

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

QIC LIMITED

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION FY2021-22

Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement







NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	QIC Limited
REPORTING PERIOD	1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022 Arrears report
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.
	Matt Duc. Jaun Je A
	Name of signatory Matthew Duncan Position of signatoryAttorney Date 09/10/2023 James Blackwell Attorney 09/10/2023



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Version March 2022. To be used for FY20/21/CY2021 reporting onwards.



1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	12,003 tCO ₂ -e
OFFSETS BOUGHT	ACCUs (13.5%), VCUs (86.5%)
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	N/A
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Next technical assessment due: FY2024

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2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

This certification covers QIC Limited's corporate office space (ABN 95 942 373 762) for Financial Year 2022.

This certification covers the Australian operations of QIC and does not include emissions associated with QIC's financial investments or international offices

Organisation description

QIC is a long-term specialist manager in alternatives offering infrastructure, real estate, private capital, liquid strategies, private debt, and multi-asset investments. One of the largest institutional investment managers in Australia, we have A\$93 billion (US\$69 billion) in funds under management, and more than 800 employees, serving over 115 clients. Headquartered in Brisbane, Australia, we also have offices in Sydney, Melbourne, New York, San Francisco and London.

QIC's vision and purpose guide our approach to all that we do. Our vision is to be recognised as a leading trusted specialised manager, actively delivering investment performance to exceed our client and stakeholder expectations. Our purpose is to deliver optimum investment outcomes with and for our clients.

"Climate change risks and opportunities are key pillars of our strategic planning."
Damien Frawley,
Chief Executive
Officer, QIC



3.EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Inside the emissions boundary

All emission sources listed in the emissions boundary are part of the carbon neutral claim.

Quantified emissions have been assessed as relevant and are quantified in the carbon inventory. This may include emissions that are not identified as arising due to the operations of the certified entity, however, are **optionally included**.

Non-quantified emissions have been assessed as relevant and are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. All material emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. Further detail is available at Appendix C.

Outside the emissions boundary

Excluded emissions are those that have been assessed as not relevant to an organisations or precinct's operations and are outside of its emissions boundary or are outside of the scope of the certification. These emissions are not part of the carbon neutral claim. Further detail is available at Appendix D.



Outside emission Inside emissions boundary boundary **Excluded** Quantified Non-quantified International Offices Accommodation and facilities N/A Financial Investments Cleaning and Chemicals Climate Active Carbon Neutral Products and Services Construction Materials and Services Electricity Food ICT services and equipment Office equipment & supplies Postage, courier and freight **Products Professional Services** Refrigerants Stationary Energy (gaseous Optionally included Stationary Energy (liquid fuels) N/A Transport (Air) Transport (Land and Sea) Waste Water

Data management plan for non-quantified sources

There are no non-quantified sources in the emission boundary that require a data management plan (refrigerants are expected to make up <1% of total emissions).



4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

QIC Limited are aspiring to reduce full-scope emissions by 50% by 2028, from a 2021 baseline:

- Our ambition is to operate with 100% renewable electricity for controlled sources by 2028, eliminating scope 2 emissions.
- Our ambition is to achieve a 50% reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2029. In 2023 we will be
 mapping our professional services suppliers and engaging to identify which already provide
 carbon neutral operations. We have updated our supplier expectations to prioritise
 decarbonisation with the intention of reducing Scope 3 emissions as much as possible.
- QIC is establishing new offices in our Brisbane and Sydney locations. As part of the design
 process, we are exploring low-carbon opportunities including WELL and Green Star Interiors.
- QIC became a signatory to the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative on 30 June 2023, with a target
 of net zero emissions for all AUM by 2050 or sooner. This complements existing net zero targets
 for our Real Estate and Infrastructure portfolios. By 30 June 2024 QIC will announce interim
 targets and decarbonisation roadmaps for a proportion of AUM, and the coverage and ambition of
 decarbonisation targets will be increased at least every five years.

Emissions reduction actions

All purchased paper was certified as Climate Active carbon neutral.



