PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

VIVA ENERGY GROUP LIMITED, TRADING AS VIVA ENERGY AUSTRALIA

UNLEADED PETROLS

PRODUCT CERTIFICATION (OPT-IN)

FY2024–25

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 2024 – 30 June 2025 Arrears report
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.* 
	Georgia Coutts Company Secretary and Head of Sustainability 20/07/2026

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

Version 10.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	3 tCO_2-e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	100% ACCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	N/A
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Anthesis Australia
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	15/12/2025 Anthesis Next technical assessment due: FY 2027-28

Contents

2.CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of product certification

This product certification covers selected Viva Energy unleaded fuel products, which will be marketed as 'Climate Active carbon neutral' as an opt-in program for customers.

- Functional unit: One litre of unleaded fuel supplied.
- Offered as: opt-in product
- Life cycle: cradle to grave

As part of its product certification, Viva Energy has undertaken a cradle to grave analysis on its unleaded fuels to capture and quantify the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the manufacturing process that generates carbon emissions. 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, and end use combustion of the fuel.

For each customer who opts in to this program, Viva Energy will offset the GHG emissions associated with the sourcing, processing, distribution and consumption of the Climate Active certified carbon neutral unleaded fuel.

The responsible entity for this product certification is Viva Energy Group Limited ABN 74 626 661 032 (trading via Viva Energy Australia Pty Ltd).

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for FY2024-25 reporting period.

Description of business

Viva Energy Group Limited (trading via Viva Energy Australia Pty Ltd) is a leading convenience retailer, commercial services and energy infrastructure business, with a history spanning more than 120 years in Australia. The Group operates a convenience and fuel network of almost 1,000 Coles/Reddy Express, OTR and Liberty stores across Australia and supplies fuels and lubricants to a total network of nearly 1,500 service stations.

Viva Energy owns and operates the strategically located Geelong Refinery in Victoria, and operates bulk fuels, aviation, bitumen, marine, defence, chemicals, polymers and lubricants businesses supported by more than 20 terminals and around 80 airports and airfields across the country.

Viva Energy is a manufacturer and supplier of unleaded fuels with a nationwide supply network via its refinery, terminals, depots and service stations. Acknowledging that the production, transportation and use of unleaded fuel is a contributing source of emissions, Viva Energy is exploring avenues to reduce the emissions associated with its unleaded fuel products, and in doing so, support their customers in achieving their emissions reduction ambitions.

In addition to marketing and selling Shell fuels through Shell branded retail service stations across the country, Viva Energy also offers a fuel card for its business and fleet customers, called Shell Card. Shell Card is a convenient payment method that allows business and fleet customers to manage their business' fuel needs and is accepted at Shell Coles/Reddy Express, OTR and Liberty branded service stations nationally. Business to business customers who choose to purchase Viva Energy's unleaded fuel products, can "opt-in" when they pay using their Shell Card.

Viva Energy was launched in 2014, when Shell sold its downstream business in Australia. Viva Energy continues to use the Shell brand and retail Shell branded automotive fuels and lubricants in the country under a licence agreement with Shell Brands International AG.

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.

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**).

