

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

NORTH AUSTRALIAN PASTORAL COMPANY

PRODUCT CERTIFICATION CY2020

Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement







NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY: North Australian Pastoral Company

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 January 2020 - 31 December 2020

Declaration

To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this Public Disclosure Statement is true and correct and meets the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.

Signature

Date

15th July 2021

Name of Signatory: James Carson

Position of Signatory: General Manager Sales and Marketing



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Version number February 2021



1. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

This inventory has been prepared for the calendar year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020 and covers the carbon neutral product line of the North Australian Pastoral Company (NAPCo).

The functional unit in the product life cycle assessment is 1 kg of Five Founders Branded Beef sold to customers in Australia and overseas.

Organisation description

NAPCo oversees and controls its product through all phases of production, allowing for a vertically integrated supply chain of high quality beef for both domestic and export chilled beef markets, and provides employment opportunities for approximately 180 people across all aspects of its operations.

Previously, all marketing activities saw NAPCo transfer ownership of the cattle on arrival at the abattoir. This meant that NAPCo did not retain ownership of the meat products derived from the animal. In April 2019, NAPCo established a new program in which some cattle will be diverted into a Branded Beef Program marketed under the Five Founders Natural Beef brand. NAPCo will now retain ownership of Five Founders Beef product range through the supply chain closer to the consumer.

"NAPCo has always relied on trusted certifications to demonstrate its environmental claims. Climate Active provides a transparent process and a credible stamp to certify that our product is carbon neutral."



Product/service process diagram

The following diagram is cradle to gate (warehouse).

Responsible

Primary Production – Beef on Farm

- Livestock emissions
- Fuel (diesel, LPG, Avgas)
- Freight

Feedlot

- Electricity
- Fuel (diesel and gas)
- Feedlot rations & supplements
- Freight (feedlot to abattoir)

Downstream emissions

entity

Animal Slaughtering at Abattoir

- Fuel and gas
- Electricity
- Slaughtering & processing
- Packaging
- Chilled storage

Distribution

 Freight to warehouse and export ports

Excluded emission sources

N/A



2. EMISSION BOUNDARY

Diagram of the certification boundary

Quantified

Livestock emissions from beef production

On-farm fuel use

On-farm feed supplements

Feedlot electricity

Feedlot fuels

Freight to abattoir

Abattoir gas use

Abattoir electricity

Animal slaughtering process at abattoir

Packaging

Chilled storage

Domestic and overseas freight

Non-quantified

N/A

Excluded

N/A

Non-attributable

Distributor warehousing

Distribution to retailers

Meat preparation and consumption

Waste



Attributable non-quantified sources

N/A

Data management plan

N/A

Excluded sources (within certification boundary)

N/A

Non attributable sources (outside certification boundary)

Transport from distributor warehouses to retailers is outside certification boundary. Consumption phase emissions such home refrigeration, cooking and waste to landfill are also outside the certification boundary



3. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions reduction strategy

NAPCo Has embarked on a program to calculate its emissions profile and to inform the development of an emissions reduction strategy (ERS). Emissions from enteric methane clearly dominate the footprint and it is for this reason the company will focus on initiatives that reduce emissions associated with the livestock. In particular, the greatest opportunity comes with the breeder herd which is responsible for largest portion of the enteric emissions. This is where NAPCo will focus its initial efforts for the ERS to deliver the largest emissions reduction.

Emissions over time

Table 1

Emissions since base year			
	Base year: CY2018	Year 1: CY2019	Current year Year 2: CY2020
Total tCO ₂ e	9,153.57	6,989.04	12,112.97

Total emissions are highly dependent on the quantity of Five Founders Beef sold to consumers. Emissions for CY2020 reflect increased sales of Five Founders Beef. Emissions for CY2019 were impacted by severe drought conditions prevailing in North Queensland.

Emissions reduction actions

NAPCo is in the early stage of its emissions reduction strategy with initiatives to date including: replacing diesel powered bores with solar power, feed efficiency to increase live weight gain, participating in legume trials to measure potential methane reduction and increasing the density of watering points to increase grazing radius which contributes to reduced time to slaughter. Moving forward the impact of these initiatives along with additional ones that have been identified will be formally measured to understand the emission reduction benefit.

