



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

ANZ GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED


**ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
FY2022–23**

Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement



An Australian Government Initiative



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	ANZ Group Holdings Limited
REPORTING PERIOD	Financial year 1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023 Arrears report
DECLARATION	<p><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></p>  <p>Jeff Elliott Environmental Sustainability Lead, Group Property 05/09/23</p>



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

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Version August 2023.



1. CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	64,687 tCO ₂ -e
OFFSETS USED	37.1% ACCUs, 62.9% CERs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	72.53%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: ANZ Group Holdings Limited
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Date 25/10/2023 Organisation KPMG Next technical assessment due: FY 2026

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2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

This carbon neutral certification is for the Australian business operations of ANZ Group Holdings Limited, ABN 16 659 510 791.

Organisation description

ANZ Group Holdings Limited³ is the non-operating holding company for the ANZ Group and our registered office is ANZ Centre, Level 9, 833 Collins Street, Docklands, Victoria, Australia. ABN 16 659 510 791. We refer to ANZ Group Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries as “ANZ” in this document.

ANZ Group Holdings Limited is one of the top ten largest listed companies in Australia by market capitalisation. As at 30 September 2022, ANZ had a market capitalisation of A\$79.5 billion and total assets of A\$978.9 billion. We operate in 29 markets across Australia, New Zealand, Asia, Pacific, Europe, America, and the Middle East.¹

Our ~40,000 staff serve retail, commercial and institutional customers through consumer and corporate offerings in our core markets, and regional trade and capital flows across the region.

Australia is ANZ’s largest market, serving approximately five million Retail customers and approximately 500,000 Commercial customers through our extensive network of branches, business centres, ATMs and leading online and mobile banking applications.²

We use the operational control approach to establish our organisational boundary and identify our emissions sources. Our organisational boundary includes all Australian-based facilities we have operational control over including branches, commercial facilities, data centres and ATMs. This certification boundary excludes emissions arising from our international offices, lending, and use of sold products.

Our GHG Reporting and Carbon Offset Guidelines are available on ANZ.com and provide further information about ANZ’s approach to greenhouse gas calculation and reporting. They also contain important notices about forward looking statements and the uncertainty, challenges and risks associated with climate-related information.

Emissions arising from the facilities included in our organisational reporting are:

Climate Active source name	ANZ source name	Description
Accommodation and facilities	Hotel Accommodation	Staff may stay in hotel accommodation when travelling as part of executing their job responsibilities.
Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	Paper use	ANZ purchases Climate Active Carbon neutral certified paper for use in its Australian offices.
Construction materials and services	Capital Goods (Embodied Carbon – Fit-outs)	Only includes the estimated embodied carbon of fit out materials used in new Breathe retail branches in Australia (excluding GHG emissions of the construction phase).
Electricity	Electricity (Energy Indirect Emissions)	Electricity is used by ANZ to operate facilities and services including lighting, IT, heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment and appliances (such as ATMs, kitchen appliances) across its corporate offices, retail branches and business centres, data centres and ATM's
	Energy Extraction, Transmission and Distribution Losses	Additional emissions associated with ANZ’s energy use are released upstream. These arise from the extraction, processing and transporting of liquid fossil fuels and natural gas and the losses of electricity that occur through transmission and distribution from site of generation to the final consumption point.

¹ <https://www.anz.com/shareholder/centre/about/>

² <https://www.anz.com/shareholder/centre/about/business-structure/>

³ <https://www.anz.com/shareholder/centre/about/anzs-non-operating-holding-company/>