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

Advertising

Business travel - accommodation

Business travel - flights

Business travel - vehicles taxis, car shares

Cleaning

Clothing

Combustion emissions

Downstream distribution

Electricity - purchased from grid

Employee commute

Food and catering

Freight

Fuel processing/refining

Gas usage in office/general building areas

IT hardware

Office consumables

Plant & equipment

Printing & stationery

Postage

Professional services

Raw material distribution

Raw material exploration

Raw material extraction

Repairs & maintenance

Telecommunications

Waste

Water

Non-quantified

N/A

Excluded

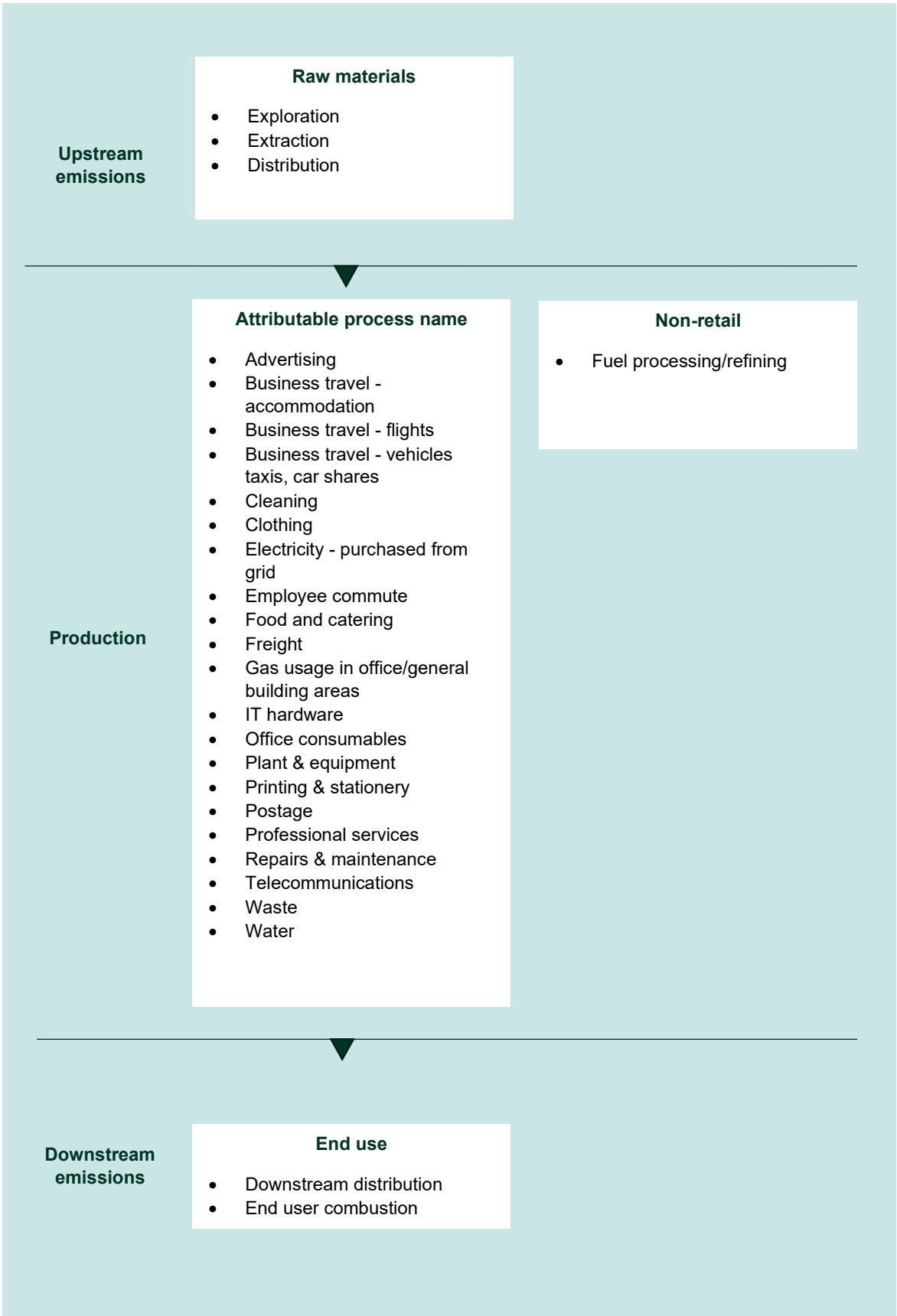
N/A

Outside emission boundary

Non-attributable

Any other emission sources related to organisational operations. (E.g.: Corporate subscriptions, Laboratory materials and equipment, sponsorship)

Product process diagram



4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

On 24 November 2021, Viva Energy Group Limited (the **Company**) announced its ambition to reduce its scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions from its national operations, across the medium and long term follows:

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.
   - The rollout of solar and LED lighting and LGC inventory and future deliveries under a Power Purchasing agreement, to meet the 2030 target
2. Targeting a 10% reduction in emissions intensity of our refining operations by 2030
   - The refinery continues to be closely monitored and continues to track towards the 10% reduction target
3. Targeting net zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions across all operations by 2050.
   - The 2050 strategy remains a constant target with all long-term strategic thinking and application.