5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year						
		Total tCO ₂ -e				
Base year:	2020–21	8,737.6				
Year 1:	2021–22	12,002.3				

Significant changes in emissions

Emission source name	Current year (tCO ₂ -e)	Previous year (tCO ₂ -e)	Detailed reason for change
Computer and electrical components, hardware and accessories	1,538.7	2,497.3	Decreased spend.
Business services	600.4	2,421.9	Decreased spend.
Technical services	5,093.6	0.0	QIC's emissions inventory has increased because of the return to office work following the extended lockdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic. Some inventory details have been assigned differently to provide more detail in the assessment.
Long business class flights (>3,700km)	735.7	0.0	International travel resumed after the end of lockdowns during the COVI-19 pandemic.

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

QIC uses Mandura carbon neutral paper.



Organisation emissions summary

The electricity summary is available in the Appendix B. Electricity emissions were calculated using a location-based approach.

Emission category	Sum of total emissions (tCO ₂ -e)
Accommodation and facilities	151.1
Cleaning and Chemicals	19.9
Climate Active carbon neutral products	0.0
Construction Materials and Services	98.2
Electricity	1,090.1
Food	124.5
ICT services and equipment	1,722.0
Office equipment & supplies	84.7
Postage, courier and freight	21.4
Products	65.2
Professional Services	6,451.9
Refrigerants	155.5
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	5.4
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	10.3
Transport (Air)	1,354.7
Transport (Land and Sea)	428.6
Waste	14.1
Water	11.3
Working from home	193.5
Total	12,002.3

Uplift factors

N/A.



6.CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets retirement approach

In a	arrears	
1.	Total number of eligible offsets banked from last year's report	12
2.	Total emissions footprint to offset for this report	12,003
3.	Total eligible offsets required for this report	12,003
4.	Total eligible offsets purchased and retired for this report	12,003
5.	Total eligible offsets banked to use toward next year's report	5

Co-benefits

Merepah Fire Project, Cape York Peninsula, Queensland

Fire management near the most northern point of Australia on Merepah Station, Cape York Peninsula, is delivering a valuable income stream for the Moompa-Awu Aboriginal Corporation (MAAC) while also assisting the functioning cattle business.

The Merepah Fire Project involves strategic fire management, including aerial and ground burning as well as fire suppression to reduce late dry-season wildfires, in turn decreasing carbon emissions. The project was registered under the Emission Reduction Fund (ERF) in 2014. The project has been issued 132,059 Australian Carbon Credit Units over the life of the project, providing a consistent source of income.

Revenue from the Merepah Fire Project is helping to fund MAAC business services and the refurbishment of old Merepah Station. Infrastructure developments on the station are being organised and managed by MAAC.

Through MAAC, Traditional Owners have established sound management and governance and have improved job prospects with career pathways, whether as workers in the cattle industry, as rangers protecting cultural or natural assets, or as fire management operators.

The Karlantijpa North Savanna Burning Project



Aboriginal carbon farming projects, are lead and managed by Aboriginal ranger groups and Traditional Owners, provide core benefits to community. These benefits resonate with today's generation and provide pathways for inter-generational learning, connection to country and wealth generation. The carbon farming projects and initiatives provide a sustainable business model, which extends land management and conservation work and provides core benefits in a range of areas. This includes social, cultural, environmental, economic, health and political self-determination. Such as:

- increased community harmony, through enhanced relationships and reduction of drug and alcohol abuse,
- · increased opportunities for women to participate and benefit from project,
- education of children by Elders in traditional knowledge, especially caring for country,
- increased retention of language and identity, recovery of biodiversity through the protection of native species of flora and fauna,
- secure employment for people living in remote communities,
- · development of income generation projects
- improved spiritual wellbeing through the regular completion of cultural obligations to country.
- increased management of tourists visiting country and reduction of their impacts and Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals at local and national levels between others.

