PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

AMPOL LIMITED

PRODUCT CERTIFICATION
FY2022–23

Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

An Australian Government Initiative

NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Ampol Limited
REPORTING PERIOD	1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023
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: 
	Name of signatory: Fran van Reyk Position of signatory: General Manager Investor Relations & Sustainability Date: 15th December 2023

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

Version: August 2023

1. CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	19,525 tCO_2-e
THE OFFSETS USED	60% ACCUs, 0% VERs, 40% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	N/A
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: EnergyLink Services
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	09 July 2021 South Pole Australia Pty Ltd Next technical assessment due: FY2023-24

Contents

2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

This Climate Active Product certification relates to petrol and diesel offered by Ampol Limited (ABN 40 004 201 307), or a wholly owned subsidiary, within Australia (referred to as 'Ampol' throughout rest of report). The Climate Active certification of carbon neutrality of petrol and diesel sold to Ampol's business-to-business (B2B) customers, achieved in the manner described further below, commenced as a pilot opt-in product program in 2021, before moving out of pilot phase and becoming available to other B2B customers in Financial Year (FY) 2022. Currently this product is not being offered to retail consumers.

Within Australia, Ampol manages the largest branded petrol and convenience network as well as importing and marketing of fuels and lubricants. The majority of Ampol's Australian fuel sales are supplied by refined products acquired from overseas sources and shipped via tankers to terminals located around Australia. Ampol also refines fuel products in their Lytton refinery located in Queensland, from crude oil sourced from multiple suppliers around the world. Once produced, the majority of products refined within Lytton refinery are shipped to terminals or trucked to customers and retail sites. B2B customers and convenience retail sites are supplied through trucking distribution routes across Australia, with the products being collected from the terminal and depot network.

In line with the guidance for a product certification, emissions associated with Ampol's business operations, which are not related to the selling of petrol and diesel products in Australia, have been excluded from this certification. This is outlined and discussed below in section **3. Emissions boundary**.

As of July 2023, in Australia Ampol serves approximately 80,000 B2B customers and serves approximately three million retail customers every week across Australia. Within Australia, Ampol's supply chain and strategic infrastructure includes 15 terminals, 6 major pipelines, 53 wet depots, approximately 645 company-controlled retail sites, and one refinery located in Lytton, Queensland.

The functional unit for this product is one (1) litre of opt-in diesel and/or petrol sold, as such the greenhouse gas emissions associated with its cradle-to-grave (i.e. well-to-combustion) lifecycle are expressed as kilograms of CO_2-e per litre of petrol or diesel fuel product sold. For each B2B customer who opts-in to this offering, Ampol offsets the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the sourcing, refining, distribution, retailing and consumption of the Climate Active certified carbon neutral petrol or diesel purchased.

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

Scope 1 & 2 (industrial processing, corporate and retail):

- Stationary energy (scope 1)
- Fugitive emissions (scope 1)
- Refrigerants (scope 1)
- Electricity use (scope 2)

Purchased Goods & Services:

- Purchased crude oil
- Purchased refined products
- Water supply and treatment

Fuel and Energy related activities (Scope 3 emissions associated with Scope 1 and 2 above)

Upstream transportation and distribution (sea freight)

Waste generated in operations (industrial and retail)

Downstream transportation & distribution (pipeline, sea and land freight)

End use combustion of sold diesel and petrol

Non-quantified

Purchased goods and services (other than crude oil, fuel products and water)

Capital Goods

Business travel

Employee Commuting

Optionally included

N/A

Outside emission boundary

Non-attributable

Crude oil traded (bought and sold to third parties)

Portion of Quantified emission categories related to the selling of fuel products other than Diesel and Petrol

Lytton Lubricants

Quantified as nil / not applicable:

Processing of sold products

End of life treatment sold product

Upstream and downstream leased assets

Franchises

Investments

Product process diagram

The following process is a cradle-to-grave boundary.

Upstream emissions

Purchase of crude oil and fuel products

- Emissions from the extraction and upgrading of crude oil purchased by Ampol, and from crude oil used by third-party refineries.
- Emissions from third-party refineries for refined products purchased by Ampol.

Transport and Distribution

- Transportation of crude oil to Ampol and to third-party refineries.
- Transportation of fuel products to Ampol.

