

CDP 2009 Information Request

Respondent: Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

General introduction

Climate change touches many parts of ANZ's business – from our own use of resources to the impacts we have through the activities of our clients and suppliers.

Our objective is to understand the range of direct and indirect impacts we have and use our expertise to assist our customers and suppliers adapt to the range of economic, regulatory and physical risks and opportunities climate change presents.

The social impacts of climate change will also continue to intensify, particularly among disadvantaged and low-income segments facing the disproportionate impact of higher energy costs as constraints on carbon strengthen and communities in developing economies most exposed to the physical consequences of climate change.

Increasing our community engagement on climate change issues through existing and new partnerships with other organisations will be a focus over the next 12 months.

ANZ's response to climate change can be categorised into the following elements:

1. Governance: How climate change considerations are integrated into our overall management framework
2. Social and environmental screening: Understanding and managing our indirect impact on climate change through the activities of our current and potential clients and suppliers
3. Products, services and programs: How we seek to assist customers and communities to successfully adapt to a carbon constrained economy
4. Environmental footprint: How we measure and manage our direct environmental footprint

Governance

ANZ has made a public statement outlining its position on, and response to, the challenge of climate change and this has been supported by measures to embed assessment and management of climate change risks into our business operations:

- o Climate related physical risks, particularly in relation to extreme weather events, are fed into Business Continuity Plans and Disaster Recovery Plans of each ANZ department
- o Social and environmental impact screening is embedded into the ANZ risk structure and now forms part of the credit approval process for all new Institutional customers and the annual review process for existing customers
- o A Head of Sustainability Risk has recently been appointed with responsibility to manage sustainability risk in our Institutional business across all geographies

We have also invested in employee understanding of climate change through our partnership with WWF-Australia and the development of an 'Eco-Literacy' program for ANZ staff including face-to-face workshops and an internal website and e-bulletin containing information, news, editorial & views on current environmental issues. This year, we are introducing a new training program for bankers in our Institutional business to improve our employees' understanding of the environmental issues faced by our customers in specific sectors and geographies.

ANZ participates in a number of industry and Government initiatives to promote environmentally responsible business practices, including the Greenhouse Challenge Plus and the United Nations Environment Program Finance Initiative

Social and environmental screening

ANZ's internal policies have since 2006 required all clients and transactions to be assessed for possible environmental and social issues. The screening process is applied to all new clients, all material transactions of existing clients, and in annual reviews of all clients.

We released four social and environmental management policies in 2008 (Forests, Greenhouse and Energy; Water; Mining and Minerals) which set the standards that guide our decision-making on transactions involving clients including those in climate change sensitive sectors.

We take a similar approach to our suppliers through application of our Sustainable Procurement Policy and Supplier Sustainability Code of Practice which contains the minimum social and environmental standards we encourage our suppliers to meet.

Products, services and programs

ANZ is focused on practical ways we can support our customers transition to a carbon constrained economy.

Our approach so far has been focused on:

- o cross-sector partnerships to assist financially excluded/lower income communities adapt to climate change impacts
- o products to facilitate investment in renewable energy or other climate change technology
- o Engagement with corporate customers to identify climate change risks and opportunities including through business forums to discuss climate change related regulatory developments.

This year ANZ has established a Sustainability Solutions team within the Institutional division to identify clients that are impacted either directly or indirectly by carbon and/or water constraints and proactively offer capital or carbon risk solutions to assist them adapt to these constraints.

Environmental footprint

We have an Environmental Management System in place, including specific public targets to cut our consumption of water, electricity and paper and reduce our emissions and waste.

A key component of our EMS is the reduction in electricity consumption which represents the most significant portion of our carbon footprint. Electricity consumption per FTE in Australia has reduced by –13% over the last 4 years. Savings of 4% over three years have been achieved by our New Zealand business.

We have invested in a new flagship workplace to be completed in 2009 that is designed to achieve the highest possible environmental rating. We have also committed

our Australian and New Zealand operations to being carbon neutral by the end of 2009.

Financial Information

ANZ's Total Operating Income (Net) as at 30 September 2008 was AU\$12,159m.

Risk and Opportunities

1. Regulatory Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(i))

1.1 Is your company exposed to regulatory risks related to climate change?

We consider our company to be exposed to regulatory risks.

ANZ has both indirect and direct exposures to regulatory risk related to climate change.

INDIRECT EXPOSURES

Nature of risk and impact on ANZ

ANZ's exposure to regulatory risks is primarily indirect, through the impact on our clients, particularly those in high carbon intensity industries like power generation, transport, mining and manufacturing.

The most immediate regulatory risk to our clients is the impost of current or future caps on carbon emissions and the cost of mitigation.

The commitment and/or capacity of our clients to adapt to regulatory requirements directly impacts on their profitability and reputation, and therefore their overall risk profile, particularly as mandatory carbon constraints and trading systems are introduced in more economies.

Risks to profitability of our clients have obvious financial implications for ANZ, making a very clear case for ANZ to assess a client's preparedness for regulatory requirements (e.g. mandatory carbon or water constraints) as part of the broader social and environmental screening of clients.

This regulatory risk has crystallised in Australia over the past 12 months with the release of the Federal Government's proposed Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme (CPRS). Currently planned for commencement in 2011, the CPRS will require approximately 1000 companies to obtain and surrender carbon pollution permits equal to their emissions each year. The Scheme will set a cap that limits the total annual emissions for all covered industries. Tradeable permits equal to this cap will be issued each year.

Legislation was passed in New Zealand in 2008 to establish an emissions trading scheme which will cover more industries than the proposed Australian scheme. The scheme is scheduled for implementation across all impacted sectors (forestry, transport, energy, industry, fishing, agriculture and waste) by 2013, however the proposed scheme is now under review following a recent change of government.

How we identify and manage the risk

We assess climate change related regulatory risks as part of our credit assessment processes, including client screening and other due diligence processes defined by Equator Principles or ANZ policies.

