



# **PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

**VIVA ENERGY GROUP LIMITED, TRADING  
AS VIVA ENERGY AUSTRALIA**


**BITUMEN  
PRODUCT CERTIFICATION (OPT-IN)  
FY2022–23 (TRUE-UP)**

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 2022 – 30 June 2023 True-up report
DECLARATION	<i>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.</i>  
	Name of signatory: Lachlan Alistair Pfeiffer Position of signatory: Director Date: 15 July 2024

DOCUMENT No

1995/24



**Australian Government**

**Department of Climate Change, Energy,  
the Environment and Water**

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Version: August 2023



# 1. CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	0 t CO <sub>2</sub> -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	N/A
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	N/A
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: ERM
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	28/03/2022 for FY2022-23 projection report Michaela Morris Ndevr Environmental  Next technical assessment due: 2025-26 report
THIRD PARTY VALIDATION	Type 3 14/06/2022 Tim Grant Lifecycles

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## 2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

### Description of certification

This product certification covers Viva Energy's entire bitumen portfolio, which will be marketed as 'carbon neutral' as an opt-in program for customers.

The emissions functional unit for the purposes of this document is "tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per tonne of bitumen (t CO<sub>2</sub>-e/tonne of bitumen)".

As part of its product certification, Viva Energy has undertaken a cradle to gate analysis on its bitumen products to capture and quantify the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with every step of the supply chain. The analysis includes the breadth of the supply chain covering (but not limited to) the emissions associated with resource exploration, extraction, processing, transport and distribution of bitumen. Cradle to gate was chosen as the appropriate reporting boundary, due to the inability to determine the downstream usage and the end-of-life use of the product.

### Business description

Viva Energy Group Limited (trading as Viva Energy Australia) is a leading energy company with more than 120 years of operations in Australia, supplying 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 more than 1,330 service stations across the country. The company's nationwide supply chain capability is supported internationally by their trading partner Vitol, one of the world's largest independent trading companies.

Viva Energy is a market leading manufacturer and supplier of bitumen with a nationwide supply network, and major clients including all forms of Government. Acknowledging that the production, transportation and use of bitumen contributes to emissions, Viva Energy is exploring avenues to reduce the emissions associated with their bitumen products, and support customers in achieving their emissions reduction ambitions, including through the provision of opt-in certified carbon neutral bitumen.

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's Geelong refinery is the only manufacturer of bitumen in Australia.

