PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

VIVA ENERGY GROUP LIMITED, TRADING AS VIVA ENERGY AUSTRALIA

AVIATION GASOLINE (AVGAS)
PRODUCT CERTIFICATION (OPT-IN)
FY2023–2024 (PROJECTED)

Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

An Australian Government Initiative

NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Viva Energy Group Limited, (trading as Viva Energy Australia).
REPORTING PERIOD	1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (Projected)
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.* 
	Name of signatory: Lachlan Pfeiffer Position of signatory: Director, Viva Energy Australia Pty Ltd Date: 20 October 2023

Doc No. 1852/23

Australian Government
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Version March 2023.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	295.6 t CO_2-e
THE OFFSETS USED	10% ACCUs, 90% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	N/A
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Ndevr Environmental
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Daniel Raftopoulos Ndevr Environmental Next technical assessment due: FY 25-26
THIRD PARTY VALIDATION	Type 3 16/06/2023 Tim Grant Life Cycles

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2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

Viva Energy Aviation Pty Ltd ("Viva Energy Aviation") is part of the Viva Energy group of companies owned by Viva Energy Group Limited ("Viva Energy"). Viva Energy is aware that air travel is a contributor to global emissions and that the industry, through the International Air Transport Association (IATA), has put in place an ambitious and robust carbon emissions strategy. Acknowledging that the production, transportation and use of Aviation Gasoline (Avgas) is a contributing source of emissions, Viva Energy is exploring avenues to reduce the emissions associated with their fuel products, and support customers in achieving their emissions reduction ambitions.

As part of its product certification, Viva Energy has undertaken a cradle to grave analysis on its Avgas to capture and quantify emissions associated with every step of the supply chain that generates greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The analysis includes the breadth of the supply chain covering (but not limited to) the emissions associated with resource exploration, extraction, transport, and processing as well as distribution and eventual combustion of Avgas.

This product certification relates to a selected part of Viva Energy's Avgas portfolio, which will be marketed as 'carbon neutral' as an opt-in program for customers.

"Our customers are also focussed on their energy efficiency and emissions reduction, and our products contribute to their footprint. Our goal is to provide commercial solutions and expertise to help them achieve emissions reduction outcomes. For many of our customers this is a journey, and we act as their trusted fuel partner in continuing to support their business.

The emissions functional unit for the purposes of this document is "kg carbon dioxide equivalent per litre (kg CO_2-e/L) of Avgas".

Organisation description

Viva Energy is a leading energy company with more than 120 years of operations in Australia and supplies approximately a quarter of the country's liquid fuel requirements. Viva Energy is the exclusive supplier of Shell fuels and lubricants in Australia through an extensive network of approximately 1,330 service stations across the country. The company's nationwide supply chain capability is supported by their trading partner Vitol, one of the world's largest independent trading companies.

Viva Energy owns and operates the strategically located Geelong Refinery in Victoria, and operates bulk fuels, aviation, bitumen, marine, chemicals, polymers and lubricants businesses supported by more than 50 terminals and 55 airports and airfields across the country. Viva Energy is the only manufacturer of Aviation Gasoline (Avgas) in the country. Viva Energy's presence at airports and airfields, including all major airports, and a supply chain capable of delivering to customers large and small enables the company to tailor individual solutions to meet unique customer requirements.

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 'attributable processes' of a product or service. These attributable processes are services, materials and energy flows that become the product or service, make the product or service and carry the product or service through its life cycle. These attributable emissions have been quantified in the carbon inventory.

Non-quantified emissions have been assessed as attributable 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

Non-attributable emissions have been assessed as not attributable to a product or service. They can be **optionally included** in the emissions boundary and therefore have been offset, or they can be listed as outside of the emissions boundary (and are therefore not part of the carbon neutral claim). Further detail is available at Appendix D.