This includes application of our four sector-specific social and environmental management policies that guide our decision-making on transactions involving clients in sensitive sectors:

- o Forests Policy—ANZ will avoid support of forestry, logging and related primary production companies logging of high conservation value and protected areas and will encourage clients to seek certification of their practices
- o Greenhouse and Energy Policy—ANZ will assess emissions of clients (power generation companies and high-emissions manufacturers) against industry and sector benchmarks and identify potential for improvement
- o Water Policy—ANZ will assist high-use clients (such as irrigators, food processors and manufacturers) to develop water management plans according to international standards
- o Mining and Minerals Policy—requiring our mining and mineral processing clients to demonstrate best practice control of social and environmental mine legacies and establish community engagement plans

By drawing on internationally accepted social and environmental standards, these policies can provide clients with a 'roadmap' to meet best practice sustainability standards and minimise their (and indirectly ANZ's) regulatory risk.

In addition, Industry Advisory Notes we provide to staff to assist them in conducting social and environmental screening of clients and transactions, include information on the specific environmental and regulatory issues associated with particular industry sectors we service. They contain an overview of a sector's regulatory requirements, key social and environmental issues facing the sector and the measures we would expect a client from that sector to take to effectively identify and manage social and environmental risks.

Future carbon prices and potential carbon credits are factored into our financial decision-making processes for all new energy projects, as required by our Greenhouse and Energy Policy. Until the CPRS is finalised in Australia, we are unable to account for the future price of carbon with absolute certainty, however where our clients operate outside Australia, and carbon prices/credits apply, they are fully factored into due diligence and assessment processes.

DIRECT EXPOSURES

Nature of risk and impact and how ANZ is managing the risk

ANZ has an obligation to report under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting System (NGERS), which requires Australian corporations to report greenhouse gas emissions, reductions, removals and offsets, and energy consumption and production.

The NGERS now incorporates our obligations under the Energy Efficiency Act 2006 (Cth) to identify and report to the Federal Government on implementation of energy efficiency opportunities.

Corporations are also exposed to the risk of regulatory intervention in relation to misleading or deceptive claims about environmental sustainability of the organisation and/or products and services and carbon performance.

The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission has released a set of guiding principles 'Green Marketing and the Trade Practices Act highlighting the regulatory risks of broad claims about environmental sustainability and the need for all businesses, including ANZ, to ensure public statements, marketing and reporting about environmental performance, climate change strategy and products are specific and supported by fact.

Further information

2. Physical Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(ii))

2.1 Is your company exposed to physical risks from climate change?

We consider our company to be exposed to physical risks.

ANZ's operations are largely urban based in commercial office space in major cities, and branch offices in regional centres and small rural towns.

Direct risks

Climate related physical risks to the bank, particularly in relation to extreme weather events, are included in our risk review processes and fed into mitigation measures.

Each ANZ department has a Business Continuity Plan detailing likely risks (including extreme weather events, mitigants and BCP procedures) and a Disaster Recovery Plan.

ANZ has a large branch presence in the Pacific island communities, including Fiji, Kiribati and the Solomon Islands. These communities are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. They also experience a shortage in the supply of mains electricity. To reduce our reliance on traditional energy sources and deliver more effective and reliable banking services, ANZ has accelerated its investment in renewable energy in its Pacific operations, establishing solar-powered branches in the Cook Islands and Kiribati and five solar powered ATMs in the Solomon Islands.

Our insurance and business continuity plan arrangements for ANZ properties in the Pacific provide for the particular climate related risks we face in these areas, including flooding and storm and cyclone damage. Our back-office processing hub in Fiji (which provides the back-office processing services for all ANZ operations in the Pacific region) is located at a site specifically selected for its low risk of exposure to the effects of flooding, cyclones and earthquakes, thereby strengthening the resilience of all our Pacific operations against the physical risks of climate change.

Risks to our clients

The physical impacts of climate change are however more material in respect of the provision of products and services to sectors particularly vulnerable to extreme weather and resource shortages.

ANZ has a range of assessment and due diligence processes to help us evaluate the physical impacts of climate change on clients, particularly those in high risk sectors such as agriculture, so we can better understand the indirect risks to our business.

All clients of our Institutional business are screened for social and environmental risks at the beginning of the relationship and thereafter as part of each annual client review. An interactive tool is provided to staff to assist them complete the screening.

Industry Advisory Notes provide staff with further information on the environmental issues associated with the specific industry sectors we service, including industry exposure to changing climates and extreme weather conditions.

ANZ also provides information on the economic effect of extreme weather events for use by staff and clients. For example, ANZ Economics released a paper in January 2008 analysing the impact of major flooding in central Queensland on local industries and the recovery prospects for sectors such as agriculture.

Further information

[http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53382/11779/ANZ Economics - Flooding.pdf](http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53382/11779/ANZ_Economics_-_Flooding.pdf)

3. Other Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(iii))

3.1 Is your company exposed to other risks as a result of climate change?

We consider our company to be exposed to other risks.

Nature of the risk and impact on ANZ

ANZ is aware of the potential risks climate change poses to our reputation as a responsible bank.

We also face credit risk where our customers lack the capacity and/or commitment to adapt their business to the challenges of climate change (e.g. the increased operating costs posed by an emissions trading scheme).

CLIENTS

Banks continue to come under scrutiny from environmental NGOs and other groups for their role in financing industries with high environmental impact, such as power generation, mining and forestry. We understand our decisions to financially support some clients and projects can also potentially disrupt or even displace local communities.

Failure to apply appropriate social and environmental standards to our decisions and respond effectively to stakeholders raising concerns about the bank's involvement in a particular transaction can result in public criticism, activism against the bank and ultimately damage to our brand and reputation.

In particular, ANZ has in the past faced criticism for our financial support of coal-fired power station projects, funding of coal exports in the region and involvement in the forestry and mining industries. We have also been questioned about our support of some clients operating in countries with developing legal and governance frameworks and whether appropriate environmental standards are being applied to their activities. We expect this scrutiny to intensify over the coming years as we increase our presence in the Asia Pacific region.

A client's management of social and environmental issues can also directly impact on their financial performance and therefore can affect the level of credit risk they pose for us as a lender.

For instance, a client that is not equipped to respond effectively to the concerns of local communities, governments and NGOs about the social and environmental impact of a proposed infrastructure project is more likely to face disruption and delays caused by regulatory intervention and public opposition, impacting negatively on the long-term viability of the project.