Fish River Station Fire Management 2020, Northern Territory

The Fish River Fire Project, located in the Northern Territory, is an Aboriginal carbon farming project which is lead and managed by Aboriginal ranger groups and Traditional Owners, providing core benefits to the community. This project involves strategic and planned burning of savanna areas in the high rainfall zone during the early dry season to reduce the risk of late dry season wildfires. By burning in the early dry season when fires are cooler and patchy, and burning less country, there will be fewer emissions of these gases and an environmental benefit. Reducing fire emissions is a lot about applying traditional patchwork burning. These benefits resonate with today's generation and provide pathways for inter-generational learning, connection to country and wealth generation. The carbon farming projects and initiatives provide a sustainable business model, which extends land management and conservation work and provides core benefits in a range of areas. This includes social, cultural, environmental, economic, health and political self-determination, such as:

- Education of children by Elders in traditional knowledge, especially caring for country,
- Increased retention of language and identity, recovery of biodiversity through the protection of native species of flora and fauna,
- Increased community harmony, through enhanced relationships.
- Increased opportunities for women to participate and benefit from project,
- Secure employment for people living in remote communities,
- Development of income generation projects
- Improved spiritual wellbeing through the regular completion of cultural obligations to country.
- Increased management of tourists visiting country and reduction of their impacts and achievement of Sustainable Development Goals at local and national levels between

others.

210 MW Musi Hydro Power Plant, Bengkulu

- The project is a new run-of river hydro power plant in Bengkulu Province in Indonesia.
- The key purpose of the project is to utilise the hydrological resources of the Musi River, which is a renewable source of energy, to generate zero emission electricity to be transmitted to the Sumatra grid.
- It will displace fossil fuel-based power and reduce the emissions associated with fossil fuelbased power plants on the Grid.

Bareeda Regeneration Project

This project establishes permanent native forests through assisted regeneration from in-situ seed sources (including rootstock and lignotubers) on land that was cleared of vegetation and where regrowth was suppressed for at least 10 years prior to the project having commenced. This project benefits the local biodiversity and soil stability.



Eligible offsets retirement summary

Project description	Type of offset units	Registry	Date retired	Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Stapled quantity	Eligible quantity (tCO ₂ -e)	Eligible quantity used for previous reporting periods	Eligible quantity banked for future reporting periods	Eligible quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total (%)
Merepah Fire Project, Cape York Peninsula, Queensland	ACCUs	ANREU	19/5/2022	3,782,823,213 – 3,782,823,882	2018-19	0	670	658	5	7	0.1%
The Karlantijpa North Savanna Burning Project	ACCUs	ANREU	21/03/2023	8,333,297,455–8,333,297,457 8,333,297,458–8,333,297,485 8,333,299,382 – 8,333,299,696	2021-22	0	3 28 315	0	0	3 28 315	2.9%
Fish River Fire Project	ACCUs	ANREU	21/03/2023	8,330,791,032-8,330,791,297	2021-22	0	266	0	0	266	2.2%
210 MW Musi Hydro Power Plant, Bengkulu Stapled with Mount Sandy conservation project	VCU ABU	Verra	05/06/2023 06/06/2023	13609-517781532-517791915-VCS-VCU- 262-VER-ID-1-487-01012017-30092017- 0 BBA-2467_01 VOL009 16665- 19664	2017	0 7,384	10,384	0	0	10,384 7,384	86.5%



Myamyn conservation project	ABU		06/06/2023			3,000	0			3,000	
				51914-59297							
								0	0		
Bareeda Regeneration Project	ACCUs	ANREU	10/05/2023	8,337,061,626 — 8,337,062,625	2021-22	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	8.3%
					Total	offsets reti	ed this rep	ort and used ir	this report	12,003	
Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports							5				

Type of offset units	Quantity (used for this reporting period claim)	Percentage of total
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	10,384	86.5%
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	2,282	13.5%



7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A



APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

QIC Limited purchased 10,384 Australian Biodiversity Units in FY2022; see information below.

CERTIFICATE

MOUNT SANDY CONSERVATION PROJECT

7,384

Australian Biodiversity Units
(11,076 square metres)
were purchased and retired by:

QIC CRN 109612

SERIAL NUMBERS 51914-59297

AN AUSTRALIAN BIDDIVERSITY UNIT (ABU) REPRESENTS THE PERMANENT PROTECTION OF 1.5 SQUARE METRES OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE NATIVE HABITAT

Makey

6 JUNE 2023

REGISTRAR CERTIFICATION

DATE

NVCR ALLOCATION REFERENCE: 2019/4003 VOL 003

CERTIFICATE

MYAMYN CONSERVATION PROJECT

3,000

Australian Biodiversity Units
(4,500 square metres)

were purchased and retired by

QIC

CRN 109612

SERIAL NUMBERS BBA-2467_01 VOL009 16665-19664

AN AUSTRALIAN BIDOIVERSITY UNIT (ABU) REPRESENTS THE PERMANENT PROTECTION OF 1.5 SQUARE METRES OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE NATIVE HABITAT

Muka

6 JUNE 2023

REGISTRAR CERTIFICATION

DATE

NVCR ALLOCATION REFERENCE: BBA-2467_01 VOL009



APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

Electricity emissions are calculated using a location based approach.