Inside emissions boundary

Quantified

Fuel combustion

Advertising

Business travel - accommodation

Business travel - flights

Business travel - vehicles taxis, car shares

Cleaning

Clothing

Downstream distribution

Electricity - purchased from grid

Employee commute

Food and catering

Freight

Fuel processing/refining

IT hardware

Office consumables

Plant & equipment

Postage

Printing & stationery

Professional services

Raw material distribution

Raw material exploration

Raw material extraction

Repairs & maintenance

Telecommunications

Non-quantified

N/A

Optionally included

N/A

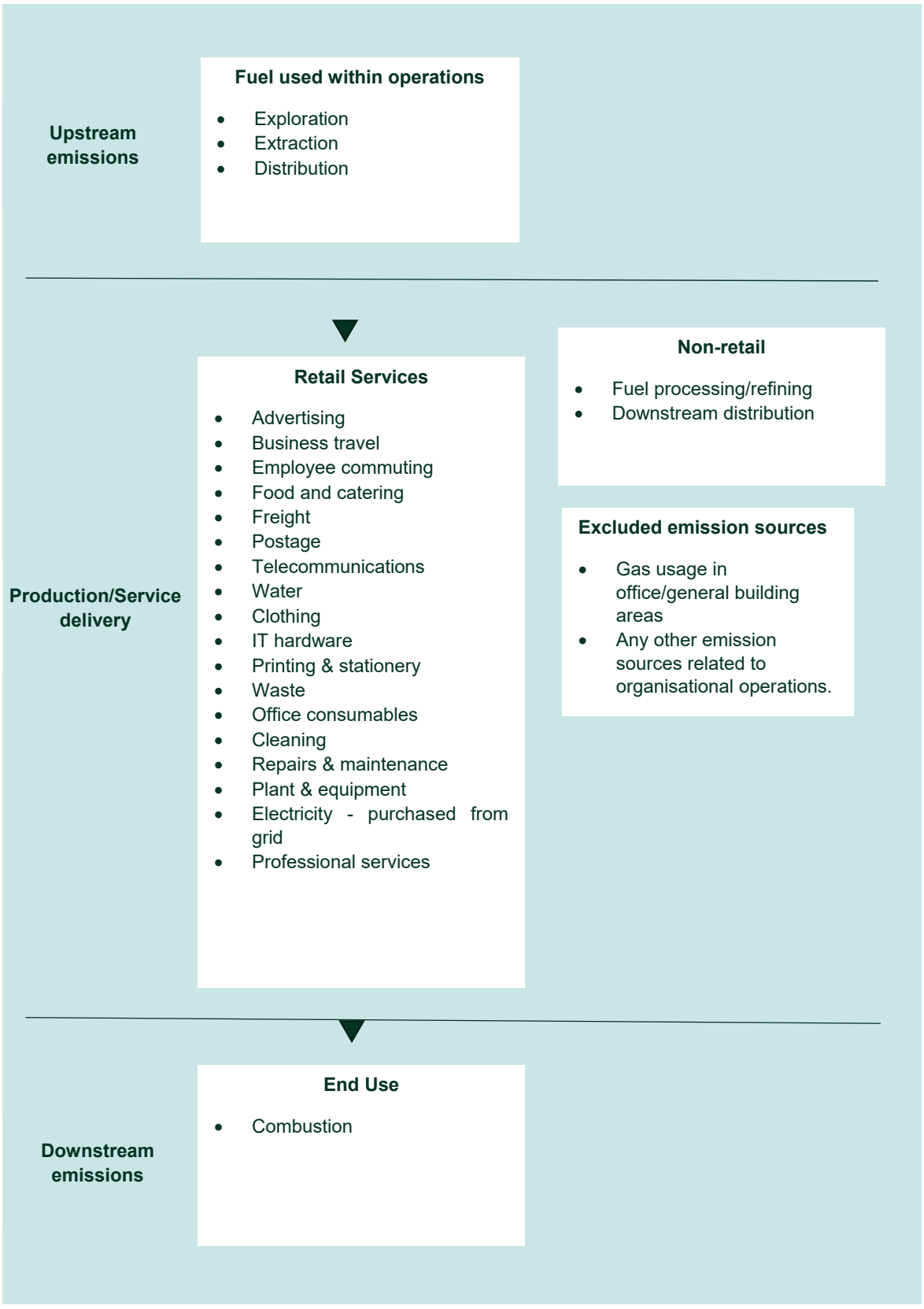
Outside emission boundary

Non-attributable

Gas usage in office/general building areas

Any other emission sources related to organisational operations.

Product/service process diagram



4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

On 24 November 2021, Viva Energy announced its ambition to reduce GHG emissions at its operations, across the medium and long term, in relation to Viva Energy's scope 1 and 2 emissions. The key targets of Viva Energy are to:

1. Achieve net zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions across Retail, Fuels, Marketing, Supply and Distribution operations (all non-refining parts of the business) by 2030;
2. Achieve a 10% reduction in emissions intensity of the refining operations by 2030 (against a FY 2019 base year); and
3. Achieve net zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions across all operations by 2050.