A client that is not prepared for the introduction of mandatory caps on carbon emissions (for example through energy efficiency measures to reduce their exposure or by hedging future liabilities under an emissions trading scheme) can face higher operating costs and penalties.

SUPPLY CHAIN

With a supplier base of over 9000, ANZ is a large purchaser of goods and services worldwide and faces risks to our reputation if our purchasing decisions are not consistent with our commitment to reduce our environmental footprint.

FOOTPRINT

Understanding and minimising our environmental footprint is an important part of our responsibility as a large corporation. We face risks to our reputation if we do not meet the environmental standards and practices we encourage our corporate customers and suppliers to adopt.

Our work to reduce our direct carbon footprint is also driven by the financial implications of failing to put measures in place to improve our energy efficiency and reduce our carbon emissions.

Mandatory carbon constraints and trading schemes in Australia and New Zealand are now becoming a reality and have substantial financial implications for our business. Businesses that fail to adapt to a carbon constrained economy face higher energy costs in the long-term and will lose opportunities to profit from cuts in energy use and reductions in carbon emissions in the future.

There are also direct financial implications for failing to comply with the reporting obligations under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act in Australia. A corporation that fails to track and report to the Federal Government on their greenhouse emissions and energy consumption and provide other information required under the Act or provides misleading information can incur civil penalties of up to AUD11,000 per day and/or face criminal proceedings.

How we identify and manage the risk

CLIENTS

ANZ has developed a range of lending policies and tools to ensure our business decisions are informed by sound social and environmental standards, regardless of geographical location of the client, and that we systematically identify and manage the reputation risks of lending money to environmentally sensitive sectors.

We have developed a practical way for our staff to assess clients. The client screening tool takes staff through a series of questions designed to gauge potential social and environmental issues, and therefore the implications of ANZ supporting the business. Clients are assessed on their approach to these issues.

Our screening of clients is reinforced by the application of our four social and environmental policies (Forests; Mining and Minerals; Water; and Energy and Greenhouse) referred to in our response to question 1. These policies ensure we apply internationally recognised social and environmental standards to decisions involving clients in sensitive sectors. Our objective is to use these policies as a practical framework to help clients improve the way they manage social and environmental risks such as employee issues and engagement with local communities. They have been embedded into wholesale credit policy requirements and we are currently developing guidance tools to support their implementation in all the areas of our business.

We also provide staff with Industry Advisory Notes containing the key social, regulatory and environmental issues that should be considered when screening clients in particular sectors (see more detail in response to Question 1).

To develop a more rigorous and streamlined approach to applying the Equator Principles to project finance transactions, ANZ has this year implemented an online EP assessment tool that generates ANZ customised recommendations and conditions which become a pre-requisite of any finalised deal.

Seventy-five per cent of ANZ Project Finance staff have received training on the implementation of the Equator Principles. Training was delivered by international experts Sustainable Finance Limited in Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong and Singapore.

We have also taken the following steps in 2009 to better integrate social and environmental considerations into our business processes and effectively manage the risks of climate change:

- The appointment of a Head of Sustainability Risk with specific responsibility for advising on socially and environmentally controversial projects and/or 'high risk' clients
- Establishment of a Sustainable Development team with central responsibility for setting and maintaining social and environmental management policies and strategies across all ANZ businesses and locations
- A new Reputation Risk Policy to help employees identify the day-to-day issues that can impact on ANZ's reputation, including lending money to a new client, and how to make the right decision. A key element of the framework is a group-wide Reputation Risk Committee where employees can obtain advice on complex or controversial issues involving clients, transactions or products
- A training program for senior bankers in our Institutional business in Melbourne, Sydney and Singapore will be delivered this year to raise awareness among our most senior employees of the environmental and social factors impacting the industry sectors and regions most relevant to ANZ. The intention is to embed a 'culture' of social and environmental risk management and reputation protection into the way we do business and encourage our people to take responsibility for proactively addressing risks and thinking innovatively to create solutions for clients. The training will be led by CEO Asia Pacific Alex Thursby and the Managing Director of Relationships, Gary Newman, and will be designed and facilitated in partnership with WWF Australia.

More information about how this framework has helped ANZ manage challenging reputation issues and make better business decisions can be found on page 24 of our 2008 Corporate Responsibility Report at www.anz.com/cr2008.

SUPPLIERS

ANZ has a strong supply chain governance framework which ensures ANZ includes social and environmental criteria in its procurement specifications and encourages suppliers to manage their own social and environmental risks.

The framework includes a Supplier Sustainability Code of Practice containing standards of conduct relating to business governance, occupational health and safety, employment practices, human rights in addition to environmental footprint management. The Code has now been included in tender documentation for all new Group-wide procurement.

Under the framework, high risk suppliers (based on the social and environmental risks of the supplier's industry sector and the level of ANZ spend on that supplier) will be audited against the standards contained in the Code.

Low risk suppliers will be required to 'self-assess' their practices against a number of social and environmental indicators provided by ANZ. Medium risk suppliers will be required to undergo the same process, and their responses will be verified by an independent expert.

Integration of this practice is currently underway with full implementation for all new procurements anticipated in 2010.

In addition ANZ is developing Sustainability Guidelines for specific product and service categories. These guidelines help our staff assess the environmental and social impact of particular purchases. So far, these guidelines have been introduced for IT, motor vehicle leasing, print services and office products. Five further guidelines are currently under development for card plastics, people and professional services, corporate wardrobe, travel and advertising services.

FOOTPRINT

We have an Environmental Management System giving us a structured approach to measuring our impact on the environment and set specific public targets to cut our consumption of water, electricity and paper and reduce our emissions and waste.

A key component of our EMS is the reduction in electricity consumption which represents the most significant portion of our carbon footprint. Our energy consumption per FTE in Australia has reduced by ~13% over the last 4 years which translates into savings of approximately AUD5.7 million since 2004.