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 includes:

- Improving energy efficiency through installing rooftop solar and canopy LEDs at operational, convenience and Terminal/Depot sites.
- Implementing and investing in new assets and processes to improve energy efficiency at operational sites such as the installation or upgrading of fixed assets including solar, HVAC (i.e. Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning) and refrigeration.
- Implementing energy efficiency projects, such as pumping optimisation, boiler upgrades and metering and monitoring, across our terminal network.
- Investing in long term Power Purchasing Agreements (PPA) that generate large-scale generation certificates to reduce a significant portion of our scope 2 emissions under Market-based reporting
- Investigating a degasification strategy, including reviewing the feasibility of solar power, batteries and equipment upgrades.
- Investigating the optimisation of accredited ‘green’ EV charging stations.
- Investigating Battery Energy Storage System opportunities.
- Converting single use 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.

Refining operations:
The Company has set a target of 10% emissions intensity[1] reduction for the Geelong refinery by 2030; through a combination of energy efficiency projects, operational optimisation initiatives:

- Equipment upgrades to improve efficiency;
- Operational efficiencies and design improvements;
- Electrification and degasification where possible and economically feasible;
- Assessment of a pipeline of energy efficiency projects with due consideration given to capital and operational expenditure vs the decarbonisation benefits that would be recognised;
- Research and development; and
- The Geelong Refinery will manage all compliance obligations under the Safeguard Mechanism, while prioritising on-site efficiency upgrades to lower the site’s emissions intensity.

Viva Energy has publicly stated its ambitions in the context of energy transition, both with respect to emissions reductions, the transition to manufacturing and supplying lower carbon fuels, and ensuring energy security throughout. A power purchasing agreement was entered in 2024, with Acciona Wind

[1] Emissions intensity for the Geelong Refinery and is calculated as the operational emissions per unit energy of its high value products. This is calculated by dividing the combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of the refinery, by the energy content of high value refinery products, and is expressed in t CO2-e / TJ. Scope 1 and 2 emissions are calculated in line with the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008.

Farm, to receive LGCs until 2034, which will be utilised to support Net Zero Targets, or ensure that 40% of electricity use is from renewable sources.

With respect to the energy transition and security, a suite of initiatives is being developed and tested to support the transition to lower carbon fuels, and alternative energies. The Viva Energy Hub, which includes the Geelong refinery, is investing in a suite of major projects, including:

i. Refinery upgrades to produce ultra-low sulphur gasoline to meet the new gasoline standard which start on the 15th of December 2025 (supported by the Commonwealth).
ii. Developing commercial capacity, capability and supporting new government programs to deliver low carbon fuels through co-processing at the refinery. Following successful trials and with the right government policy and support, Viva Energy could manufacture lower carbon fuels and products using various alternative feedstocks.
iii. Opened a first of its kind commercial scale hydrogen refuelling and EV charging station (supported by ARENA and the Victorian Government).
iv. Working with Cleanaway to look at opportunities for advanced waste soft plastics recycling.
v. Supporting customers with trials of sustainable, lower carbon fuels such as Renewable Diesel and Sustainable Aviation Fuel to support reducing their scope 1 emissions while having a positive impact on Viva Energy's scope 3.
vi. While not related to the energy transition, with support from the Commonwealth we have constructed additional diesel storage in support of energy security.
vii. Plans for a floating gas terminal, at the Geelong Refinery Energy Hub, are being scoped to provide a reliable gas supply to Southeastern Australia. The traditional source, Bass Straight wells, are forecast to run dry in 2027/28, so new sources of gas are required to support businesses, households and more broadly the energy transition.