Excluded emission sources

- Crude oil and fuel products traded (bought and sold to third parties)
- Portion of emissions related to the selling of fuel products other than diesel and petrol

Production delivery

Refinery and Fuels & Infrastructure

- Scope 1 & 2 (industrial processing):
  - Stationary energy (scope 1&3)
  - Fugitive emissions (scope 1)
  - Refrigerants (scope 1)
  - Electricity use (scope 2&3)
- Water & Waste (industrial processing)
  - Water supply and treatment
  - Waste

Excluded emission sources

- Lytton Lubricants
- Portion of emissions related to the selling of fuel products other than diesel and petrol

Downstream emissions

Transport and Distribution

- Scope 1 & 2 (distribution & transportation, includes piping)
- Scope 3 associated with Scope 1 & 2
- Emissions from the shipping and trucking of finished products to final clients.

Retail

- Scope 2 (retail stores)
- Scope 3 associated with scope 2
- Water & Waste (retail stores)
  - Water supply and treatment
  - Waste

Combustion

- Emissions from the combustion of the fuel products by the end consumer

Excluded emission sources

- Transportation and combustion of products traded (bought and sold to third parties)
- Portion of emissions related to the selling of fuel products other than diesel and petrol

Other

Corporate

- Scope 1 & 2 (corporate)
- Scope 3 associated with Scope 1 & 2

Excluded emission sources

- Portion of emissions related to the selling of fuel products other than diesel and petrol

Data management plan for non-quantified sources

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

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

In 2021 Ampol set an ambition to reach net zero emissions across its Australian operations by 2040 (Scope 1 & 2 emissions) and set operational emissions* reduction targets consistent with this objective for 2025 and 2030.

Targets by 2025 of particular relevance to the certification are:

- Fuels and Infrastructure: Reduce operational emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2 CO_2e per kL of Total High Value Product (HVP)**) by 5% from 2021 levels
- Fuels and Infrastructure: Reduce operational emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2 CO2e per kL of Total Terminal Throughput***) by 5% from 2021 levels

Targets by 2030 of a particular relevance to the certification are:

- Fuels and Infrastructure: Reduce operational emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2 CO_2e per kL of Total High Value Product (HVP)**) by 10% from 2021 levels
- Fuels and Infrastructure: Reduce operational emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2 CO_2e per kL of Total Terminal Throughput***) by 10% from 2021 levels

** The definition of operational emissions is in accordance with the National Greenhouse and Reporting (NGER) definition and refers to all Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions within Ampol's operational control in Australia.*

*** Total High Value Product from Lytton refinery (excludes Lubricants).*

**** Total Fuel Throughput for our three largest Terminal facilities: Kurnell NSW, Banksmeadow NSW and Newport VIC.*

For further information on how we are performing against these targets can be found in our 2022 Annual Report and 2023 Climate Report, both of which can be found at www.ampol.com.au.

In respect of Scope 3 emissions, Ampol is focused on pursuing solutions and initiatives within its control and that will enable its customers to transition.

Emissions reduction actions

Below are examples of actions that have been or are being undertaken by Ampol during the Climate Active reporting period i.e., 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

To meet 2025 operational emission intensity target

Lytton refinery accounts for 98.9% of our Scope 1 emissions. In 2022, we deployed a software tool enabling us to better monitor and identify when maintenance and cleaning of the crude unit pre-heat exchanger needs to be carried out as part of an energy efficiency improvement. The software tool also aids with the management of fouling, the build-up of unwanted material deposits, and the associated energy loss. We are assessing the impact the software system is having on efficiency improvements and subsequent emissions reductions, and we intend to report on progress in our 2023 Annual Report.

Measures aimed at assisting customers to transition

Since the launch of our Electric Vehicle (EV) charging solution AmpCharge in May 2022, as of July 2023 we have opened 22 EV charging bays at 10 EV charging sites across Australia. The electricity consumed through our Australian Renewable Energy Agency-funded AmpCharge EV chargers is offset with renewable energy certificates (net equivalent renewable energy consumption is sourced from surrendered Large-scale Generation Certificates).

In March 2023, we announced the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with ENEOS to explore the production of advanced biofuels at the Lytton refinery in Brisbane, Australia. Ampol and ENEOS will jointly explore the feasibility of delivering an advanced biofuels manufacturing facility with the capacity to generate up to 500 million litres of sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) and renewable diesel annually. Initial work will consider the use of agricultural, animal and other waste feedstocks prevalent in the Queensland market and seek to leverage the use of existing refinery manufacturing and distribution infrastructure to produce biofuels for domestic use and for the export market where possible.

