# PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

AMPOL LIMITED

PRODUCT CERTIFICATION
CY2021 (PROJECTED)

Australian Government

# Climate Active
# Public Disclosure Statement

An Australian Government Initiative

NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY: Ampol Limited

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 January 2021 – 31 December 2021 (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.

| | |
|---|---|
| Signature *Penny Barker* | Date: **09 /07/ 2021** |
| Name of Signatory: **Penny Barker** | |
| Position of Signatory: **Head of Environment and Sustainability** | |

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Australian Government
Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources



Version number February 2021

# 1. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

## Description of certification

This Climate Active Product certification is for Ampol's business-to-business petrol and diesel sales. Carbon neutral petrol and diesel will be offered as an opt-in product for business-to-business sales as a pilot project in CY2021 with the option to move towards business-to-customer sales in the future.

*"Offering customers a certified carbon neutral product is part of our approach to assisting them in their energy transition."*

This carbon neutral product will offset the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the sourcing, refining, distribution, retailing and consumption of the fuel products.

Due to CY2019 being the most representative year of operations it was used as the base year. The total emissions for the supply and use of products are 44,002,148 tCO2-e for 2019. This was then used to determine the functional unit. The emissions reported within this PDS are for CY2021, which will act as the first year of certification. Opt-in sales for CY2021 have been projected and offset in this PDS.

The majority of Ampol's fuel purchases are refined products from overseas sources and shipped via tankers to terminals located around the country.

Ampol does refine product in our Lytton refinery from crude oil sourced from around the world. Once complete, this too is mostly shipped to terminals but jet fuel is piped to the neighbouring Brisbane airport and product is trucked to nearby customers or retail sites.

Similarly customers and retail sites around the country are supplied through trucking distributions routes with product collected from the terminal network.

Some of Ampol's business operations are not related to the selling of fuel products to customers and as such these emissions associated with these operations have been excluded. These include the selling of other goods within petrol stations such as food, beverages, consumables, etc. Another part of Ampol's business is the international trading of crude oil and refined products which has also been excluded since these are not directly related to this supply chain of these fuel products.

Functional unit and reference unit

The functional unit for this product certification is one litre of petrol or diesel sold. As such, the emissions for this product have been calculated in kgCO2e per L of diesel or petrol sold.

