognised when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being reliably measured. Provisions made in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at their nominal values using the current remuneration rate. Material employee provisions expected to be settled after 12 months are measured at their projected remuneration rate, discounted to their present values.

Decommissioning costs

SEC recognises the future decommissioning costs of electricity generation assets at the time of installation of the assets. This initial estimate is capitalised into the cost of the related asset and depreciated on the same basis as the related asset. The provision has been made in full at the reporting date based on current cost estimates to decommission the asset and rehabilitate the site to the standard required by current community and regulatory expectations using current technology, discounted to present value based on the expected timing of future cash flows. The value of the provision is progressively increased over time as the effect of discounting unwinds, creating an expense recognised in finance costs. At each reporting date, the decommissioning liability is remeasured to account for updated cost estimates, inflation, changes to the estimated life of operations, new regulatory requirements, environmental policies and revised discount rates. Changes to the decommissioning liability are added to or deducted from the related asset and depreciated accordingly.

Other provisions

Provisions are recognised when SEC has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that SEC will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the present value of the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the year, considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in profit or loss as part of finance costs.

ii. Significant judgement and/or estimate

Decommissioning costs

The calculation of this provision requires management to make assumptions regarding the removal date, application of environmental legislation, the extent of rehabilitation activities required, available technologies, future cost of performing the work, the inflation and discount rates and the timing of cash flows. The assumptions are judgemental and represent management's best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, given known facts and circumstances at a point in time.

13. Other financial assets and liabilities

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Other financial assets		
Current		
Derivative financial instruments at fair value		
Energy derivatives - economic hedges	2,342	21,729
Energy derivatives - other*	-	4,095
Futures deposits and margin calls	49,439	12,210
Total	**51,781**	**38,034**
Non-current		
Derivative financial instruments at fair value		
Energy derivatives - economic hedges	365,124	5,980
Energy derivatives - other*	39,705	40,420
Total	**404,829**	**46,400**
Other financial liabilities		
Current		
Derivative financial instruments at fair value		
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedge	-	752
Energy derivatives - economic hedges	47,769	-
Energy derivatives - other*	12,633	-
Total	**60,402**	**752**
Non-current		
Derivative financial instruments at fair value		
Energy derivatives - economic hedges	4,866	-
Total	**4,866**	**-**

* 'Energy derivatives - other' is a revenue support agreement executed as part of the investment into Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub joint venture and is linked to wholesale energy prices.

Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) previously entered into contracts for difference for purchase of electricity and large-scale generation certificates from/to private sector parties. These contracts were transferred to SEC from 1 July 2025 to align with the commencement of retailing operations and are designated as an energy derivative - economic hedge in the table above. The fair value of the contracts transferred was $381,106,000 and was recognised as a capital contribution from DEECA with corresponding other financial asset recognised.

i. Accounting policy

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the agreement i.e. on commitment date. Derivatives are recognised at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

ii. Significant judgement and/or estimate

Management uses their judgement in selecting an appropriate valuation technique for financial instruments not quoted in an active market. For derivative financial instruments, assumptions are made based on quoted market rates adjusted for specific features of the instrument. Other financial instruments are valued using a discounted cash flow analysis based on assumptions supported, where possible, by observable market prices and rates. Refer to Note 17. Fair value of other financial assets and liabilities, for further details.

14. Interest-bearing liabilities

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Lease liabilities	12,248	917
Total current	**12,248**	**917**
Multi-option loan facilities - unsecured	82,078	-
Lease liabilities	529,051	8,302
Total non-current	**611,129**	**8,302**
Total interest-bearing liabilities	**623,377**	**9,219**

i. Financing facilities

SEC has access to the following committed bank facilities:

	Total facilities		Amount used	
	2026 $000's	2025 $000's	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Multi-option loan – SEC Delburn Wind Farm	565,000	-	-	-
Multi-option loan – SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham	233,800	233,800	82,078	-
Working capital loan	150,000	-	-	-
Total financing facilities	**948,800**	**233,800**	**82,078**	**-**

Date entered	Facility limit $000's	Maturity	Floating interest rate	Repayment terms
22 December 2025	$565,000	27.5 years	Cash rate plus administration and execution fees, set at first draw down	Monthly post Commercial Operations Date of the plant being constructed
7 February 2025	$233,800	25 years	Cash rate plus administration and execution fees, set at first draw down	Monthly post Commercial Operations Date of the plant being constructed
4 August 2025	$150,000	30 June 2027	Cash rate plus administration and execution fees, set at first draw down	Must be repaid by 30 June of each year

The contractual maturity of borrowings is disclosed within the liquidity table at Note 16. Financial Risk Management.

ii. Accounting policy

Loan facilities

Borrowings are initially recorded at the amount of proceeds received (fair value) less transaction costs. After that date, the liability is amortised to face value at maturity using an effective interest rate method.

Lease liabilities - SEC as lessee

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily determinable or the Group's incremental borrowing rate. After initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest.

It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes to in-substance fixed payments. On remeasurement of lease liabilities, a corresponding adjustment is made to the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

Refer to Note 10. Right-of-use asset for details of leased assets.

Short-term and low-value leases

SEC has elected to apply the practical expedients available for short-term leases (i.e. one to three years) and low-value assets leases (below $10,000). As a result, the measurement requirements above do not apply and the expense for these leases is recognised on a straight-line basis.

15. Contribution by owners

i. Accounting policy

Consistent with the requirements of AASB 1004 *Contributions* and FRD 119 *Transfers through Contributed Capital*, contributions by owners (contributed capital) are treated as equity transactions and, therefore, do not form part of the income and expenses of the Company.

Additions to net assets that have been designated as contributions by owners are recognised as contributed capital. Other transfers that are in the nature of contributions to or distributions by owners have also been designated as contributions by owners. Refer to equity contributions disclosed at Note 26. Related parties.

16. Financial risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management policy and framework. The Board has established the Audit and Risk Committee, which is responsible for approving the Group's risk management framework for identifying, assessing and managing risk. The committee is also responsible for reviewing and updating the Group's risk profile, monitoring the effectiveness of the risk management framework and reviewing, at least annually, the implementation of the risk management framework.

The Group has adopted policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, energy price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments as required for its operations. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is continuously reviewed.

i. Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an appropriate capital structure of debt and equity.

The capital structure of SEC consists of net debt (borrowings, offset by cash and cash equivalents) and total equity (comprising issued and contributed capital provided by the State and retained earnings). SEC monitors capital based on the funds received from the State along with anticipated cash flows and the gearing ratio. The gearing ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total equity and is 20.1% as at 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: no loans held).

ii. Energy price risk management

The Group is exposed to energy price risk associated with derivatives contracted to hedge electricity price as an economic hedge and an energy price linked contract with a joint venture counterparty. The Group manages its energy price risk through an established risk management framework consisting of policies to place appropriate risk limits on overall energy market exposures and transaction limits for approved energy commodities, requirements for delegations of authority on trading, reporting of exposures and segregation of duties.

Energy price sensitivity

A sensitivity to a 10% increase or decrease in the energy market-related prices has been prepared in the table below. This sensitivity has been used as this movement is considered to be reasonably possible.

	2026			2025		
	Carrying amount	Impact on net result		Carrying amount	Impact on net result	
		-10%	+10%		-10%	+10%
	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Energy derivatives - economic hedges	314,831	(132,567)	132,344	27,709	(10,312)	9,957
Energy derivatives - other	27,072	(6,559)	6,513	44,515	(4,732)	4,802
	341,903	**(139,126)**	**138,857**	**72,224**	**(15,044)**	**14,759**

iii. Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Group is exposed to liquidity risk mainly through the financial liabilities as disclosed in the face of the statement of financial position. The Group manages its liquidity risk by monitoring future cash flows, maintaining an adequate level of uncommitted funds that can be drawn at short notice to meet short-term obligations and planning of financial obligations based on forecast future cash flows. Cash for unexpected events is generally sourced from cash and cash equivalents.

The table below sets out the timing of the Group's payment obligations, as compared to the receipts expected from the Group's financial assets, and available undrawn facilities. Amounts are presented on an undiscounted basis and include cash flows not recorded on the statement of financial position, such as interest payments for borrowings.

			Maturity dates		
2026	Carrying amount	Nominal amount	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	5 years +
	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Trade and other payables	(109,960)	(109,960)	(109,960)	-	-
Lease liabilities	(541,299)	(1,073,682)	(52,085)	(208,048)	(813,549)
Multi-option loan facilities - unsecured*	(82,078)	(82,078)	-	(68,576)	(13,502)
	(733,337)	**(1,265,720)**	**(162,045)**	**(276,624)**	**(827,051)**
Derivative assets	407,171	586,043	2,278	122,207	461,558
Derivative liabilities	(65,268)	(67,446)	(62,222)	(5,224)	-
	341,903	**518,597**	**(59,944)**	**116,983**	**461,558**
Net liquidity exposure	**(391,434)**	**(747,123)**	**(221,989)**	**(159,641)**	**(365,493)**

* Repayment of loans held for construction expected to commence once commercial operations for the underlying project have been achieved. At 30 June 2026, the repayment schedule has not yet been set with Treasury Corporation of Victoria, so cash flows have been disclosed based on estimates and is subject to change.

2025	Carrying amount	Nominal amount	Maturity dates		
			Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	5 years +
	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Trade and other payables	(24,235)	(24,235)	(24,235)	-	-
Lease liabilities	(9,219)	(24,958)	(952)	(3,810)	(20,196)
	(33,454)	**(49,193)**	**(25,187)**	**(3,810)**	**(20,196)**
Derivative assets	72,224	71,815	17,911	19,993	33,911
Derivative liabilities	(752)	(752)	(752)	-	-
	71,472	**71,063**	**17,159**	**19,993**	**33,911**
Net liquidity exposure	**38,018**	**21,870**	**(8,028)**	**16,183**	**13,715**

iv. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the possibility that a customer or borrower will default on their financial obligations as and when they fall due. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from the potential default of a counterparty on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. For the current and prior years, the Group's exposure to credit risk is not material.

v. Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group has exposure to cash flow interest rate risks through floating rate loans drawn, offset by cash and cash equivalents held at bank.

The multi-option loan facilities at 30 June 2026 are directly attributable to the construction or production of qualifying assets, and any associated interest expense incurred during this phase is added to the cost of those assets. For the current and prior year, the Group's exposure to interest rate risk was not material.

17. Fair value of other financial assets and liabilities

i. Classes and categories of financial instruments and their fair values

The following table combines information about:

- classes of financial instruments based on their nature and characteristics
  - amortised cost
  - fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')
  - fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI')
- the carrying amounts of financial instruments
- fair values of financial instruments (except financial instruments when carrying amount approximates their fair value).

	Carrying value $000's			
2026	**FVTPL**	**FVOCI**	**Amortised cost**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	388,476	388,476
Receivables	-	-	66,973	66,973
Derivative financial instruments	407,171	-	-	407,171
Futures deposits and margin calls	-	-	49,439	49,439
Total	**407,171**	**-**	**504,888**	**912,059**
Financial liabilities				
Payables	-	-	109,960	109,960
Derivative financial instruments	65,268	-	-	65,268
Multi-option loan facilities - unsecured	-	-	82,078	82,078
Lease liabilities	-	-	541,299	541,299
Total	**65,268**	**-**	**733,337**	**798,605**

	Carrying value $000's			
2025	**FVTPL**	**FVOCI**	**Amortised cost**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	356,300	**356,300**
Receivables	-	-	3,200	**3,200**
Derivative financial instruments	72,224	-	-	**72,224**
Futures deposits and margin calls	-	-	12,210	**12,210**
Total	**72,224**	**-**	**371,710**	**443,934**
Financial liabilities				
Payables	-	-	24,235	**24,235**
Derivative financial instruments	-	752	-	**752**
Lease liabilities	-	-	9,219	**9,219**
Total	**-**	**752**	**33,454**	**34,206**

ii. Fair value measurements

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured after initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

		$000's			
2026	**Carrying amount**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Derivative financial instruments					
Assets					
Energy derivatives - economic hedges	367,466	-	3,125	364,341	367,466
Energy derivatives - other	39,705	-	-	39,705	39,705
Total financial assets	**407,171**	**-**	**3,125**	**404,046**	**407,171**
Liabilities					
Energy derivatives - economic hedges	52,635	11,408	5,686	35,541	52,635
Energy derivatives - other	12,633	-	-	12,633	12,633
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**65,268**	**11,408**	**5,686**	**48,174**	**65,268**

		$000's			
2025	**Carrying amount**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Derivative financial instruments					
Assets					
Energy derivatives - economic hedges	27,709	5,575	22,134	-	27,709
Energy derivatives - other	44,515	-	-	44,515	44,515
Total financial assets	**72,224**	**5,575**	**22,134**	**44,515**	**72,224**
Liabilities					
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	752	-	752	-	752
Total financial liabilities	**752**	**-**	**752**	**-**	**752**

There have been no transfers between levels during the year. Management has assessed that the carrying value of financial assets and financial liabilities to be comparable to fair value.

iii. Estimation of fair values

The following summarises the major methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments:

- For receivables/payables with a remaining life of less than 12 months, the notional amount is deemed to reflect the fair value.
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is calculated as the present value of expected future cash flows estimated and discounted based on the applicable yield curves derived from quoted interest rates that reflect the credit risk of various counterparties.
- The fair value of energy derivatives is determined as the present value of future contracted cash flows and credit adjustments. Cash flows are discounted using standard valuation techniques at applicable market yield having regard to timing of cash flows. For level 3 contracts, inputs include estimates for long-term Victorian energy prices and battery revenue. Further details on material estimates and judgements is at Note 13.
- The fair value of lease liabilities is estimated as the present value of future cash flows discounted where the effect of discounting is material.

The following table provides a reconciliation of fair value movements in Level 3 financial instruments.

	Note	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Opening balance		44,515	13,830
- VRET contracts transferred from the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action	15	381,106	-
- settlements during the year		67,694	-
Total gains or losses recognised in profit or loss:			
- expenses		(67,694)	-
- changes in fair value		(69,749)	30,685
Closing balance		**355,872**	**44,515**

iv. Valuation inputs and relationships to fair values

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurement of the energy derivative (see iii. above for the valuation technique adopted).

2026	Input	Range of inputs	Sensitivity	Impact on fair value $000's	
Energy derivatives - other	Quarterly BESS* revenue ($/MW)	13,200 – 65,767	+/-10%	6,513	(6,559)
Energy derivatives - economic hedges	Forward electricity swap price curve ($/MWh)	11.96 – 266.31	+/-10%	124,727	(124,949)

2025	Input	Range of inputs	Sensitivity	Impact on fair value $000's	
Energy derivatives - other	Quarterly BESS* revenue ($/MW)	18,443 - 52,876	+/-10%	4,801	(4,731)

* Battery energy storage system

18. Income tax

On 17 December 2024, the Group entered into the National Tax Equivalent Regime (NTER), pursuant to Section 88(1) of the *State Owned Enterprises Act 1992*, which is administered by the Australian Taxation Office. The difference between the NTER and the Australian Government legislation is that the tax liability is paid to the Victorian Government rather than the Australian Government.

i. Accounting policy

Income tax on the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, based on the notional corporate income tax rate of 30%, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes at balance date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantially enacted at balance date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Deferred tax liabilities are reported net of any deferred tax assets.

The Group has formed an income tax consolidated group consisting of SEC Victoria and its wholly-owned controlled entities. SEC Victoria is the head entity of the tax consolidated group. The head entity and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group each account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidated group continues to be a standalone taxpayer in its own right. In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts the head entity also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets it has assumed from unused tax losses from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

ii. Components of income tax expense

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax (benefit)/expense	(49,152)	1,869
Tax losses not brought to account	39,824	-
Under provision in respect of prior years	2	3,370
Total income tax (benefit)/expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**(9,326)**	**5,239**
Deferred tax expense related to items recognised in other comprehensive income during the year		
Effective portion of change in fair value of cash flow hedges	226	(226)
Deferred tax (benefit)/expense charged to other comprehensive income	**226**	**(226)**

iii. Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Loss from continuing operations before income tax expense	(169,108)	(1,580)
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2025: 30%)	(50,732)	(474)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Share of net result of equity accounted investees	1,371	2,334
Acquisition of SEC Delburn Wind Farm	32	-
Acquisition of SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham	-	9
Deferred tax assets not brought to account	39,824	-
Under from prior years	2	3,370
Other	177	-
Total income tax (benefit)/expense	**(9,326)**	**5,239**

iv. Deferred tax balances

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Deferred tax liabilities		
Trade payables	-	(110)
Other financial assets	(19,253)	(21,667)
Property, plant and equipment	(5,289)	(2,706)
Right-of-use assets	(159,892)	-
Total	**(184,434)**	**(24,483)**
Set off of deferred tax assets	184,434	19,470
Net deferred tax liabilities	-	**(5,013)**
Deferred tax assets		
Accruals	633	99
Provisions	5,785	610
Lease liabilities	162,390	2,766
Other financial liabilities	19,580	226
Tax losses	39,824	15,746
Other	133	23
Total	**228,345**	**19,470**
Set off of deferred tax liabilities	(184,434)	(19,470)
Unrecognised tax losses	(39,824)	-
Net deferred tax assets	**4,087**	**-**
Movement in deferred taxes		
Opening net deferred tax liabilities	(5,013)	-
Charged to the statement of profit or loss	9,326	(5,239)
Charged to equity	(226)	226
Closing net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**4,087**	**(5,013)**

v. Significant judgement and/or estimate

The Group recognises a deferred tax asset relating to temporary differences. The recoverability of this deferred tax asset depends on the generation of sufficient taxable income in the period that the temporary difference is expected to reverse. Management judgements and estimates are required in the assessment of this recoverability, including forecasting sufficient future taxable income.

The Group has an unrecognised deferred tax asset relating to tax losses of ($39,824,000). Management has elected not to recognise any carry forward tax losses as a component of its deferred tax assets as at 30 June 2026 as it is uncertain when future taxable profits will be available to utilise these tax losses. Management will re-assess this position at each financial year-end.

The accounting carrying value of the Group's investment in the Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub is lower than the tax cost base, primarily as a result of the equity accounted share of accumulated losses to date. The resulting temporary difference for which a deferred tax asset has not been recognised totals $5,087,000 (2025: $4,782,000). Management judgement is that it is not yet probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future.

19. Controlled entities

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include:

Name of entity	Principal activities	Country of incorporation*	Ownership interest	
			2026	2025
SEC Energy Pty Ltd	Electricity retailing to commercial and industrial customers	Australia	100%	100%
SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd	Investment in renewable energy projects in Victoria	Australia	100%	100%
Horsham Solar Farm 7 Hold Co Pty Ltd	Holding company	Australia	100%	100%
ESCO Solar Farm 7 Pty Ltd	Trustee for ESCO Solar Farm 7 trust	Australia	100%	100%
ESCO Solar Farm 7 Trust	Construction and operation of SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham	Australia	100%	100%
Delburn Wind Farm Pty Ltd	Trustee for Delburn Wind Farm Project Trust	Australia	100%	-
Delburn Wind Farm Project Trust	Construction and operation of SEC Delburn Wind Farm - Delburn	Australia	100%	-

* The country of incorporation is also the principal place of business.

i. Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity where the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and can affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

20. Parent entity information

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Statement of financial position		
Current assets	347,979	336,827
Non-current assets	601,862	332,087
Total assets	**949,841**	**668,914**
Current liabilities	9,539	12,806
Non-current liabilities	97,190	2,140
Total liabilities	**106,729**	**14,946**
Net assets	**843,112**	**653,968**
Contributed capital	946,000	680,000
Accumulated losses	(102,888)	(26,032)
Total equity	**843,112**	**653,968**

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Loss for the year	(76,827)	(23,499)
Total comprehensive loss	**(76,827)**	**(23,499)**

i. Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries

During the year, SEC Victoria has issued parent company guarantees to provide support to SEC Energy Pty Ltd with respect to network charges incurred with distributors. These guarantees are limited to liabilities and obligations incurred from the underlying purchasing arrangement (2025: nil).

ii. Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities of the parent entity at 30 June 2026 (2025: nil).

iii. Capital expenditure commitments

As at 30 June 2026, the parent entity had a commitment for the acquisition of a land parcel, located in Hazelwood North for $5,850,000, payable within one year (2025: nil).