## 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

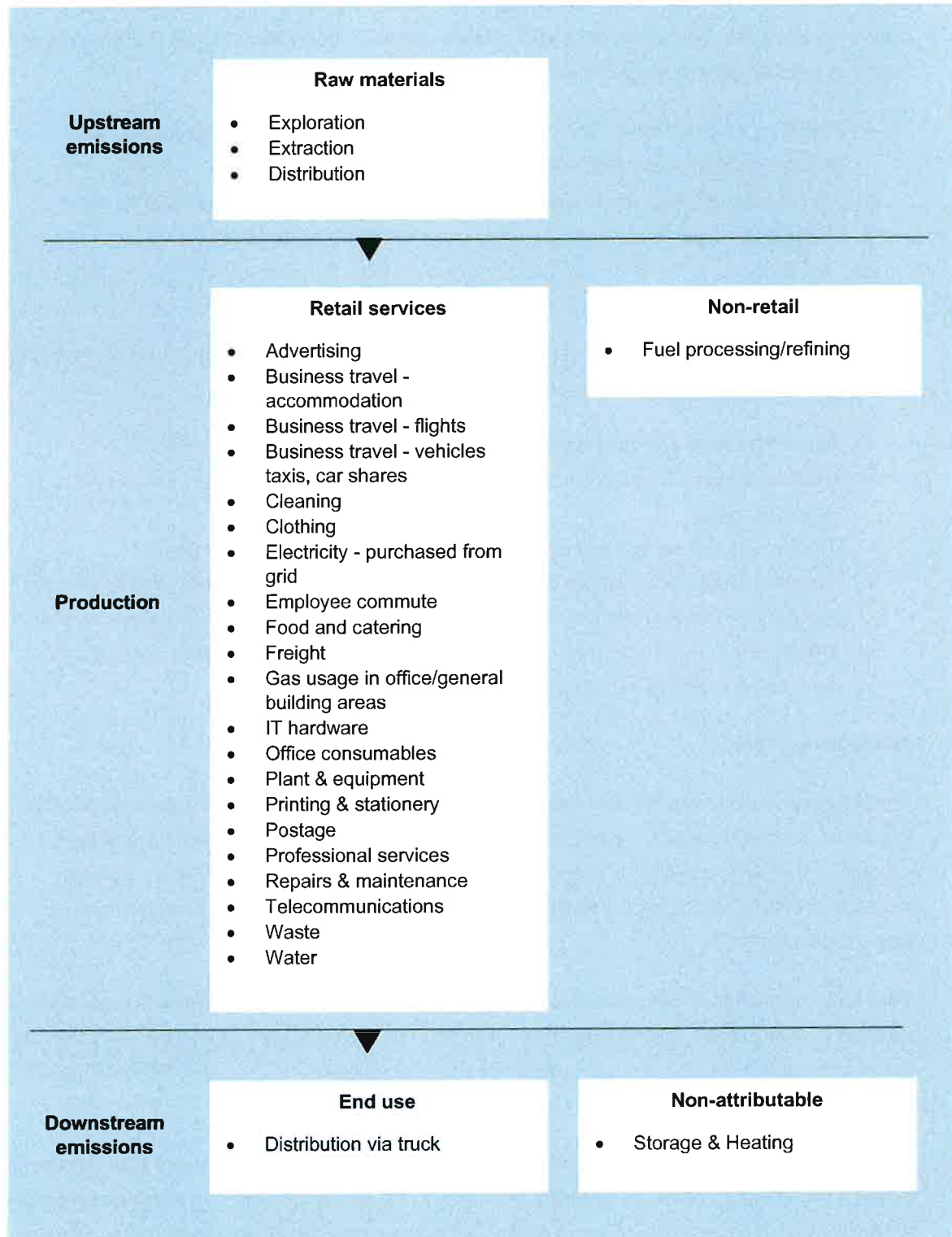
**Non-attributable** emissions have been assessed as not attributable to a product or service. They can be **optionally included** in the emissions boundary and therefore have been offset, or they can be listed as outside of the emissions boundary (and are therefore not part of the carbon neutral claim).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

Inside emissions boundary		Outside emission boundary
<p><b><u>Quantified</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advertising</li> <li>Business travel - accommodation</li> <li>Business travel - flights</li> <li>Business travel - vehicles taxis, car shares</li> <li>Cleaning</li> <li>Clothing</li> <li>Combustion emissions</li> <li>Downstream distribution</li> <li>Electricity - purchased from grid</li> <li>Employee commute</li> <li>Food and catering</li> <li>Freight</li> <li>Fuel processing/refining</li> <li>Gas usage in office/general building areas*</li> <li>IT hardware</li> <li>Office consumables</li> <li>Plant &amp; equipment</li> <li>Printing &amp; stationery</li> <li>Postage</li> <li>Professional services</li> <li>Raw material distribution</li> <li>Raw material exploration</li> <li>Raw material extraction</li> <li>Repairs &amp; maintenance</li> <li>Telecommunications</li> <li>Waste</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Non-quantified</u></b></p> <p>N/A</p>	<p><b><u>Non-attributable</u></b></p> <p>Any other emission sources related to organisational operations.</p>

\* Natural gas use in office/general buildings was included within the emission boundary in FY23, as it was identified some natural gas would be within the product life cycle. Whilst it is immaterial, it has been included in the inventory for completeness.