5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO_2-e	**Emissions intensity of the functional unit $kgCO_2$-e/L**
Base year forecast:	1 Jan 21 to 31 Dec 21	84,317	3.37
Base year actual *(as previously reported):*	1 Jan 21 to 31 Dec 21*	9,909	3.18
	1 Jan 21 to 30 Jun 22**	18,030	
Base year actual (*corrected):*	1 Jan 21 to 30 Jun 22	19,431	3.43
Year 1:	1 Jul 22 to 30 Jun 23	19,188	3.36

**It is noted that the product offering began in September 2021. Ampol moved from calendar year to financial year reporting to align with Ampol's National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act requirements.*
*** The 1 Jan 21 to 30 Jun 22 figures that have been corrected during the calculation of the FY23 inventory*

Correction to base year actuals

During the compilation of the 1 Jul 22 to 30 Jun 23 inventory, miscalculations affecting the 'Base year actual' were identified, the primary issue being the methodology applied for the combination of multiple fuel emission factors into a combined factor. The correction of all identified items within last year's inventory has resulted in the 'Base year actual (*corrected*)' values as tabulated above.

In 2021, we purchased and surrendered a forecasted volume of 87,000 offsets to match the 'Base year forecast' calculation of tCO_2-e. In the following 'Base year actual (*as previously reported*)' period of 1 Jan 21 to 30 Jun 22, due to a lower volume of sales of this product than previously forecasted, we recorded 18,030 tCO_2-e offsets, which was based on the updated 3.18 $kgCO_2$-e/L functional unit, plus an additional 1,066 tCO_2-e offsets, which was due to an internal accounting adjustment requirement that resulted from the reduction in the functional unit from 3.37 $kgCO_2$-e/L to 3.18 $kgCO_2$-e/L for the product we had already sold to B2B customers. In total this equalled 19,096 tCO_2-e offsets that were recorded in the previous report. To account for the identified miscalculations and the correction of the 1 Jan 21 to 30 Jun 22 functional unit to 3.43 $kgCO_2$-e/L, in this report we will be recording an additional 336 tCO_2-e offsets to account for the difference between the previous report of 19,096 tCO_2-e and the corrected 19,431 tCO_2-e for 'Base year actual (*corrected*)' figure as noted above (value rounded up).

Base year actual *(corrected)* v Year 1

The 1.2% decrease in annual emissions between the 'Base year actual (*corrected*)' and 'Year 1', as seen in the table above is largely driven by a 2.0% decrease in the emissions intensity of the functional unit, this is partially balanced by a 0.8% increase in product sales (5,710 kL during 1 Jul 22 to 30 Jun 23 compared to 5,666 kL during 1 Jan 21 to 30 Jun 22).

Significant changes in emissions

Emission source name	Previous year emissions (tCO_2-e)	Current year emissions (tCO_2-e)	Detailed reason for change
No significant changes in emissions to disclose			

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

N/A

Product emissions summary

Stage	tCO_2-e
Extraction and upgrading of crude oil	2,220.54
Shipment and transport of crude oil to Ampol and to third-party refineries	298.47
Third-party refinery emissions of purchased fuel products	603.53
Shipment and transport of purchased refined products to Australia	205.81
Shipment and transport of purchased refined products within Australia	1.72
Ampol's Lytton Refinery emissions	221.95
Ampol's terminals emissions	9.49
Ampol's other distribution emissions	5.73
Ampol's convenience retail stores emissions	44.28
Corporate Offices	0.20
Water supply and treatment	2.53
Waste	14.07
Distribution of refined products (road-freight)	23.45
End-use of sold products (combustion of fuel products)	15,520.13
Uplift emissions (all)*	16.44

**Uplift emissions (all) accounts for emissions estimates made for Purchased Good & Services and Business Travel (drawn from a prior inventory), estimated expenditure for Capitals Goods and estimated data for Employee commuting. All of these estimations have been prorated for the relevant boundary.*

Total emissions (tCO_2-e)	**19,188.37**	**tCO_2-e**
Number of functional units represented by inventory emissions	5,710,494.50	L
Emissions intensity per functional unit	3.36	$kgCO_2$-e/L
Number of functional units to be offset	5,710,494.50	L
Total emissions to be offset	19,189.00	tCO_2-e

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets retirement approach

This certification has taken an in-arrears offsetting approach. The total emission to offset is 19,525 tCO_2-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 19,525. Of the total eligible offsets used, 67,904 were previously banked and 0 were newly purchased and retired. 48,379 are remaining and have been banked for future use.