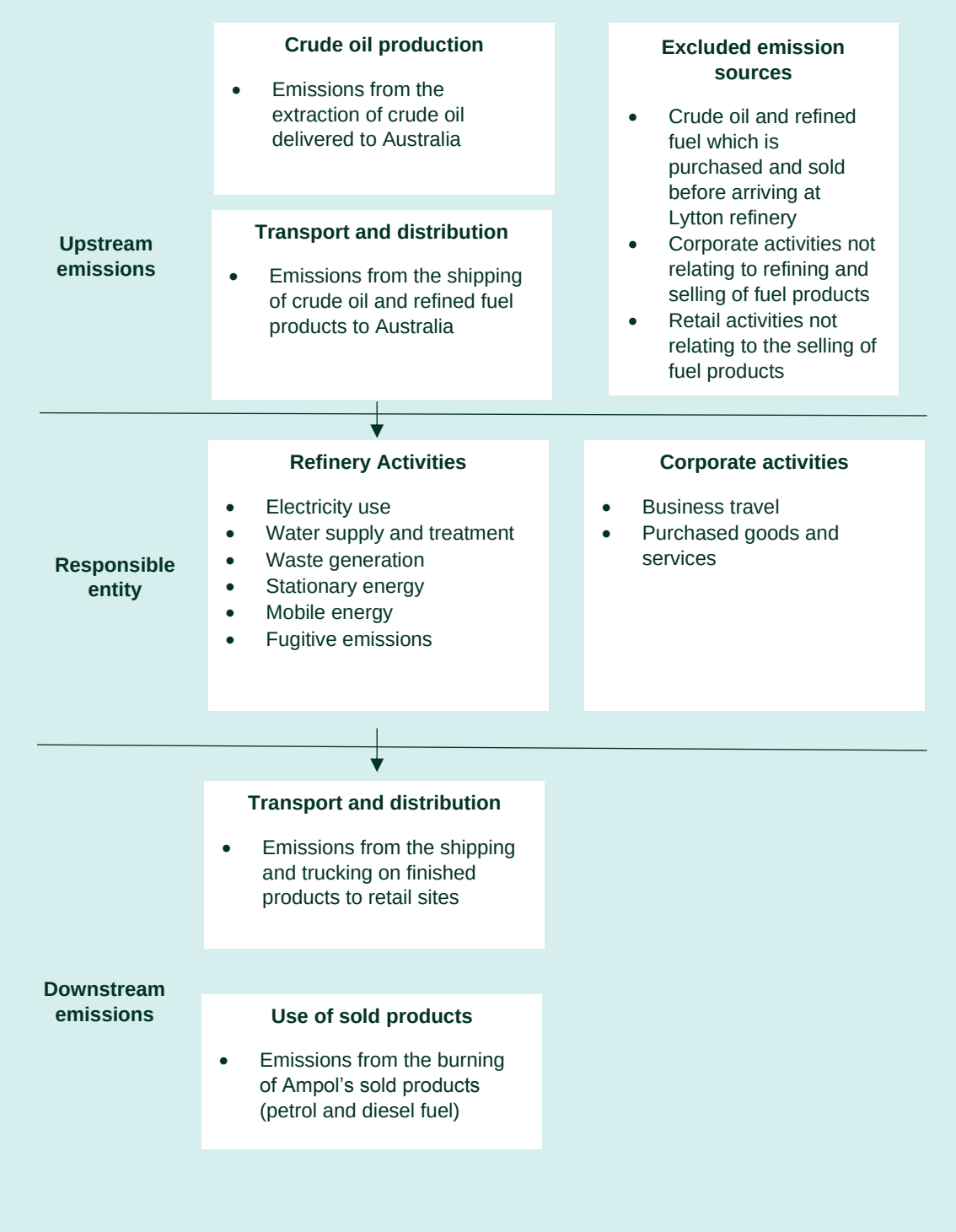
## Organisation description

Ampol manage Australia's largest petrol and convenience network as well as refining, importing and marketing of fuels and lubricants. In recent years we have expanded our national and international footprint to develop an adaptable supply chain extending from the regional hubs of Singapore and the

U.S., where we operate trading and shipping offices, to our Australian end customers. We serve over 80,000 customers in markets such as defence, mining, aviation and over three million retail customers every week. Our supply chain is underpinned by our market-leading infrastructure including 19 terminals, five major pipelines, 89 depots, approximately 800 controlled retail sites and one refinery located in Queensland. We have presence in the New Zealand fuels market as the owner of Gull New Zealand and a 20% equity interest in Seaoil in the Philippines.

## Product/service process diagram

The following diagram is cradle to grave.



# 2. EMISSION BOUNDARY

## Diagram of the certification boundary

**Quantified**

Electricity use

Industrial processing

Freight

Purchased crude oil

Purchased refined products

Sold petrol – end use combustion

Sold diesel – end use combustion

Waste generation

Stationary combustion

Mobile combustion

Water supply and treatment

Purchased goods and services

Business travel

Fugitive emissions

**Non-quantified**

n/a

**Excluded**

n/a

**Non-attributable**

Crude oil which is purchased and sold before arriving at Lytton refinery.

Refined products which are purchased and sold before arriving at Ampol terminals.

Corporate activities not relating to the refining and selling of fuel products.

Retail activities not relating to the refining and selling of fuel products.

## Attributable non-quantified sources

There are no attributable emission sources that are non-quantified.

## Data management plan

A data management plan is not required as there are no non-quantified emission sources.