Location-based method

The location-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its location, and the emissions intensity of the electricity grid it relies on. It reflects the average emissions intensity of the electricity grid in the location (State) in which energy consumption occurs. The location-based method does not allow for any claims of renewable electricity from grid-imported electricity usage.

Market-based method

The market-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its renewable energy investments. It reflects the emissions intensity of different electricity products, markets and investments. It uses a residual mix factor (RMF) to allow for unique claims on the zero emissions attribute of renewables without double-counting.

Market Based Approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kgCO2e)	Renewable Percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	0	0	0%
Total non-grid electricity	0	0	0%
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs & Precinct LGCs)	0	0	0%
GreenPower	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LGCs retired)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	0	0	0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	219,774	0	19%
Residual Electricity	962,444	957,597	0%
Total grid electricity	1,182,219	957,597	19%
Total Electricity Consumed (grid + non grid)	1,182,219	957,597	19%
Electricity renewables	219,774	0	
Residual Electricity	962,444	957,597	
Exported on-site generated electricity	0	0	
Emissions (kgCO2e)		957,597	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	18.59%
Mandatory	18.59%
Voluntary	0.00%
Behind the meter	0.00%
Residual Electricity Emission Footprint (TCO2e)	958



Figures may not sum due to rounding. Renewable percentage can be above 100%

Location Based Approach Summary

Location Based Approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Scope 2 Emissions (kgCO2e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO2e)	
ACT	0	0	0	
NSW	114,395	89,228	8,008	
SA	0	0 106,172	0 11,667	
Vic	116,673			
Qld	951,151	760,920	114,138	
NT	0	0	0	
WA	0	0	0	
Tas	0	0	0	
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	1,182,219	956,321	133,813	
ACT	0	0	0	
NSW	0	0	0	
SA	0	0	0	
Vic	0	0	0	
Qld	0	0	0	
NT	0	0	0	
WA	0	0	0	
Tas	0	0	0	
Non-grid electricity (Behind the meter)	0	0	0	
Total Electricity Consumed	1,182,219	956,321	133,813	

Emission Footprint (TCO2e)	1,090
Scope 2 Emissions (TCO2e)	956
Scope 3 Emissions (TCO2e)	134

Climate Active Carbon Neutral Electricity summary

Carbon Neutral electricity offset by Climate Active Product	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kgCO2e)
N/A	0	0

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. The emissions have been offset by another Climate Active member through their Product certification.



APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

The following sources emissions have been assessed as relevant, are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. These emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. They have been non-quantified due to <u>one</u> of the following reasons:

- 1. Immaterial <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
- 2. Cost effective Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied.
- 3. <u>Data unavailable</u> Data is unavailable but uplift applied. A data management plan must be put in place to provide data within 5 years.
- 4. Maintenance Initial emissions non-quantified but repairs and replacements quantified.

Relevant-non- quantified emission sources	(1) Immaterial	(2) Cost effective (but uplift applied)	(3) Data unavailable (but uplift applied & data plan in place)	(4) Maintenance
N/A				



APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources

The below emission sources have been assessed as not relevant to an organisations or precinct's operations and are outside of its emissions boundary. These emissions are not part of the carbon neutral claim. Emission sources considered for relevance must be included within the certification boundary if they meet two of the five relevance criteria. Those which only meet one condition of the relevance test can be excluded from the certification boundary.

Emissions tested for relevance are detailed below against each of the following criteria:

- <u>Size</u> The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions
- 2. <u>Influence</u> The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.
- 3. <u>Risk</u> The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.
- 4. Stakeholders Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.
- Outsourcing 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.

Emission sources tested for relevance	(1) Size	(2) Influence	(3) Risk	(4) Stakeholders	(5) Outsourcing	Included in boundary?
International Offices	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Investments	No	Yes	No	No	No	No