Installation of 'smart' meters in 90% of our office buildings in the past 18 months has improved the measurement and management of our gas, electricity and water consumption and helps us more accurately identify opportunities for resource efficiency measures, especially in older buildings. We have estimated a saving over 800 KWH and AUD 100,000 over the last 12 months attributable to measures in place to increase energy efficiency in our largest call centre in Melbourne. Some specific initiatives to reduce our footprint include:

- Removal of screensavers from over 30,000 computers and replacing them with energy efficiency setting
- Automated powering down of PCs in branches and major corporate offices
- Improved lighting controls at all major commercial sites
- Adjustment of thermostat settings at major data centres to encourage more efficient air conditioning
- Installation of Smarter travel initiatives including reducing from 6 to 4 cylinders and reducing the need for air travel via video-conferencing

We have invested in a new flagship workplace to be completed in 2009 that is designed to achieve the highest possible environmental rating and we also developing prototype 'green' branches in New Zealand which are constructed using environmentally friendly materials and resource efficient measures such as solar power and recycled water systems.

For more information see the September 2008 edition of our CR stakeholder e-bulletin: <http://www.anz.com/aus/about-anz/corporate-responsibility/Resources/default.asp#option11>

Our plans to become carbon neutral in Australia and New Zealand by the end of 2009 are currently under review given recent regulatory and policy developments in Australia to support the introduction of an emissions trading scheme. These developments have made it more difficult for ANZ to take voluntary action to become carbon neutral while delivering actual and additional emissions reductions. One area of uncertainty is the range of offsets that will be allowed under the new scheme. ANZ expects that the Government will finalise its National Carbon Offset Standard toward the middle of this year which will allow ANZ to finalise, announce and implement our final carbon neutral strategy.

Further information

4. Regulatory Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(i))

4.1 Do regulatory requirements on climate change present opportunities for your company?

Regulatory requirements present opportunities for my company.

The proposed emissions trading scheme in Australia will impose mandatory obligations for around 1000 companies in industries responsible for 75% of Australia's emissions. It presents opportunities for ANZ to meet the likely increase in demand from covered sectors for carbon risk products and other financial products to reduce their financial exposure to the regime.

The Scheme will set a cap that limits the total annual emissions for all covered industries and tradeable permits equal to this cap will be issued each year. Covered entities will be required to obtain and surrender carbon pollution permits equal to their annual emissions.

The Scheme will therefore increase demand for services to source and trade allowable carbon credits.

This year ANZ has established a Sustainability Solutions team within the Institutional division to identify clients that are impacted either directly or indirectly by the CPRS and proactively offer capital or carbon risk solutions to assist them adapt to the new carbon constraints. This builds on the 5 years of ANZ experience in domestic and international carbon trading markets including:

- o trading in Renewable Energy Certificates, NSW Gas Abatement Certificates and Verified Emission Reductions under Greenhouse Friendly in Australia to assist clients manage mandated and voluntary carbon and renewable energy targets;
- o trading in Certified Emission Reductions created from Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects; and
- o providing hedging of renewable energy and carbon credits output for carbon abatement projects in Australia and internationally

Along with CPRS, the Australian government is also committed to increasing the share of renewable energy by expanding the Mandatory Renewable Energy Target to 45,000 MWh or 20% by 2020, more than four times the current target. This will increase demand for Renewable Energy Certificates, which in turn will encourage and support the build of new renewable energy projects across Australia.

The proposed CPRS has affected market interest and demand for carbon credits in Australia. Recent changes announced by the Federal Government to delay the scheme start by a year and to introduce fixed permit price for the first year has dampened interest in Australian Emissions Units and Certified Emission Reductions, which had been building momentum at the start of this year. We expect this demand will naturally increase if the CPRS is passed by the Senate.

Internally, ANZ business and product teams meet regularly to discuss regulatory and market developments so ANZ can best position to respond effectively to customer demand and solution requirements that are consistent with the market evolution.

We are also focused on raising awareness among bankers in our Institutional business of the environmental risks facing clients, so they become more sensitive to the opportunities for ANZ to assist clients who are adapting to climate change risks with capital or risk management solutions.

A training program jointly developed by ANZ and WWF Australia will take participants through the major social and environmental challenges facing clients in various sectors and locations and provide guidance on how to engage clients on ways the bank can help them manage these issues for the ultimate benefit of their business. The program will initially be delivered to senior bankers in Australia and Asia Pacific. We plan to deliver the training to remaining levels of our Institutional business over the next 12 months.

We also provide regular updates to our Australian-based customers on the development of the CPRS and the impact on current voluntary markets:
<http://www.anz.com/resources/2/8/281546804e4a3a5ba6f7af93c5571dd1/Carbon-Review-May2009.pdf>

ANZ screens new and existing corporate clients for social and environmental issues associated with its business, and this allows us to identify not only risks, but also opportunities to provide products and services to facilitate that investment. See the response to question 6 for more information on specific products and services we provide to corporate and consumer customers to support the development and investment in renewable energy sources.

Finally, we also have an opportunity to assist clients from countries with developing legal and regulatory frameworks, particularly in the Asia Pacific region, improve their social and environmental performance, through measures such as the application of our lending policies (e.g. Forests Policy) and the Equator Principles.

Further information

[http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53382/11780/Carbon-Review-May2009\[1\].pdf](http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53382/11780/Carbon-Review-May2009[1].pdf)

5. Physical Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(ii))

5.1 Do physical changes resulting from climate change present opportunities for your company?

Physical changes present opportunities for my company.

Climate Change provides us with the opportunity to work collaboratively with our clients in the management of weather risk.

Many projects and transactions are directly affected by weather conditions, from wind farms and mining operations through to agricultural plantations. There are a range of financial tools available to our clients to assist in managing the risks posed by weather, including catastrophe bonds, insurance products and the supply of hedging instruments.

ANZ also provides specialist assistance to customers exposed to adverse seasonal conditions and extreme weather events, particularly those in rural and regional areas of Australia.

Agribusiness customers are particularly exposed to severe weather events and the continued impacts of the drought. We encourage drought-affected customers to contact ANZ to discuss the likely impact on their business and offer a range of relief packages including fee waivers, loan restructuring and carry-on finance to meet short-term needs.

ANZ also plays a role in helping customers and communities recover from climate change-related natural disasters and other extreme weather events that threaten lives, jobs, businesses and/or homes. In February this year we worked with charities and other aid organisations to provide on-the-ground and financial assistance to customers and other members of the community impacted by devastating bushfires in outer Melbourne.