Non-refining operations:

Over the medium term, Viva Energy is targeting net zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions across all non-refining parts of the business by 2030. The plan to achieve these goals is underpinned by:

- Improving energy efficiency through operational energy and resource optimisation;
- Implementing and investing in new assets and processes to improve energy efficiency at operational sites;
- Track and transparently report progress against our emissions reduction targets;
- Source renewable electricity for operations through investment in renewable projects, directly purchasing renewable electricity or acquiring LGCs from renewable generation projects; and
- Offsetting residual emissions by investing in carbon offset projects and purchasing offsets sourced from certified and credible offset schemes.

Refining operations:

Viva Energy has set a target of 10% reduction in emissions intensity for the Geelong refinery by 2030. This will be achieved through a combination of energy efficiency projects and operational optimisation initiatives. Examples of initiatives include:

- Implement an ISO50001 Energy Management System at Geelong Refinery.
- Commenced an energy efficiency project feasibility as part of the Ultra-Low Sulphur Gasoline upgrade project.
- Progress development (subject to approvals) of a behind-the-meter Solar Farm on Geelong Refinery land.

The Refinery is an energy intensive, and trade exposed (EITE) facility. Compliance with ultra-low Sulphur petrol specifications will add processing units and further increase energy use and emissions at the refinery. However, it will in turn provide economy wide vehicle emission, air quality and health benefits. The most impactful contribution to emissions reduction the Refinery can make over time will be producing lower carbon

intensive products for the market and allowing our customers to reduce their overall emissions. An example of how Viva Energy is supporting its customers in their decarbonisation ambitions is via the New Energies Service Station at Geelong – which is expected to be Australia's first publicly accessible, commercially sized hydrogen refueling station for heavy road transport alongside EV charging capabilities.

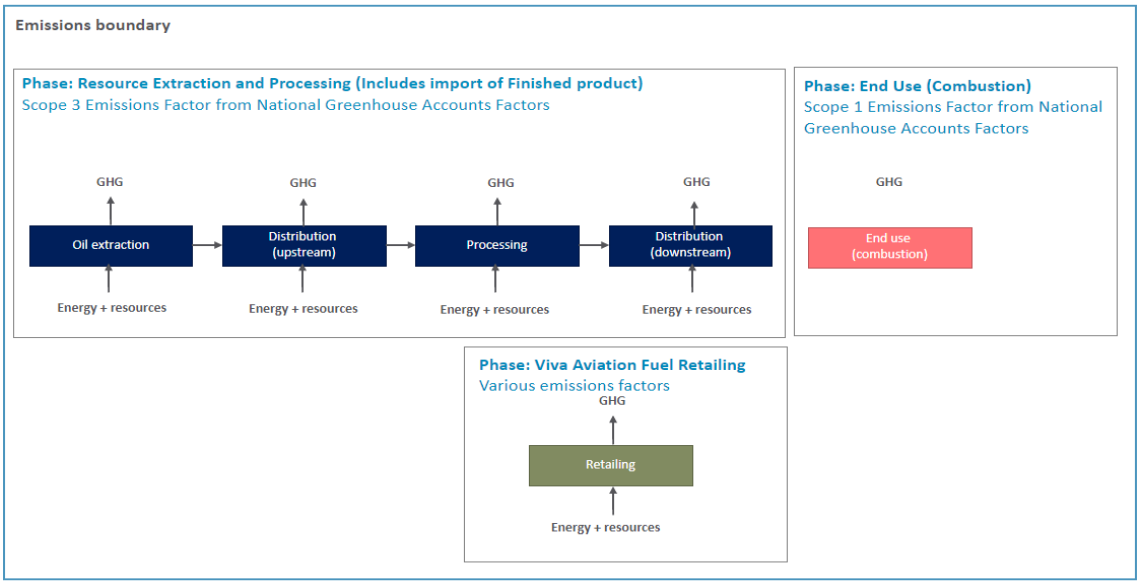
Long term 2050 Group ambition

Over the longer term, Viva Energy announced an ambition to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions across all operations by 2050. Refining's role in the energy market will adapt over time and we expect this will mean repurposing the refinery and its processing capability by 2050. Our aim is to balance our role in supporting Australia's energy security, and the energy transition with our desire to progress the facility to net zero by 2050.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