## Excluded sources (within certification boundary)

There are no excluded emission sources within emissions boundary.

## Non attributable sources (outside certification boundary)

A part of Ampol's business is the international purchasing and selling of crude oil and refined products. The emissions associated with these products is deemed non-attributable as it does not carry through the product lifecycle. Additionally, the trade of crude oil and refined fuels are not related to refined fuels that are sold in Australia.

Corporate activities and retail activities that are not related to the refining or retailing of fuel products have been deemed non-attributable as they do not affect the product through its lifecycle. These activities occur outside of the fuel supply chain and are therefore non-attributable sources.

*"Offering customers a certified carbon neutral product is part of our approach to assisting them in their energy transition."*

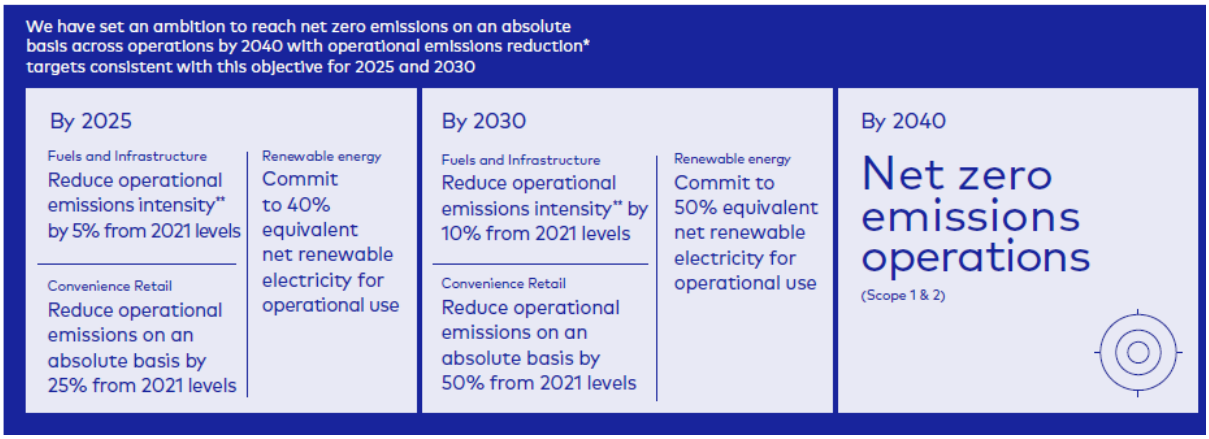
# 3. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

## Emissions reduction strategy

Ampol is committed to reducing its carbon footprint and finding and developing new energy solutions that assist our customers in their energy transition. Our position on climate change is clear and well-established. As an organisation, we support the Paris Agreement's long-term goal of limiting the increase in the global average temperature to well below two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and we recognise the transport fuels industry will need to transform to achieve it.

Ampol is targeting net zero emissions across our operations by 2040 and we have set operational emissions reduction targets consistent with this objective for 2025 and 2030. We have defined a pathway for achieving our goals and have a track record of taking action to reduce emissions associated with our operations, including optimising our assets through implementing energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. Outside of our operations, we will work in partnership with our customers to develop new energy solutions that help meet their decarbonisation ambitions

The following table shows our sustainability commitments as part of our decarbonisation strategy.




For more information, see Ampol's ASX release about Future Energy and decarbonisation strategy
https://wcsecure.weblink.com.au/clients/ampol/headline.aspx?headlineid=21299008

## Emissions over time

As this is Ampol's first year of certification, there are no changes in emissions over time to report.