We are currently developing a Disaster Relief Policy to formalise our process for developing, implementing and monitoring our response to assist customers and communities impacted by weather-related and other events that cause a serious disruption to community life.

Further information

6. Other Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(iii))

6.1 Does climate change present other opportunities for your company?

Climate change presents other opportunities for my company.

In addition to the opportunities arising from regulatory and physical risks, ANZ can also capitalise on the expected increase in demand for renewable energy alternatives and environmentally responsible investment options.

The establishment of our Sustainable Solutions team (referred to in our response to question 4) and regular internal roundtable discussions with representatives from carbon trading, legal, finance and client diagnostics teams, will help us identify clients who may need risk and finance products to enable these investments. ANZ also researches consumer demand for 'green' banking and credit products.

Examples of the products and services ANZ offers in response to this demand include:

1. Subsidised loans and grants for Energy Smart Homes in NZ

ANZ in New Zealand has partnered with four energy service companies in New Zealand to support the Government's EnergyWise Home Program. The initiative provides interest rate subsidies and grants for the funding of insulation, clean household heating and other energy saving measures to improve the energy efficiency of New Zealand homes. Funding is available to home owners and landlords.

ANZ provides interest free or preferential interest rate loans to qualifying customers (expanded this year to include those with household incomes up to NZD140,000 per year) who wish to install additional home energy efficiency measures. We have so far funded approximately 100 customers under this program and we expect this number to increase substantially as energy service companies expand into additional regions throughout New Zealand. www.energywise.govt.nz

2. ANZ Easy Being Green Visa Card

ANZ has partnered with energy company Jackgreen Energy in Australia to develop a credit card that offers consumers a six-month interest free period for the cost of installing a solar hot water system.

The objective of the program is to reduce the initial financial impact of installing a solar system for consumers while they wait to be reimbursed through state and federal government rebates.

www.jackgreen.com.au

3. Encouraging renewable energy development in the Pacific

ANZ is also partnering with the World Bank to bring cleaner, cheaper and more sustainable sources of energy to communities most exposed to the direct impacts of climate change.

We will administer \$5.2 million of funding over the next five years to help approved local financial institutions provide affordable loans to individuals and small businesses in Pacific Island communities for the purchase of renewable energy such as solar energy, hydro energy and biofuels (coconut oils). ANZ will also participate in the program as a lender.

The program aims to redress the limited access to electricity in Pacific island countries, one of the key barriers to economic growth in the region, and to reduce the region's current reliance on high cost diesel as a source of energy.

ANZ has also accelerated its investment in renewable energy in its Pacific operations in response to the increased exposure to climate change related weather events and the shortage of mains electricity supply. To reduce our own environmental impact on these communities and deliver more effective banking services, we have established solar-powered branches in the Solomon Islands, Cook Islands and Kiribati and five solar powered ATMs in the Solomons.

4. Investment in sustainable infrastructure

We continue our substantial support of renewable energy infrastructure through the Energy Infrastructure Trust (EIT), a special-purpose trust with over \$825 million in equity funds invested in energy assets. These include renewable energy assets such as steam plants, electricity and gas power stations, gas pipelines, bio-diesel fuel plants and wind farms.

EIT has over \$825 million in equity funds under management invested in a number of projects that seek to respond to key environmental issues. EIT is managed by ANZ Infrastructure Services (ANZIS).

EIT's portfolio currently includes:

- 50% of the shares in the Esperance Energy Project (39MW power station and 336km pipeline) in Western Australia;
- 100% of two steam plants in Cobram and Leongatha in Victoria;
- 100% of the Carisbrook to Horsham Gas Pipeline (182km) in Victoria;
- Convertible notes in the ERM Group representing indirect economic interests of 30% in Kwinana Power Station (320MW) in Western Australia;
- 100% of Neerabup Power Station (330MW) in Western Australia;
- 100% of the Condamine Power Station (140MW) development in Queensland;
- 100% of Wattle Point Wind Farm (91MW) in South Australia;
- 100% of Hallett Hill Wind Farm (71MW) in South Australia;
- 71.3% of the Dalby Bio-Refinery Ltd in Queensland;
- Series A Hunter Infrastructure Preference Shares issued by Newcastle Coal Infrastructure Group Pty Ltd (New South Wales); and
- a 67.7% equity interest and a secured convertible note investment in Biodiesel Producers Ltd in Victoria.

Our project finance team has arranged financing for a number of renewable energy projects in Australia and offshore (estimated at 10-15% by revenue of Project Finance book). These include:

- o Waste gas projects: power generation plants utilising waste emissions (e.g. coal-bed methane and landfill gas) that would otherwise be vented and emitted untreated to air
- o Wind farms: various wind energy projects in the US, Taiwan and Australia, including the Chalicum Hills project in central Victoria
- o Geothermal energy: two major geothermal power projects in New Zealand
- o Hydro power: construction of hydroelectric plants in Laos
- o Biomass energy: a portfolio of biomass projects in the UK

5. Responsible options for investors

ANZ has launched three offers of the ANZ Sustainable Protected Responsible Investment over Term (ASPRIT), a wholesale fixed term interest investment trust linked to the performance of the Sustainable Asset Management (SAM) Sustainable Leaders Australia Fund, also known as SAM Australia Fund.

It provides investors the opportunity to benefit from the performance of approximately 70 Australian companies considered leaders in integrating environmental and social factors into their business strategies. There is currently a total of \$90 million of funds under management in the ASPRIT trust.

We also launched the ANZ Climate Change Trust (ACCT), Australia's first wholesale fund that invests in technologies designed to tackle global warming. ACCT is a six-year investment product which uses the SAM Sustainable Climate Fund as the underlying fund for its returns. Investors in this product are given exposure to the performance of 40 to 60 global companies that provide products and services to prevent climate change or alleviate its effects. Read more at <http://www.anz.com/markets/solutions/ACCT.asp>

Further information

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Accounting, Emissions Intensity, Energy and Trading

7. Reporting Year (CDP6 Q2(a)(ii))

Information about how to respond to this section may be found in "The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)"

developed by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development ("the GHG Protocol"), see <http://www.ghgprotocol.org/>. ISO 14064-1 is compatible with the GHG Protocol as are a number of regional/national programme protocols. For more information see <http://www.ghgprotocol.org/> and use the guidance button above.