In arrears		
1.	Total number of eligible offsets banked from last year's report	67,904
2.	Total emissions footprint to offset for this report	336 tCO_2-e (outstanding amount to account for 'Base year actual (*corrected*)')* 19,189 tCO_2-e (Year 1) **19,525 tCO_2-e (total)**
3.	Total eligible offsets required for this report	19,525
4.	Total eligible offsets purchased and retired for this report	0 (True Up)
5.	Total eligible offsets banked to use toward next year's report	48,379

** For further information refer to 5. Emissions summary in this PDS.*

Co-benefits

Ampol has purchased offsets from projects across Australia and internationally.

Australian projects represent 46.0% of the total offsets initially purchased and are all nature-based solutions which support regional communities across the country. Project types from which offsets have been purchased and retired for this reporting period are Human Induced Reforestation (HIR) which accounts for 87.5% of Australian credits and Avoided Deforestation (AD) accounting for 12.5% of Australian credits.

- **Human Induced Reforestation (HIR)** projects establish 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.

  Additional to sequestering carbon to mitigate climate change, these projects provide multiple co-benefits such as ecosystem services to support native vegetation and fauna, reduction in feral animals, improving soil and water quality, reduced wind and water erosion, reinvestment into local economies and communities via infrastructure upgrades or creating local jobs.

United Nation Sustainability Development Goals

They contribute to Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8), Climate Action (SDG 13) and Life on Land (SDG 15) goals. More information about these projects can be found at the following ERF registry project IDs: ERF103139, ERF103209, EOP101263, ERF121763, ERF115281, ERF115267, ERF132688.

- **Avoided Deforestation (AD)** projects protect the native forest from being deforested (cleared) and the land from being converted to an agricultural system, where a clearing permit was issued before 1 July 2010.

  Additional to sequestering carbon to mitigate climate change, other co-benefits from these types of projects are: protecting native flora (shrublands and woodlands), alleviation of dry land salinity, reduced wind and water erosion, soil conservation, reinvestment into local economies and communities.

  United Nation Sustainability Development Goals

  They contribute to Climate Action (SDG 13) and Life on Land (SDG 15) goals. More information about these projects can be found at the following ERF registry project IDs: EOP101089, EOP101055.

International projects represent 54.0% of the total offsets initially purchased and from four projects focusing on forest regrowth, improved land management and improvements to biodiversity conservation as well as skills training, job creation and increased income for local communities.

- **REDD+ Project for Caribbean Guatemala: The Conservation Coast (16.1% of total initial offsets retired)**

  The forests of the Guatemalan Caribbean coastline are home to extraordinary beauty and biodiversity. The coastline is a migratory corridor for birds as they make their biannual journey between North and South America. Hundreds of species of birds depend on these forests as part of the Mesoamerican ‘flyway,’ and the area is home to almost 10% of the world’s known bird species.

  The Guatemalan Conservation Coast Project uses climate finance through the sale of carbon credits to protect this incredible landscape and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, aligning world-class conservation with viable, sustainable economic activities. Implemented by local NGO FUNDAECO, hundreds of landowners, including local communities, have joined together to protect almost 54,000 hectares of threatened forest coastline.

The project is also critical to the local water supply, building up natural coastal defences and supporting local agriculture. Its revenue supports agroforestry ecosystems and the growth of eco-tourism, as well as providing resources to monitor the area and support community development programs, such as health and education for women and girls. Over 100 local and indigenous communities are impacted by the project, and they play a pivotal role in maintaining the integrity of the work through active participation in consultation, decision making and implementation of activities.

Key Benefits:

- Sequesters carbon to mitigate climate change
- 54,000ha of threatened forest protected
- 30 high conservation value species protected
- 7 sustainable enterprises created or supported
- Over 3,250 families benefiting from job creation, agricultural training and increased access to legal and financial resources
- 716 jobs supported, 30% held by women
- Over 1,300 people benefiting from improved access to healthcare, particularly sexual and reproductive services

United Nation Sustainability Development Goals

- **Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA - Dowa Boreholes, Malawi (5.7% of the total initial offsets retired)**

The Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA project is located in the Dowa and Kasungu Districts of Malawi. There is limited access to clean water so water must be boiled first for disinfection, which requires timber for the fuel. Providing clean water directly through rehabilitated boreholes stops the need to boil water, saving firewood and preventing the release of carbon emissions. Carbon funds provide money for the long-term maintenance of the boreholes.