21. Acquisition of SEC Delburn Wind Farm

On 15 December 2025, the Group acquired 100% of the issued shares of Delburn Wind Farm Pty Ltd (Delburn) for cash consideration of $18,250,000. This transaction resulted in the SEC acquiring development rights to construct and operate a 33-turbine wind farm to be known as the SEC Delburn Wind Farm.

The acquisition of Delburn was not accounted for as a business combination because the set of activities acquired did not meet the definition of a business. Where an acquisition does not meet the definition of a business, the transaction is accounted for as an asset acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and any liabilities assumed in the acquisition are measured at their relative fair values on acquisition. Costs directly attributable to the acquisition are capitalised.

Details of the purchase consideration and purchase price allocation to identifiable assets acquired are as follows:

	Note	2026 $000's
Cash consideration to acquire		18,250
Directly attributable transaction costs capitalised		2,171
Total		**20,421**
Recognised as assets under construction	9	20,106
Recognised as plant and equipment		315
Total assets acquired		**20,421**

22. Acquisition of SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham

On 5 September 2024, the Group acquired 100% of the issued shares Horsham Solar Farm 7 HoldCo Pty Ltd and its controlled entities (Horsham) from OX2 Holding Overseas AB (OX2) for cash consideration. This transaction resulted in SEC acquiring development rights to construct and operate a solar farm and associated battery energy storage system to be known as SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham.

The acquisition of Horsham was not accounted for as a business combination because the set of activities acquired did not meet the definition of a business. Where an acquisition does not meet the definition of a business, the transaction is accounted for as an asset acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and any liabilities assumed in the acquisition are measured at their relative fair values on acquisition. Costs directly attributable to the acquisition are capitalised.

Details of the purchase consideration and purchase price allocation to identifiable assets acquired are as follows.

	Note	2025 $000's
Cash consideration to acquire		5,000
Deferred consideration	12	8,000
Directly attributable transaction costs capitalised		749
Total		**13,749**
Recognised as assets under construction	9	13,749
Total assets acquired		**13,749**

Deferred consideration is payable on key project milestones achieved including solar energisation, battery energy storage system energisation and commercial operations date. Refer to Note 12. Provisions for balance of deferred consideration at 30 June 2026.

23. Interests in equity accounted investees

Set out below are the associates and joint ventures which are material to the Group at 30 June 2026.

All entities are incorporated and operate in Australia. Ownership interest remains unchanged from 30 June 2025.

Name of entity	Ownership interest	Voting rights	Nature of relationship	Method	Carrying amount	
					2026	2025
	%	%			$000's	$000's
GP Energy (MREH A1) HoldCo Pty Ltd (referred to as MREH A1, and formerly known as Equis Energy (Australia) Projects (MREH A1) HoldCo Pty Ltd)	30	30	Joint venture	Equity	53,317	71,066
GP Energy (MREH A2) HoldCo Pty Ltd (referred to as MREH A2, and formerly known as Equis Energy (Australia) Projects (MREH A2) HoldCo Pty Ltd)	30	30	Joint venture	Equity	54,121	67,112
GP Energy (MREH A3) HoldCo Pty Ltd (referred to as MREH A3, and formerly known as Equis Energy (Australia) Projects (MREH A3) HoldCo Pty Ltd)	47	49	Joint venture	Equity	54,012	38,578
Total equity-accounted investments					**161,450**	**176,756**

In November 2023, the Group committed to invest in the Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub (MREH) project being developed in Plumpton by GreenPoint Energy (formerly Equis Australia). Its value in the financial report is represented by the cash calls injected into the project to support construction, offset by any gain or loss incurred by the investee and any return of capital. This project reached commissioning progressively over October to December 2025.

i. Principles of equity accounting

Joint arrangements

Under AASB 11 *Joint Arrangements* investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. The Group has interests in joint ventures, which are accounted for using the equity method, after initially being recognised at cost in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Equity method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and the Group's share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

Where the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity-accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The carrying amount of equity-accounted investments is tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Prior impairment charges are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each year.

ii. Significant judgement and/or estimate

The investment agreements in relation to MREH require consent from both parties for relevant activities that impact returns, such as decisions on entering funding arrangements, material acquisition or disposal of assets, approving any transactions outside the approved business plan and approving the business plan. Based on these factors, joint control has been assessed, and the arrangements are accounted for as a joint venture, even though the Group holds less than 50% ownership interest.

A Revenue Support Agreement was executed between SEC Energy and GreenPoint Energy to support the MREH A1 and A2 batteries. While both counterparties recognise the agreement as a derivative, there is a difference in the valuation methodology used by each party. SEC has adjusted the accounting valuation of the agreement in the summary financial information of A1 and A2 to align to SEC's valuation before recognising its equity accounted share of profit or loss in accordance with equity accounting principles.

iii. Commitments, contingent liabilities and related party transactions in respect of joint ventures

The full capital commitments of the joint ventures are listed below. Construction on the MREH batteries concluded during the year. As a result, there are no further capital commitments identified at 30 June 2026.

	MREH A1		MREH A2		MREH A3	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Commitment for construction of battery energy storage system (BESS) infrastructure	-	38,731	-	41,351	-	78,267

The Group has lease with MREH A3, disclosed in Note 14. Interest-bearing liabilities. The lease relates to full use of the MREH A3 battery over the lease term.

iv. Summary of financial information of joint ventures

Summarised financial information of the joint ventures, based on its financial statements are set out below.

	2026 $000's			2025 $000's		
	MREH A1	MREH A2	MREH A3	MREH A1	MREH A2	MREH A3
Cash and cash equivalents	9,544	6,635	47,263	19,213	8,976	9,995
Other current assets	9,042	7,008	11,285	12,414	1,037	799
Total current assets	**18,586**	**13,643**	**58,548**	**31,627**	**10,013**	**10,794**
Total non-current assets	**320,550**	**323,788**	**485,138**	**258,146**	**254,229**	**370,038**
Financial liabilities excluding trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	9,230	6,027	16,962	15,450	5,603	5,443
Total current liabilities	**9,230**	**6,027**	**16,962**	**15,450**	**5,603**	**5,443**
Non-current financial liabilities excluding trade payables	15,102	15,095	-	31,485	31,486	17,790
Other non-current liabilities	137,080	135,906	448,945	5,951	3,445	298,575
Total non-current liabilities	**152,182**	**151,001**	**448,945**	**37,436**	**34,931**	**316,365**
Net assets	**177,724**	**180,403**	**77,779**	**236,887**	**223,708**	**59,024**
Group's ownership interest (%)	30%	30%	47%	30%	30%	47%
Goodwill	-	-	17,706	-	-	11,058
Group's carrying amount	**53,317**	**54,121**	**54,012**	**71,066**	**67,112**	**38,578**

	2026 $000's			2025 $000's		
	MREH A1	MREH A2	MREH A3	MREH A1	MREH A2	MREH A3
Total revenue and other income	16,246	13,829	444	20,101	-	-
Operating expenses	(9,849)	(8,493)	(5,099)	(21,913)	(1,716)	(1,697)
Share of gain/(loss) on associate	(242)	(242)	-	(299)	(299)	(299)
Gain/(loss) on fair value of financial instruments	8,734	8,733	(230)	(15,342)	(15,342)	-
Depreciation	(9,681)	(7,989)	(1,490)	(500)	(500)	(500)
Interest income	843	804	30,571	1,004	905	676
Interest expense	(2,738)	(2,595)	(12,866)	(408)	(408)	(408)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(6,500)	(7,860)	(17,685)	2,632	4,806	221
Total loss for the year	**(3,187)**	**(3,813)**	**(6,355)**	**(14,725)**	**(12,554)**	**(2,007)**
Other comprehensive income	(1,097)	(1,092)	9,035	-	-	(7,761)
Total comprehensive loss	**(4,284)**	**(4,905)**	**2,680**	**(14,725)**	**(12,554)**	**(9,768)**

24. Commitments

Detailed below are the Group's contractual commitments that are not recognised as liabilities as there is no present obligation.

2026 Maturity	<1 year $000's	1-5 years $000's	>5 years $000's	Total $000's
Capital commitments - SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham	89,748	11,851	-	101,599
Capital commitments - SEC Delburn Wind Farm	503,012	60,340	-	563,352
Capital commitments - other	6,583	-	-	6,583
Joint venture capital commitments	-	-	-	-
Total commitments	**599,343**	**72,191**	-	**671,534**

2025 Maturity	<1 year $000's	1-5 years $000's	>5 years $000's	Total $000's
Capital commitments - SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham	124,688	87,471	-	212,159
Joint venture capital commitments	52,309	-	-	52,309
Total commitments	**176,997**	**87,471**	**-**	**264,468**

25. Responsible persons

In accordance with the Ministerial Directions issued by the Minister for Finance under the *Financial Management Act 1994* the following disclosures are made about responsible persons for the year.

The names of persons who were responsible persons at any time during the year are as follows:

Position	Responsible person
Responsible minister	The Hon. Lily D'Ambrosio MP, Minister for the State Electricity Commission (resigned 30 July 2026)
Accountable officer	Christopher Francis Miller
Chair	Simon Corbell
Board members	Joycelyn Morton
	Cameron Garnsworthy
	Sharan Burrow
	Damien Barnes
	Joanne Benvenuti
	Anna Skarbek

i. Remuneration of responsible persons

Remuneration received or receivable by each director of the Board in connection with the management of the Company during the year is shown below in their relevant total income ranges.

Directors	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025
$60,000-69,999	-	2
$80,000-89,999	5	3
$90,000-99,999	1	1
$200,000-209,999	1	1
Total directors	**7**	**7**
Total remuneration ($000's)	**727**	**680**

Two directors commenced in October 2024. The increase in total remuneration of responsible persons is solely due to the current year ended 30 June 2026 now reflecting a full year of remuneration for all responsible persons.

ii. Remuneration of accountable officer

The accountable officer (CEO) was appointed by the SEC Board in August 2024, part way through the 2024-25 financial year. The current year ended 30 June 2026 reflects a full year of remuneration.

	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025
Accountable Officer		
$640,000 - 649,999	-	1
$730,000 - 739,999	1	-

iii. Remuneration of responsible minister

The responsible minister did not receive any remuneration from the Company. The ministers' remuneration and allowances are set in accordance with the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968* and reported in Victoria's Annual Financial Report.

26. Related parties

The Group (via SEC Energy) consists of a Victorian state-owned company that retails 100% renewable electricity to Victorian Government customers, refer Note 3. Revenue for further detail.

The related parties of the Company include:

- all key management personnel and their close family members and personal business interests (controlled entities, joint ventures and entities they have significant influence over)
- all cabinet ministers and their close family members
- all departments and public sector entities that are controlled and consolidated into the whole-of-state consolidated financial statements.

For information pertaining to related party transactions of ministers, the register of members' interests is publicly available from: https://www.parliament.vic.gov.au in the Tabled documents database.

i. Key management personnel remuneration

Key management personnel have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly. From 1 July 2025, the key management personnel of the Group include the responsible minister, members of the Company's Board of Directors, and the operational executive team comprising:

- Chief Executive Officer
- Chief Financial Officer
- Executive General Manager - Energy Markets
- Executive General Manager - Assets
- Executive General Manager - Consumer Energy Solutions.

These are the same personnel as last year. The compensation detailed below excludes the salaries and benefits of the responsible minister.

	2026 $	2025 $
Short-term employee benefits	3,071,651	2,901,993
Post-employment benefits	227,856	214,576
Other long-term employee benefits	24,622	22,843
Total key management personnel remuneration expense	**3,324,129**	**3,139,412**

The total number of key management personnel included in the above table are:

	2026 No.	2025 No.
Non-executive directors	7	7
Executives	5	5
Total key management personnel	**12**	**12**

ii. Transactions and balances with other related parties

The Company's employment policies and procedures have been created to support the application of the Code of Conduct for Victorian Public Sector Employees, and employees are required to comply with the public sector values under the *Public Administration Act 2004* (Vic). Procurement processes are based on terms and conditions consistent with the Victorian Government Procurement Board requirements.

Any transactions or issues that involve related parties are dealt with on normal commercial terms and conditions and without reference to the key management personnel concerned. All income and expense transactions recorded exclude GST.

iii. Significant transactions with government-related entities

During the year the Group had significant transactions with the following government related entities:

- Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA):
  - $266,000,000 of government funding was received during the year (2025: $344,000,000) which is reported as contributed capital shown as equity within the statement of financial position.
  - DEECA previously entered into contracts for difference for purchase of electricity and large-scale generation certificates from/to private sector parties. These contracts were transferred to SEC from 1 July 2025 to align with the commencement of retailing operations. The fair value of the contracts transferred was $381,106,000 and was recognised as a capital contribution from DEECA with corresponding other financial asset recognised in the statement of financial position.
  - One VRET contract was not formally novated to SEC. A back-to-back arrangement has been put in place with DEECA which mirrors the cash flows of the underlying contract with the counterparty. DEECA maintains the contract with the counterparty. SEC recognises this arrangement as a derivative instrument reflecting the economic substance of the back-to-back arrangement.
  - There is an administrative arrangement where DEECA pays for a portion of electricity invoices on behalf of a group of SEC's government customers.
- Treasury Corporation of Victoria (TCV): The Group has borrowings from TCV at market interest rates.

	Note	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Receipts			
Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action			
- Government funding	15	266,000	344,000
- Transfer of VRET contracts	15	381,106	-
- Payment of invoices on behalf of government customers		38,388	-
Treasury Corporation of Victoria	14	80,300	-
Payments			
Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action			
- VRET pass-through arrangement, net settled		9,220	-
Payable at 30 June			
Treasury Corporation of Victoria	14	82,078	-

27. Auditors' remuneration

During the year, the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity:

	2026 $	2025 $
Auditing the statutory financial report of the parent company	170,000	190,000
Auditing the statutory financial reports of any controlled entities	304,000	64,000
Auditing the sustainability report	94,000	-
Total	**568,000**	**254,000**

28. Ex-gratia expenses

Ex gratia expenses are the voluntary payments of money or other non-monetary benefit (e.g. a write off) that are not made either to acquire goods, services or other benefits for the entity or to meet a legal liability, or to settle or resolve a possible legal liability of or claim against the Group.

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Settlement payments	73	7
Total	**73**	**7**

29. Subsequent events

Equity contributions totalling $303,000,000 were received from the State government to fund strategic operations of the SEC for the financial year ending 30 June 2027.

On 4 August 2026, the Hon. Jaclyn Symes MP was appointed Minister for the State Electricity Commission, replacing the Hon. Lily D'Ambrosio MP who had served as the responsible minister since the inception of the SEC.

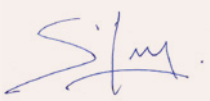
No other item, transaction or event of a material nature has arisen since 30 June 2026 that would significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group, in future financial years.

Directors' declaration

In the directors' opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes of SEC Victoria Pty Ltd and its controlled entities are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
   (a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the year then ended
   (b) complying with the Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Standards of Interpretations), the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.
2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
3. At the time of signing, we are not aware of any circumstance which would make any particulars included in the annual financial report misleading or inaccurate.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to Section 295(5)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.



Simon Corbell
Chair, SEC

3 September 2026

Declaration by Board Chair, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

The attached financial statements for SEC Victoria and its controlled entities have been prepared in accordance with Direction 5.2 of the Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance under the *Financial Management Act 1994*, applicable Financial Reporting Directions, Australian Accounting Standards including interpretations, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

We further state that, in our opinion, the information set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated balance sheet, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated cash flow statement and accompanying notes, presents fairly the financial transactions during the year ended 30 June 2026 and financial position of the Group at 30 June 2026.

At the time of signing, we are not aware of any circumstance which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

We authorise the attached financial statements for issue on 3 September 2026.



Simon Corbell
Board Chair



Christopher Miller
Chief Executive Officer



Elisha Civil
Chief Financial Officer

Corporate compliance

Local Jobs First

The *Local Jobs First Act 2003* brings together the Victorian Industry Participation Policy and Major Project Skills Guarantee policies. It aims to support small and medium-sized enterprises, requires the inclusion of apprentices and trainees on large government construction projects, and ensures compliance and accountability from government agencies.

SEC will apply the Local Jobs First policy in all procurement projects valued at $3,000,000 or more in metropolitan Melbourne or for statewide projects, or $1,000,000 or more for projects in regional Victoria. The Major Project Skills Guarantee applies to all construction projects valued at $20,000,000 or more.

Projects commenced - Local Jobs First Standard Projects

During 2025-26, SEC commenced one Local Jobs First Standard Project valued at $4,500,000 to which a Local Industry Development Plan was required. This project was statewide. The Major Project Skills Guarantee did not apply to this project.

The specific project outcomes expected from the implementation of the Local Jobs First policy to this project are as follows:

- average local content commitment of 92%
- a total of 120 jobs (annual employee equivalent, including the retention of 120 existing jobs (annual employee equivalent).

Projects commenced - Local Jobs First Strategic Projects

During 2025-26, SEC commenced one Local Jobs First Strategic Project, valued at $789,300,000 to which a Local Industry Development Plan was required. This project was in regional Victoria. The Major Project Skills Guarantee applied to this project, requiring at least 10% of project labour hours to be undertaken by apprentices, trainees, and cadets.

Projects completed - Local Jobs First Standard or Strategic Projects

During 2025-26, SEC did not complete any Local Jobs First Standard or Strategic Projects.

While SEC did not complete the full lifecycle of any projects during 2025-26, SEC delivered the full construction phase of one Strategic Project. This project was in metropolitan Melbourne. The Major Project Skills Guarantee applied to this project.

The commitments made and outcomes achieved for this project during the construction phase includes creating work and training opportunities for more than 1,200 people (175 annual employee equivalent), including over 70 apprentices, cadets and trainees.

Social procurement

Victoria's Social Procurement Framework establishes requirements that apply to Victorian Government departments and agencies when they procure goods, services, and construction. Under the framework, SEC is committed to ensuring procurement decisions help generate social value.

SEC's Social Procurement Strategy 2025-26 focuses on:

- sustainable Victorian social enterprise and First Peoples' businesses
- opportunities for Victorian First Peoples
- women's equality and safety
- implementation of climate change policy objectives (stretch target).