## Product process diagram

This boundary set for this solvent product certification is cradle-to-gate. This is because it was not possible to determine the end-of-life use for the product, and how long the product would be maintained.



## 4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

### Emissions reduction strategy

On 24 November 2021, Viva Energy Group Limited (the Company) announced its ambition to reduce carbon emissions at its operations, across the medium and long term, in relation to the Company's scope 1 and 2 emissions. The key emissions reduction ambitions are:

1. Targeting 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. Targeting a 10% reduction in emissions intensity of the refining operations by 2030; and
3. Targeting net zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions across all operations by 2050.

#### Non-refining operations:

Over the medium term, the Company 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 off-set projects and purchasing off-sets sourced from certified and credible offset schemes.

#### Refining operations:

The Company 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. Viva Energy has publicly stated its ambitions in the context of energy transition, both with respect to emissions reductions, the transition to lower carbon fuels, and ensuring security of energy supply throughout.

With respect to energy transition and security, our plan is to develop a suite of initiatives to support the transition to lower carbon fuels, and alternative energies. This is spearheaded by the development of the Geelong Energy Hub at the site of our existing refinery, at which we are investing in a suite of major projects.

These include: (i) significant refinery upgrades to introduce ultra-low sulphur gasoline by 2025 (supported by the Commonwealth); (ii) the development and delivery of lower carbon fuels such as bio and alternative feedstock fuels; (iii) Australia's first commercial scale hydrogen refuelling station (supported by ARENA and the Victorian Government); (iv) a proposed solar energy farm; (v) a floating gas import terminal designed to support the energy security of the east coast of Australia; (vi) the acquisition of the "Viva Energy Polymers" business (formerly a LyondellBasel company), opening up opportunities for advanced



waste plastics recycling, and (vi) investments in additional diesel storage (also supported by the Commonwealth).

These reflect significant current and potential future investments at Geelong, each aligned to moving Australia forward with its ambition for a low-carbon economy, while continuing to play a role in the country's energy security.

We are also progressing specific energy and emissions improvement projects at Geelong Refinery such as the installation of a new, highly efficient heat exchanger - called a Packinox - which is estimated to reduce refinery Scope 1 emissions by almost 1%.

### **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.

## **Emissions reduction actions**

To achieve our net zero ambitions, the Company is implementing the following energy efficiency and emission reduction initiatives across our portfolio of assets and operations:

- Refinery
  - Implemented an ISO50001 Energy Management System.
  - Implementing identified energy efficiency projects.
  - Progressed development (subject to approvals) of a behind-the-meter Solar Farm on Geelong Refinery land.
- Supply Chain
  - Implementing energy efficiency projects (such as pump optimisation, and sub-metering) across the terminal facilities.
  - Rolling out LED replacement lighting across supply chain facilities.
  - Reviewing the feasibility of solar power at terminal facilities.
- Retail
  - Rolling out LED lighting replacement and solar rooftops at retail service stations to reduce electricity consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.
  - Converting coffee cups and lids to a more sustainable alternative in line with wider Viva Energy sustainability plans. This will remove approximately 550K+ cups and lids per week from landfill.