N/A



Emissions summary

Source	t CO_2-e
Raw materials, distribution and production/processing	23,271.9
Combustion of sold products	87,476.3
Flights	19.7
Other retailing activities	1,268.1
Electricity used by Viva Offices	3,218.2
Employee Commuting	208.4

Emissions intensity per functional unit	2.96 kg CO_2-e/L
Number of functional units to be offset	Confidential
Total emissions to be offset	295.6 tonnes CO_2-e

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets retirement approach

This certification has taken a forward offsetting approach. The total emission to offset is 296 t CO_2-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 3,334. Of the total eligible offsets used, 0 were previously banked and 296 were newly purchased and retired. 3,038 are remaining and have been banked for future use.

Co-benefits

Viva sources credible and high integrity offsets from both the domestic and international markets. ACCUs retired from this reporting period came from a savannah burning project named North Kimberley Pastoral Lease Carbon Abatement project in Western Australia.

The North Kimberley Pastoral Lease Carbon Abatement project is a Carbon Farming Initiative that promotes the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through early dry season savanna burning.

Typical of savanna burning projects across northern Australia, active fire management is undertaken in the early dry season (usually from April to June). The objectives of this program are many but are principally focused at biodiversity protection and greenhouse gas abatement. The key objectives are to decrease the total area burnt each year, to decrease the amount of country burnt by intense uncontrolled fires and to decrease the overall fire frequency.

The generation of revenue from carbon credits is key to the project vision and has assisted the project to expand and diversify its land management activities and objectives, which cover the main threatening processes impacting the north Kimberley landscape – fire, feral animals and weeds.

This project offers a large number of other environmental, social and economic co-benefits for the north Kimberley region and its local communities. For example, the project implements fencing programs to protect high value areas such as the unique Theda Soak Rainforest (listed as a Threatened Ecological Community in Western Australia with the only known examples occurring on Theda Station). The rainforest has been fenced for 20 years with a renewal and expansion of the fence undertaken in 2019.

The diversified income provided by the project has reduced the need to run stocking rates across the stations. This has important benefits for the health of the country and the flora and fauna which rely upon it, by reducing the trampling and grazing pressure imposed by hooved animals.

In addition to the research and management objectives, the project has been committed to supporting the neighbouring indigenous communities. Since 2002 the project owners have supported jobs, training and general welfare of aboriginal people chiefly from the remote community of Kalumburu in the north Kimberley.

For more details about the project please see ERF page for Project ID EOP100894.

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active Carbon Neutral Certification											
Project description	**Type of offset units**	**Registry**	**Date retired**	**Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)**	**Vintage**	**Stapled quantity**	**Eligible quantity retired (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 (%)**
North Kimberley Pastoral Lease Carbon Abatement project	ACCU	ANREU	20 Sep 2021	8,329763,568-8,329,763,901	2021-22	0	334	0	304	30	10%
199.70 MW Wind Project in Maharashtra, India by BWDPL	VCU	Verra	20 Sep 2021	1038-202296221-202299220-VCS-VCU-1423-VER-IN-1-1447-01012018-31122018-0	2018	0	3,000	0	2,734	266	90%
									Total offsets retired this report and used in this report	296	
									Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports	3,038	

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	30	10%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	266	90%

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Summary

N/A.

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Proof of ACCU Cancellation

Transaction ID	AU19746
Current Status	Completed (4)
Status Date	20/09/2021 15:05:26 (AEST) 20/09/2021 05:05:26 (GMT)
Transaction Type	Cancellation (4)
Transaction Initiator	Lal, Dini Lestari
Transaction Approver	Jackson, Philip Arthur
Comment	Viva Energy Australia has retired these credits for Q2 FY2021-22 Climate Active Carbon Neutral certification.

Transferring Account

Account Number	AU-2813
Account Name	Jarden Australia Pty Ltd
Account Holder	Jarden Australia Pty Ltd

Acquiring Account

Account Number	AU-1068
Account Name	Australia Voluntary Cancellation Account
Account Holder	Commonwealth of Australia

Transaction Blocks

Party	Type	Transaction Type	Original CP	Current CP	ERF Project ID	NGER Facility ID	NGER Facility Name	Safeguard	Kyoto Project #	Vintage	Expiry Date	Serial Range	Quantity
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			EOP100894					2021-22		8,329,763,568 - 8,329,763,901	334

Transaction Status History

Status Date	Status Code
20/09/2021 15:05:26 (AEST) 20/09/2021 05:05:26 (GMT)	Completed (4)
20/09/2021 15:05:26 (AEST) 20/09/2021 05:05:26 (GMT)	Proposed (1)
20/09/2021 15:05:26 (AEST) 20/09/2021 05:05:26 (GMT)	Account Holder Approved (97)
20/09/2021 14:45:21 (AEST) 20/09/2021 04:45:21 (GMT)	Awaiting Account Holder Approval (95)

APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

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.