Please provide CDP with responses to questions 7, 8, 9, 10.1, 10.2, 11.1 and 11.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. Please work backwards from the current reporting year, so that you enter data for your oldest reporting period last.

Questions 10.1, 10.2, 11.1, and 11.2 are on subsequent webpages and the dates that you give in answer to question 7 will be carried forwards to automatically populate those webpages.

7.1. Please state the start date and end date of the year for which you are reporting GHG emissions.

Start date: 01 October 2007

End date: 30 September 2008

Financial accounting year: 01 October 2007

8. Reporting Boundary: (CDP6 Q2(a)(i))

8.1. Please indicate the category that describes the company, entities, or group for which Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions are reported.

Companies over which operational control is exercised.

8.2. Please state whether any parts of your business or sources of GHG emissions are excluded from your reporting boundary.

No parts are excluded

9. Methodology: (CDP6 Q2(a)(iii))

9.1. Please describe the process used by your company to calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions including the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

Please provide your answer in the text box. In addition to this description, if relevant, select a methodology from the list of published methodologies. This will aid automated analysis of the data.

ANZ uses the Australian Greenhouse Office 'National Greenhouse Accounts Factors' for calculating emissions for its Australian operations, excluding greenhouse gas emissions from air travel. For air travel emissions, ANZ uses CO2 Emissions from Business Travel, Version 2.0 (June 2006), developed by World Resources Institute (WRI).

ANZ uses conversion factors from the New Zealand Business Council for Sustainable Development and from the Ministry for the Environment for calculating emissions of its New Zealand operations.

ANZ uses the GHG Protocol Initiative Calculations Tools for the calculating the environmental performance of its Indian operations.

Select methodologies:

Please also provide:

9.2 Details of any assumptions made.

ANZ has used the information from its Australian, New Zealand and Indian operations to estimate the environmental performance of its global operations.

In doing so, ANZ has assumed that the performance from ANZ's operations in countries outside of Australia, New Zealand and India is similar on a 'per FTE basis' to the countries in scope of the data collection.

9.3 The names of and links to any calculation tools used.

Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors

<http://www.climatechange.gov.au/workbook/index.html>

New Zealand Business Council for Sustainable Development

<http://www.nzbcscd.org.nz/emissions/content.asp?id=432>

Ministry for the Environment

<http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/climate/guidance-greenhouse-gas-reporting-2008-09/html/page3.html#table7>

GHG Protocol Initiative Calculations tools

<http://www.ghgprotocol.org/calculation-tools>

Select calculation tools:

9.4 The global warming potentials you have applied and their origin.

Not applicable. All greenhouse gas emissions have been converted to CO₂-e using the calculation methodologies described above.

9.5 The emission factors you have applied and their origin.

The emission factors that ANZ uses in calculating its greenhouse gas emissions vary from country to country, state to state and by emission source.

For example, short haul flights produce 0.24kg of CO₂-e per passenger mile.

The links referred to in 9.3 contain all of the emission factors that ANZ uses in calculating its greenhouse gas emissions.

Further information

10. Scope 1 Direct GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i))

Instructions for question 10 and question 11 (following page)

When providing answers to questions 10 and 11, please do not deduct offset credits, Renewable Energy Certificates etc, or net off any estimated avoided emissions from the export of renewable energy, carbon sequestration (including enhanced oil recovery) or from the use of goods and services. Opportunities to provide details of activities that reduce or avoid emissions are provided elsewhere in the information request.

Carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon e.g. carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels should be reported separately from emissions Scopes 1, 2 and 3. If relevant, please report these emissions in question 15. However, please do include any nitrous oxide or methane emissions from biomass/biofuel combustion in your emissions under the three scopes.

Please answer the following questions using Table 1.

Please provide:

10.1. Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂-e

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by:

10.2. Country or region

Please provide CDP with responses to questions 10.1 and 10.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. Please work backwards from the current reporting year, so that you enter data for your oldest reporting period last. Table 1 (below) and table 5 (Q11.1 and 11.2) will be automatically populated with the dates that you give in answer to 7.1.

Electric utilities should report emissions by country/region using the table in question EU3.

Table 1 - Please use whole numbers only. Use the "Other" option in the drop down menu to enter the name of a region.

Reporting year Q7.1 Start date	01/10/2007
Reporting year Q7.1 End date	30/09/2008
10.1 Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	14615
10.2 Gross Scope 1 emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e by country or region	
Rest of World	1863
Australia	7366
New Zealand	5268
India	118

Your answer to question 10.1 will be automatically carried forward to tables 2 and 3 below if you add a country or region in answer to 10.2 or press "Save" at the end of the page.

Please tick the box if your total gross global Scope 1 figure (Q10.1) includes emissions that you have transferred outside your reporting boundary (as given in answer to 8.1). Please report these transfers under 13.5.

Where it will facilitate a better understanding of your business, please also break down your total global Scope 1 emissions by:

10.3. Business division

and/or

10.4. Facility

10.3. Business division (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 2 - Please use whole numbers only.

Business Divisions - Enter names below	Scope 1 Metric tonnes CO2-e
Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO ₂ -e - answer to question Q10.1	14615

10.4. Facility (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 3 - Please use whole numbers only.

Facilities - Enter names below	Scope 1 Metric tonnes CO2-e
Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO ₂ -e - answer to question Q10.1	14615
Data not reported.	

10.5. Please break down your total global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of the gas and metric tonnes of CO₂-e by GHG type. (Only data for the current reporting year requested.)

Table 4 - Please use whole numbers only.

Scope 1 GHG Type	Unit	Quantity
CO ₂	Metric tonnes	
CH4	Metric tonnes	
CH4	Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	
N2O	Metric tonnes	
N2O	Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	
HFCs	Metric tonnes	
HFCs	Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	
PFCs	Metric tonnes	
PFCs	Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	
SF6	Metric tonnes	
SF6	Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	

10.6. If you have not provided any information about Scope 1 emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 1 GHG emissions information in future.

Data in response to question 10.5 is not currently gathered. ANZ's Scope 1 emissions are predominately made up of CO₂. Other types of GHG emissions are not regarded as material enough to warrant tracking and reporting.