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

By the end of 2025 we will have invested over $30m in decarbonisation projects since announcing our carbon reduction ambitions in November 2021. The Packinox, an ultra-efficient heat exchanger, has been delivering 20ktpa of Scope 1 emissions reduction at the Geelong refinery since 2022, and we expect an additional 25ktpa of Scope 1 emissions reduction projects to commence operation in Q4 2025. New energy efficiency and decarbonisation projects are currently being scoped and assessed for inclusion in our pipeline of emission savings. Retail has invested $12.6m on solar, LED and equipment upgrades since 2022.

Longer term Group ambition for net zero by 2050
Over the longer term, Viva Energy announced an ambition to achieve Net Zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions across all operations by 2050. The Geelong refinery's role in the energy market will adapt over time and we expect this may mean some repurposing of the refinery and its processing capability by 2050 to support Viva Energy and our customer's climate related ambitions. Our aim is to balance our role in supporting our customer's needs with Australia's future energy demands by demonstrating and sharing our knowledge and learned experiences in this rapidly evolving regulatory and legislative landscape as all stakeholders progress towards net zero by 2050.

Viva Energy will continue to play an important advocacy role with government, their relevant departments and other agencies and committees, during the energy transition to support the Commonwealth's net zero ambitions balanced against the need to maintain reliable supply of traditional energy to keep the economy moving.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO_2-e	Emissions intensity of the functional unit
Base year / Year 1:	2022–23	0	2.775 kg CO_2-e/L
Year 2:	2023–24	4	2.930 kg CO_2-e/L
Year 3:	2024–25	3	2.936 kg CO_2-e/L

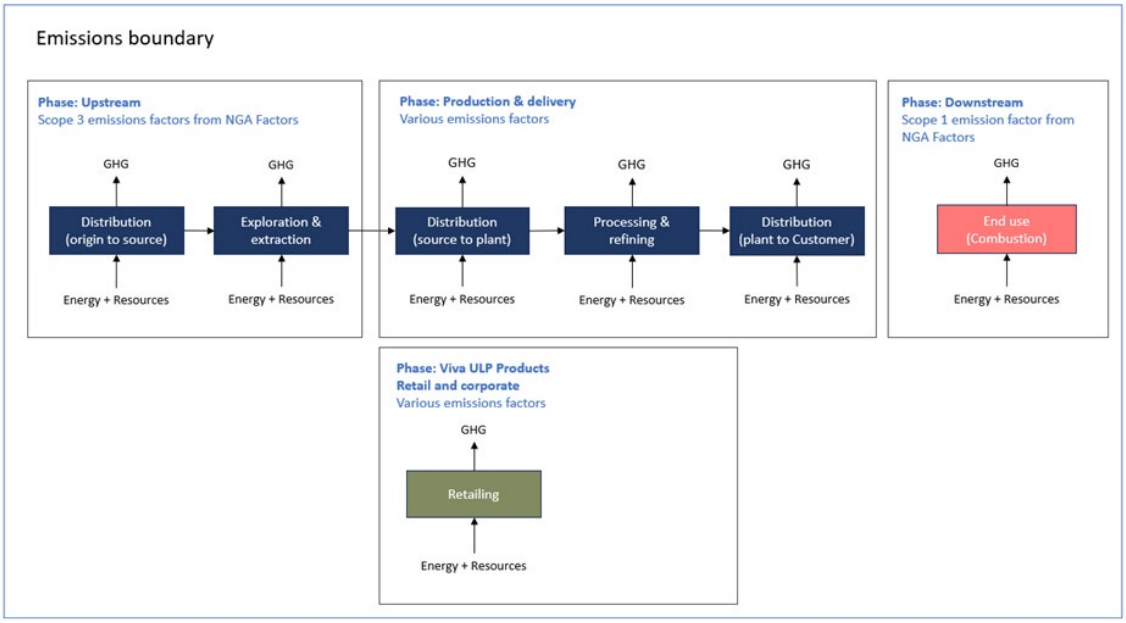
Significant changes in emissions

Significant changes in emissions			
Attributable process	**Previous year emissions** (t CO_2-e)	**Current year emissions** (t CO_2-e)	**Reason for change**
N/A			