ICT services and equipment	Cloud services	ANZ's use of cloud services have associated GHG emissions that primarily come from the energy consumption of the data centres that power these services
Postage, courier, and freight	Freight and Postage	GHG Emissions arising from the postage and courier services used by ANZ
Refrigerants	Hydrofluorocarbon refrigerants	Leakage of hydrofluorocarbon refrigerants from commercial chillers.
Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)	Natural Gas	Natural gas is used by ANZ to fuel boilers in certain commercial buildings and for our trigeneration facility located in our Melbourne based head office. It is also used in a small number of sites for cooking in kitchens.
	Energy Extraction, Transmission and Distribution Losses	Additional emissions associated with ANZ's energy use are released upstream. These arise from the extraction, processing and transporting of liquid fossil fuels and natural gas and the losses of electricity that occur through transmission and distribution from site of generation to the final consumption point.
Stationary energy (liquid fuels)	Fuels (business transportation)	The GHG emissions that arise from the combustion of liquid fuels in ANZ's business vehicle fleet.
	Energy Extraction, Transmission and Distribution Losses	Additional emissions associated with ANZ's energy use are released upstream. These arise from the extraction, processing and transporting of liquid fossil fuels and natural gas and the losses of electricity that occur through transmission and distribution from site of generation to the final consumption point.
Transport (air)	Air travel	Staff travel by air as part of executing their job responsibilities.
Transport (land and sea)	Taxi travel	Taxi travel is sometimes used by employees for travel between ANZ corporate and client offices or when undertaking travel for business purposes.
	Business travel in private vehicles and novated lease vehicles	At times, ANZ staff are required to travel in private vehicles or novated leased vehicles for a business-related purpose
Waste	Waste to landfill	A proportion of the waste generated by ANZ workplaces is discarded to landfill.
Water	Water	Emissions resulting from energy consumed to pump water from mains to premises
	Wastewater treatment	ANZ recycles wastewater for use in toilet flushing and irrigation at our Australian Headquarters, 833 Collins Street, Melbourne only.
Working from home	Working from home	Increased home energy use from heating/cooling, lighting, equipment electricity and fuel use as a result of the partial shift of Australian staff from working out of offices, to working from home.
Office equipment and supplies	Paper use	ANZ's use of paper for business purposes (office based and customer communications).
Employee Commuting	Employee Commuting	Travel to and from major commercial office locations in Australia ANZ employees, visitors, and contractors (excludes travel to and from retail branches).
Other building energy use (proportionate base building emissions)	Base building emissions (tenancy)	Several of ANZ's commercial sites are in buildings where ANZ is a tenant but does not have operational control over the base building infrastructure and services such as lifts, lighting, and centralised HVAC equipment. ANZ has a 'shared' responsibility with other tenants for the GHG emissions that arise from the base-building infrastructure.

3. EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Inside the emissions boundary

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

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

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

Outside the emissions boundary

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

Inside emissions boundary		Outside emission boundary
<p><u>Quantified¹</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation and facilities • Climate Active carbon neutral products and services • Construction materials and services² • Electricity • ICT services and equipment • Postage, courier, and freight • Refrigerants • Stationary energy (gaseous fuels) • Stationary energy (liquid fuels) • Transport (air) • Transport (land and sea) • Waste • Water • Working from home • Office equipment and supplies • Employee Commuting • Other building energy use (proportionate base building emissions) 	<p><u>Non-quantified</u></p> <p>N/A</p>	<p><u>Excluded</u></p> <p>Cleaning and chemicals</p> <p>Food</p> <p>Professional services</p> <p>Use of Sold Products</p> <p>Business Travel – Public Transport</p> <p>Other Capital Goods (IT equipment, furniture)</p> <p>International Offices</p> <p>Lending</p>
	<p><u>Optionally included</u></p> <p>N/A</p>	

1. Emissions categories are provided by Climate Active. For additional detail see the list starting on page 4 and ANZ’s GHG Reporting and Carbon Offset Guidelines available on ANZ.com.

2. Quantified capital goods only include embodied carbon of the materials used in ANZ’s Breathe branch fit outs occurring within the reporting year. Emissions have been extrapolated using an assessment of one Breathe branch. The stages of emissions calculated in this assessment are from the Raw Material Supply, Transport and Manufacturing (A1-A3) for one Breathe Design Branch. Construction Phase (A4-A5) has not been calculated due to unreliable data sources.



4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

ANZ's Australian business operations have been Climate Active carbon neutral certified since 2010, reflecting our enterprise focus on global carbon reduction. Reductions in our carbon footprint have been achieved through energy, water and waste savings, increased renewable energy use, building optimisation and employee engagement.

Our approach to Net Zero Carbon is an ongoing journey as we continue to adopt innovative ways to measure and reduce our carbon footprint: from vehicular fleet modification in 2011 to our investment in a large-scale renewable energy scheme in rural Victoria.

The Murra Warra Windfarm Power Purchase Agreement continues to position us well for our medium-term target carbon reduction milestone and our RE100 target to increase renewable electricity use to 100% by 2025.

Whilst our primary commitment is the reduction of our own carbon footprint, we have continued to purchase carbon offsets from projects which allow us to offset our annual residual emissions. The projects we support focus on delivering positive tangible environmental and social impacts and improving the lives of people living in communities across the countries in which we operate.