NAPCo is also collaborating with Meat & Livestock Australia (MLA) under its CN30 program. The program target means that by 2030, Australian beef, lamb and goat production, including feedlots and meat processing will make no net release of greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere.

NAPCo is currently collaborating with MLA on a number of projects under CN30 and these are expected to deliver significant reductions in NAPCo's carbon emissions in future years.



Functional units

Table 2: Summary of Functional Units

	Number of functional units
a) Number of functional units sold this period	Confidential
b) Number of functional units to be forward offset demonstrating commitment to carbon neutrality (true-up to be conducted at the end of the reporting period)	0



Emissions summary (inventory)

Table 3: Emissions Summary

Emission source category	tonnes CO ₂ -e	
Feedlot electricity	16.86	
Feedlot stationary diesel	8.94	
Feedlot LPG	11.16	
Feedlot transport petrol	0.25	
Feedlot rations	272.66	
On-farm stationary diesel	108.91	
On-farm aviation fuel	7.27	
On-farm LPG	0.97	
On-farm petrol	3.93	
On-farm feed supplements	28.82	
On-farm livestock emissions	9,976.74	
On-farm freight	236.84	
Freight feedlot to abattoir	351.80	
Abattoir scope 1 emissions	472.13	
Abattoir scope 2 emissions	302.88	
Abattoir processing	123.81	
Packaging materials	91.22	
Cold storage	8.56	
Freight (distribution)	86.63	
Warehousing	2.58	
Total inventory emissions	12,112.97	
Number of functional units represented by the inventory emissions	Confidential	
2. Emissions per functional unit (based on the number of functional units represented by the inventory) Total tCO2-e divided by the number of functional units in 1a.	Confidential	
3. Carbon footprint (Emissions per functional unit (2)* number of functional units (a or b from table 2))	12,112.97	



Uplift factors

Table 4: Uplift Summary

Reason for uplift factor	tonnes CO₂-e
N/A	N/A
Total uplift factors	0
Total to offset (Carbon footprint + total uplift factors)	12,112.97



Carbon neutral products

This assessment and Climate Active submission was prepared with the assistance of <u>Pangolin Associates</u> and these services are carbon neutral.

4. CARBON OFFSETS

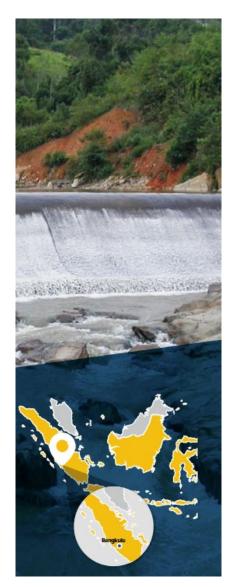
Offsets strategy

Table 5

Off	Offset purchasing strategy:					
In a	arrears					
1.	Total offsets previously forward purchased and banked for this report	0				
2.	Total emissions liability to offset for this report	12,113 t				
3.	Net offset balance for this reporting period	12,113				
4.	Total offsets to be forward purchased to offset the next reporting period	0				
5.	Total offsets required for this report	12,113				



Co-benefits 210 MW Musi Hydro Power Plant, Bengkulu Indonesia



The Context

Sumatra, Indonesia's largest island, is covered by dense tropical forests that are home to countless plant and animal species. Its fertile soil is ideal for growing rice and other commodities such as coffee, cacao, cinnamon, and palm sure. Despite this, new economic opportunities are limited by rudimentary infrastructure and poor electricity access – and growing energy demands threaten Sumatra's unique natural ecosystems.

The Project

This grid-connected, run-of-river hydroelectricity plant is built on the upper banks of the Musi River near Sumatra's port city of Bengkulu. By harnessing the kinetic energy of powerful running water, the Musi River Hydro plant has a total-installed capacity of 210 MW and delivers over 765,000 MWh to Sumatra's grid every year – that's enough to meet the demands of over 700,000 Indonesians on average each year!