Further information

11. Scope 2 Indirect GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i))

Important note about emission factors where zero or low carbon electricity is purchased:

The emissions factor you should use for calculating Scope 2 emissions depends upon whether the electricity you purchase is counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor or not – see below. You can find this out from your supplier.

Electricity that IS counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor:

Where electricity is sourced from the grid and that electricity has been counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor, Scope 2 emissions must be calculated using the grid average emissions factor, even if your company purchases electricity under a zero or low carbon electricity tariff.

Electricity that is NOT counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor:

Where zero or low carbon electricity is sourced from the grid or otherwise transmitted to the company and that electricity is not counted in calculating the grid average, the emissions factor specific to that method of generation can be used, provided that any certificates quantifying GHG-related environmental benefits claimed for the electricity are not sold or passed on separately from the electricity purchased.

[Click here](#) to see the instructions from the previous page on answering question 11.

Please answer the following questions using Table 5.

Please provide:

11.1. Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂-e.

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by:

11.2. Country or region

Please provide CDP with responses to questions 11.1 and 11.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. Please work backwards from the current reporting year, so that you enter data for your oldest reporting period last. Table 5 will be automatically populated with the dates that you gave in answer to 7.1.

Table 5 - Please use whole numbers only. Use the "Other" option in the drop down menu to enter the name of a region.

Reporting year Q7.1 Start date	01/10/2007
Reporting year Q7.1 End date	30/09/2008
11.1 Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO ₂ -e	184422
11.2 Gross Scope 2 emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e by country or region	
Australia	146965
India	6241
New Zealand	7692
Rest of World	23524

Your answer to 11.1 will be automatically carried forward to tables 6 and 7 below if you add a country or region in answer to 11.2 or press "Save" at the end of the page.

Where it will facilitate a better understanding of your business, please also break down your total global Scope 2 emissions by:

11.3. Business division

and/or

11.4. Facility

11.3. Business division (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 6 - Please use whole numbers only.

Business Divisions - Enter names below	Scope 2 Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e
Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO ₂ -e - answer to question Q11.1	184422

11.4. Facility (only data for the current reporting year requested)

Table 7 - Please use whole numbers only.

Facilities - Enter names below	Scope 2 Metric tonnes CO ₂ -e
Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes CO ₂ -e - answer to question Q11.1	184422
Not reported	

11.5. If you have not provided any information about Scope 2 emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 2 GHG emissions information in future.

Further information

12. Contractual Arrangements Supporting Particular Types of Electricity Generation: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i)- Guidance)

12.1. If you consider that the grid average factor used to report Scope 2 emissions in question 11 does not reflect the contractual arrangements you have with electricity suppliers, (for example, because you purchase electricity using a zero or low carbon electricity tariff), you may calculate and report a contractual Scope 2 figure in response to this question, showing the origin of the alternative emission factor and information about the tariff.

Not applicable

12.2. If you retire any certificates (eg: Renewable Energy Certificates) associated with zero or low carbon electricity, please provide details.

[ANZ is required under the Mandatory Renewable Energy Target scheme in Australia to purchase between 2-3% of total electricity from renewable sources.](#)

Further information

13. Scope 3 Other Indirect GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(c))

For each of the following categories, please:

- Describe the main sources of emissions,
- Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂-e,
- state the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

Notes about question 13

When providing answers to question 13, please do not deduct offset credits, Renewable Energy Certificates etc, or net off any estimated avoided emissions from the export of renewable energy, carbon sequestration (including enhanced oil recovery) or from the use of goods and services. Opportunities to provide details of activities that reduce or avoid emissions are provided elsewhere in the information request.

Carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon e.g. carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels should be reported separately from emissions Scopes 1, 2 and 3. If relevant, please report these emissions in question 15. However, please do include any nitrous oxide or methane emissions from biomass/biofuel combustion in your emissions under the three scopes.

13.1 Employee business travel

Describe the main sources of emissions

[Employee air travel](#)

Emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e.

[GHG emissions from business air travel = 18,789 tonnes CO2-e](#)

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

[Emissions were calculated by converting kms travelled to GHG emissions using conversion factors from the following sources:](#)

[Australia - Emissions from Business Travel, Version 2.0 \(June 2006\). World Resources Institute \(WRI\)](#)

[New Zealand – Ministry for the Environment conversion factors](#)

[India - GHG Protocol Initiative Calculations Tools](#)

[Rest of ANZ – factored estimations](#)

[Global warming potentials are not applicable. All greenhouse gas emissions have been converted to CO2-e using the calculation methodologies described above.](#)

13.2. External distribution/logistics

Describe the main sources of emissions

[Not reported](#)

Emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e.

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

13.3 Use/disposal of company's products and services

For auto manufacture and auto component companies – please refer to the additional questions for these sectors before completing question 13.3.

Describe the main sources of emissions

[Not reported](#)

Emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e.

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

13.4 Company supply chain

Describe the main sources of emissions

Emissions in metric tonnes CO₂-e.

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

13.5 Other

If you are reporting emissions that do not fall into the categories above, please categorise them into transferred emissions and non-transferred emissions (please see guidance for an explanation of these terms).

Please report transfers in the first three input fields and non-transfers in the last three input fields.

Transfers

Describe the main sources of emissions

[Scope 3 emissions from petrol, diesel, gas and electricity](#)

Transfers

Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂-e.

17,713

Transfers

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

[All greenhouse gas emissions have been converted to CO₂-e using the calculation sources in the response to question 9.3 above.](#)

Non-transfers

Describe the main sources of emissions

Non-transfers

Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂-e.

Non-transfers

State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

13.6 If you have not provided information about one or more of the categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 3 indirect emissions information in future.

[ANZ does not currently measure Scope 3 emissions generated through the company's supply chain, however our supplier screening process includes an assessment of the supplier's management of its environmental footprint, including greenhouse gas emissions.](#)

[ANZ last year trialled a method to calculate emissions generated by its supply chain based on average GHG emissions of industry sectors and our spend across each sector. While this calculation method was illustrative \(ANZ's total GHG emissions in Australia for 2006/2007, including our supply chain, was calculated as 137,000 tonnes co₂-e using this method\), ANZ concluded it was not accurate enough to warrant further investment.](#)

Further information

14. Emissions Avoided Through Use Of Goods And Services (New for CDP 2009)

14.1. If your goods and/or services enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party, please provide details including the estimated avoided emissions, the anticipated timescale over which the emissions are avoided and the methodology, assumptions, emission factors (including sources), and global warming potentials (including sources) used for your estimations.