We measure and track our environmental impact across the 29 markets in which we operate and report on our environmental performance under the Australian Governments' National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme, and under several voluntary initiatives, including RE100, Climate Active Carbon Neutral Program, Toitu net Carbonzero program, CDP and the S&P Sustainability Assessment.

ANZ's environmental sustainability target cycle commenced on 1 July 2017, with 2022 - 2023 being the first year of a new target suite. The full year results to 30 June 2023 will be published in our Corporate ESG Supplement: <https://www.anz.com/shareholder/centre/reporting/annual-report-annual-review/>

From 1 July 2022 ANZ adopted a carbon emissions reduction target. The target is for the reduction of our combined global scope 1 and 2 emissions by 85% by 2025 and 95% by 2030 from a 2015 base year. We plan to achieve this reduction by:

- Increasing renewable energy purchases.
- Replace end-of-life equipment with more efficient technology.
- Design energy efficient retail branches and commercial buildings.
- Ongoing utility consumption analysis to identify efficiency opportunities.

To support our emissions reduction targets, as well as improve our scope 3 emissions, ANZ has adopted global renewable electricity, water, waste, and paper use targets. By 2025 we aim to

- Increase renewable electricity to 100% by 2025, through signing up to additional power purchase agreements and increasing onsite solar, where feasible.
- Reduce water consumption by 40% by 2025 (against 2017 baseline) through upgrading to more water efficient technology as part of our end-of-life equipment replacement program.
- Reduce waste to landfill by 40% by 2025 (against 2017 baseline) through increasing recycling streams, where feasible, and staff education programs via our Green Ambassador Program.
- Reduce paper consumption (both office and ANZ originated customer paper use) by 70% by 2025 (against 2015 baseline) through encouraging increased digitisation for both employees and customers.

Emissions reduction actions

Our combined global scope 1 and 2 emissions have decreased by 80% against a 2015 baseline, on track

to meet our 2025 and 2030 targets. Our emissions footprint has decreased due to:

- Procurement of 49 % renewable energy globally, including 70% in Australia.
- Flexible working arrangements and the commercial property footprint efficiencies project.
- Energy efficiency projects including LED lighting upgrades in commercial buildings globally and the ongoing data centre server optimisation project.
- 23% reduction in emissions from office and ANZ originated customer paper in Australia through continued digital communication transformation.

5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

ANZ's Greenhouse Gas Inventory has been prepared in accordance with the WRI/WBCSD 'Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard' and the Climate Active Carbon Offset Standard.

The reduction in ANZ emissions over time has been achieved through a continued focus on energy efficiency, technology enablement, staff travel reductions and commercial property portfolio consolidation and upgrades. Emissions from water consumption were reported for the first time in 2016-17. From 2019-20, ANZ used a market-based method of calculating electricity as this was the first year, we had significant renewable energy generation from our wind turbines in Western Victoria. This data is comparable to our base year, where no market instruments such as LGCs were generated or retired. ANZ chose to include working from home emissions in 2021-2022, due to a large proportion of employees working from home during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022 – 2023 ANZ included emissions from postage and freight, cloud services and embodied carbon of new branch fit outs (Capital Goods).

		Emissions since base year	
		Total tCO ₂ -e (without uplift)	Total tCO ₂ -e (with uplift)
Year 1:	2009-10	237,834	n/a
Base year:	2010–11	268,600	n/a
Year 3:	2012–13	251,848	n/a
Year 4:	2013-14	242,679	n/a
Year 5:	2014-15	228,596	n/a
Year 6:	2015-16	206,661	n/a
Year 7:	2016-17	186,511	n/a
Year 8:	2017-18	187,758	n/a
Year 9:	2018-19	178,934	n/a
Year 10:	2019-20	100,972	n/a
Year 11:	2020-21	68,497	n/a
Year 12:	2021-22	56,545	n/a
Year 13:	2022-23	64,687	n/a

Significant changes in emissions

Emission source name	Previous year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Current year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Detailed reason for change
Commuting	3,375	7,831	Increase in employees attending ANZ commercial offices in the FY23 year compared with the FY22 year.
Electricity (market-based method)	25,807	18,646	An increase in LGCs created and retired from the Murra Warra Wind farm in FY23