The strategy outlines the ways SEC is progressing to meet its social procurement obligations, namely:

- purchasing from certified Victorian social benefit suppliers (direct)
- purchasing from mainstream suppliers with Victorian social suppliers in their supply chain (indirect)

- purchasing directly from certified Victorian First Peoples businesses including catering services, legal services, cleaning services, testing and tagging services, support for cultural activities on Country, First Peoples language and cultural workshops, commissioned artwork.
- purchasing directly from certified Victorian social enterprises including social procurement project delivery support, social procurement monitoring and reporting services, supply of clean energy technology demonstration equipment, supporting local manufacturing, secure document destruction and disposal services supporting disability-inclusive employment.
- where there is no established state purchasing contract or panel arrangement, our Procurement Policy outlines that employees can consider alternative procurement pathways and payment terms for suppliers where there is a social benefit to their engagement with SEC. These suppliers include, but are not limited to, businesses owned by diverse groups including First Peoples, women, small businesses, and local businesses in the communities in which we operate.
- through the establishment of the SEC Morwell hub, we successfully enabled participation by smaller and social benefit suppliers by decoupling procurement activities creating accessible procurement opportunities across facilities management and corporate operations. SEC contracted 11 local businesses, including one social benefit supplier, one First Peoples supplier and one non-local business that is a First Peoples supplier.
- purchasing indirectly from Victorian First Peoples businesses through our mainstream suppliers engaged on SEC investment projects including landscaping services, relocation services, personal protective equipment, traffic management and cleaning services, cleaning consumables, electrical equipment and suppliers, earthmoving and site material relocation works.
- purchasing indirectly from Victorian social enterprises through mainstream suppliers engaged on SEC investment projects including training programs and workforce outcomes, cleaning services that benefit marginalised women, landscaping and grounds maintenance services.
- incorporating requirements for social procurement outputs and business practices into SEC's requests for tender, request for proposal and quotation documents.
- promoting social procurement considerations on SEC's procurement intranet with a dedicated social procurement page that promotes First Peoples businesses.
- promoting First Peoples businesses and social benefit suppliers through organisational wide information sessions in partnership with Kinaway and The Fair Co.

Social procurement outcomes for the year ended 30 June 2026	Direct engagement	Indirect engagement via investment projects
Total spend	**$440,171**	**$4,560,644**
Number of social benefit suppliers engaged	17	10
Total spend with Victorian First Peoples businesses	$192,128[1]	$4,104,432[2]
Number of certified Victorian First Peoples businesses engaged	13	7

First Peoples self-determination

SEC is committed to self-determination, enabling First Peoples to shape the renewable energy transition on their own terms. We recognise the relationship of Traditional Owners to Country and their contribution to the management of both built and natural environments, including natural resources such as land and water. We are committed to transforming systems and service delivery so that Traditional Owners and First People Victorians control decision-making over the matters that affect their lives.

[1] Includes one First Peoples business headquartered in NSW and certified by Supply Nation, and one Traditional Owner Corporation verified by SEC through due diligence processes where Kinaway and Supply Nation certification was not held

[2] At the time of initial engagement one certified First Peoples business was headquartered in NSW and they now have a Victorian premises.

Key initiatives and actions delivered in 2025-26:

- launched the First Peoples Self-determination Strategy, representing a shift from reconciliation to self-determination
- implemented the following self-determination strategic focus areas across the business:
  - governance
  - partnership
  - benefit sharing
  - cultural capability.
- commissioned a First Nations artist to create a bespoke artwork
- recruited a First Peoples business partner
- co-designed Partnership Agreements and Benefit Sharing Agreements with the Traditional Owner Corporations of the lands on which we operate
- delivered cultural capability activities to build our understanding of Victorian First Peoples history, the challenges and why our collaboration with Traditional Owners and First Peoples is so important:
  - staff attended cultural awareness training days at the Koori Heritage Trust
  - staff attended Wurundjeri Woi-Wurrung language workshop and a Wurundjeri Woi-Wurrung Layers of Country workshop
  - staff attended on-Country cultural immersion days with Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation, Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation and Barengi Gadjin Land Council
  - ran events for Reconciliation Week and National Aboriginal and Islanders Day Observance Committee (NAIDOC) Week
  - set up an internal staff allyship network.

Asset Management Accountability Framework

The Asset Management Accountability Framework assists Victorian public sector agencies manage their asset portfolios and includes both mandatory asset management requirements and general guidance. Mandatory requirements include developing asset management strategies, governance frameworks, performance standards and processes to regularly monitor and improve asset management. The framework applies to non-current assets (physical and intangible) but not financial assets. For the year ended 30 June 2026, the Group was not subject to framework requirements (2025: not applicable).

Government advertising expenditure

SEC communicates widely, providing vital information and engaging with stakeholders to build our social licence and support our work in accelerating the transition.

Government advertising campaigns with total media spend of $100,000 or greater, exclusive of GST during the year are disclosed below:

Name of campaign	Start / end date	Advertising	Creative and campaign development	Research	Print and collateral	Total
Powering Victoria for Victorians	27 July 2025 to 30 June 2026	Approved: $1,300,000 Actual: $1,300,000	Planned: $130,000 Actual: $112,487	Planned: N/A Actual: N/A	Planned: N/A Actual: N/A	Planned: $1,430,000 Actual: $1,412,487
Campaign summary	SEC's state-wide campaign continued in market in 2025-26. The campaign raises awareness of how SEC, as Victoria's government-owned renewable energy company, is helping accelerate the energy transition and the opportunities this brings for Victorians. A key part of the 2025-26 campaign was supporting SEC's launch into the retail market, highlighting that SEC is retailing to Victorian Government operations and looking to attract and secure additional commercial and industrial customers.					
Easy as SEC	29 May 2026 to 30 June 2026	Approved: $2,600,000 Actual: $770,000	Planned: $715,000 Actual: $715,000	Planned: N/A Actual: N/A	Planned: N/A Actual: N/A	Planned: $3,315,000 Actual: $1,485,000
Campaign summary	The Easy as SEC campaign was developed throughout 2025-26 and launched in market in May 2026. The creative concept will span a multi-year campaign. It raises awareness of the Easy Electric SEC digital platform, encouraging Victorian households to go all-electric and to visit Easy Electric SEC where they can find the information and tools they need in one trusted place.					

Approved 'Advertising (media) expenditure' is the amount approved for each campaign by the Advertising Approval Group (AAG). Planned campaign expenditure amounts are the amounts included in the Campaign Strategy form submitted to the AAG for review.

Consultancy expenditure

In the year, the following consultancies occurred where the total fees paid or payable were $10,000 or greater, excluding GST. Details of individual consultancies, excluding GST, are outlined below:

Consultant	Purpose	Approved project fee $	Incurred in 2026 $	Expected to be incurred
Arthur D Little (Australia)	Strategic advice on structuring options	250,000	250,000	-
Workforce Advantage	Consultancy services involving provision of strategic industrial relations advice	132,950	132,950	-
Nation Partners	Community engagement plan & strategy for Monash Way development.	163,525	20,371	124,022

This disclosure reflects consultancy expenditure incurred by SEC during the year only. For the year, there were no consultancies where the total fees paid or payable were less than $10,000, excluding GST.

SEC applies all applicable requirements for purchasing set by the Victorian Government Purchasing Board, which dictates the policies that govern procurement of non-construction goods and services across all Victorian Government departments and some specified entities.

Information and communication technology expenditure

Business as usual expenditure relates to ongoing activities to operate and maintain current information and communication technology (ICT) capacity. Non-business as usual expenditure relates to extending and enhancing the Company's current capability. It is the sum of operational expenditure and capital expenditure.

Total information and communication technology spend, excluding GST is summarised below.

	2026 $000's
ICT business as usual expenditure	4,218
Non-business as usual	
Operational expenditure	4,573
Capital expenditure	-
Total ICT	**8,791**

Procurement complaints

There have been no formal complaints received in relation to the procurement of goods and services during the year (2025: nil).

Emergency procurement

There have been no instances of emergency procurement during the year (2025: nil).

Compliance with the National Competition Policy and the Competitive Neutrality Policy

SEC Victoria operates in accordance with the requirements of the National Competition Policy and the Victorian Government's Competitive Neutrality Policy.

Competitive neutrality requires that government owned businesses competing, or potentially competing, with the private sector, do not enjoy any net competitive advantage by virtue of their government ownership. In certain instances, Victoria's Competitive Neutrality Policy can require the application of measures to achieve competitive neutrality.

Freedom of Information

The *Freedom of Information Act 1982* is not applicable to SEC Victoria, and there are no reporting requirements associated with this Act.

Compliance with the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2012*

SEC Victoria does not tolerate improper conduct by employees, nor taking of detrimental action against those who come forward to disclose such conduct. SEC Victoria's Public Interest Disclosure Policy outlines our commitment to ensuring transparency and accountability in our administrative and management practices and supports the making of disclosures that reveal corrupt conduct, conduct involving a substantial mismanagement of public resources, or conduct involving a substantial risk to the public health and safety or the environment.

Reporting procedures

Disclosures of improper conduct or detrimental action by SEC Victoria or any of its employees and/or officers may be made directly to:

The Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission
Phone: 1300 735 135
Email: info@ibac.vic.gov.au

Environmental reporting

Refer to the Sustainability report section from page 49 for SEC's environmental reporting requirements.

Compliance with the *Building Act 1993*

SEC Victoria does not own or control any government buildings and is consequently exempt from notifying its compliance with the building and maintenance provisions of the *Building Act 1993*.

Disclosure index

The consolidated annual report of SEC Victoria Pty Ltd is prepared in accordance with all relevant Victorian legislation and pronouncements. This index has been prepared to facilitate identification of compliance with statutory disclosure requirements.

Legislation	Requirement	Page ref
Standing Directions and Financial Reporting Directions (FRD)		
Report of operations		
Charter and purpose		
FRD 22	Manner of establishment and the relevant ministers	**15**
FRD 22	Purpose, functions, powers and duties	**14**
FRD 22	Key initiatives and projects	**20**
FRD 22	Nature and range of services provided	**12**
Management and structure		
FRD 22	Organisational structure	**18**
Financial and other information		
FRD 10	Disclosure index	**135**
FRD 22	Employment and conduct principles	**47**
FRD 22	Occupational health and safety policy	**48**
FRD 22	Summary of the financial results for the year	**75**
FRD 22	Significant changes in financial position during the year	**76**
FRD 22	Major changes or factors affecting performance	**75**
FRD 22	Subsequent events	**81**
FRD 22	Application and operation of Freedom of Information Act 1982	**133**
FRD 22	Compliance with building and maintenance provisions of Building Act 1993	**134**
FRD 22	Statement on National Competition Policy	**133**
FRD 22	Application and operation of the Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012	**133**
FRD 22	Details of consultancies over $10,000	**132**
FRD 22	Details of consultancies under $10,000	**132**
FRD 22	Disclosure of government advertising expenditure	**132**
FRD 22	Disclosure of ICT expenditure	**133**
FRD 22	Disclosure of emergency procurement	**133**
FRD 22	Disclosure of procurement complaints	**133**
FRD 24	Environmental reporting	**134**
FRD 25	Local Jobs First	**129**
Compliance attestation and declaration		
SD 5.4.1	Attestation for compliance with Ministerial Standing Direction	**67**
SD 5.2.3	Declaration in report of operations	**12**
Financial statements		
Declaration		
SD 5.2.2	Declaration in financial statements	**128**
Other requirements under Standing Directions 5.2		

Legislation	Requirement	Page ref
SD 5.2.1(a)	Compliance with Australian accounting standards and other authoritative pronouncements	**128**
SD 5.2.1(a)	Compliance with Standing Directions	**128**
Other disclosures as required by FRDs in notes to the financial statements [(a)]		
FRD 21	Disclosures of Responsible Persons and Executive Officers in the financial report	**123**
FRD 110	Cash flow statements	**91**
FRD 114	Financial instruments	**106**

[(a)] References to FRDs have been removed from the Disclosure Index if the specific FRDs are not applicable.

Legislation
Freedom of Information Act 1982
Building Act 1993
Corporations Act 2001
Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012
Local Jobs Act 2003
Financial Management Act 1994

SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2026

Contents

Report of operations **139**

Directors' report **140**

Auditors' Independence declaration **143**

Audit report **144**

Financial statements **146**

- Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income 147
- Consolidated statement of financial position 148
- Consolidated statement of changes in equity 149
- Consolidated statement of cash flows 150
- Notes to the consolidated financial statements 151

Directors' declaration **176**

Declaration by Board Chair, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer **177**

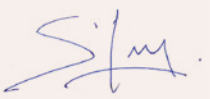
Corporate compliance **178**

Disclosure index **180**

Report of operations

Declaration

In accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994*, I am pleased to present SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2026:



Simon Corbell
Board Chair
SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd

3 September 2026

Preparation

SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd (the Company) is part of SEC group of companies, which work together to meet the SEC's overall objectives. Its parent company, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd, prepares a consolidated annual report that includes the results and operations of the Company and other controlled entities. The report of operations has been prepared to cover the whole SEC group of companies from page 11 and has not been duplicated here.

Financial management compliance attestation statement

I, Christopher Francis Miller, on behalf of SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd, certify that SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd has no Material Compliance Deficiency with respect to the applicable Standing Directions made under the *Financial Management Act 1994* and Instructions.



Chris Miller
CEO, SEC

3 September 2026

Directors' report

The directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd (the Company) and its controlled entities (collectively, SEC or the Group) for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Directors

The directors of the Company in office during the financial year and up to the date of this report (unless otherwise stated) are set out below:

Simon Corbell, Non-executive Chair

Joycelyn Morton, Non-executive director

Cameron Garnsworthy, Non-executive director

Sharan Burrow, Non-executive director

Damien Barnes, Non-executive director

Joanne Benvenuti, Non-executive director

Anna Skarbek, Non-executive director

Company secretary

The Company Secretary for the Company at any time during the financial year was Mr Sam Gifford (current).

Directors' meetings

Name	Board		Audit and Risk Committee*	
	Meetings Held: 12		Meetings Held: 5	
	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend
Simon Corbell (Chair)	12	12	1	1
Joycelyn Morton	11	12	5	5
Cameron Garnsworthy	12	12	5	5
Sharan Burrow	12	12	1	1
Damien Barnes	12	12	1	1
Joanne Benvenuti	12	12	1	1
Anna Skarbek	12	12	5	5

* Joycelyn Morton is the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee.

Directors also participated in briefings with management to discuss and consider strategic issues.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group during the year were the investment in and construction of renewable energy generation and storage projects.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

On 15 December 2025, SEC acquired 100% of the issued shares of Delburn Wind Farm Pty Ltd and the development rights to construct and operate the SEC Delburn Wind Farm (refer Note 15). There have been no other significant changes in activities during the year and no further significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the year.

Financial and operational performance

SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd is the entity through which the wider SEC Group invests in renewable energy generation and storage infrastructure projects. The revenue earned by these projects once they are operational may be via offtake agreement with SEC Energy or sale of output (e.g. electricity generation) to the market.

Infrastructure projects

A summary of major projects completed and undertaken during the year are summarised below:

SEC Delburn Wind Farm

SEC Delburn Wind Farm is a 100% owned wind farm development in the Gippsland region, expected to be completed by end of 2028. The total expenditure estimated for Delburn is $789,300,000, which will be funded through a combination of equity and debt. By 30 June 2026, $103,021,000 has been incurred against this total commitment comprising acquisition costs, site establishment works and a deposit on wind turbines.

SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham

SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham is a 100% owned solar and battery hybrid project near Horsham, due for delivery by end of 2027. The total expenditure estimate is $363,925,000 spanning multiple years, which will be funded through a combination of equity and debt. As at 30 June 2026, $203,592,000 has been incurred against this total commitment, life to date (2025: $67,568,000 life to date). Current year activities include completion of the solar farm installation ready for energisation in early 2026-27.

Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub - completed

Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub (MREH) achieved commercial operations in the current year. SEC's share of the total capital expenditure estimate for MREH was $245,000,000, which was funded through equity. No debt was used for this investment. During the year, the project was completed on time and on budget, with the total amount contributed of $233,100,000 over the construction period. The investment in Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub is treated as a joint venture.

Financial performance

The Group relies on its ultimate parent, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd, to provide funding as and when required for operational and capital commitments, and liquidity is managed at a consolidated SEC Victoria Pty Ltd level. SEC Victoria Pty Ltd also incurs costs on behalf of its subsidiaries, such as employee, rent, and IT expenses. As a result, SEC Infrastructure has limited transactions on its profit or loss as its primary purpose is the holding of the infrastructure projects being developed.

Statutory loss after tax was $6,968,000, compared to statutory loss of $7,873,000 in the prior year, primarily driven by a share of loss recognised on the joint venture with Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub, which reached commercial operations progressively over October to December 2025.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

Information on likely developments in the operations of the Group and the expected results of operations have not been included in this report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group.

Climate-related risk disclosure statement

This financial year, SEC has met the requirements for mandatory climate-related sustainability reporting. Refer to the Sustainability report at page 49 for SEC's climate-related risk disclosure statement.

Events occurring after the balance sheet date

On 4 August 2026, the Hon. Jaclyn Symes MP was appointed Minister for the State Electricity Commission, replacing the Hon. Lily D'Ambrosio MP who had served as the responsible minister since the inception of the SEC.

There is no other circumstance that has arisen since 30 June 2026 that has significantly affected or may significantly affect in future years:

(a) the Group's operations

(b) the results of those operations

(c) the state of affairs of the Group.

Dividends

The *Constitution Amendment (SEC) Act 2024* prohibits SEC from paying any dividend or making any other distribution of profits to its shareholders or the State. Accordingly, the Board of Directors have neither declared nor recommended a dividend, and no dividend has been paid for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Impact of legislation and other external requirements

In addition to the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Group is required to comply with additional legislation, detailed from page 178 (corporate compliance section). This legislative framework reflects SEC's status as a state-owned entity of Victoria.

Directors' interests

No director holds an interest in any shares in SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd. The Company's sole shareholder is SEC Victoria Pty Ltd whose beneficial shareholders are the Premier and Treasurer of the State of Victoria.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

The Company has not, during or since the year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify any current or former officer or auditor of the Company against a liability incurred.

Non-audit services

The Victorian Auditor-General's Office has not performed any services for the Company other than the audit of the annual financial report.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied to the Court under Section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.

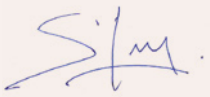
Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is set out in page 143 of this report and forms part of the financial report for the year.

Rounding of amounts

The company is of a kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183* (and consistent with Financial Reporting Direction 30), relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the Directors' report and financial statements have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

This Directors' report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Simon Corbell
Board Chair, SEC

3 September 2026

Auditors' independence declaration

VAGO
Victorian Auditor-General's Office

Auditor-General's Independence Declaration

To the Directors, SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd

The Auditor-General's independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. The Auditor-General, an independent officer of parliament, is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which his powers and responsibilities are to be exercised.

Under the *Audit Act 1994*, the Auditor-General is the auditor of each public body and for the purposes of conducting an audit has access to all documents and property, and may report to parliament matters which the Auditor-General considers appropriate.

Independence Declaration

As auditor for SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit.
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

MELBOURNE
7 September 2026

Paul Martin
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

Level 31 / 35 Collins Street, Melbourne Vic 3000
T 03 8601 7000 enquiries@audit.vic.gov.au www.audit.vic.gov.au

Audit report

Independent Auditor's Report

Victorian Auditor-General's Office

To the Directors of SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd

Opinion	I have audited the consolidated financial report of SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd (the company) and its controlled entities (together, the Group), which comprises the: • consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026 • consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended • consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended • consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended • notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information • declaration by Board Chair, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. In my opinion, the consolidated financial report is in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of Part 7 of the *Financial Management Act 1994* and the *Corporations Act 2001* including: • giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2026 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended • complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.
Basis for Opinion	I have conducted my audit in accordance with the *Audit Act 1994* which incorporates the Australian Auditing Standards. I further describe my responsibilities under that Act and those standards in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report. My independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. My staff and I are independent of the company and the Group 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 (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Victoria. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.
Other Information	The Directors are responsible for the "other information" included in the company's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2026. The other information in the Annual Report does not include the consolidated financial report and my auditor's report thereon. My opinion on the consolidated financial report does not cover the other information included in the Annual Report. Accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with my audit of the consolidated financial report, my responsibility is to read the other information when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a materially misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.
Directors' responsibilities for the consolidated financial report	The Directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of a consolidated financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Financial Management Act 1994* and the *Corporations Act 2001*, and for such internal controls as the Directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of a consolidated financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the company's and the Group'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 it is inappropriate to do so.