In Dowa and Kasungu Districts, around 1/3 of boreholes are broken. For example, a bore hole in Msenga village served 1,320 people but it was vandalised and broken in 2013. The project has restored this borehole, resupplying fresh clean drinking water to the local community.

A clean water supply provides health benefits by improving sanitation and hygiene, mitigating against diseases such as diarrhoea, which was common. Money that was used to buy medicine and transportation to the hospital to treat water-borne diseases is now being used at the household level for different purposes. And the time freed from collecting water is now spent more productively to do business and farm.

Key Benefits:

- Sequesters carbon to mitigate climate change
- Prevents the release of carbon emissions through burning fuel to boil water
- Provides clean water supply, improving sanitation and hygiene
- Mitigates against diseases
- Allows redistribution of funds to households and frees time to work on farming

United Nation Sustainability Development Goals

- **Jilin Linjiang Afforestation Project (4.6% of the offsets retired)**

Jilin Linjiang Afforestation Project is located in Linjiang County and Fusong County within the Jilin Province of China. The project aims to increase carbon sequestration and contribute to local sustainable development by planting trees on the barren lands.

Prior to the project activity, the project area was barren since 1989, causing substantial soil and water erosion and biodiversity loss, as well as contributing to climate change, and perpetuating low income and living condition in local communities.

Now, an area of over 25,085ha has been planted with trees, on more than 1,000 parcels of lands. All the trees are native species, including Korean pine, Fraxinus mandschurica, Spruce, Juglans mandshurica, Birch, Chinese pine, Larch and Phellodendron amurense Ruprecht.

As well as carbon sequestration, the project improves the local environment by planting trees, enhancing biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation and improves soil and water conservation within the project area. In addition, the project strengthens the life skills of local communities and residents by providing technical skills and training as well as creating more permanent job opportunities for local women and increased income for local communities.

Key Benefits:

- Sequesters carbon to mitigate climate change
- Sequesters carbon to mitigate climate change
- 25,085ha of forest will be regrown
- Improved land managed and improvements to biodiversity conservation
- Skills training, job creation and increased income for local communities.

United Nation Sustainability Development Goals

- **Landfill Gas Extraction and Electricity Generation Project - Istanbul, Turkey (27.6% of the total initial offsets retired)**

  The ISTAC Landfill Gas Extraction and Electricity Generation Project is located near Odayeri Village in the Eyüpsultan District in the European Side of Istanbul and Kömürcüoda Village in Şile District in the Anatolian Side of Istanbul. The project feeds renewable electricity into the Turkish grid,and is able to supply more than 210,000 households with clean and sustainable energy.

  The project will help Turkey to simulate and commercialise the use of grid-connected renewable energy technologies, helping to diversify the energy supply chain, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants, preserve underground water resources and foster technology transfer, empowering local people with new knowledge and creating job opportunities.

  Key Benefits:

  - Diversifies energy supply chain via the addition of renewable energy
  - Supplies clean, renewable energy for 210,000 homes
  - Reduces greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants by displacing energy from fossil fuel plants
  - Preserves underground water resources
  - Knowledge transfer and job opportunities for the local community