## Functional units

**Table 1**

| | Number of functional units |
|---|---|
| *a) Number of functional units sold this period* | *25,000,000* |

## Emissions summary (inventory)

**Table 2**

| Emission source category | tonnes $CO_2$-e |
|---|---|
| Electricity (location based) | 189,459 |
| Petrol sold to customers | 11,744,351 |
| Diesel sold to customers | 21,687,129 |
| Freight | 1,140,184 |
| Purchased crude oil (inc. feedstock and blendstock) | 2,496,667 |
| Purchased refined fuels | 6,155,973 |
| Stationary combustion | 549,755 |
| Mobile combustion | 337 |
| Business travel | 3,273 |
| Waste generation | 9,456 |
| Water supply and treatment | 1,417 |
| Purchased goods and services | 6,748 |
| Fugitive emissions | 17,392 |
| Industrial processes | 7 |
| 1. *Total inventory emissions* | 44,002,148 $tCO_2$-e |
| a. *Number of functional units represented by the inventory emissions* | 13,046,680,000 |
| 2. *Emissions per functional unit (based on the number of functional units represented by the inventory)* *Total tCO2-e divided by the number of functional units in 1a.* | 3.37 $kgCO_2e/L$ |
| 3. *Carbon footprint* *(Emissions per functional unit (2)* number of functional units (a or b from table 2))* | 84,317 $tCO_2$-e |

## Uplift factors

No uplift factors were required.

## Carbon neutral products

No carbon neutral products were used.

# 4. CARBON OFFSETS

## Offsets strategy

Ampol are forward purchasing offsets for CY2021 based on projected emissions and a true-up will occur at the end of the reporting period. If required, additional offsets will be purchased at the end of CY2021.

| **Offset purchasing strategy:**<br><br>**Forward purchasing** | |
|---|---|
| 1. Total offsets previously forward purchased and banked for this report | *0* |
| 2. Total emissions liability to offset for this report | *84,317 tCO2e* |
| 3. Net offset balance for this reporting period | *84,317 tCO2e* |
| 4. Total offsets to be forward purchased to offset the next reporting period | *2,683 tCO2e* |
| 5. Total offsets required for this report | *84,317 tCO2e* |

## Co-benefits

Ampol has purchased offsets from projects across Australia and Internationally.

Australian projects represent 46.0% of the total offsets 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 in ERF registry projects ID are 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 in ERF registry projects ID are EOP101089, EOP101055

Other significant projects and their co-benefits are:

- **REDD+ Project for Caribbean Guatemala: The Conservation Coast (16.1% of the 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 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 business and farming

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- **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 and 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 offsets retired)**

  The ISTAC Landfill Gas Extraction and Electricity Generation Project is located near Odayeri Village in the Eyüpsultan District in 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