Level 31 / 35 Collins Street, Melbourne Vic 3000
T 03 8601 7000 enquiries@audit.vic.gov.au www.audit.vic.gov.au

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial report	As required by the *Audit Act 1994*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial report based on the audit. My objectives for the audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my 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 report. As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also: • identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. • obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's and the Group's internal control • evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors • conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company and the Group to cease to continue as a going concern. • evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation. • obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the company and the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial report. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the company and the Group. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion. I communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit. I also provide the Directors with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



MELBOURNE
7 September 2026

Paul Martin
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

Financial statements

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Operating expenses		(895)	(66)
Unrealised foreign currency gain		-	367
Share of net result of equity accounted investees	17	(4,572)	(7,779)
Operating loss before depreciation and net financing costs		**(5,467)**	**(7,478)**
Depreciation		(843)	(120)
Loss before net financing costs		**(6,310)**	**(7,598)**
Interest expense	4	(1,640)	(316)
Loss before income tax		**(7,950)**	**(7,914)**
Income tax benefit	12	982	41
Loss for the year		**(6,968)**	**(7,873)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax			
Effective portion of change in fair value of cash flow hedges		526	(526)
Share of other comprehensive income of equity accounted investees	17	3,556	20
Total other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		**4,082**	**(506)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(2,886)**	**(8,379)**

The above consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	12,378	8
Receivables		1,617	2,739
Total current assets		**13,995**	**2,747**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	352,590	96,230
Right-of-use assets	6	41,459	6,271
Investments accounted for using the equity method	17	161,450	176,756
Deferred tax assets	12	419	217
Total non-current assets		**555,918**	**279,474**
Total assets		**569,913**	**282,221**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Payables	7	22,491	19,195
Provisions	8	3,111	6,000
Other financial liabilities		-	752
Interest-bearing liabilities	9	-	313
Total current liabilities		**25,602**	**26,260**
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	7	417,212	262,407
Provisions	8	21,602	3,912
Interest-bearing liabilities	9	124,974	6,233
Total non-current liabilities		**563,788**	**272,552**
Total liabilities		**589,390**	**298,812**
Net assets		**(19,477)**	**(16,591)**
Equity			
Reserves		803	(3,279)
Accumulated losses		(20,280)	(13,312)
Total equity		**(19,477)**	**(16,591)**

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Reserves	Accumulated losses	Total
	$000's	$000's	$000's
Balance at 1 July 2024	**(2,773)**	**(5,439)**	**(8,212)**
Loss	-	(7,873)	**(7,873)**
Other comprehensive loss, net of income tax	(506)	-	**(506)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**(506)**	**(7,873)**	**(8,379)**
Balance at 30 June 2025	**(3,279)**	**(13,312)**	**(16,591)**
Balance at 1 July 2025	**(3,279)**	**(13,312)**	**(16,591)**
Loss	-	(6,968)	**(6,968)**
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	4,082	-	**4,082**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**4,082**	**(6,968)**	**(2,886)**
Balance at 30 June 2026	**803**	**(20,280)**	**(19,477)**

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers		(895)	(2,388)
Interest and other finance costs paid		(1,640)	(161)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**3ii**	**(2,535)**	**(2,549)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(234,218)	(67,155)
Proceeds from investments in equity accounted investees		54,690	-
Payments for investments in equity accounted investees		(40,400)	(119,600)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(219,928)**	**(186,755)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		80,300	-
Repayments of lease liabilities		(272)	-
Funds advanced from ultimate parent company		154,805	189,312
Net cash flows from financing activities		**234,833**	**189,312**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year		12,370	8
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		8	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2026	**3**	**12,378**	**8**

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. General information

SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd (the Company) is a for-profit proprietary company domiciled in Australia. These financial statements comprise the Company and its controlled entities (the Group).

The parent of the Company, and ultimate parent of the Group, is SEC Victoria Pty Ltd.

The principal activity of the Group during the year was the investment in renewable energy generation and storage projects.

A description of the nature of the consolidated entity's operations and its principal activities is included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

Pursuant to Section 3 of the *Financial Management Act 1994*, the Treasurer of Victoria declared that SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd is a body to which Part 7 of the Act applies, with effect from 21 December 2023. The Company and the Group was established on 26 October 2023 under the provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001* and were each declared a state-owned Company under Part 5 of the *State Owned Enterprises Act 1992* on 14 November 2023.

The registered office and principal place of business is Level 26, 2 Lonsdale St, Melbourne, Victoria 3000.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 3 September 2026.

i. Statement of compliance

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, *Financial Management Act 1994* and applicable Australian Accounting Standards (AAS), which include Interpretations, issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

ii. Basis of preparation

The functional and presentation currency of the Company and Group is the Australian dollar.

The company is of a kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183* (and consistent with Financial Reporting Direction 30), relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the Directors' report and financial statements have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities, including:

- investments accounted for using the equity method, which are initially recognised at cost and then adjusted for the Company's share of net assets
- non-financial physical asset measured at fair value.

The Group has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

Comparative information has been reclassified where required for consistency with the current year presentation.

iii. Use of judgements and estimates

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about financial information being presented. Judgements and assumptions made by management in applying Australian Accounting Standards that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates are disclosed in the notes under the heading: 'Significant judgement and/or estimate'. Estimates and associated assumptions are based on professional judgements derived from historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and in future years that are affected by the revision.

2. New accounting standards and interpretations

i. New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The following new standards and amendments to standards are mandatory for the first time in 2025-26 and have been adopted by the Group:

- AASB 2026-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements*. This update provides additional guidance and examples on how an entity might disclose information about assumptions used to determine recoverability of assets and plant decommissioning and site restoration obligations.
- FRD 104 *Leases* prescribes the accounting policy regarding leases for Victorian Government entities. During the year there was a change to the subsequent measurement of right of use assets arising from non-concessionary leases, moving from the revaluation model to the cost model. Any comparative information for the year ended 30 June 2025 is not restated and is reported at the previously determined fair value.

ii. New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new and revised accounting standards have been issued but are not mandatory for the current year. Those that are applicable to the Group, and which may have an effect on the Group's accounting policies, financial position or performance are disclosed below. These standards and interpretations have not been early adopted.

Accounting Standard	Description of change	Application date	Impact
AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements	AASB 18 replaces AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* to improve how entities communicate in their financial statements, with a particular focus on information about financial performance in the statement of profit or loss. The key presentation and disclosure requirements established by AASB 18 is the presentation of newly defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss. AASB 18 requires the Group to: • classify income and expenses into operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories in the statement of profit or loss • present two newly defined subtotals - operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes.	Standard: 1 January 2027 Group: 1 July 2027	Revised presentation only.
AASB 2024-2 Amendments to AASs - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	These amendments to AASB 7 and AASB 9 Financial Instruments: • clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition • introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date if certain conditions are met • clarify how to assess contractual cash flow characteristics that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features when classifying financial assets • clarify how non-recourse features and contractually linked instruments are assessed for the purpose of applying the Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) test when determining the measurement basis of financial assets • require additional disclosures in AASB 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are	Standard: 1 January 2026 Group: 1 July 2026	Under assessment.

Accounting Standard	Description of change	Application date	Impact
	ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income. The new requirements will be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Prior periods are not required to be restated and can only be restated without using hindsight. An entity is required to disclose information about financial assets that change their measurement category due to the amendments.		

3. Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Cash on hand or on deposit	12,378	8
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the balance sheet	**12,378**	**8**

i. Accounting policy

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash. The carrying amount represents fair value.

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

ii. Reconciliation of net result for the year after tax to cash flow from operating activities

	Year ended 30 June 2026 $000's	Year ended 30 June 2025 $000's
Loss for the year after tax	(6,968)	(7,873)
Non-cash movements:		
Share of net result of equity accounted investees	4,572	7,779
Depreciation	843	120
Income tax expense	(225)	-
Movements in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(555)	(2,739)
Tax balances	(202)	9
Payables	-	155
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**(2,535)**	**(2,549)**

iii. Reconciliation of change in liabilities from financing activities

2026	Opening balance	Net principal proceeds/ (repayment)	New leases	Interest expense	Interest paid	Closing balance
	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Multi-option loan facilities	-	80,300	-	2,369	-	82,669
Lease liabilities	6,546	(272)	36,031	1,640	(1,640)	42,305
Total	**6,546**	**80,028**	**36,031**	**4,009**	**(1,640)**	**124,974**

2025	Opening balance	Net principal proceeds/ (repayment)	New leases	Interest expense	Interest paid	Closing balance
	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Lease liabilities	-	-	6,357	350	(161)	6,546
Total	**-**	**-**	**6,357**	**350**	**(161)**	**6,546**

4. Interest expense

	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025
	$000's	$000's
Interest expense - lease liabilities	1,640	316
Total interest expense	**1,640**	**316**

i. Accounting policy

Interest expenses directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets. Capitalised interest costs of $2,369,000 at a capitalisation rate of 5.42% were incurred during the year ended 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: nil). All other finance costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

5. Property, plant and equipment

2026	Note	At cost	At fair value	Total
		Assets under construction	Plant and equipment	
		$000's	$000's	$000's
Gross carrying amount		352,398	315	352,713
Accumulated depreciation		-	(123)	(123)
Net carrying amount		**352,398**	**192**	**352,590**
Balance at 1 July 2025		96,230	-	96,230
Acquisition of SEC Delburn Wind Farm	15	20,106	315	20,421
Additions		236,062	-	236,062
Depreciation		-	(123)	(123)
Balance at 30 June 2026		**352,398**	**192**	**352,590**

2025	Note	At cost	Total
		Assets under construction	
		$000's	$000's
Gross carrying amount		96,230	96,230
Accumulated depreciation		-	-
Net carrying amount		**96,230**	**96,230**
Balance at 1 July 2024		-	-
Acquisition of SEC Renewable Energy Park – Horsham	16	13,749	13,749
Additions		82,481	82,481
Balance at 30 June 2025		**96,230**	**96,230**

i. Accounting policy

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured initially at cost and subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment, except assets under construction which continue to be measured at cost less any accumulated impairment. Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amount of the revalued asset does not materially differ from its fair value.

The cost of assets under construction includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour, financing costs (if qualifying) and an appropriate proportion of any variable and fixed overheads.

The carrying amounts of assets under construction are reviewed to determine if there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and if required, an impairment is recognised in the income statement. All other property, plant and equipment asset classes are stated at fair value in accordance with FRD 103 *Non-financial physical assets*.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off the cost of each asset over its expected useful life.

ii. Determination of fair values for non-financial physical assets

This section sets out information on how the Group determined fair value of non-financial physical assets for financial reporting purposes. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair values, several inputs are used. To increase consistency and comparability in the financial statements, these inputs are categorised into three levels, also known as the fair value hierarchy. Classifications are in accordance with the fair value hierarchy, refer to Note 11iii. Fair value measurements.

2026	$000's				
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Plant and equipment	192	-	-	192	192
Total	**192**	**-**	**-**	**192**	**192**

2025	$000's				
	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Right-of-use land	6,271	-	-	6,271	6,271
Total	**6,271**	**-**	**-**	**6,271**	**6,271**

All non-financial physical assets are valued using the current replacement cost method. This cost represents the replacement cost of the asset after applying depreciation rates on a useful life basis. Replacement cost represents the cost to replace the current service capacity of the asset. As depreciation adjustments are considered significant, unobservable inputs in nature, these assets are classified as Level 3. Refer to Note 5iii. Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value movements for further details.

iii. Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value movements

2026	Plant and equipment	Right-of-use land	Total
	$000's	$000's	$000's
Opening balance	-	6,271	6,271
Additions	315	-	315
Transfers in/(out) of level 3	-	(6,271)*	(6,271)
Depreciation	(123)	-	(123)
Closing balance	**192**	**-**	**192**

2025	Plant and equipment	Right-of-use land	Total
	$000's	$000's	$000's
Opening balance	-	-	-
Additions	-	6,391	6,391
Transfers in/(out) of level 3	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	(120)	(120)
Closing balance	**-**	**6,271**	**6,271**

Description of significant unobservable inputs to Level 3 valuations:

Asset class	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range	Impact on fair value
Plant and equipment	Current replacement cost	Useful life	3-10 years	An increase in useful life would result in a higher valuation
Right-of-use: land*	Market approach	Useful life	40 years	An increase in useful life would result in a higher valuation

* As a result of a change in FRD 104 *Leases* effective for reporting periods ending 30 June 2026, right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost from the current reporting period. Details of significant unobservable inputs to Level 3 valuations relates to comparative information for the reporting period ending 30 June 2025.

Other than the change to right-of-use assets, there have been no changes to valuation techniques.

6. Right-of-use assets

2026	Right-of-use land $000's	Total $000's
Cost	42,300	42,300
Accumulated depreciation	(841)	(841)
Net carrying amount	**41,459**	**41,459**
Balance at 1 July 2025	6,271	6,271
Additions	35,909	35,909
Depreciation	(721)	(721)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2026	**41,459**	**41,459**

2025	Right-of-use land $000's	Total $000's
Gross carrying amount*	6,391	6,391
Accumulated depreciation	(120)	(120)
Net carrying amount	**6,271**	6,271
Balance at 1 July 2024	-	-
Additions	6,391	6,391
Depreciation	(120)	(120)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2025	**6,271**	**6,271**

* As a result of a change in FRD 104 *Leases* effective for reporting periods ending 30 June 2026, right-of use assets are subsequently measured at cost from the current reporting period. Details of significant unobservable inputs to Level 3 valuations relates to comparative information for the reporting period ending 30 June 2025.

The Group's leased assets include land. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease, being the date the underlying asset is available for use.

i. Accounting policy

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for:

- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received
- any initial direct costs incurred
- an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, impairment and any adjustments for remeasurement of the lease liability.

The Group depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives used in the calculation of depreciation on land right-of-use assets is between 20 to 40 years.

Following the change to FRD 104 *Leases*, now requiring right-of-use assets to be measured at cost after initial recognition, previous disclosures relating to determining fair value of right-of-use assets have been removed from SEC Infrastructure's financial statements.

7. Payables

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Current		
Trade payables	27	19,163
Accruals	22,464	32
Total	**22,491**	**19,195**
Non-current		
Payables to SEC Victoria Pty Ltd (parent entity of the Company)	417,212	262,407
Total	**417,212**	**262,407**

i. Accounting policy

Contractual payables are classified as financial instruments and measured at amortised cost. Payables represent liabilities for goods/services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid.

Statutory payables are recognised and measured similarly to contractual payables but not classified as financial instruments and not included in the category of financial liabilities at amortised cost, because they do not arise from contracts.

Payables for supplies and services have an average credit period of 30 days.

Payables to SEC Victoria Pty Ltd (parent entity of the Company)

Payables to SEC Victoria Pty Ltd relates to operating and capital expenses the parent entity has paid for on behalf of the Group and the net of any tax balances (income tax and/or GST), given the Group is part of a tax consolidated group consisting of SEC Victoria Pty Ltd and its controlled entities

These amounts advanced are interest free and have no fixed repayment term. For the portion classified as non-current, the Group has received confirmation from its parent that payment of amounts owed will not be required within 12 months of balance date.

8. Provisions

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Other provisions	2,111	-
Deferred consideration	1,000	6,000
Total current provisions	**3,111**	**6,000**
Decommissioning	16,381	-
Deferred consideration	1,000	2,000
Other provisions	4,221	1,912
Total non-current provisions	**21,602**	**3,912**

Movements in each class of provision are set out below:

	Decommiss-ioning $000's	Deferred consideration $000's	Other $000's	Total $000's
Balance at 1 July 2025	-	8,000	1,912	9,912
Additional provisions recognised	16,381	-	4,420	20,801
Provisions used	-	(6,000)	-	(6,000)
Balance at 30 June 2026	**16,381**	**2,000**	**6,332**	**24,713**

	Deferred consideration $000's	Other $000's	Total $000's
Balance at 1 July 2024	-	-	-
Additional provisions recognised	8,000	1,912	9,912
Balance at 30 June 2025	**8,000**	**1,912**	**9,912**

Deferred consideration payable for the acquisition of SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham. Payment depends on project milestones (refer Note 16. Acquisition of SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham for further details).

i. Accounting policy

Decommissioning costs

SEC recognises the future decommissioning costs of electricity generation assets at the time of installation of the assets. This initial estimate is capitalised into the cost of the related asset and depreciated on the same basis as the related asset. The provision has been made in full at the reporting date based on current cost estimates to decommission the asset and rehabilitate the site to the standard required by current community and regulatory expectations using current technology, discounted to present value based on the expected timing of future cash flows. The value of the provision is progressively increased over time as the effect of discounting unwinds, creating an expense recognised in finance costs. At each reporting date the decommissioning liability is remeasured to account for updated cost estimates, inflation, changes to the estimated life of operations, new regulatory requirements, environmental policies and revised discount rates. Changes to the decommissioning liability are added to or deducted from the related asset and depreciated accordingly.

Other provisions

Provisions are recognised when SEC has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that SEC will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the present value of the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the year, considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in profit or loss as part of finance costs.

ii. Significant judgement and/or estimate

Decommissioning costs

The calculation of this provision requires management to make assumptions regarding the removal date, application of environmental legislation, the extent of rehabilitation activities required, available technologies, future cost of performing the work, the inflation and discount rates and the timing of cash flows. The assumptions are judgemental and represent management's best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, given known facts and circumstances at a point in time.

9. Interest-bearing liabilities

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Lease liabilities	-	313
Total current	**-**	**313**
Borrowings from SEC Victoria Pty Ltd (parent entity of the Company)	82,669	-
Lease liabilities	42,305	6,233
Total non-current	**124,974**	**6,233**
Total interest-bearing liabilities	**124,974**	**6,546**

i. Accounting policy

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recorded at the amount of proceeds received (fair value) less transaction costs. After that date, the liability is amortised to face value at maturity using an effective interest rate method.

Borrowings from SEC Victoria Pty Ltd are entered into on normal commercial terms and conditions and is used to pay for asset construction costs.

Lease liabilities - SEC as lessee

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily determinable or the Group's incremental borrowing rate. After initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest.

It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes to in-substance fixed payments. On remeasurement of lease liabilities, a corresponding adjustment is made to the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

Refer to Note 6. Right-of-use asset for details of leased assets.

10. Financial risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management policy and framework. The Board has established the Audit and Risk Committee, which is responsible for approving the Group's risk management framework for identifying, assessing and managing risk. The committee is also responsible for reviewing and updating the Group's risk profile, monitoring the effectiveness of the risk management framework and reviewing, at least annually, the implementation of the risk management framework.

The Group has adopted policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed on a continuous basis.

i. Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an appropriate capital structure of debt and equity. The Group relies on its ultimate parent, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd, to provide funding as and when required for operations.

The capital structure of SEC consists of cash and cash equivalents and total equity (comprising issued and contributed capital provided by the State and retained earnings). SEC monitors capital based on the funds received from the State along with anticipated cash outflows.

ii. Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group is exposed to liquidity risk mainly through the financial liabilities as disclosed in the face of the statement of financial position. The Group relies on its ultimate parent, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd, to provide funding as and when required for operations and liquidity is managed at a consolidated SEC Victoria Pty Ltd level. SEC Victoria Group manages its liquidity risk through monitoring future cash flows, maintaining an adequate level of uncommitted funds that can be drawn at short notice to meet its short-term obligations and planning of its financial obligations based on forecasts of future cash flows.