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products

Certified brand name	Product used
Opal Australian Paper	Paper

Emissions summary

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

Emission category	Sum of Scope 1 (t CO ₂ -e)	Sum of Scope 2 (t CO ₂ -e)	Sum of Scope 3 (t CO ₂ -e)	Sum of Total Emissions (t CO ₂ -e)
Accommodation and facilities	0.00	0.00	718.70	718.70
Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction materials and services	0.00	0.00	546.30	546.30
Electricity	0.00	18645.72	2467.82	21113.53
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	1571.96	1571.96
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	4365.89	4365.89
Refrigerants	339.16	0.00	0.00	339.16
Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)	1613.99	0.00	128.30	1742.29
Stationary energy (liquid fuels)	329.07	0.00	81.10	410.16
Transport (air)	0.00	0.00	7783.34	7783.34
Transport (land and sea)	1792.84	0.00	913.29	2706.13
Waste	0.00	0.00	746.46	746.46
Water	68.78	0.00	269.75	338.53
Working from home	0.00	0.00	11117.78	11117.78
Office equipment and supplies	0.00	0.00	971.08	971.08
Employee Commuting	0.00	0.00	7830.94	7830.94
Other building energy use (proportionate base building emissions)	0.00	0.00	2383.85	2383.85
Total	4143.84	18645.72	41896.56	64686.12

Uplift factors

N/A

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets retirement approach

This certification has taken a forward offsetting approach. The total emission to offset is 64,687 t CO₂-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 329,116. Of the total eligible offsets used, 304,116 were previously banked and 25,000 were newly purchased and retired. 229,652 are remaining and have been banked for future use. Of these newly purchased offsets, 24,000 were used for Climate Active carbon neutral certification in Australia, while 1,000 were used for Toitu net Carbonzero program in New Zealand.

Please note, an additional 34,777 offsets have been attributed to our FY23 audited global footprint of 99,464 tCO₂-e (Australian footprint was 64,687 tCO₂-e). Refer to Appendix A for more information.

Co-benefits

Maintaining our Climate Active carbon neutral certification and procuring offsets from projects which deliver abatement as well as a variety of added socio-economic benefits supports ANZ's purpose to 'Shape a world where people and communities thrive'.

For the 2022/23 year ANZ purchased eligible offsets from both Australian and International projects. These projects are outlined below and notable for their ability to deliver co-benefits for the people living in communities across the markets in which we operate.

1. Ningxia Xiangshan Wind Farm Project (China)

Ningxia Xiangshan Wind Farm Project (NZWF) is located in Zhongwei City, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, People's Republic of China. This project has a total installed capacity of 397.5MW consisting of 265 wind turbines with unit capacity of 1,500kW. The expected annual power delivered to the grid is 970,432MWh. The power generated will be delivered to the Northwest Power Grid (NWPG) via Ningxia Power Grid.

The Tiverton Farm (Australia)

ANZ purchased biodiversity offset credits in addition to the Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) from Ningxia Xiangshan Wind Farm Project, enabling ANZ to meet the requirements for Climate Active certification in conjunction with its support for the Victorian based Tiverton property. The Tiverton farm is an 800-hectare Merino sheep farm in the Western District of Victoria. Co-owned by Harry Youngman, whose company Tiverton Ag manages close to 13,000 hectares of arable land in the state, and Nigel Sharp, who also runs the Mt Rothwell Biodiversity Interpretation Centre, the team behind Tiverton measure their economic goals against environmental ones with the intention of not only minimising environmental impact but improving the land quality for the future. Tiverton Ag has set aside 15,000 biodiversity offset credits for ANZ with each credit representing 1m² of government-accredited habitat protection, with a covenant being placed on the land title to ensure the vegetation is managed for conservation in perpetuity.

2. Inner Mongolia Shangdu Changshengliang Wind Farm Project (China)

The project operates 33 sets of wind turbines with capacity of 1.5 MW each, which amount to a total capacity of 49.5MW. The project also includes a 220kV substation and is located in Shangdu County, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, P. R. China.