## Offsets summary

Proof of cancellation of offset units

| Offsets cancelled for Climate Active Carbon Neutral Certification | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project description | **Type of offset units** | **Registry** | **Date retired** | **Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)** | **Vintage** | **Eligible Quantity (TCO2-e)** | **Quantity used for previous reporting periods** | **Quantity banked for future reporting periods** | **Quantity used for this reporting period claim** | **Percentage of total (%)** |
| **Paroo River Ecosystem Restoration Project** | ACCU | ANREU | 29/06/2021 | 8,326,757,509 - 8,326,761,508 | 2020-2021 | 4000 | 0 | 0 | 4000 | 5% |
| **Darling River Eco Corridor 4** | ACCU | ANREU | 29/06/2021 | 8,325,972,829 - 8,325,975,499 | 2020-2021 | 2671 | 0 | 0 | 2671 | 3% |
| **Darling River Eco Corridor 4** | ACCU | ANREU | 29/06/2021 | 3,802,826,553 - 3,802,828,881 | 2020-2021 | 2329 | 0 | 0 | 2329 | 3% |
| **Buckambool Human-Induced Regeneration Project** | ACCU | ANREU | 29/06/2021 | 8,323,848,286 - 8,323,852,285 | 2020-2021 | 4000 | 0 | 0 | 4000 | 5% |
| **Western Australia Rangelands Conservation Initiative** | ACCU | ANREU | 29/06/2021 | 8,325,202,801 - 8,325,210,300 | 2020-2021 | 7500 | 0 | 0 | 7500 | 9% |
| **Darling River Eco Corridor 25** | ACCU | ANREU | 29/06/2021 | 8,326,011,346 - 8,326,014,345 | 2020-2021 | 3000 | 0 | 0 | 3000 | 3% |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Catchment Conservation Alliance - Southern Rivers Initiative Site #4)** | ACCU | ANREU | 29/06/2021 | 8,325,987,587 - 8,325,991,086 | 2020-2021 | 3500 | 0 | 0 | 3500 | 4% |
| **Kergunyah Native Forest Protection Project** | ACCU | ANREU | 29/06/2021 | 8,324,933,270 - 8,324,935,769 | 2020-2021 | 2500 | 0 | 0 | 2500 | 3% |
| **Glenogie Native Forest Protection Project** | ACCU | ANREU | 29/06/2021 | 8,325,697,485 - 8,325,699,984 | 2020-2021 | 2500 | 0 | 0 | 2500 | 3% |
| **Darling River Conservation Initiative Site #9** | ACCU | ANREU | 29/06/2021 | 3,810,445,406 - 3,810,453,405 | 2020-2021 | 8000 | 0 | 2683 | 5317 | 9% |
| **REDD+ Project for Caribbean Guatemala: The Conservation Coast** | VCU | VERRA | 30/07/21 | 6370-317273238-317287237-VCU-024-MER-GT-14-1622-01012014-31122014-1 | 2014 | 14000 | 0 | 0 | 14000 | 16% |
| **GS1247 VPA 112 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA - Dowa Boreholes, Malawi (GS5437)** | VER | Gold Standard | 30/07/21 | GS1-1-MW-GS5437-16-2019-19943-9485-10000 | 2019 | 516 | 0 | 0 | 516 | 1% |
| **GS1247 VPA 104 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country** | VER | Gold Standard | 30/07/21 | GS1-1-MW-GS5344-16-2019-19942- | 2019 | 4484 | 0 | 0 | 4484 | 5% |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PoA - Kasungu Boreholes, Malawi (GS5344)** | | | | 201-4684 | | | | | | |
| **Jilin Linjiang Afforestation Project** | VCU | Verra | 30/07/21 | 9541-107265467-107269466-VCS-VCU-291-VER-CN-14-1895-01082015-30062020-1 | 2015-2020 | 4000 | 0 | 0 | 4000 | 5% |
| **Landfill Gas Extraction and Electricity Generation Project - Istanbul, Turkey (GS707)** | VER | Gold Standard | 30/07/21 | GS1-1-TR-GS707-21-2016-21021-105006-129005 | 2016 | 24000 | 0 | 0 | 24000 | 28% |
| | | | | | | | | ***Total offsets retired this report and used in this report*** | **84,317** | |
| | | | | | | | | ***Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reporting periods*** | **2,683** | |

| Type of offset units | Quantity (used for this reporting period claim) | Percentage of Total |
|---|---|---|
| **Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)** | 37,317 | 44% |
| **Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs)** | 18,000 | 22% |
| **Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)** | 29,000 | 34% |

# 5. USE OF TRADE MARK

**Table 7**

| Description where trademark used | Logo type |
|---|---|
| Sustainability report | Certified product |
| Ampol website | Certified product |
| Marketing material (digital and print) | Certified product |
| Social Media and PR | Certified product |

# APPENDIX 1

## Non-attributable emissions for products and services

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

**Table 8**

| **Relevance test** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-attributable emission | *The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions* | *The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.* | *Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.* | *The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.* | *The emissions are from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.* |
| Crude oil which is purchased and sold before arriving at Lytton refinery. | No | Yes | No | No | No |
| Refined products which are purchased and sold before arriving at Ampol terminals. | No | Yes | No | No | No |
| Corporate activities not relating to the refining and selling of fuel products. | No | No | No | No | No |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Retail activities not relating to the refining and selling of fuel products. | No | No | No | No | No |

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