The Company's exposure to liquidity risk is insignificant based on a current assessment of risk and the level of cash available from its ultimate parent, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd.

The table below sets out the timing of the Group's payment obligations, as compared to the receipts expected from the Group's financial assets. Amounts are presented on an undiscounted basis and include cash flows not recorded on the statement of financial position, such as interest payments for borrowings.

2026	Carrying amount	Nominal amount	Maturity dates		
			Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	5 years +
	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Trade and other payables	(439,703)	(439,703)	(22,491)	-	(417,212)
Borrowings	(82,669)	(82,669)	-	(68,576)	(14,093)
Lease liabilities	(42,305)	(120,723)	(2,427)	(10,347)	(107,949)
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**(564,677)**	**(643,095)**	**(24,918)**	**(78,923)**	**(539,254)**
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net liquidity exposure	**(564,677)**	**(643,095)**	**(24,918)**	**(78,923)**	**(539,254)**

* Repayment of loans held for construction expected to commence once commercial operations for the underlying project have been achieved. At 30 June 2026, the repayment schedule has not yet been set so cash flows have been disclosed based on estimates and is subject to change.

2025	Carrying amount	Nominal amount	Maturity dates		
			Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	5 years +
	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Trade and other payables	(281,602)	(281,602)	(19,195)	(262,407)	-
Lease liabilities	(6,546)	(6,546)	(313)	(1,131)	(5,102)
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**(288,148)**	**(288,148)**	**(19,508)**	**(263,538)**	**(5,102)**
Derivative liabilities	(752)	(752)	(752)	-	-
Net liquidity exposure	**(288,900)**	**(288,900)**	**(20,260)**	**(263,538)**	**(5,102)**

iii. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the possibility that a customer or borrower will default on their financial obligations as and when they fall due. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises from the potential default of a counterparty on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. For the current and prior year, the Group's exposure to credit risk is not material.

iv. Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group has exposure to cash flow interest rate risks through cash and cash equivalents that are at floating rate and floating rate borrowings.

The loan held at 30 June 2026 is directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, and any associated interest expense is added to the cost of those assets during this phase. For the current and prior year, the Group's exposure to interest rate risk is not material.

11. Fair value of other financial assets and liabilities

i. Classes and categories of financial instruments and their fair values

The following table combines information about:

- classes of financial instruments based on their nature and characteristics
  - amortised cost
  - fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')
  - fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI')
- the carrying amounts of financial instruments
- fair values of financial instruments (except financial instruments when carrying amount approximates their fair value).

2026	Carrying value $000's		
	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	12,378	12,378
Receivables	-	1,617	1,617
Total	**-**	**13,995**	**13,995**
Financial liabilities			
Payables	-	439,703	439,703
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	82,669	82,669
Lease liabilities	-	42,305	42,305
Total	**-**	**564,677**	**564,677**

2025	Carrying value $000's		
	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	8	8
Receivables	-	2,739	2,739
Total	**-**	**2,747**	**2,747**
Financial liabilities			
Payables	-	281,602	281,602
Derivative financial instruments	752	-	752
Lease liabilities	-	6,546	6,546
Total	**752**	**288,148**	**288,900**

ii. Fair value measurements

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured after initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices)
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There are no financial liabilities at fair value as at 30 June 2026.

		$000's			
2025	**Carrying amount**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Derivative financial instruments					
Liabilities					
Forward foreign exchange contracts - cash flow hedges	752	-	752	-	**752**
Total financial liabilities	**752**	**-**	**752**	**-**	**752**

12. Income tax

On 17 December 2024, the Group entered into the National Tax Equivalent Regime (NTER), pursuant to Section 88(1) of the *State Owned Enterprises Act 1992*, which is administered by the Australian Taxation Office. The difference between the NTER and the Australian Government legislation is that the tax liability is paid to the Victorian Government rather than the Australian Government.

i. Accounting policy

Income tax on the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, based on the notional corporate income tax rate of 30%, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes at balance date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantially enacted at balance date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Deferred tax liabilities are reported net of any deferred tax assets.

The company and its subsidiaries became a party to an income tax consolidated group consisting of SEC Victoria (the company's parent) and its controlled entities. SEC Victoria is the head entity of the tax consolidated group. As a part of the tax consolidated group, each entity accounts for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidated group continues to be a standalone taxpayer in its own right. In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, the head entity recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets it has assumed from unused tax losses from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

ii. Components of income tax benefit/(expense)

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	(982)	(41)
Total income tax benefit reported in the statement of profit or loss	**(982)**	**(41)**
Deferred tax expense related to items recognised in other comprehensive income during the year		
Effective portion of change in fair value of cash flow hedges	226	(226)
Deferred tax (benefit)/expense charged to other comprehensive income	**226**	**(226)**

iii. Numerical reconciliation of income tax benefit to prima facie tax payable

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Loss from continuing operations before income tax expense	(7,950)	(7,914)
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2025: 30%)	(2,385)	(2,375)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Share of net result of equity accounted investees	1,371	2,334
Acquisition of SEC Delburn Wind Farm	32	-
Acquisition of SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham	-	9
Over from prior years	-	(9)
Total income tax benefit	**(982)**	**(41)**

iv. Deferred tax balances

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Deferred tax assets		
Lease liabilities	12,692	1,964
Other financial liabilities	-	226
Accruals	25	29
Property, plant and equipment	-	34
Borrowings	711	-
Provisions	4,914	-
Total	**18,342**	**2,253**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Trade payables	-	(110)
Right-of-use assets	(12,438)	(1,917)
Property, plant and equipment	(5,485)	(9)
Total	**(17,923)**	**(2,036)**
Set off of deferred tax assets	18,342	2,253
Net deferred tax assets	**419**	**217**
Movement in deferred taxes		
Opening net deferred tax assets	217	-
Charged to the statement of profit or loss	982	41
Transferred to head of tax consolidated group	(554)	(50)
Charged to equity	(226)	226
Closing net deferred tax assets	**419**	**217**

v. Significant judgement and/or estimate

The Group recognises a deferred tax asset relating to temporary differences. The recoverability of this deferred tax asset depends on the generation of sufficient taxable income in the period that the temporary difference is expected to reverse. Management judgements and estimates are required in the assessment of this recoverability, including forecasting sufficient future taxable income.

The accounting carrying value of the Group's investment in Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub is significantly lower than the tax cost base, primarily as a result of the equity accounted share of accumulated losses to date. The resulting temporary difference for which a deferred tax asset has not been recognised totals $5,087,000 (2025: $4,782,000). Management judgement is that it is not yet probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future.

13. Controlled entities

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include:

Name of entity	Principal activities	Country of incorporation*	Ownership interest	
			2026	2025
Horsham Solar Farm 7 Hold Co Pty Ltd	Holding company	Australia	100%	100%
ESCO Solar Farm 7 Pty Ltd	Trustee for ESCO Solar Farm 7 trust	Australia	100%	100%
ESCO Solar Farm 7 Trust	Construction and operation of SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham	Australia	100%	100%
Delburn Wind Farm Pty Ltd	Trustee for Delburn Wind Farm Project Trust	Australia	100%	-
Delburn Wind Farm Project Trust	Construction and operation of SEC Delburn Wind Farm	Australia	100%	-

* The country of incorporation is also the principal place of business.

i. Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity where the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

14. Parent entity information

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Statement of financial position		
Current assets	-	9
Non-current assets	195,645	190,515
Total assets	**195,645**	**190,524**
Current liabilities	1,086	6,033
Non-current liabilities	211,619	200,475
Total liabilities	**212,705**	**206,508**
Net liabilities	**(17,060)**	**(15,984)**
Reserves	803	(2,753)
Accumulated losses	(17,863)	(13,231)
Total equity	**(17,060)**	**(15,984)**

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Loss for the year	(4,632)	(7,792)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	20
Total comprehensive loss	**(4,632)**	**(7,772)**

i. Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries

The parent entity has not guaranteed any debts of its subsidiaries (2025: nil)

ii. Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities of the parent entity at 30 June 2026 (2025: nil).

iii. Capital expenditure commitments

In November 2023, SEC Infrastructure entered into contracts to invest $245,000,000 in the 600-megawatt Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub (MREH) in partnership with GreenPoint Energy (formerly Equis Australia). As at 30 June 2026, there is nil remaining on this commitment (30 June 2025: $52,300,000) as the project has been completed.

15. Acquisition of SEC Delburn Wind Farm

On 15 December 2025, the Group acquired 100% of the issued shares of Delburn Wind Farm Pty Ltd for cash consideration of $18,250,000. This transaction resulted in the SEC acquiring development rights to construct and operate a 33-turbine wind farm to be known as the SEC Delburn Wind Farm.

The acquisition of Delburn was not accounted for as a business combination because the set of activities acquired did not meet the definition of a business. Where an acquisition does not meet the definition of a business, the transaction is accounted for as an asset acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and any liabilities assumed in the acquisition are measured at their relative fair values on acquisition. Costs directly attributable to the acquisition are capitalised.

Details of the purchase consideration and purchase price allocation to identifiable assets acquired are as follows:

	Note	2026 $000's
Cash consideration to acquire		18,250
Directly attributable transaction costs capitalised		2,171
Total		**20,421**
Recognised as assets under construction	5	20,106
Recognised as plant and equipment		315
Total assets acquired		**20,421**

16. Acquisition of SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham

On 5 September 2024, the Group acquired 100% of the issued shares Horsham Solar Farm 7 HoldCo Pty Ltd and its controlled entities (Horsham) from OX2 Holding Overseas AB (OX2) for cash consideration. This transaction resulted in SEC acquiring development rights to construct and operate a solar farm and associated battery energy storage system to be known as SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham.

The acquisition of Horsham was not accounted for as a business combination because the set of activities acquired did not meet the definition of a business. Where an acquisition does not meet the definition of a business, the transaction is accounted for as an asset acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and any liabilities assumed in the acquisition are measured at their relative fair values on acquisition. Costs directly attributable to the acquisition are capitalised.

Details of the purchase consideration and purchase price allocation to identifiable assets acquired are as follows.

	Note	2025 $000's
Cash consideration to acquire Horsham		5,000
Deferred consideration	8	8,000
Directly attributable transaction costs capitalised		749
Total		**13,749**
Recognised as assets under construction	5	13,749
Total assets acquired		**13,749**

Deferred consideration is payable on key project milestones achieved including solar energisation, battery energy storage system energisation and commercial operations date. Refer to Note 8. Provisions for balance of deferred consideration at 30 June 2026.

17. Interests in equity accounted investees

Set out below are the associates and joint ventures that are material to the Group at 30 June 2026.

All entities are incorporated and operate in Australia. Ownership interest remains unchanged from 30 June 2025.

Name of entity	Ownership interest	Voting rights	Nature of relationship	Method	Carrying Amount	
					2026	2025
	%	%			$000's	$000's
GP Energy (MREH A1) HoldCo Pty Ltd (referred to as MREH A1, and formerly known as Equis Energy (Australia) Projects (MREH A1) HoldCo Pty Ltd)	30	30	Joint venture	Equity	53,317	71,066
GP Energy (MREH A2) HoldCo Pty Ltd (referred to as MREH A2, and formerly known as Equis Energy (Australia) Projects (MREH A2) HoldCo Pty Ltd)	30	30	Joint venture	Equity	54,121	67,112
GP Energy (MREH A3) HoldCo Pty Ltd (referred to as MREH A3, and formerly known as Equis Energy (Australia) Projects (MREH A3) HoldCo Pty Ltd)	47	49	Joint venture	Equity	54,012	38,578
Total equity-accounted investments					**161,450**	**176,756**

In November 2023, the Group committed to invest in the Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub (MREH) project being developed in Plumpton by Greenpoint Energy (formerly known as Equis Australia). Its value in the financial report is represented by the cash calls injected into the project to support construction, offset by any gain or loss incurred by the investee and any return of capital. This project reached commissioning progressively over October to December 2025.

i. Principles of equity accounting

Joint arrangements

Under AASB 11 *Joint Arrangements* investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. The Group has interests in joint ventures, which are accounted for using the equity method, after initially being recognised at cost in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Equity method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and the Group's share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

Where the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity-accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The carrying amount of equity-accounted investments is tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Prior impairment charges are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each year.

ii. Significant judgement and/or estimate

The investment agreements in relation to MREH require unanimous consent from both parties for relevant activities that impact returns such as decisions on entering funding arrangements, material acquisition or disposal of assets, approving any transactions outside approved business plan and approving the business plan. Based on these factors, joint control has been assessed, and the arrangements are accounted for as a joint venture, even though the Group holds less than 50% ownership interest.

A Revenue Support Agreement was executed between SEC Energy and GreenPoint Energy to support the MREH A1 and A2 batteries. While both counterparties recognise the agreement as a derivative, there is a difference in the valuation methodology used by each party. SEC has adjusted the accounting valuation of the agreement in the summary financial information of A1 and A2 to align to SEC's valuation before recognising its equity accounted share of profit or loss in accordance with equity accounting principles.

iii. Commitments and contingent liabilities in respect of joint ventures

The full capital commitments of the joint ventures are listed below. Construction on the MREH batteries concluded during the year. As a result, there are no further capital commitments identified at 30 June 2026.

The full capital commitments of the joint ventures are listed below. Construction on the MREH batteries concluded during the year.

	MREH A1		MREH A2		MREH A3	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Commitment for construction of battery energy storage system infrastructure	-	38,731	-	41,351	-	78,267

The joint ventures had no other capital commitments or contingent liabilities at 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: nil).

iv. Summary of financial information of joint ventures

Summarised financial information of the joint ventures, based on its financial statements are set out below:

	2026 $000's			2025 $000's		
	MREH A1	MREH A2	MREH A3	MREH A1	MREH A2	MREH A3
Cash and cash equivalents	9,544	6,635	47,263	19,213	8,976	9,995
Other current assets	9,042	7,008	11,285	12,414	1,037	799
Total current assets	**18,586**	**13,643**	**58,548**	**31,627**	**10,013**	**10,794**
Total non-current assets	**320,550**	**323,788**	**485,138**	**258,146**	**254,229**	**370,038**
Financial liabilities excluding trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	9,230	6,027	16,962	15,450	5,603	5,443
Total current liabilities	**9,230**	**6,027**	**16,962**	**15,450**	**5,603**	**5,443**
Non-current financial liabilities excluding trade payables	15,102	15,095	-	31,485	31,486	17,790
Other non-current liabilities	137,080	135,906	448,945	5,951	3,445	298,575
Total non-current liabilities	**152,182**	**151,001**	**448,945**	**37,436**	**34,931**	**316,365**
Net assets	**177,724**	**180,403**	**77,779**	**236,887**	**223,708**	**59,024**
Group's ownership interest (%)	30%	30%	47%	30%	30%	47%
Goodwill	-	-	17,706	-	-	11,058
Group's carrying amount	**53,317**	**54,121**	**54,012**	**71,066**	**67,112**	**38,578**

	2026 $000's			2025 $000's		
	MREH A1	MREH A2	MREH A3	MREH A1	MREH A2	MREH A3
Total revenue and other income	16,246	13,829	444	20,101	-	-
Operating expenses	(9,849)	(8,493)	(5,099)	(21,913)	(1,716)	(1,697)
Share of gain/(loss) on associate	(242)	(242)	-	(299)	(299)	(299)
Gain/(loss) on fair value of financial instruments	8,734	8,733	(230)	(15,342)	(15,342)	-
Depreciation	(9,681)	(7,989)	(1,490)	(500)	(500)	(500)
Interest income	843	804	30,571	1,004	905	676
Interest expense	(2,738)	(2,595)	(12,866)	(408)	(408)	(408)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(6,500)	(7,860)	(17,685)	2,632	4,806	221
Total loss for the year	**(3,187)**	**(3,813)**	**(6,355)**	**(14,725)**	**(12,554)**	**(2,007)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	(1,097)	(1,092)	9,035	-	-	(7,761)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**(4,284)**	**(4,905)**	**2,680**	**(14,725)**	**(12,554)**	**(9,768)**

18. Commitments

Detailed below are the Group's contractual commitments that are not recognised as liabilities as there is no present obligation.

2026	<1 year	1-5 years	>5 years	Total
Maturity	**$000's**	**$000's**	**$000's**	**$000's**
Capital commitments - SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham	89,748	11,851	-	101,599
Capital commitments - SEC Delburn Wind Farm	503,012	60,340	-	563,352
Joint venture capital commitments	-	-	-	-
Total commitments	**592,760**	**72,191**	-	**664,951**

2025	<1 year	1-5 years	>5 years	Total
Maturity	**$000's**	**$000's**	**$000's**	**$000's**
Capital commitments - SEC Renewable Energy Park - Horsham	124,688	87,471	-	212,159
Joint venture capital commitments	52,309	-	-	52,309
Total commitments	**176,997**	**87,471**	**-**	**264,468**

19. Responsible persons

In accordance with the Ministerial Directions issued by the Minister for Finance under the *Financial Management Act 1994*, the following disclosures are made about responsible persons for the year.

The names of persons who were responsible persons at any time during the year are as follows:

Position	Responsible person
Responsible minister	The Hon. Lily D'Ambrosio MP, Minister for the State Electricity Commission (resigned 30 July 2026)
Accountable officer	Christopher Francis Miller
Chair	Simon Corbell
Board members	Joycelyn Morton
	Cameron Garnsworthy
	Sharan Burrow
	Damien Barnes
	Joanne Benvenuti
	Anna Skarbek

i. Remuneration of responsible persons

Remuneration received or receivable by each director of the Board in connection with the management of the Company during the year is paid for and recorded in the statement of profit or loss of the Group's ultimate parent, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd.

ii. Remuneration of accountable officer

Remuneration received or receivable by the accountable officer in connection with the management of the Company during the year was paid for and recorded in the statement of profit or loss of the Group's parent, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd.

iii. Remuneration of responsible minister

The responsible minister did not receive any remuneration from the Group. The ministers' remuneration and allowances are set in accordance with the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968* and reported in Victoria's Annual Financial Report.

20. Related parties

The related parties of the Group include:

- all key management personnel and their close family members and personal business interests (controlled entities, joint ventures and entities they have significant influence over)
- all cabinet ministers and their close family members
- all departments and public sector entities that are controlled and consolidated into the whole of state consolidated financial statements.

For information pertaining to related party transactions of ministers, the register of members' interests is publicly available from: https://www.parliament.vic.gov.au within the Tabled documents database.

i. Key management personnel remuneration

Key management personnel are those people who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly. The remuneration, including the superannuation guarantee contribution, received or receivable by key management personnel of the Company was paid for and recorded in the statement of profit or loss of the Company's parent, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd.

ii. Transactions and balances with other related parties

The Company's employment policies and procedures have been created to support the application of the Code of Conduct Victorian Public Sector Employees, and employees are required to comply with the public sector values under *Public Administration Act 2004* (Vic). Procurement processes are based on terms and conditions consistent with the Victorian Government Procurement Board requirements.

Any transactions or issues that involve related parties are dealt with on normal commercial terms and conditions and without reference to the key management personnel concerned. All income and expense transactions recorded exclude GST.

Refer to Note 7. Payables for details of transactions and balances with the Group's parent entity.

21. Auditors' remuneration

During the year, the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity:

	2026	2025
	$	$
Auditing the statutory financial report of the Group	84,000	32,000
Total	**84,000**	**32,000**

22. Subsequent events

On 4 August 2026, the Hon. Jaclyn Symes MP was appointed Minister for the State Electricity Commission, replacing the Hon. Lily D'Ambrosio MP who had served as the Responsible Minister since the inception of the SEC.