The Benefits

This project addresses issues in rural Sumatra such as poor electricity access and the lack of quality employment opportunities – as well as fostering sustainable economic development. The Musi River Hydro plant has created quality jobs and upskilling opportunities for locals in what has been traditionally a farming community. A portion of project revenue is reinvested in the local community, building an orphanage, constructing new roads, bridges, and a traditional marketplace – giving local farmers better access to their rice paddies and the opportunity to pursue additional income. A reforestation program has also been established in the surrounding catchment area to safeguard the natural landscape.



Tiwi Islands Northern Territory Community Credits - Aboriginal Carbon Foundation



In the Tiwi Islands, savanna burning is an important carbon farming project that is delivered in partnership with Tiwi Land Council and Charles Darwin University.

Savanna burning is a fire management method that prevents destructive bushfires (prevalent in tropical savannas of northern Australia) by reducing the fuel load in a controlled manner and therefore reducing greenhouse gas emissions. By practicing traditional patchwork burning in the early dry season when fires are cooler and by burning less country, there are fewer emissions released and more carbon is stored in the soil and plants, keeping the land healthy for the Tiwi people.

This method generates Australian Carbon Credit Units ("ACCU") and in turn brings environmental, social and cultural co-benefits:

Economic opportunity - by providing meaningful employment for the Tiwi people, aligning with the interests and values of Traditional Owners.

Traditional Ecological Knowledge - Elders sharing traditional ecological knowledge, benefiting the environment and enriching future generations with these learnings.

Broader environmental care - by supporting the work of the Tiwi rangers we are also supporting the broader biodiversity of the Tiwi Islands in the land and sea management that they oversee.



Offsets summary

Proof of cancellation of offset units

Table 6

Offsets cancel Project description	led for Clin Type of offset units	nate Active Registry	Carbon Net Date retired	utral Certification Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Eligible Quantity (tCO ₂ -e)	Quantity used for previous reporting periods	Quantity banked for future reporting periods	Quantity used for this reporting period claim	Total (%)
210 MW Musi Hydro Power Plant, Bengkulu	VCUs	VERRA	13 July 2021	10374-208610956- 208622568-VCS-VCU-262- VER-ID-1-487-01012016- 31122016-0	2016	11,613	0	0	11,613	96
Tiwi islands Savanna Burning. Project ID ERF 105045	KACCU	ANREU	07 July 2021	3,772,977,398 – 3,772,977,897	2019	500	0	0	500	4
					Total o	ffsets retired	this report and use	ed in this report	12,113	



Type of offset units	Quantity (used for this reporting period claim)	Percentage of Total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	500	4
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	11,613	94



5. USE OF TRADE MARK

Table 7

Description where trademark used	Logo type
Website, product labelling marketing collateral and	Certified product
publications	Certified product

6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional sustainability actions

Beyond carbon emission reduction, NAPCo has taken a range of other actions to demonstrate strong environmental stewardship across its properties. These includes having a number of formalised nature refuges, replacing turkey nests with ring tanks to conserve water, and matching stocking rates with property carrying capacity to maintain pasture health and minimise erosion.



APPENDIX 1

Non-attributable emissions for products and services

To be deemed attributable an emission must meet two of the five relevance criteria. Non-attributable emissions are detailed below against each of the five criteria.

Table 8

Relevance test					
Non- attributable emission	The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions	The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.	Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.	The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.	The emissions are from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.
Distributor warehousing	No	No	No	No	No
Distribution freight	No	No	No	No	No
Retailing	No	No	No	No	No
Consumption phase	No	No	No	No	No
Distributor warehousing	No	No	No	No	No



APPENDIX 2

Non-quantified emissions for products/services

Table 9

Relevant-non-quantified <1% for individual emission sources items and no more than 5% collectively but uplift applied. Material quantification is not cost effective emission sources items and no more than 5% of the emission collectively but uplift applied. Data unavailable but uplift applied. non-quantified but repairs and management plan management plan must be put in place to provide data within 5 years.	Non-quantification test							
	quantified	<1% for individual items and no more than 5%	not cost effective relative to the size of the emission	but uplift applied. A data management plan must be put in place to provide data within 5	non-quantified but repairs and replacements			

N/A



APPENDIX 3