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

N/A

Emissions summary



Life cycle stage	tCO_2-e
Upstream emissions	2,268,465.24
Production	84,976.24
Downstream emissions	8,968,213.08
Attributable emissions	**11,321,654.57**

The above table represents the emissions relating to all ULP fuel products, inclusive of carbon neutral opt-in ULP products.

Life cycle stage	t CO_2-e
Upstream emissions	0.601
Production	0.023
Downstream emissions	2.376
Attributable emissions	3

The above table only represents the emissions relating to carbon neutral opt-in products. No uplift factors were applied in the emissions total.

Product offset liability	tCO_2-e
Emissions intensity per functional unit	2.936 kgCO2e/L
Emissions intensity per functional unit including uplift factors	N/A
Number of functional units covered by the certification	873
Total emissions (tCO_2-e) to be offset	**3.00**

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active certification

Type of offset unit	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total units used
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	3	100%

Project name	Type of offset unit	Registry	Date retired	Serial number	Vintage	Total quantity retired	Quantity used in previous reporting periods	Quantity banked for future reporting periods	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total used this reporting period
Byrock Station Regrowth Project, NSW[2]	ACCU	ANREU	2 Aug 2022	3,775,762,807 – 3,775,763,057	2018-19	251	4	244	3	100%

[2] Offsets from Byrock Station Regrowth Project, NSW have been used across multiple Viva Energy Certifications

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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

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Summary

N/A.

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Transaction ID	AU23258
Current Status	Completed (4)
Status Date	02/08/2022 07:49:10 (AEST) 01/08/2022 21:49:10 (GMT)
Transaction Type	Cancellation (4)
Transaction Initiator	Gillett, Brendan Lawrence
Transaction Approver	Van Zyl, Benjamin John
Comment	Product Allocation - ULP. Voluntarily surrendered on behalf of Viva Energy for use towards its suite of carbon neutral products certified under the Climate Active framework

Transferring Account

Account Number	AU-2491
Account Name	Viva Energy Australia Ltd
Account Holder	Viva Energy Australia Ltd

Acquiring Account

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

Transaction Blocks

Party	Type	Transaction Type	Original CP	Current CP	ERF Project ID	NGER Facility ID	NGER Facility Name	Safeguard	Kyoto Project #	Vintage	Expiry Date	Serial Range	Quantity
AU	KACCU	Voluntary ACCU Cancellation			EOP101115					2018-19		3,775,762,807 - 3,775,763,057	251

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.

Relevant non-quantified emission sources	Justification reason
N/A	N/A

Data management plan for non-quantified sources

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

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.**

Emissions Source	No actual data	No projected data	Immaterial	Justification
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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	**Size:** The emissions from any other organisational operational emissions source are likely to be immaterial, and Viva Energy has sought to capture all material and relevant emission sources within the life cycle of the product. **Influence:** It is likely that Viva Energy Australia would have influence over some emission sources. **Risk:** There are no relevant laws or regulations that apply to limit emissions specifically from this source, the source does not create supply chain risks, and it is unlikely to be of significant public interest. **Stakeholders:** Key stakeholders, including the public, are unlikely to consider this a relevant source of emissions for our product/service. **Outsourcing:** We have not previously undertaken these activities within our emissions boundary and comparable products do not typically undertake this activity within their boundary.

APPENDIX E: OPT-IN PRODUCT ACTION PLAN

N/A

An Australian Government Initiative

Climate Active