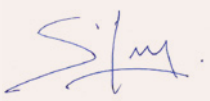
No other item, transaction or event of a material nature has arisen since 30 June 2026 that would significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group, in future financial years.

Directors' declaration

In the Directors' opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes of SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd and its controlled entities are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
   (a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the year then ended
   (b) complying with the Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Standards of Interpretations), the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.
2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
3. At the time of signing, we are not aware of any circumstance which would make any particulars included in the annual financial report misleading or inaccurate.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to Section 295(5)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.



Simon Corbell
Chair, SEC

3 September 2026

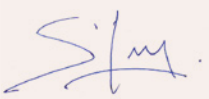
Declaration by Board Chair, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

The attached financial statements for SEC Infrastructure and its controlled entities have been prepared in accordance with Direction 5.2 of the Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance under the *Financial Management Act 1994*, applicable Financial Reporting Directions, Australian Accounting Standards including interpretations, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

We further state that, in our opinion, the information set out in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated balance sheet, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated cash flow statement and accompanying notes, presents fairly the financial transactions during the year ended 30 June 2026 and financial position of the Group at 30 June 2026.

At the time of signing, we are not aware of any circumstance which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

We authorise the attached financial statements for issue on 3 September 2026.



Simon Corbell
Board Chair



Christopher Miller
Chief Executive Officer



Elisha Civil
Chief Financial Officer

Corporate compliance

Local Jobs First

The *Local Jobs First Act 2003* brings together the Victorian Industry Participation Policy and Major Project Skills Guarantee policies.

It aims to support small and medium-sized enterprises, requires the inclusion of apprentices and trainees on large government construction projects, and ensures compliance and accountability from government agencies. Please refer to page 129 of SEC Victoria's corporate compliance section for details on local jobs first activity during the year.

Social procurement

Victoria's Social Procurement Framework establishes requirements that apply to Victorian Government departments and agencies when they procure goods, services and construction. Under the framework, SEC is committed to ensuring procurement decisions help generate social value. This is led by the Company's parent, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd. Please refer to page 129 of SEC Victoria's corporate compliance section for further detail.'

Asset Management Accountability Framework

The Asset Management Accountability Framework assists Victorian public sector agencies manage their asset portfolios and includes both mandatory asset management requirements as well as general guidance. Mandatory requirements include developing asset management strategies, governance frameworks, performance standards and processes to regularly monitor and improve asset management. The framework applies to non-current assets (physical and intangible) but not financial assets. For the year ended 30 June 2026, the Group was not subject to framework requirements (2025: not applicable).

Government advertising expenditure

The Company did not undertake any government advertising campaigns with total media spend of $100,000 or greater, exclusive of GST during the year.

Consultancy expenditure

In the year, the Company had no consultancy arrangements where the total fees paid or payable were $10,000 or greater, excluding GST.

Information and communication technology expenditure

Business as usual expenditure relates to ongoing activities to operate and maintain current information and communication technology capacity. Non-business as usual expenditure relates to extending and enhancing the Company's current capability. It is the sum of operational expenditure and capital expenditure.

For the year, the Company had a total information and communication technology spend of $nil (2025: nil).

Procurement complaints

There have been no complaints received in relation to the procurement of goods and services during the year (2025: nil).

Emergency procurement

There have been no instances of emergency procurement during the year (2025: nil).

Compliance with the National Competition Policy and the Competitive Neutrality Policy

SEC Infrastructure operates in accordance with the requirements of the National Competition Policy and the Competitive Neutrality Policy Victoria. Competitive neutrality generally requires that government owned businesses competing, or potentially competing, with the private sector, do not enjoy any net competitive advantage by virtue of their government ownership. In certain instances, Victoria's Competitive Neutrality Policy can require the application of measures to achieve competitive neutrality.

Freedom of Information

The *Freedom of Information Act 1982* is not applicable to SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd, and there are no reporting requirements associated with this Act.

Compliance with the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2012*

SEC Infrastructure does not tolerate improper conduct by employees, nor taking of detrimental action against those who come forward to disclose such conduct. SEC Infrastructure's Public Interest Disclosure Policy outlines our commitment to ensuring transparency and accountability in our administrative and management practices and supports the making of disclosures that reveal corrupt conduct, conduct involving a substantial mismanagement of public resources, or conduct involving a substantial risk to the public health and safety or the environment.

Reporting procedures

Disclosures of improper conduct or detrimental action by SEC Infrastructure or any of its employees and/or officers may be made directly to:

The Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission
Phone: 1300 735 135
Email: info@ibac.vic.gov.au

Environmental reporting

Refer to the Sustainability report section from page 49 for SEC's environmental reporting requirements.

Compliance with the *Building Act 1993*

SEC Infrastructure does not own or control any government buildings and is consequently exempt from notifying its compliance with the building and maintenance provisions of the *Building Act 1993*.

Disclosure index

The consolidated annual report of SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd is prepared in accordance with all relevant Victorian legislation and pronouncements. This index has been prepared to facilitate identification of compliance with statutory disclosure requirements.

SEC Infrastructure Pty Ltd is part of SEC's group of companies that work together to meet the SEC's overall objectives. Its parent company, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd, prepares a consolidated annual report that includes the results and operations of the Company and other controlled entities. The report of operations has been prepared to cover the whole SEC group of companies from page 11 and some sections have not been duplicated but referenced in the disclosure index below.

Legislation	Requirement	Page ref
Standing Directions and Financial Reporting Directions		
Report of operations		
Charter and purpose		
FRD 22	Manner of establishment and the relevant Ministers	**15**
FRD 22	Purpose, functions, powers and duties	**14**
FRD 22	Key initiatives and projects	**20**
FRD 22	Nature and range of services provided	**12**
Management and structure		
FRD 22	Organisational structure	**18**
Financial and other information		
FRD 10	Disclosure index	**180**
FRD 22	Employment and conduct principles	**47**
FRD 22	Occupational health and safety policy	**48**
FRD 22	Summary of the financial results for the year	**141**
FRD 22	Significant changes in financial position during the year	**141**
FRD 22	Major changes or factors affecting performance	**141**
FRD 22	Subsequent events	**141**
FRD 22	Application and operation of *Freedom of Information Act 1982*	**179**
FRD 22	Compliance with building and maintenance provisions of *Building Act 1993*	**179**
FRD 22	Statement on National Competition Policy	**179**
FRD 22	Application and operation of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012*	**179**
FRD 22	Details of consultancies over $10,000	**178**
FRD 22	Details of consultancies under $10,000	**178**
FRD 22	Disclosure of government advertising expenditure	**178**
FRD 22	Disclosure of ICT expenditure	**178**
FRD 22	Disclosure of emergency procurement	**178**
FRD 22	Disclosure of procurement complaints	**178**
FRD 24	Environmental reporting	**179**
FRD 25	Local Jobs First	**178**
Compliance attestation and declaration		
SD 5.4.1	Attestation for compliance with Ministerial Standing Direction	**139**
SD 5.2.3	Declaration in report of operations	**139**

Legislation	Requirement	Page ref
Financial statements		
Declaration		
SD 5.2.2	Declaration in financial statements	**177**
Other requirements under Standing Directions 5.2		
SD 5.2.1(a)	Compliance with Australian accounting standards and other authoritative pronouncements	**177**
SD 5.2.1(a)	Compliance with Standing Directions	**177**
Other disclosures as required by FRDs in notes to the financial statements [(a)]		
FRD 21	Disclosures of Responsible Persons and Executive Officers in the financial report	**173**
FRD 110	Cash flow statements	**150**
FRD 114	Financial instruments	**163**
[(a)] References to FRDs have been removed from the Disclosure Index if the specific FRDs are not applicable.		
Legislation		
Freedom of Information Act 1982		
Building Act 1993		
Corporations Act 2001		
Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012		
Local Jobs Act 2003		
Financial Management Act 1994		

SEC Energy Pty Ltd Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2026

Contents

Report of operations **184**

Directors' report **185**

Auditors' Independence declaration **190**

Audit report **191**

Financial Statements **193**

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income 194

Statement of financial position 195

Statement of changes in equity 196

Statement of cash flows 197

Notes to the financial statements 198

Directors' declaration **219**

Declaration by Board Chair, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer **220**

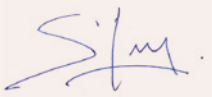
Corporate compliance **221**

Disclosure index **223**

Report of operations

Declaration

In accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1994*, I am pleased to present SEC Energy Pty Ltd's Annual Report for the year to 30 June 2026:



Simon Corbell
Board Chair

SEC Energy Pty Ltd

3 September 2026

Preparation

SEC Energy Pty Ltd (the Company) is part of the SEC group of companies that work together to meet the SEC's overall objectives. Its parent company, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd, prepares a consolidated annual report that includes the results and operations of the Company and other controlled entities (collectively, SEC or the Group). The report of operations has been prepared to cover the whole SEC group of companies from page 11 and has not been duplicated here.

Financial management compliance attestation statement

I, Christopher Francis Miller, on behalf of SEC Energy Pty Ltd, certify that SEC Energy Pty Ltd has no Material Compliance Deficiency with respect to the applicable Standing Directions made under the *Financial Management Act 1994* and Instructions.



Chris Miller
CEO, SEC

3 September 2026

Directors' report

The directors present their report on SEC Energy Pty Ltd (the Company) for the year ended 30 June 2026. Throughout the report, the entity is referred to as SEC Energy or the Company.

Directors

The directors of the Company in office during the financial year and up to the date of this report (unless otherwise stated) are set out below:

Simon Corbell, Non-executive Chair

Joycelyn Morton, Non-executive director

Cameron Garnsworthy, Non-executive director

Sharan Burrow, Non-executive director

Damien Barnes, Non-executive director

Joanne Benvenuti, Non-executive director

Anna Skarbek, Non-executive director

Company secretary

The Company Secretary for the Company at any time during the financial year was Mr Sam Gifford (current).

Directors' meetings

Name	Board		Audit and Risk Committee*	
	Meetings Held: 11		Meetings Held: 5	
	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend
Simon Corbell (Chair)	11	11	1	1
Joycelyn Morton	11	11	5	5
Cameron Garnsworthy	11	11	5	5
Sharan Burrow	11	11	1	1
Damien Barnes	11	11	1	1
Joanne Benvenuti	11	11	1	1
Anna Skarbek	11	11	5	5

* Joycelyn Morton is the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee.

In addition to attending formal board and committee meetings, directors also participated in briefings with management to discuss and consider strategic issues.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company during the year was retailing 100% renewable electricity to Victorian Government customers.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

From 1 July 2025, SEC commenced retailing operations to government commercial and industrial sites, servicing around 5% of Victoria's total energy load. Effective from the same date, Victorian Renewable Energy Target (VRET) and Bulgana power purchase contracts were novated from the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) to SEC Energy to act as a synthetic hedge against the cost of energy for this load.

There have been no other significant changes in activities during the year and no further significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the year.

Financial and operational performance

SEC Energy Pty Ltd has been set up to operate the Energy Markets business for SEC Group. SEC Energy holds the electricity retail licence and Australian Financial Services Licence and is responsible for participating in wholesale electricity markets and retailing electricity to commercial and industrial customers. SEC Energy enters into offtake agreements with projects invested in by SEC Infrastructure and manages the Group's overall retail and wholesale energy market position through the purchase and sale of energy market derivatives.

Financial performance

The commencement of retailing operations and novation of the Victorian Renewable Energy Target (VRET) projects and Bulgana contracts from 1 July 2025 saw SEC earn revenue for the first time, along with incurring the associated costs of sales, to deliver a gross margin of $41,303,000.

	Year ended 30 June 2026 $000's	Year ended 30 June 2025 $000's	Change $000's
Revenue	506,731	-	506,731
Cost of sales	(467,202)	-	(467,202)
Other income	1,774	-	1,774
Gross margin	**41,303**	**-**	**41,303**
Operating costs (excluding depreciation and amortisation)	(14,541)	(100)	(14,441)
Underlying EBITDA	**26,762**	**(100)**	**26,862**

	Year ended 30 June 2026 $000's	Year ended 30 June 2025 $000's	Change $000's
Retail	29,129	-	29,129
Battery	10,384	-	10,384
Other	1,790	-	1,790
Total gross margin	**41,303**	**-**	**41,303**

Energy markets

On 1 July 2025, SEC onboarded over 4,300 Victorian Government customer accounts and commenced retailing 100% renewable electricity. At the end of the financial year, 2,291 GWh of electricity had been delivered to over 4,400 customers for a gross margin of $29,129,000. SEC's Customer team achieved market leading operational excellence in terms of billing accuracy, timeliness and net promoter score.

Synthetic generation volume supplied by the VRET and Bulgana power purchase agreements to hedge the retail load totalled 1,943 GWh and was broadly matched to retail customer demand across the year.

Wholesale electricity prices were lower across Victoria compared to the prior year due to the comparative lack of volatility due to milder weather conditions and the increased availability of battery storage in Victoria, including Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub (MREH).

SEC took operational control of the MREH A3 battery ahead of schedule on 25 November 2025. Gross margin from this source totalled $10,384,000.

Operating costs

While there has been an increase in operating costs to align with the start of retailing operations, there are a number of costs incurred by the Company's parent, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd, such as employee expenses, IT and accommodation on behalf of the Company.

Underlying EBITDA

Statutory loss after tax was $75,393,000, a decrease of $99,976,000 compared to statutory profit of $24,583,000 in the prior year, primarily driven by an unfavourable non-cash movement in the fair value of SEC's derivative portfolio in a net buy position during the year, offset by the start of SEC's retailing operations.

SEC believes that underlying EBITDA can provide a clearer understanding of the Company's financial performance than statutory profit/(loss) after tax and allows for more relevant comparison of financial performance between financial years. Underlying EBITDA is a non-International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) measure reflecting statutory profit/(loss) after tax adjusted for:

- significant items (if any) which are material items of revenue or expense that are unrelated to the underlying performance of the business
- changes in the fair value of financial instruments recognised in the statement of profit or loss, to remove the volatility caused by timing mismatches in valuing financial instruments and the underlying transactions they are related to
- depreciation which is a non-cash item
- net financing costs.

The following table reconciles statutory loss after tax to underlying EBITDA.

	Year ended 30 June 2026 $000's	Year ended 30 June 2025 $000's	Change $000's
Statutory loss/(profit) after tax	**(75,393)**	**24,583**	**(99,976)**
Items excluded from underlying EBITDA			
Fair value loss/(gain) of financial instruments	99,845	(40,821)	140,666
Depreciation	14,702	-	14,702
Net finance cost/(income)	19,920	(311)	20,231
Income tax (benefit)/expense	(32,312)	16,449	(48,761)
Underlying EBITDA	**26,762**	**(100)**	**26,862**

Changes in fair value of financial instruments

Changes in the fair value of financial instruments recognised in profit or loss was an unrealised loss of $99,845,000, down from an unrealised gain of $40,821,000 in the prior year. The net loss reflects the valuation of SEC's derivative portfolio, which has been impacted by the softening of forward energy prices and expectations of volatility over the next three-year horizon, comprises of:

- revenue support agreements with MREH accounted for as a derivative
- VRET contracts, which were transferred from the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action on 1 July 2025 to provide a hedge for retail operations
- swaps, caps and options executed to hedge retail operations.

Where contracts were entered into to hedge retail operations, the expectation is that unfavourable movements in these contracts will be offset by a lower energy procurement cost. The revenue support agreements and VRET contracts are designated as Level 3 derivatives due to their long-dated nature, making their valuation subject to significant judgement.

Financial position and capital management

SEC Energy received $39,100,000 (2025: $49,900,000) of capital contributions from SEC Victoria Pty Ltd, its ultimate parent, to fund operations in preparation for entering the energy market, including energy derivative trading.

Climate-related risk disclosure statement

This financial year, SEC has met the requirements for mandatory climate-related sustainability reporting. Refer to the Sustainability report at page 49 for SEC's climate-related risk disclosure statement.

Events occurring after the balance sheet date

On 4 August 2026, the Hon. Jaclyn Symes MP was appointed Minister for the State Electricity Commission, replacing the Hon. Lily D'Ambrosio MP who had served as the responsible minister since the inception of the SEC.

There is no other circumstance that has arisen since 30 June 2026 that has significantly affected or may significantly affect in future years:

(a) the Company's operations

(b) the results of those operations, or

(c) the state of affairs of the Company.

Dividends

The directors have neither declared nor recommended a dividend, and no dividend has been paid for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Impact of legislation and other external requirements

In addition to the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Company is required to comply with additional legislation, detailed from page 221 (corporate compliance section). This legislative framework reflects SEC Energy's status as a state-owned entity of Victoria.

Directors' interests

No director holds an interest in any shares in SEC Energy Pty Ltd. The Company's sole shareholder is SEC Victoria Pty Ltd whose beneficial shareholders are the Premier and Treasurer of the State of Victoria.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

The Company has not, during or since the year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify any current or former officer or auditor of SEC Energy against a liability incurred.

Non-audit services

The Victorian Auditor-General's Office has not performed any services for the Company other than the audit of the annual financial report and limited assurance on the Sustainability Report at page 49.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied to the Court under Section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.

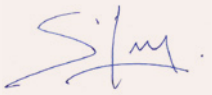
Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is set out in page 190 of this report and forms part of the financial report for the year.

Rounding of amounts

The company is of a kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183* (and consistent with Financial Reporting Direction 30), relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the Directors' report and financial statements have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

This Directors' report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Simon Corbell
Board Chair, SEC

3 September 2026

Auditors' independence declaration

VAGO
Victorian Auditor-General's Office

Auditor-General's Independence Declaration

To the Directors, SEC Energy Pty Ltd

The Auditor-General's independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. The Auditor-General, an independent officer of parliament, is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which his powers and responsibilities are to be exercised.

Under the *Audit Act 1994*, the Auditor-General is the auditor of each public body and for the purposes of conducting an audit has access to all documents and property, and may report to parliament matters which the Auditor-General considers appropriate.

Independence Declaration

As auditor for SEC Energy Pty Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit.
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

MELBOURNE
7 September 2026

Paul Martin
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

Level 31 / 35 Collins Street, Melbourne Vic 3000
T 03 8601 7000 enquiries@audit.vic.gov.au www.audit.vic.gov.au

Audit report

Independent Auditor's Report

Victorian Auditor-General's Office

To the Directors of the SEC Energy Pty Ltd

Opinion	I have audited the financial report of the SEC Energy Pty Ltd (the company) which comprises the: • statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026 • statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended • statement of changes in equity for the year then ended • statement of cash flows for the year then ended • notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information • declaration by Board Chair, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. In my opinion, the financial report is in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of Part 7 of the *Financial Management Act 1994* and the *Corporations Act 2001* including: • giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2026 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended • complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.
Basis for Opinion	I have conducted my audit in accordance with the *Audit Act 1994* which incorporates the Australian Auditing Standards. I further describe my responsibilities under that Act and those standards in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report. My independence is established by the *Constitution Act 1975*. My staff and I are independent of the company 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 (including Independence Standards* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Victoria. My staff and I have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.
Other Information	The Directors are responsible for the "other information" included in the company's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2026. The other information in the Annual Report does not include the financial report and my auditor's report thereon. My opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information included in the Annual Report. Accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with my audit of the financial report, my responsibility is to read the other information when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a materially misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.
Directors' responsibilities for the financial report	The Directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Financial Management Act 1994* and the *Corporations Act 2001*, and for such internal controls as the Directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the company'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 it is inappropriate to do so.