# 5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

## Significant changes in emissions

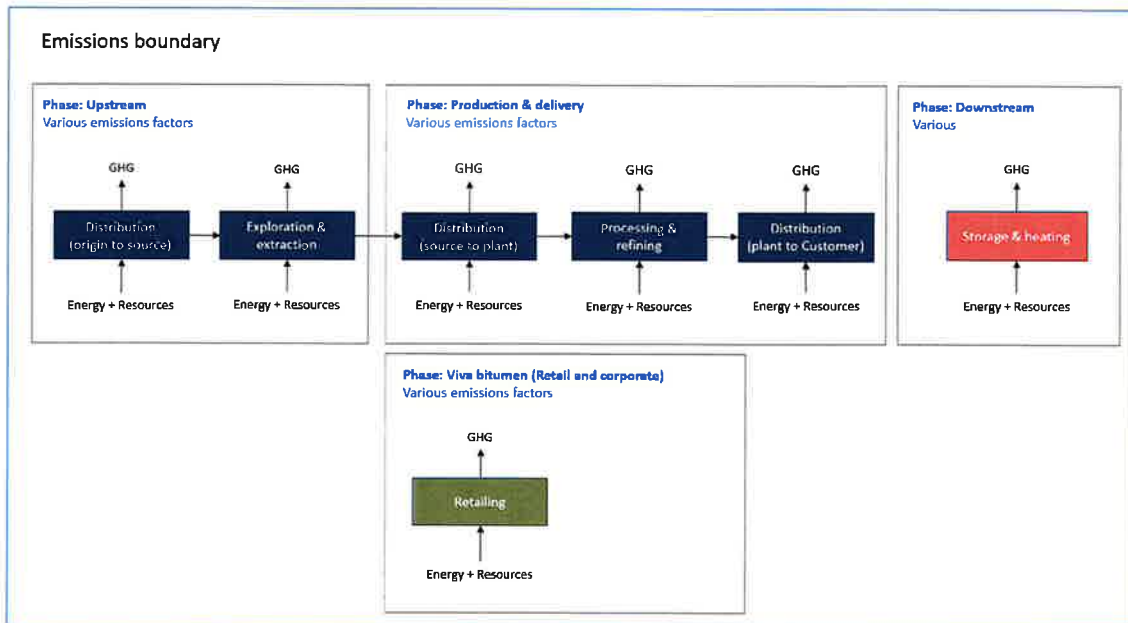
Emission source	Previous year emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Current year emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Reason for change
Upstream, processing, distribution, and retail services	149,003	211,030	Increase in upstream emissions relating to the updated upstream emission factor for liquid fuels (DCCEEW) <sup>1</sup> .

The emissions represented in the table above account for all bitumen products; inclusive of carbon neutral opt-in bitumen products.

## Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

N/A.

## Emissions summary



<sup>1</sup> In accordance with DCCEEW's National Greenhouse Accounts Factors: 2023, the updated scope 3 liquid fuels emission factor (increasing for many products from 3.6 kgCO<sub>2</sub>-e/GJ to ~18 kgCO<sub>2</sub>-e/GJ) has been leveraged to calculate the emissions intensity factor for the certified carbon neutral product in this PDS.

The previous report was a projection report using representative data to estimate the emissions for the reporting year. This table shows the differences between the projected emissions and the actual emissions:

Stage	Projection (t CO <sub>2</sub> -e)	True-up (t CO <sub>2</sub> -e)
Upstream	133,171	0
Processing and Refining	5,585	0
Retail services	89	0
Distribution	10,158	0
Downstream	0	0

The above table only represents the emissions relating to carbon neutral opt-in products.

Due to the noted increase outlined in the significance changes table, the functional unit of Viva Energy's carbon neutral opt-in bitumen products increased from the projected 0.560 t CO<sub>2</sub>-e/tonne of bitumen to 0.726 t CO<sub>2</sub>-e/tonne of bitumen.

No uplift factors were applied in the emissions total.

<b>Emissions intensity per functional unit</b>	<b>0.726 t CO<sub>2</sub>-e/tonne of bitumen</b>
<b>Number of functional units to be offset (tonnes of bitumen)</b>	0
<b>Total emissions to be offset (tCO<sub>2</sub>-e)</b>	0
<b>Percentage of change between projected and actual emissions intensity of the functional unit</b>	30%

Currently, opt-in certified carbon neutral fuels and products can only be used for voluntary reporting purposes (e.g., CERT, ESG and sustainability reporting, etc.). As they are not recognised in statutory reporting frameworks (e.g., NGERs and Safeguard Mechanism), customers must voluntarily choose to purchase opt-in carbon neutral fuels and products. For this reporting period, no customers have opted-in to purchase Carbon Neutral Bitumen products.