For this certification, electricity emissions have been set by using the location-based approach

Market-based approach summary

Market-based approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)	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)	0	0	0%
GreenPower	0	0	0%
Climate Active precinct/building (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Precinct/Building (LRET)	0	0	0%
Precinct/Building jurisdictional renewables (LGCS surrendered)	0	0	0%
Electricity products (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Electricity products (LRET)	0	0	0%
Electricity products jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	0	0	0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	703,151	0	19%
Residual Electricity	3,037,015	2,900,349	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	**703,151**	**0**	**19%**
Total grid electricity	**3,740,166**	**2,900,349**	**19%**
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**3,740,166**	**2,900,349**	**19%**
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	**3,037,015**	**2,900,349**	
Scope 2	2,682,039	2,561,347	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	354,976	339,002	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	**0**	**0**	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	**18.80%**
Mandatory	**18.80%**
Voluntary	**0.00%**
Behind the meter	**0.00%**
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**2,561.35**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**339.00**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**2,561.35**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**339.00**
Total emissions liability (t CO_2-e)	**2,900.35**

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

Location-based approach summary

Location-based approach	Activity Data (kWh) total	Under operational control			Not under operational control	
Percentage of grid electricity consumption under operational control	**100%**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 2 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**	**Scope 3 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**	**(kWh)**	**Scope 3 Emissions ($kgCO_2$-e)**
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	89,995	89,995	65,696	5,400	0	0
SA	17,339	17,339	4,335	1,387	0	0
VIC	50,842	50,842	43,216	3,559	0	0
QLD	3,385,161	3,385,161	2,471,168	507,774	0	0
NT	122,744	122,744	66,282	8,592	0	0
WA	74,085	74,085	37,783	2,963	0	0
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	**3,740,166**	**3,740,166**	**2,688,479**	**529,675**	**0**	**0**
ACT	0	0	0	0		
NSW	0	0	0	0		
SA	0	0	0	0		
VIC	0	0	0	0		
QLD	0	0	0	0		
NT	0	0	0	0		
WA	0	0	0	0		
TAS	0	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**3,740,166**					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**2,688.48**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**529.68**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**2,688.48**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**529.68**
Total emissions liability	**3,218.15**

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

N/A

Excluded emission sources

N/A

Data management plan for non-quantified sources

There are no non-quantified sources in the emission boundary that require a data management plan.

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSION BOUNDARY

Non-attributable emissions have been assessed as not attributable to a product or service (do not carry, make or become the product/service) and are therefore not part of the carbon neutral claim. To be deemed attributable, an emission must meet two of the five relevance criteria. Emissions which only meet one condition of the relevance test can be assessed as non-attributable and therefore are outside the carbon neutral claim. Non-attributable emissions are detailed below.

1. **Size** The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to other attributable emissions.

2. **Influence** The responsible entity could influence emissions reduction from a particular source.

3. **Risk** The emissions from a particular source contribute to the responsible entity's greenhouse gas risk exposure.

4. **Stakeholders** The emissions from a particular source are deemed relevant by key stakeholders.

5. **Outsourcing** The emissions are from outsourced activities that were previously undertaken by the responsible entity or from outsourced activities that are typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable products or services.

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Non-attributable emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Gas usage in office/general building areas	N	N	N	Y	N	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be between minimal compared to other attributable emissions such as the combustion of the fuel (102,011.7 t-CO_2e). **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our product/service. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are likely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our product/service. **Outsourcing:** We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable products/services do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.
Any other emission sources related to organisational operations.	N	N	N	N	N	**Size:** The emissions source is likely to be between minimal compared to other attributable emissions such as the combustion of the fuel (102,011.7 t-CO_2e). **Influence:** We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source, including by shifting to a different lower-emissions supplier for our product/service. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our product/service. **Outsourcing:** We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable products/services do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.

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