Level 31 / 35 Collins Street, Melbourne Vic 3000
T 03 8601 7000 enquiries@audit.vic.gov.au www.audit.vic.gov.au

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report	As required by the *Audit Act 1994*, my responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. My objectives for the audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my 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 report. As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also: • identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. • obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control • evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors • conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern. • evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation. I communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit. I also provide the Directors with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



MELBOURNE
7 September 2026

Paul Martin
as delegate for the Auditor-General of Victoria

Financial statements

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Revenue	3	506,731	-
Other income		1,774	-
Cost of sales		(467,202)	-
Other operating expenses		(14,541)	(100)
Unrealised (loss)/gain on financial instruments at fair value		(99,845)	40,821
Operating (loss)/profit before depreciation and net financing		**(73,083)**	**40,721**
Depreciation	8	(14,702)	-
(Loss)/profit before net financing and income tax		**(87,785)**	**40,721**
Interest expense	5	(22,487)	(22)
Interest income	5	2,567	333
Net financing (expense)/income		**(19,920)**	**311**
(Loss)/profit before income tax		**(107,705)**	**41,032**
Income tax benefit/(expense)	15	32,312	(16,449)
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(75,393)**	**24,583**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**(75,393)**	**24,583**

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	29,969	20,399
Trade and other receivables	6	79,748	5,213
Environmental certificates	7	27,701	-
Other financial assets	10	51,781	38,034
Total current assets		**189,199**	**63,646**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		727	-
Right-of-use assets	8	489,363	-
Other financial assets	10	404,829	46,400
Deferred tax asset	15	3,088	
Total non-current assets		**898,007**	**46,400**
Total assets		**1,087,206**	**110,046**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Payables	9	82,734	105
Interest-bearing liabilities	11	11,692	-
Other financial liabilities	10	60,402	-
Total current liabilities		**154,828**	**105**
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	9	9,283	-
Interest-bearing liabilities	11	485,133	-
Other financial liabilities	10	4,866	-
Deferred tax liabilities	15	-	21,658
Total non-current liabilities		**499,282**	**21,658**
Total liabilities		**654,110**	**21,763**
Net assets		**433,096**	**88,283**
Equity			
Contributed capital	12	470,106	49,900
(Accumulated losses)/retained earnings		(37,010)	38,383
Total equity		**433,096**	**88,283**

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Contributed capital	(Accumulated losses)/ retained earnings	Total
		$000's	$000's	$000's
Balance at 1 July 2024		**50**	**13,800**	**13,850**
Profit for the year		-	24,583	24,583
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**24,583**	**24,583**
Transactions with owners:				
Contributed capital		49,850	-	49,850
Balance at 30 June 2025		**49,900**	**38,383**	**88,283**
Balance at 1 July 2025		**49,900**	**38,383**	**88,283**
Loss for the year		-	(75,393)	(75,393)
Total comprehensive loss		**-**	**(75,393)**	**(75,393)**
Transactions with owners:				
Contributed capital - VRET transfer	18iii	381,106	-	381,106
Contributed capital		39,100	-	39,100
Balance at 30 June 2026		**470,106**	**(37,010)**	**433,096**

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		441,536	-
Payments to suppliers		(443,179)	(29,812)
Interest received		2,567	333
Interest and other finance costs paid		(22,487)	(22)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**4ii**	**(21,563)**	**(29,501)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(727)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(727)**	**-**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(7,240)	-
Equity contributions from parent		39,100	49,850
Net cash flows from financing activities		**31,860**	**49,850**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year		9,570	20,349
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		20,399	50
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2026	**4i**	**29,969**	**20,399**

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the financial statements

1. General information

SEC Energy Pty Ltd (the Company) is a for-profit proprietary company domiciled in Australia.

The principal activity of the Company during the year was retailing 100% renewable electricity to Victorian Government customers. A description of the nature of the Company's operations is included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

Pursuant to Section 3, of the *Financial Management Act 1994*, the Treasurer of Victoria declared that SEC Energy is a body to which Part 7 of the Act applies, with effect from 21 December 2023.

The Company was established on 26 October 2023 under the provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001* and declared a state-owned Company under Part 5 of the *State Owned Enterprises Act 1992* on 15 November 2023.

The registered office and principal place of business is Level 26, 2 Lonsdale St, Melbourne, Victoria 3000.

The parent and ultimate parent of the Company is SEC Victoria Pty Ltd.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 3 September 2026.

i. Statement of compliance

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, *Financial Management Act 1994* and applicable Australian Accounting Standards (AAS), which include Interpretations, issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

ii. Basis of preparation

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

The company is of a kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183* (and consistent with Financial Reporting Direction 30), relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the Directors' report and financial statements have been rounded off in accordance with the instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost basis, except for derivatives that are measured at fair value.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

Comparative information has been reclassified where required for consistency with the current year presentation.

iii. Use of judgements and estimates

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about financial information being presented. Judgements and assumptions made by management in applying Australian Accounting Standards that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates are disclosed in the notes under the heading: 'Significant judgement and/or estimate'. Estimates and associated assumptions are based on professional judgements derived from historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and also in future years that are affected by the revision.

2. New accounting standards and interpretations

i. New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The following new standards and amendments to standards are mandatory for the first time in 2025-26 and have been adopted by the Company:

- AASB 2026-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements*. This update provides additional guidance and examples on how an entity might disclose information about assumptions used to determine recoverability of assets and plant decommissioning and site restoration obligations.
- FRD 104 *Leases* prescribes the accounting policy regarding leases for Victorian Government entities. During the year there was a change to the subsequent measurement of right of use (ROU) assets arising from non-concessionary leases, moving from the revaluation model to the cost model. Any comparative information for the year ended 30 June 2025 is not restated and is reported at the previously determined fair value.

ii. New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new and revised accounting standards have been issued but are not mandatory for the current year. Those that are applicable to the Company, and which may have an effect on the Company's accounting policies, financial position or performance are disclosed below. These standards and interpretations have not been early adopted.

Accounting Standard	Description of change	Application date	Impact
AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements	AASB 18 replaces AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* to improve how entities communicate in their financial statements, with a particular focus on information about financial performance in the statement of profit or loss. The key presentation and disclosure requirements established by AASB 18 is the presentation of newly defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss. AASB 18 requires the Company to: • classify income and expenses into operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories in the statement of profit or loss • present two newly defined subtotals - operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes.	Standard: 1 January 2027 Company: 1 July 2027	Revised presentation only.
AASB 2025-1 Amendments to AASs - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	Nature-dependent electricity contracts help entities to secure their electricity supply from sources such as wind and solar. The amount of electricity generated under these contracts can vary based on uncontrollable factors such as weather conditions. This Standard amends AASB 7 and AASB 9 to allow entities to better reflect these contracts in the financial statements. The amendments: • clarify the application of the "own-use" criteria to nature-dependent electricity contracts • permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments • add new disclosure requirements to enable users of financial statements to better understand the effect of these contracts on an entity's financial performance and cash flows. When applying the "own-use" criteria, the sale of unused nature-dependent electricity will be in accordance with an entity's expected purchase or usage requirements provided that specified criteria are met. In particular, an entity will be a net purchaser of electricity if it buys	Standard: 1 January 2026 Company: 1 July 2026	Not expected to have a significant impact on arrangements currently held.

Accounting Standard	Description of change	Application date	Impact
	sufficient electricity to offset any sales of unused electricity in the same market in which that electricity was sold. This would allow the contracts to remain outside the scope IFRS 9. The Amendments also allow an entity to designate a variable nominal volume of forecast electricity transactions as a hedged item, if specified criteria are met. Earlier application is permitted.		
AASB 2024-2 Amendments to AASs - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	These amendments to AASB 7 and AASB 9 Financial Instruments: • clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition • introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date if certain conditions are met • clarify how to assess contractual cash flow characteristics that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features when classifying financial assets • clarify how non-recourse features and contractually linked instruments are assessed for the purpose of applying the Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) test when determining the measurement basis of financial assets. • require additional disclosures in AASB 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income. The new requirements will be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Prior periods are not required to be restated and can only be restated without using hindsight. An entity is required to disclose information about financial assets that change their measurement category due to the amendments.	Standard: 1 January 2026 Company: 1 July 2026	Under assessment.

3. Revenue

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Sale of electricity - government customers	495,709	-
Sale of electricity - other	106	-
Pool revenue	10,916	-
Total	**506,731**	**-**

i. Accounting policy

Sale of electricity

Contracts with commercial and industrial retail customers are generally medium to long-term arrangements with fixed or index-linked energy rates that have been commercially negotiated. The supply of electricity is considered a single performance obligation for which revenue is recognised upon delivery to customers at the offered rate. Sale of electricity to other Victorian Government entities are related parties. SEC's customer base is largely Victorian Government customers.

Pool revenue

Pool revenue relates to sales by SEC generation assets into the National Electricity Market (NEM). SEC has assessed it is acting as the principal in relation to transactions with the NEM and therefore recognises pool sales on a gross basis. Revenue from these sales is recognised at the spot price achieved when control of the electricity passes to the grid.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Cash on hand or on deposit	29,969	20,399
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the balance sheet	**29,969**	**20,399**

i. Accounting policy

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash. The carrying amount represents fair value.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

ii. Reconciliation of net result for the year after tax to cash flow from operating activities

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
(Loss)/profit for the year after tax	(75,393)	24,583
Non-cash movements:		
Unrealised loss/(gain) on financial instruments at fair value	99,845	(40,821)
Depreciation	14,702	-
Movements in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(66,968)	(5,213)
Environmental certificates	(27,701)	-
Financial assets	(90,915)	(29,783)
Payables	84,345	75
Financial liabilities	65,268	-
Tax balances	(24,746)	21,658
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**(21,563)**	**(29,501)**

iii. Reconciliation of changes in liabilities from financing activities

2026	Opening balance $000's	New leases $000's	Net principal proceeds/ (repayment) $000's	Interest expense $000's	Interest paid $000's	Closing balance $000's
Lease liabilities	-	504,065	(7,240)	22,160	(22,160)	496,825
Total	**-**	**504,065**	**(7,240)**	**22,160**	**(22,160)**	**496,825**

No comparative has been prepared as there were no liabilities from financing activities noted in the prior year.

5. Net financing

	Year ended 30 June 2026 $000's	Year ended 30 June 2025 $000's
Interest income	2,567	333
Interest expense - lease liabilities	(22,160)	-
Interest expense - other	(327)	(22)
Total interest expense	(22,487)	(22)
Net financing (expense)/income	**(19,920)**	**311**

i. Accounting policy

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Interest expense is recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

6. Trade and other receivables

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Trade receivables - government customers	24,453	-
Trade receivables - other	20	-
Unbilled revenue	41,586	-
Other receivables	914	4
Receivables from SEC Victoria Pty Ltd - parent entity of the Company	12,775	5,209
Trade and other receivables	**79,748**	**5,213**

i. Accounting policy

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less an allowance for expected credit loss. SEC's policy requires customers to pay in accordance with agreed payment terms which are generally due for settlement within 30 days. SEC's customer base is largely Victorian Government customers.

SEC assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its receivables. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables and other receivables, SEC applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Unbilled revenue

Unbilled revenue represents electricity services supplied to customers but unbilled at the end of the year. Unbilled revenue is not collectible until such time as customers' bills are rendered.

Other receivables

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Company and are measured at amortised cost.

Receivables from the parent entity relate to transfer of tax losses to the parent entity.

ii. Significant judgement and/or estimate

Expected credit losses on trade receivables and unbilled revenue

A provision for expected credit losses is estimated following an assessment of the credit quality of the customers with overdue accounts. This provision represents the expected amount of trade receivables and unbilled revenue to be written off in the future. SEC's customer portfolio currently consists of Victorian Government customers with very low probability of default. To date, there have been no instances or indicators of expected credit losses and as such have been assessed as nil as at 30 June 2026.

7. Environmental certificates

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Environmental certificates	27,701	-
Environmental certificates	**27,701**	**-**

i. Accounting policy

SEC participates in several renewable energy and energy efficiency schemes administered by the Australian and Victorian governments. SEC holds environmental certificates to satisfy its surrender obligations under the various schemes.

SEC has elected to account for environmental certificates as inventory. The initial cost is calculated at either the weighted average cost of internally generated assets or at the cost paid to third parties when the green certificates are purchased. After initial recognition, environmental certificates are recorded at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

ii. Significant judgement and/or estimate

Environmental certificates from bundled contracts

Some environmental certificates are procured from contracts containing an energy contract for difference and environmental certificates bundled into one contract price. The cost paid to external parties for these certificates are split from the total contract price on a proportional basis, based on forward prices of the certificate around the date of original contract execution.

8. Right-of-use assets

2026	Right-of-use plant and equipment $000's	Total $000's
Cost	504,065	504,065
Accumulated depreciation	(14,702)	(14,702)
Net carrying amount	**489,363**	**489,363**
Balance at 1 July 2025	-	-
Additions	504,065	504,065
Depreciation	(14,702)	(14,702)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2026	**489,363**	**489,363**

i. Accounting policy

Leased assets include a battery energy storage system. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease, being the date the underlying asset is available for use.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for:

- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received
- any initial direct costs incurred
- an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, impairment and any adjustments for remeasurement of the lease liability.

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation on right-of-use assets plant and equipment: 20 years.

9. Payables

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Current		
Trade payables and accruals	36,726	33
Accrued network costs	15,262	-
Environmental certificate obligations	30,746	-
Payables to SEC Victoria Pty Ltd (parent entity of the Company)	-	72
Total	**82,734**	**105**
Non-current		
Payables to SEC Victoria Pty Ltd (parent entity of the Company)	9,283	-
Total	**9,283**	**-**

i. Accounting policy

Trade payables and accruals

Trade payables and accruals represent liabilities for goods and services provided to SEC prior to the end of the year that are unpaid and arise when the Company becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. Payables for supplies and services have an average credit period of 30 days.

Accrued network costs

SEC recognises network and distribution costs once the electricity has been delivered to the customer and is measured through a regular review of usage meters.

Environmental certificate obligations

Environmental certificate obligations represent liabilities to satisfy surrender obligations under the various renewable energy and energy efficiency schemes administered by the Australian and Victorian governments. The liability is recognised as energy is consumed by our customers. The liability is calculated based on the weighted average cost at the time of expected surrender.

Payables to SEC Victoria Pty Ltd (parent entity of the Company)

Payables to SEC Victoria Pty Ltd relates to operating and capital expenses the parent entity has paid for on behalf of the Company and the net of any tax balances (income tax and/or GST), given the Company is part of a tax consolidated group consisting of SEC Victoria Pty Ltd and its controlled entities.

These amounts advanced are interest free and have no fixed repayment term. For the portion classified as non-current, the Group has received confirmation from its parent that payment of amounts owed will not be required within 12 months of balance date.

10. Other financial assets and liabilities

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Other financial assets		
Current		
Derivative financial instruments at fair value		
Energy derivatives - economic hedges	2,342	21,729
Energy derivatives - other*	-	4,095
Futures deposits and margin calls	49,439	12,210
Total	**51,781**	**38,034**
Non-current		
Derivative financial instruments at fair value		
Energy derivatives - economic hedges	365,124	5,980
Energy derivatives - other*	39,705	40,420
Total	**404,829**	**46,400**
Other financial liabilities		
Current		
Derivative financial instruments at fair value		
Energy derivatives - economic hedges	47,769	-
Energy derivatives - other*	12,633	-
Total	**60,402**	**-**
Non-current		
Derivative financial instruments at fair value		
Energy derivatives - economic hedges	4,866	-
Total	**4,866**	**-**

* 'Energy derivatives - other' is a revenue support agreement executed as part of the investment into the Melbourne Renewable Energy Hub joint venture and is linked to wholesale energy prices.

Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA) previously entered into contracts for difference for purchase of electricity and large-scale generation certificates from/to private sector parties. These contracts were transferred to SEC from 1 July 2025 to align with the commencement of retailing operations and are designated as an energy derivative – economic hedge in the table above. The fair value of the contracts transferred was $381,106,000 and was recognised as a capital contribution from DEECA with corresponding other financial asset recognised.

i. Accounting policy

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the agreement i.e. on commitment date. Derivatives are recognised at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

ii. Significant judgement and/or estimate

Management uses their judgement in selecting an appropriate valuation technique for financial instruments not quoted in an active market. For derivative financial instruments, assumptions are made based on quoted market rates adjusted for specific features of the instrument. Other financial instruments are valued using a discounted cash flow analysis based on assumptions supported, where possible, by observable market prices and rates.
Refer to Note 14. Fair value of other financial assets and liabilities, for further details.

11. Interest-bearing liabilities

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Lease liabilities	11,692	-
Total current	**11,692**	**-**
Lease liabilities	485,133	-
Total non-current	**485,133**	**-**
Total interest-bearing liabilities	**496,825**	**-**

i. Accounting policy

Lease liabilities - SEC as lessee

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily determinable or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. After initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest.

It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes to in-substance fixed payments. On remeasurement of lease liabilities, a corresponding adjustment is made to the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

Refer to Note 8. Right-of-use asset for details of leased assets.

12. Contribution by owners

i. Accounting policy

Consistent with the requirements of AASB 1004 *Contributions* and FRD 119 *Transfers through Contributed Capital*, contributions by owners (contributed capital) are treated as equity transactions and, therefore, do not form part of the income and expenses of the Company.

Additions to net assets that have been designated as contributions by owners are recognised as contributed capital. Other transfers that are in the nature of contributions to or distributions by owners have also been designated as contributions by owners.

Refer to equity contributions disclosed at Note 18. Related parties.

13. Financial risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management policy and framework. The Board has established the Audit and Risk Committee, which is responsible for approving the Company's risk management framework for identifying, assessing and managing risk. The committee is also responsible for reviewing and updating the Company's risk profile, monitoring the effectiveness of the risk management framework and reviewing, at least annually, the implementation of the risk management framework.

The Company has adopted policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, energy price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments as required for its operations. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed on a continuous basis.

i. Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an appropriate capital structure of debt and equity. The Company relies on its parent, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd, to unconditionally provide funding as and when required for operations and this has been formalised through a letter of financial support.

The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and cash equivalents and total equity (comprising issued and contributed capital provided its parent and retained earnings). The Company monitors capital based on the funds received along with anticipated cash outflows.

ii. Energy price risk management

The Company is exposed to energy price risk associated with derivative contracts held - to hedge electricity price as an economic hedge and an energy price linked contract with a related party. The Company manages its energy price risk through an established risk management framework consisting of policies to place appropriate risk limits on overall energy market exposures and transaction limits for approved energy commodities, requirements for delegations of authority on trading, reporting of exposures and segregation of duties.

Energy price sensitivity

A sensitivity to a 10% increase or decrease in the energy market-related prices has been prepared in the table below. A sensitivity of 10% has been used as this is considered reasonably possible.

	2026			2025		
	Carrying amount	Impact on net result		Carrying amount	Impact on net result	
		-10%	+10%		-10%	+10%
	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Energy derivatives - economic hedges	314,831	(132,567)	132,344	27,709	(10,312)	9,957
Energy derivatives - other	27,072	(6,559)	6,513	44,515	(4,732)	4,802
	341,903	**(139,126)**	**138,857**	**72,224**	**(15,044)**	**14,759**

iii. Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk mainly through the financial liabilities as disclosed in the face of the statement of financial position. The Company manages its liquidity risk through monitoring future cash flows and planning of its financial obligations based on forecasts of future cash flows.