Mt Rothwell (Australia)

ANZ purchased biodiversity offset credits in addition to the Voluntary Emission Reduction units (VERs) from Inner Mongolia Shangdu Changshengliang Wind Farm Project, enabling ANZ to meet the requirements from Climate Active certification in conjunction with its support of the Victorian based Mt Rothwell property. Located on the last remaining 1% of Victoria's volcanic plains and with foxes and cats eradicated from the property more than a decade ago, Mt Rothwell showcases an eleven-kilometre feral proof fence providing safety and security to some of Australia's most critically endangered mammals. Not only is Mt Rothwell a 473 hectare sanctuary for wildlife, but it is also home to endangered native Australian flora from the Volcanic Plains Grasslands, including the Australian icon, the Box Eucalypt. Tiverton Ag has set aside 18,000 biodiversity units for ANZ with each unit representing 1m² of government-accredited habitat protection, with a covenant being placed on the land title to ensure the vegetation is managed for conservation in perpetuity

3. Olkola Ajin - Olkola Fire Project (Australia)

This project involves strategic and planned burning of savanna areas in the high and low rainfall zones during the early dry season to reduce the risk of late dry season wildfires. Large uncontrolled wildfires late in the dry season have become a regular feature of recent decades on the Cape York Peninsula. These high intensity wildfires emit large amounts of greenhouse gases and threaten remote cultural sites, biodiversity, and infrastructure.

The savannah burning carbon farming activity involves Aboriginal traditional owners burning early in the dry season in planned mosaics across their country. This is intended to have the effect of preventing larger late-season wildfires through the continuing or renewed application of traditional burning practices, carried out by traditional owners over countless generations. The Olkola Ajin Savannah Burning Project provides a long-term investment stream into this remote Aboriginal community, creating local employment for traditional owner rangers to complement existing or potential government investments.

4. Carbon Conscious Carbon Capture Project 1 (Australia)

In 2008 Carbon Conscious Ltd commenced activities that resulted in planting 21,000,000 eucalyptus trees on 18,000 hectares across 30 properties in the south-west agricultural region of Western Australia. This project establishes permanent plantings of mallee eucalypt tree species on land that was predominantly used for agricultural purposes for at least five years prior to project commencement.

5. SouthGlen Native Forest Regeneration Project (Australia)

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

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 (%)
Ningxia Xiangshan Wind Farm Project	VCU	Verra	15/01/2020	7411-393200221-393677220-VCU-034-APX-CN-1-1867-01012018-31122018-0	2018		477,000	237,778	216,336		
Inner Mongolia Shangdu Changshengliang Wind Farm Project – China	CER	ANREU	30/08/2021	1,068,059,497 - 1,068,198,496	2017-2019		139,000	74,106	13,316	40,687	62.9%
Olkola Ajin - Olkola Fire Project	ACCU	ANREU	14/03/2023	8,328,063,161 - 8,328,064,160	2020-21		1,000			1,000	1.5%
Olkola Ajin - Olkola Fire Project	ACCU	ANREU	9/08/2023	8,328,064,161 - 8,328,068,035	2020-21		3,875			3,875	6.0%
Carbon Conscious Carbon Capture Project 1	ACCU	ANREU	9/08/2023	3,766,010,686 - 3,766,015,685	2017-18		5,000			5,000	7.7%
SouthGlen Native Forest Regeneration Project	ACCU	ANREU	9/08/2023	3,784,391,492 - 3,784,405,616	2018-19		14,125			14,125	21.8%
Total eligible offsets retired and used for this report										64,687	
Total eligible offsets retired this report and banked for use in future reports									229,652		

Type of offset units	Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)	Percentage of total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCU)	24,000	37.1%
Verified Emissions Reductions (CERs)	40,687	62.9%

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

The following RECs have been surrendered to reduce electricity emissions under the market-based reporting method.

1. Large-scale Generation certificates (LGCs)*	42,500
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* LGCs in this table only include those surrendered voluntarily (including through PPA arrangements), and does not include those surrendered in relation to the LRET, GreenPower, and jurisdictional renewables.

Project supported by LGC purchase	Project location	Eligible unit type	Registry	Surrender date	Accreditation code	Certificate serial number	Generation year	Fuel source	Quantity (MWh)
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 1 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	15/09/2022	WD00VC33	195122-197094	2021	Wind	1973
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 1 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	15/09/2022	WD00VC33	332960-333379	2021	Wind	420
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 1 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	15/09/2022	WD00VC33	149193-153213	2022	Wind	4021
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 1 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	15/09/2022	WD00VC33	135326-137911	2022	Wind	2586
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 1 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	15/07/2022	WD00VC33	332625-332959	2021	Wind	335
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 1 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	15/07/2022	WD00VC33	81674-84176	2022	Wind	2503
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 1 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	15/07/2022	WD00VC33	119290-122570	2022	Wind	3281

Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 1 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	15/07/2022	WD00VC33	100565-103445	2022	Wind	2881
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 1 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	8/12/2022	WD00VC33	352181-355594	2022	Wind	3414
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 1 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	8/12/2022	WD00VC33	289408-292218	2022	Wind	2811
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 1 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	8/12/2022	WD00VC33	280580-283354	2022	Wind	2775
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 1 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	20/03/2023	WD00VC33	137912-138213	2022	Wind	302
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 1 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	20/03/2023	WD00VC33	283355-283928	2022	Wind	574
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 1 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	20/03/2023	WD00VC33	502090-508061	2022	Wind	5972
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 1 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	20/03/2023	WD00VC33	8771-10922	2023	Wind	2152
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 1 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	16/06/2023	WD00VC33	82958-87090	2023	Wind	4133
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 1 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	16/06/2023	WD00VC33	111510-113505	2023	Wind	1996
Murra Warra Wind Farm Stage 1 - VIC	VIC, Australia	LGC	REC Registry	16/06/2023	WD00VC33	138214-138584	2022	Wind	371
Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report									42,500

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For further detail about ANZ's approach to managing its emissions, please refer to our latest ESG Supplement at <https://www.anz.com/shareholder/centre/reporting/annual-report-annual-review/>.

Additional offsets retired for purposes other than 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 (tCO ₂ -e)	Purpose of retirement
Ningxia Xiangshan Wind Farm Project	VCU	Verra	15/01/2020	7411-393200221-393677220-VCU-034-APX-CN-1-1867-01012018-31122018-0	2018	22,886	Offset global operations
Inner Mongolia Shangdu Changshengliang Wind Farm Project – China	CER	ANREU	30/08/2021	1.068.059.497 = 1,068,198,496	2017-2019	10,891	Offset New Zealand operations through Toitu net carbonzero program
PFSI Spraypoint – New Zealand	PSFI NZU	NZETR	03/10/2023	50436049058 = 50436050057	2019	1000	Offset New Zealand operations through Toitu net carbonzero program

APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

There are two international best-practice methods for calculating electricity emissions – the location-based method and the market-based method. Reporting electricity emissions under both methods is called dual reporting.

Dual reporting of electricity emissions is useful, as it provides different perspectives of the emissions associated with a business's electricity usage.

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 market-based approach.

Market-based approach summary			
Market-based approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	Renewable percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	577,044	0	1%
Total non-grid electricity	577,044	0	1%
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	42,500,000	0	53%
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)	274,140	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	69,524	0	0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	14,952,545	0	19%
Residual Electricity	22,108,413	21,113,534	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	58,373,253	0	73%
Total grid electricity	79,904,621	21,113,534	72%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	80,481,665	21,113,534	73%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	22,108,413	21,113,534	
Scope 2	19,524,312	18,645,718	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	2,584,100	2,467,816	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	72.53%
Mandatory	18.67%
Voluntary	53.15%
Behind the meter	0.72%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	18,645.72
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	2,467.82
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	18,645.72
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	2,467.82
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	21,113.53

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	369,809	369,809	269,961	22,189	0	0
NSW	9,520,261	9,520,261	6,949,791	571,216	0	0
SA	2,025,485	2,025,485	506,371	162,039	0	0
VIC	60,156,013	60,156,013	51,132,611	4,210,921	0	0
QLD	4,280,329	4,280,329	3,124,640	642,049	0	0
NT	513,365	513,365	277,217	35,936	0	0
WA	2,469,798	2,469,798	1,259,597	98,792	0	0
TAS	569,560	569,560	96,825	5,696	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	79,904,621	79,904,621	63,617,013	5,748,836	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0		
NSW	16,070	16,070	0	0		
SA	0	0	0	0		
VIC	547,062	547,062	0	0		
QLD	13,912	13,912	0	0		
NT	0	0	0	0		
WA	0	0	0	0		
TAS	0	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	577,044	577,044	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	80,481,665					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	63,617.01
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	5,748.84
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	63,617.01
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	5,748.84
Total emissions liability	69,365.85

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Not applicable. All emission sources assessed as relevant have been quantified.

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources

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

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

1. **Size** The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions.
2. **Influence** The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.
3. **Risk** The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.
4. **Stakeholders** Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.
5. **Outsourcing** The emissions are from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations .

Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Use of sold products (internet and mobile banking)	N	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: ANZ offers both internet and mobile banking platforms to our customers. It is recognised that the provision of these platforms results in indirect consumption of energy that is associated with the electricity used to operate/recharge the devices that customers use to access these platforms. While there are millions of transactions performed by our customers on these platforms each year, this is deemed to be a minor source of Scope 3 emissions due to the small amounts of electricity required to charge modern-day smartphones and tablets and the fact that these devices are used for a multitude of purposes beyond banking</p> <p>Influence: We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source.</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source. We consider it is unlikely there will be interruptions in our supply chain relating to emissions from this source, or that suppliers will pass on higher costs from energy relating to this source to ANZ. This source of emissions is unlikely to be of public interest compared with other sources of emissions already included in the boundary.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.</p>
Business Travel (Public Transport)	N	Y	N	N	N	<p>Size: It is estimated they make a small contribution to the business travel emissions of ANZ.</p> <p>Influence: ANZ may have influence on its employee's business travel methods.</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source. We consider it is unlikely there will be interruptions in our supply chain relating to emissions from this source, or that suppliers will pass on higher costs from energy relating to this source to ANZ. This source of emissions is unlikely to be of public interest compared with other sources of emissions already included in the boundary.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business.</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.</p>
Other Capital Goods (IT equipment, furniture)	N	N	N	Y	N	<p>Size: It is estimated that this emissions source is immaterial relative to our GHG footprint in Australia.</p> <p>Influence: ANZ has a limited ability to influence emissions reductions activities of the producers of materials that make up the finished capital goods that we purchase each year.</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source. We consider it is unlikely there will be interruptions in our supply chain relating to emissions from this source, or that suppliers will pass on higher costs from energy relating to this source to ANZ.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, may see this source of emissions as relevant. However, most of the computers and office machines in our branches and commercial offices are leased with our suppliers responsible for end-of-life processing and recycling.</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.</p>

						ANZ does incorporate sustainability criteria in the competitive tender processes for goods such as computers, office furniture and office fittings and gives active consideration to these criteria when selecting winning tenders for the provision of these goods.
Food and Catering	N	Y	N	N	N	<p>Size: It is estimated that this emissions source is immaterial relative to our GHG footprint in Australia.</p> <p>Influence: We do have the ability to influence this emission source as catering is in-house.</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source. We consider it is unlikely there will be interruptions in our supply chain relating to emissions from this source, or that suppliers will pass on higher costs from energy relating to this source to ANZ. This source of emissions is unlikely to be of public interest compared with other sources of emissions already included in the boundary.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary and comparable organisations do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.</p>
Cleaning Services	N	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: It is estimated that this emissions source is immaterial (less than 1%) relative to our GHG footprint in Australia.</p> <p>Influence: Cleaning services are mostly outsourced so we do not have influence.</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source. We consider it is unlikely there will be interruptions in our supply chain relating to emissions from this source, or that suppliers will pass on higher costs from energy relating to this source to ANZ. This source of emissions is unlikely to be of public interest compared with other sources of emissions already included in the boundary.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary.</p>
Marketing and Professional Services	Y	N	N	N	N	<p>Size: The size of emissions from marketing or professional services is unknown but as ANZ is a large consumer of marketing and professional services, it is estimated that the emissions may be larger than 1% of our GHG footprint in Australia.</p> <p>Influence: We do not have the potential to influence the emissions from this source.</p> <p>Risk: There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source. We consider it is unlikely there will be interruptions in our supply chain relating to emissions from this source, or that suppliers will pass on higher costs from energy relating to this source to ANZ. This source of emissions is unlikely to be of public interest compared with other sources of emissions already included in the boundary.</p> <p>Stakeholders: Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our business</p> <p>Outsourcing: We have not previously undertaken this activity within our emissions boundary.</p>
International Offices	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	International offices are outside of Australian Climate Active certification, but within ANZ's Global Net Zero Carbon Boundary. ANZ's Global Net Zero Carbon includes many of the same emissions from other markets where we operate including New Zealand, Asia, Pacific, Europe and the Americas. In FY23, ANZ New Zealand undertook the Toitu Carbonzero certification.
Lending	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Scope 3 emissions from our lending ('portfolio emissions') are not included in the boundary of the carbon neutral assessment as this assessment scope is limited to ANZ's operations. We are transitioning our lending in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement. For further information on our financed emissions, please refer to the metrics and targets section of our Climate-related Financial Disclosures, available here: https://www.anz.com.au/about-us/esg/reporting/esg-reporting/



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