## 6. CARBON OFFSETS

### Offsets retirement approach

This certification has taken an in-arrears offsetting approach. The total emission to offset is 0 t CO<sub>2</sub>-e, as no customers have opted-in to purchase Carbon Neutral Bitumen products in FY 23. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 839. Of the total eligible offsets used, 0 were previously banked and 0 were newly purchased and retired. 839 are remaining and have been banked for future use.

### Co-benefits

Viva Energy sources credible and high integrity offsets from both the domestic and international markets. ACCUs retired for this reporting period come from a Human Induced Regeneration (HIR) project named Byrock Station Regrowth project in the Brewarrina local government area in regional NSW.

The 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. Additional to sequestering carbon, co-benefits of this project include environmental benefits (e.g., improved agricultural productivity, soil health and water quality resulting in enhanced ecosystem services to support native vegetation and fauna, help protect native plant and animal species and reduced wind and water erosion), and social benefits (e.g., reinvestment into local economies and communities and creating local jobs).

For more details about the project please see the ERF page for Project ID [EOP101115](#).

## Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active 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 <sub>2</sub> -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 (%)
Sustainable City Projects at India's Cleanest City- Indore	VCU	Verra	28 Feb 2022	<a href="#">9178-73096684-</a>	2018	-	7000 <sup>2</sup>	0	753	0	0%
				<a href="#">73103683-VCS-VCU-</a>							
				<a href="#">997-VER-IN-13-1941</a>							
				<a href="#">01012018-31122018-0</a>							
Byrock Station Regrowth Project	ACCU	ANREU	2 Aug 2022	3,775,763, 375 –	2018-19	-	86	0	86	0	0%
				3,775,763,460							
<b>Total offsets retired this report and used in this report</b>									<b>839</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports</b>									<b>839</b>		

<sup>2</sup> Offsets from the Sustainable City Projects at India's Cleanest City – Indore, have been used across multiple [Viva Energy Certifications](#).



# 7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

## Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Summary

N/A

# APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

## Proof of Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) retired for this certification

Transaction Successfully Approved

Transaction ID	AU23262
Current Status	Completed (4)
Status Date	02/08/2022 07:54:02 (AEST) 01/08/2022 21:54:02 (GMT)
Transaction Type	Cancellation (4)
Transaction Initiator	Gillett, Brendan Lawrence
Transaction Approver	Van Zyl, Benjamin John
Comment	Product Allocation - Bitumen Voluntarily surrendered on behalf of Viva Energy for use towards its suite of carbon neutral products certified under the Climate Active framework

Transferring Account		Acquiring Account	
Account Number	AU-2491	Account Number	AU-1068
Account Name	Viva Energy Australia Ltd	Account Name	Australia Voluntary Cancellation Account
Account Holder	Viva Energy Australia Ltd	Account Holder	Commonwealth of Australia

Party	Type	Transaction Type	Original CP	Current CP	ERF Project ID	NGER Facility ID	NGER Facility Name	Safeguard	Kyoto Project #	Year(s)	Entity Data	Serial Range	Quantity
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			<a href="#">SOP101115</a>					2018-19		3,775,763,375 - 3,775,763,460	86

# APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

N/A – dual reporting not required for complex product certifications.

## 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. **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.

N/A – no attributable processes have been non-quantified in this reporting period.

### 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**).

N/A – no attributable processes have met all 3 exclusion criteria.

### 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
Any other emission sources related to organisational operations.	N	Y	N	N	N	<p><b>Size:</b> We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable products/services do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.</p> <p><b>Influence:</b> It is likely that Viva Energy Australia would have influence over some emission sources.</p> <p><b>Risk:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Stakeholders:</b> Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our product/service.</p> <p><b>Outsourcing:</b> We have not previously undertaken these activities within our emissions boundary and comparable products do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.</p>





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