Cash for unexpected events is generally sourced from cash and cash equivalents, or funding provided by its parent, SEC Victoria, as and when required for operations.

The table below sets out the timing of the Company's payment obligations, as compared to the receipts expected from the Company's financial assets. Amounts are presented on an undiscounted basis.

			Maturity dates		
2026	Carrying amount	Nominal amount	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	5 years +
	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Trade and other payables	(92,017)	(92,017)	(82,734)	(9,283)	-
Lease liabilities	(496,825)	(950,600)	(49,000)	(196,000)	(705,600)
	(588,842)	**(1,042,617)**	**(131,734)**	**(205,283)**	**(705,600)**
Derivative assets	407,171	586,043	2,278	122,207	461,558
Derivative liabilities	(65,268)	(67,446)	(62,222)	(5,224)	-
	341,903	**518,597**	**(59,944)**	**116,983**	**461,558**
Net liquidity exposure	**(246,939)**	**(524,020)**	**(191,678)**	**(88,300)**	**(244,042)**

2025	Carrying amount	Nominal amount	Maturity dates		
			Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	5 years +
	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's	$000's
Trade and other payables	(105)	(105)	(105)	-	-
Derivative assets	72,224	71,814	17,911	19,993	33,910
Net liquidity exposure	**72,119**	**71,709**	**17,806**	**19,993**	**33,910**

iv. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the possibility that a customer or borrower will default on their financial obligations as and when they fall due. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises from the potential default of a counterparty on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. For the current and prior year, the Company's exposure to credit risk is not material.

v. Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has exposure to cash flow interest rate risks through cash and cash equivalents that are at floating rate.

For the current and prior year, the Company's exposure to interest rate risk is not material.

14. Fair value of other financial assets and liabilities

i. Classes and categories of financial instruments and their fair values

The following table combines information about:

- classes of financial instruments based on their nature and characteristics
  - amortised cost
  - fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')
- the carrying amounts of financial instruments
- fair values of financial instruments (except financial instruments when carrying amount approximates their fair value).

	Carrying value $000's		
2026	**FVTPL**	**Amortised cost**	**Total**
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	29,969	29,969
Receivables	-	79,748	79,748
Derivative financial instruments	407,171	-	407,171
Futures deposits and margin calls	-	49,439	49,439
Total	**407,171**	**159,156**	**566,327**
Financial liabilities			
Payables	-	92,017	92,017
Derivative financial instruments	65,268	-	65,268
Leases	-	496,825	496,825
Total	**65,268**	**588,842**	**654,110**

	Carrying value $000's		
2025	**FVTPL**	**Amortised cost**	**Total**
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	20,399	20,399
Receivables	-	5,213	5,213
Derivative financial instruments	72,224	-	72,224
Futures deposits and margin calls	-	12,210	12,210
Total	**72,224**	**37,822**	**110,046**
Financial liabilities			
Payables	-	105	105
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-
Leases	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**105**	**105**

ii. Fair value measurements

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured after initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices)
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	$000's				
2026	**Carrying amount**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Derivative financial instruments					
Assets					
Energy derivatives - economic hedges	367,466	-	3,125	364,341	367,466
Energy derivatives - other	39,705	-	-	39,705	39,705
Total financial assets	**407,171**	**-**	**3,125**	**404,046**	**407,171**
Liabilities					
Energy derivatives - economic hedges	52,635	11,408	5,686	35,541	52,635
Energy derivatives - other	12,633	-	-	12,633	12,633
Total financial liabilities	**65,268**	**11,408**	**5,686**	**48,174**	**65,268**

	$000's				
2025	**Carrying amount**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Derivative financial instruments					
Assets					
Energy derivatives - economic hedges	27,709	5,575	22,134	-	27,709
Energy derivatives - other	44,515	-	-	44,515	44,515
Total financial assets	**72,224**	**5,575**	**22,134**	**44,515**	**72,224**

There have been no transfers between levels during the year. Management has assessed that the carrying value of financial assets and financial liabilities to be comparable to fair value.

iii. Estimation of fair values

The following summarises the major methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments:

- For receivables/payables with a remaining life of less than 12 months, the notional amount is deemed to reflect the fair value.
- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is calculated as the present value of expected future cash flows estimated and discounted based on the applicable yield curves derived from quoted interest rates that reflect the credit risk of various counterparties.
- The fair value of energy derivatives is determined as the present value of future contracted cash flows and credit adjustments. Cash flows are discounted using standard valuation techniques at applicable market yield having regard to timing of cash flows. For level 3 contracts, inputs include estimated long-term Victorian energy prices and battery revenue. Further details on material estimates and judgements is at Note 10.
- The fair value of lease liabilities is estimated as the present value of future cash flows discounted where the effect of discounting is material.

The following table provides a reconciliation of fair value movements in Level 3 financial instruments.

	Note	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Opening balance		44,515	13,830
- VRET contracts transferred from the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action	18iii	381,106	-
- Settlements during the year		67,694	-
Total gains or losses recognised in profit or loss:			
- Expenses		(67,694)	-
- Changes in fair value		(69,749)	30,685
Closing balance		**355,872**	**44,515**

iv. Valuation inputs and relationships to fair values

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurement of the energy derivative (see iii. above for the valuation technique adopted).

2026	Input	Range of inputs	Sensitivity	Impact on fair value $000's	
Energy derivatives - other	Quarterly BESS* revenue ($/MW)	13,200 - 65,767	+/-10%	6,513	(6,559)
Energy derivatives - economic hedges	Forward electricity swap price curve ($/MWh)	11.96 - 266.31	+/-10%	124,727	(124,949)

2025	Input	Range of inputs	Sensitivity	Impact on fair value $000's	
Energy derivatives - other	Quarterly BESS* revenue ($/MW)	18,443 - 52,876	+/-10%	4,801	(4,731)

* Battery Energy Storage System

15. Income tax

On 17 December 2024, the Company entered into the National Tax Equivalent Regime (NTER), pursuant to Section 88(1) of the *State Owned Enterprises Act 1992*, which is administered by the Australian Taxation Office. The difference between the NTER and the Australian Government legislation is that the tax liability is paid to the Victorian Government rather than the Australian Government.

i. Accounting policy

Income tax on the statement of profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, based on the notional corporate income tax rate of 30%, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes at balance date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantially enacted at balance date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Deferred tax liabilities are reported net of any deferred tax assets.

The Company became a party to an income tax consolidated group consisting of SEC Victoria (the Company's parent) and its controlled entities. SEC Victoria is the head entity of the tax consolidated group. As a part of the tax consolidated group, each entity accounts for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidated group continues to be a standalone taxpayer. In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts the head entity (SEC Victoria) also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets it has assumed from unused tax losses from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

ii. Components of income tax (benefit)/expense

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	(32,312)	12,309
Under provision in respect of prior years	-	4,140
Total income tax (benefit)/expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**(32,312)**	**16,449**

iii. Numerical reconciliation of income tax (benefit)/expense to prima facie tax payable

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
(Loss)/profit from continuing operations before income tax expense	(107,705)	41,032
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2025: 30%)	(32,312)	12,309
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Under from prior years	-	4,140
Total income tax (benefit)/expense	**(32,312)**	**16,449**

iv. Deferred tax balances

	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Deferred tax assets		
Lease liabilities	149,048	-
Other financial liabilities	19,580	-
Accruals	521	9
Total	**169,149**	**9**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Right-of-use assets	(146,809)	-
Other financial assets	(19,252)	(21,667)
Total	**(166,061)**	**(21,667)**
Set off of deferred tax assets	169,149	9
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**3,088**	**(21,658)**
Movement in deferred taxes		
Opening net deferred tax liabilities	(21,658)	-
Charged to the statement of profit or loss	32,312	(16,449)
Transferred to head company of tax consolidated group	(7,566)	(5,209)
Closing net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**3,088**	**(21,658)**

v. Significant judgement and/or estimate

The Company recognises a deferred tax asset relating to temporary differences. The recoverability of this deferred tax asset depends on the generation of sufficient taxable income in the period that the temporary difference is expected to reverse. Management judgements and estimates are required in the assessment of this recoverability, including forecasting sufficient future taxable income.

16. Commitments

There are no material capital commitments of the Company at 30 June 2026 (2025: nil).

17. Responsible persons

In accordance with the Ministerial Directions issued by the Minister for Finance under the *Financial Management Act 1994*, the following disclosures are made about responsible persons for the year.

The names of persons who were responsible persons at any time during the year are as follows:

Position	Responsible person
Responsible minister	The Hon. Lily D'Ambrosio MP, Minister for the State Electricity Commission (resigned 30 July 2026)
Accountable officer	Christopher Francis Miller
Chair	Simon Corbell
Board members	Joycelyn Morton
	Cameron Garnsworthy
	Sharan Burrow
	Damien Barnes
	Joanne Benvenuti
	Anna Skarbek

i. Remuneration of responsible persons

Remuneration received or receivable by each director of the Board in connection with the management of the Company during the year is paid for and recorded in the statement of profit or loss of the Company's parent, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd.

ii. Remuneration of accountable officer

Remuneration received or receivable by the Accountable Officer in connection with the management of the Company during the year was paid for and recorded in the statement of profit or loss of the Company's parent, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd.

iii. Remuneration of responsible minister

The responsible minister did not receive any remuneration from the Company. The ministers' remuneration and allowances are set in accordance with the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968* and reported in the State's Annual Financial Report.

18. Related parties

The Company is a Victorian state-owned company that retails 100% renewable electricity to Victorian Government customers.

The related parties of the Company include:

- all key management personnel and their close family members and personal business interests (controlled entities, joint ventures and entities they have significant influence over)
- all cabinet ministers and their close family members
- all departments and public sector entities that are controlled and consolidated into the whole of state consolidated financial statements.

For information pertaining to related party transactions of ministers, the register of members' interests is publicly available from: https://www.parliament.vic.gov.au within the Tabled documents database.

i. Key management personnel remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. The remuneration, including the superannuation guarantee contribution, received or receivable by key management personnel of the Company was paid for and recorded in the statement of profit or loss of the Company's parent, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd.

ii. Transactions and balances with other related parties

The Company's employment policies and procedures have been created to support the application of the Code of Conduct Victorian Public Sector Employees, and employees are required to comply with the public sector values under *Public Administration Act 2004* (Vic). Procurement processes are based on terms and conditions consistent with the Victorian Government Procurement Board requirements.

Any transactions or issues that involve related parties are dealt with on normal commercial terms and conditions and without reference to the key management personnel concerned. All income and expense transactions recorded exclude GST.

iii. Significant transactions with government-related entities

During the year the Company had significant transactions with the Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA):

- DEECA previously entered into contracts for difference for purchase of electricity and large-scale generation certificates from/to private sector parties. These contracts were transferred to SEC from 1 July 2025 to align with the commencement of retailing operations. The fair value of the contracts transferred was $381,106,000 and was recognised as a capital contribution from DEECA with corresponding other financial asset recognised in the statement of financial position.
- One VRET contract was not formally novated to SEC. A back-to-back arrangement has been put in place with DEECA which mirrors the cash flows of the underlying contract with the counterparty. DEECA maintains the contract with the counterparty.
- There is an administrative arrangement where DEECA pays for a portion of electricity invoices on behalf of a group of SEC's government customers.

	Note	2026 $000's	2025 $000's
Receipts			
Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action			
- Transfer of VRET contracts		381,106	-
- Payment of invoices on behalf of government customers		38,388	-
Payments			
Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action			
- VRET pass-through arrangement, net settled		9,220	-

Refer to Note 6. Trade and other receivables and Note 9. Payables for details of transactions and balances with the Company's parent entity.

19. Auditors' remuneration

During the year, the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Company.

	2026 $	2025 $
Auditing the statutory financial report of the Company	220,000	32,000
Total	**220,000**	**32,000**

20. Subsequent events

On 4 August 2026, the Hon. Jaclyn Symes MP was appointed Minister for the State Electricity Commission, replacing the Hon. Lily D'Ambrosio MP who had served as the responsible minister since the inception of the SEC.

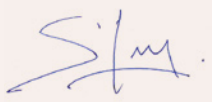
No other item, transaction or event of a material nature has arisen since 30 June 2026 that would significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Company, in future financial years.

Directors' declaration

In the directors' opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes of SEC Energy Pty Ltd are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
   (a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the year then ended
   (b) complying with the Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Standards of Interpretations), the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.
2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable
3. At the time of signing, we are not aware of any circumstance which would make any particulars included in the annual financial report misleading or inaccurate.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to Section 295(5)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.



Simon Corbell
Chair, SEC

3 September 2026

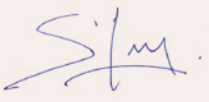
Declaration by Board Chair, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

The attached financial statements for SEC Energy Pty Ltd have been prepared in accordance with Direction 5.2 of the Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance under the *Financial Management Act 1994*, applicable Financial Reporting Directions, Australian Accounting Standards including interpretations, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

We further state that, in our opinion, the information set out in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and accompanying notes, presents fairly the financial transactions during the year ended 30 June 2026 and financial position of the Company at 30 June 2026.

At the time of signing, we are not aware of any circumstance which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

We authorise the attached financial statements for issue on 3 September 2026.



Simon Corbell
Board Chair



Christopher Miller
Chief Executive Officer



Elisha Civil
Chief Financial Officer

Corporate compliance

Local Jobs First

The *Local Jobs First Act 2003* brings together the Victorian Industry Participation Policy and Major Project Skills Guarantee policies.

It aims to support small and medium-sized enterprises, requires the inclusion of apprentices and trainees on large government construction projects, and ensures compliance and accountability from government agencies. Please refer to page 129 of SEC Victoria's corporate compliance section for details on local jobs first activities during the year.

Social procurement

Victoria's Social Procurement Framework establishes requirements that apply to Victorian Government departments and agencies when they procure goods, services and construction. Under the framework, the SEC is committed to ensuring procurement decisions help generate social value. This is led by the Company's parent, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd. Please refer to page 129 of SEC Victoria's corporate compliance section for further detail.

Asset Management Accountability Framework

The Asset Management Accountability Framework assists Victorian public sector agencies manage their asset portfolios and includes both mandatory asset management requirements as well as general guidance. Mandatory requirements include developing asset management strategies, governance frameworks, performance standards and processes to regularly monitor and improve asset management. The framework applies to non-current assets (physical and intangible) but not financial assets. For the year ended 30 June 2026, the Group was not subject to framework requirements (2025: not applicable).

Government advertising expenditure

The Company did not undertake any government advertising campaigns with total media spend of $100,000 or greater, exclusive of GST during the year.

Consultancy expenditure

In the year, the Company had no consultancy arrangements where the total fees paid or payable were $10,000 or greater, excluding GST.

Information and communication technology expenditure

Business as usual expenditure relates to ongoing activities to operate and maintain current information and communication technology capacity. Non-business as usual expenditure relates to extending and enhancing the Company's current capability. It is the sum of operational expenditure and capital expenditure.

For the year, the Company had a total information and communication technology spend of $798,240 of business as usual expenditure, excluding GST.

Procurement complaints

There have been no complaints received in relation to the procurement of goods and services during the year (2025: nil).

Emergency procurement

There have been no instances of emergency procurement during the year (2025: nil).

Compliance with the National Competition Policy and the Competitive Neutrality Policy

SEC Energy operates in accordance with the requirements of the National Competition Policy and the Competitive Neutrality Policy Victoria. Competitive neutrality generally requires that government owned businesses competing, or potentially competing, with the private sector, do not enjoy any net competitive advantage by virtue of their government ownership. In certain instances, Victoria's Competitive Neutrality Policy can require the application of measures to achieve competitive neutrality.

Freedom of Information

The *Freedom of Information Act 1982* is not applicable to SEC Energy Pty Ltd, and there are no reporting requirements associated with this Act.

Compliance with the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2012*

SEC Energy does not tolerate improper conduct by employees, nor taking of detrimental action against those who come forward to disclose such conduct. SEC Energy's Public Interest Disclosure Policy outlines our commitment to ensuring transparency and accountability in our administrative and management practices and supports the making of disclosures that reveal corrupt conduct, conduct involving a substantial mismanagement of public resources, or conduct involving a substantial risk to the public health and safety or the environment.

Reporting procedures

Disclosures of improper conduct or detrimental action by SEC Energy or any of its employees and/or officers may be made directly to:

The Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission
Phone: 1300 735 135
Email: info@ibac.vic.gov.au

Environmental reporting

Refer to the Sustainability report section from page 49 for SEC's environmental reporting requirements.

Compliance with the *Building Act 1993*

SEC Energy does not own or control any government buildings and is consequently exempt from notifying its compliance with the building and maintenance provisions of the *Building Act 1993*.

Disclosure index

The annual report of SEC Energy Pty Ltd is prepared in accordance with all relevant Victorian legislation and pronouncements. This index has been prepared to facilitate identification of compliance with statutory disclosure requirements.

SEC Energy Pty Ltd is part of the SEC group of companies that work together to meet the SEC's overall objectives. Its parent company, SEC Victoria Pty Ltd, prepares a consolidated annual report that includes the results and operations of the Company and other controlled entities. The Report of Operations has been prepared to cover the whole SEC group of companies from page 11 and as such some sections have not been duplicated but referenced in the disclosure index below.

Legislation	Requirement	Page ref
Standing Directions and Financial Reporting Directions		
Report of operations		
Charter and purpose		
FRD 22	Manner of establishment and the relevant Ministers	**15**
FRD 22	Purpose, functions, powers and duties	**14**
FRD 22	Key initiatives and projects	**20**
FRD 22	Nature and range of services provided	**12**
Management and structure		
FRD 22	Organisational structure	**18**
Financial and other information		
FRD 10	Disclosure index	**223**
FRD 22	Employment and conduct principles	**47**
FRD 22	Occupational health and safety policy	**48**
FRD 22	Summary of the financial results for the year	**186**
FRD 22	Significant changes in financial position during the year	**186**
FRD 22	Major changes or factors affecting performance	**186**
FRD 22	Subsequent events	**218**
FRD 22	Application and operation of Freedom of Information Act 1982	**222**
FRD 22	Compliance with building and maintenance provisions of *Building Act 1993*	**222**
FRD 22	Statement on National Competition Policy	**222**
FRD 22	Application and operation of the Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012	**222**
FRD 22	Details of consultancies over $10,000	**221**
FRD 22	Details of consultancies under $10,000	**221**
FRD 22	Disclosure of government advertising expenditure	**221**
FRD 22	Disclosure of ICT expenditure	**221**
FRD 22	Disclosure of emergency procurement	**221**
FRD 22	Disclosure of procurement complaints	**221**
FRD 24	Environmental reporting	**222**
FRD 25	Local Jobs First	**221**
Compliance attestation and declaration		
SD 5.4.1	Attestation for compliance with Ministerial Standing Direction	**184**
SD 5.2.3	Declaration in report of operations	**184**
Financial statements		

Legislation	Requirement	Page ref
Declaration		
SD 5.2.2	Declaration in financial statements	**220**
Other requirements under Standing Directions 5.2		
SD 5.2.1(a)	Compliance with Australian accounting standards and other authoritative pronouncements	**220**
SD 5.2.1(a)	Compliance with Standing Directions	**220**
Other disclosures as required by FRDs in notes to the financial statements [(a)]		
FRD 21	Disclosures of Responsible Persons and Executive Officers in the financial report	**216**
FRD 110	Cash flow statements	**197**
FRD 114	Financial instruments	**207**

[(a)] References to FRDs have been removed from the Disclosure Index if the specific FRDs are not applicable.

Legislation
Freedom of Information Act 1982
Building Act 1993
Corporations Act 2001
Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012
Local Jobs Act 2003
Financial Management Act 1994


SEC