  United Nation Sustainability Development Goals

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 (%)
Paroo River Ecosystem Restoration Project	ACCU	ANREU	29 June 2021	8,326,757,509 - 8,326,761,508	2020-2021	0	4,000	0	0	4,000	20%
Darling River Eco Corridor 4	ACCU	ANREU	29 June 2021	8,325,972,829 - 8,325,975,499	2020-2021	0	2,671	0	1,625	1,046	5%
Darling River Eco Corridor 4	ACCU	ANREU	29 June 2021	3,802,826,553 - 3,802,828,881	2020-2021	0	2,329	0	2,329	0	0%
Buckambool Human-Induced Regeneration Project	ACCU	ANREU	29 June 2021	8,323,848,286 - 8,323,852,285	2020-2021	0	4,000	0	0	4,000	20%
Western Australia Rangelands Conservation Initiative	ACCU	ANREU	29 June 2021	8,325,202,801 - 8,325,210,300	2020-2021	0	7,500	0	7,500	0	0%
Darling River Eco Corridor 25	ACCU	ANREU	29 June 2021	8,326,011,346 - 8,326,014,345	2020-2021	0	3,000	3,000	0	0	0%
Catchment Conservation Alliance - Southern Rivers Initiative Site #4)	ACCU	ANREU	29 June 2021	8,325,987,587 - 8,325,991,086	2020-2021	0	3,500	802	0	2,698	14%
Kergunyah Native Forest Protection Project	ACCU	ANREU	29 June 2021	8,324,933,270 - 8,324,935,769	2020-2021	0	2,500	2,500	0	0	0%
Glenogie Native Forest Protection Project	ACCU	ANREU	29 June 2021	8,325,697,485 - 8,325,699,984	2020-2021	0	2,500	2,500	0	0	0%
Darling River Conservation Initiative Site #9	ACCU	ANREU	29 June 2021	3,810,445,406 - 3,810,453,405	2020-2021	0	8,000	0	8,000	0	0%
REDD+ Project for Caribbean Guatemala: The Conservation Coast	VCU	VERRA	30 July 2021	6370-317273238-317287237-VCU-024-MER-GT-14-1622-01012014-31122014-1	2014	0	14,000	1,294	4,925	7,781	40%
GS1247 VPA 112 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA - Dowa Boreholes, Malawi (GS5437)	VER	Gold Standard	30 July 2021	GS1-1-MW-GS5437-16-2019-19943-9485-10000	2019	0	516	516	0	0	0%
Project description	Type of	Registr	Date	Serial number (and	Vintage	Stapled	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Percentage

	offset units	y	retired	hyperlink to registry transaction record)		quantity	quantity retired (tCO_2-e)	quantity used for previous reporting periods	quantity banked for future reporting periods	quantity used for this reporting period	of total (%)
GS1247 VPA 104 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA - Kasungu Boreholes, Malawi (GS5344)	VER	Gold Standard	30 July 2021	GS1-1-MW-GS5344-16-2019-19942-201-4684	2019	0	4,484	4,484	0	0	0%
Jilin Linjiang Afforestation Project	VCU	Verra	30 July 2021	9541-107265467-107269466-VCS-VCU-291-VER-CN-14-1895-01082015-30062020-1	2015-2020	0	4,000	4,000	0	0	0%
Landfill Gas Extraction and Electricity Generation Project - Istanbul, Turkey (GS707)	VER	Gold Standard	30 July 2021	GS1-1-TR-GS707-21-2016-21021-105006-129005	2016	0	24,000	0	24,000	0	0%
									Total offsets retired this report and used in this report		19,525
									Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports		48379

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	11,743	60%
Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs)	0	0%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	7,381	40%

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Summary

N/A

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A

APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

N/A

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

The following emissions sources have been assessed as attributable, 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 one of the following reasons:

1. **Immaterial** <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
2. **Not cost effective** Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied.
3. **Data unavailable** 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	Justification reason
Purchased Goods and Services (other than purchased crude oil, fuel products and water)	Immaterial
Capital Goods	Immaterial
Business Travel	Immaterial
Employee commuting	Immaterial

Excluded emission sources

Attributable emissions sources can be excluded from the carbon inventory, but still considered as part of the emissions boundary if they meet **all three of the below criteria**. An uplift factor may not necessarily be applied.

1. A data gap exists because primary or secondary data cannot be collected **(no actual data).**
2. Extrapolated and proxy data cannot be determined to fill the data gap (**no projected data**).
3. An estimation determines the emissions from the process to be (**immaterial**).

	No actual data	No projected data	Immaterial
Nil			

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.

Non-attributable emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Crude oil and fuel products traded (bought and sold to third parties)	N	Y	N	N	N	This item is under Ampol's influence but is unrelated to the Climate Active product. For completeness it is noted, that Ampol does have influence over the emissions of this item.
Portion of Quantified emission categories related to the selling of fuel products other than diesel and petrol	N	Y	N	N	N	This item is under Ampol's operational control and part under Ampol's influence but is unrelated to the Climate Active product. For completeness it is noted, that Ampol does have influence over the emissions of this item.
Lytton Lubricants	N	Y	N	N	N	This item is under Ampol's operational control but is unrelated to the Climate Active product. For completeness it is noted, that Ampol does have influence over the emissions of this item.

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