Not applicable

Further information

15. Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Biologically Sequestered Carbon: (New for CDP 2009)

An example would be carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels.

15.1. Please provide the total global carbon dioxide emissions in metric tonnes CO₂ from biologically sequestered carbon.

Emissions in metric tonnes CO₂ - Please use whole numbers only

0

Further information

Not applicable

16. Emissions Intensity: (CDP6 Q3(b))

16.1. Please supply a financial emissions intensity measurement for the reporting year for your combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Please describe the measurement.

Tonnes CO₂-e per AU\$ million of Operating Income.

16.1.1. Give the units. For example, the units could be metric tonnes of CO₂-e per million Yen of turnover, metric tonnes of CO₂-e per US\$ of profit, metric tonnes of CO₂-e per thousand Euros of turnover.

Tonnes CO₂-e per AU\$ million of Operating Income.

16.1.2. The resulting figure.

Use a decimal point if necessary. Please use a "." rather than a ",", i.e. please write 15.6 rather than 15,6

19.37

16.2. Please supply an activity related intensity measurement for the reporting year for your combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Please describe the measurement.

5.39 tonnes CO₂-e/FTE

ANZ's total Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, has been calculated based on a combination of actual data (87%) and an estimate for those regions where the GHG emissions have only been estimated. The FTE figures are all actuals.

16.2.1. Give the units e.g. metric tonnes of CO₂-e per metric tonne of output or for service sector businesses per unit of service provided.

CO₂-e / FTE

16.2.2. The resulting figure.

Use a decimal point if necessary. Please use a "." rather than a ",", i.e. please write 15.6 rather than 15,6

5.39

Further information

17. Emissions History: (CDP6 Q2(f))

17.1. Do emissions for the reporting year vary significantly compared to previous years?

Yes

There was a 2% increase in total emissions for the reporting year however this is not considered significant in light of the growth in staff numbers in the reporting regions over the same period. Emissions per FTE were reduced by 7% in the year ended September 2008.

If the answer to 17.1 is Yes:

17.1.1. Estimate the percentage by which emissions vary compared with the previous reporting year.

This box will accept numerical answers containing a decimal point. Please use "." not "," i.e. write 10.6, not 10,6.

2 %

Have the emissions increased or decreased?

Increased

Further information

18. External Verification/Assurance: (CDP6 Q2(d))

18.1. Has any of the information reported in response to questions 10 – 15 been externally verified/assured in whole or in part?

Yes, it has been externally verified/assured in whole or in part.(Please continue with questions 18.2 to 18.5)

It would aid automated analysis of responses if you could select responses from the tick boxes below. However, please use the text box provided if the tick boxes menu options are not appropriate.

18.2. State the scope/boundary of emissions included within the verification/assurance exercise.

Scope 1 Q10.1

Scope 2 Q11.1

Scope 3 employee business travel Q13.1

Please use the text box below to describe the scope/boundary of emissions included within the verification/assurance exercise if the tick box menu options above are not applicable.

SGS has provided assurance for all data for Australia, New Zealand and India.

No assurance has been provided for the estimation of 'Rest of ANZ' calculations

18.3. State what level of assurance (eg: reasonable or limited) has been given.

Reasonable assurance has been provided for Australia and New Zealand.

Limited assurance has been provided for India.

18.4. Provide a copy of the verification/assurance statement.

Please attach a copy/copies.

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53382/11466/ANZ_India_Assurance_Statement_12_06_09.pdf

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53382/11607/ANZ_Assurance_Statement_2008.pdf

18.5. Specify the standard against which the information has been verified/assured.

SGS assured this information as part of its assurance of environmental data in ANZ's 2008 Corporate Responsibility Report.

SGS has developed a set of protocols for the Assurance of Sustainability Reports based on current best practice guidance provided in the Global Reporting Initiative Sustainability Reporting Guidelines (2006), the AA1000 Assurance Standard (2003) and ISAE3000.

[See Assurance statement for more information](#)

18.6. If none of the information provided in response to questions 10-15 has been verified in whole or in part, please state whether you have plans for GHG emissions accounting information to be externally verified/assured in future.

Further information

19. Data Accuracy: (CDP6 Q2(e) – New wording for CDP 2009)

19.1. What are the main sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations e.g.: data gaps, assumptions, extrapolation, metering/measurement inaccuracies etc?

If you do not gather emissions data, please select emissions data is NOT gathered and proceed to question 20.

[Emission data is gathered.](#)

The main sources of uncertainty in the results are as follows:

- extrapolation from Australia, New Zealand and Indian information to estimate 'Rest of ANZ'
- Information received from suppliers without external verification prior to delivery to ANZ
- Estimation provided by third party for 'unmetered sites'

19.2. How do these uncertainties affect the accuracy of the reported data in percentage terms or an estimated standard deviation?

[ANZ estimates that the uncertainties resulting from third parties and suppliers could lead to a variation of +/-1% in total figures.](#)

[The variation as a result of ANZ's extrapolation is unable to be determined as we do not currently collect data from sites other than Australia, India and New Zealand. However these sites account for 87% of ANZ's total FTE count.](#)

19.3. Does your company report GHG emissions under any mandatory or voluntary scheme (other than CDP) that requires an accuracy assessment?

[Yes \(Please answer the following questions - 19.3.1, 19.3.2\).](#)

19.3.1 Please provide the name of the scheme.

[Other](#)

[ANZ reports energy consumption under the Australian Government Energy Efficiency Opportunities Act which requires reporting to within +/-5% accuracy.](#)

[ANZ will be required to perform audits of 80% over the total energy used over a five-year period. This will include auditing all commercial and critical sites and a representative sample of branches located in the various states across the country.](#)

[ANZ will be required to report under the Australian Government National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting System with the first submission due in October 2009. This legislation requires reporting to within +/-5% of the total energy used and has adopted the model of operational control which has not been the preferred historic methodology for ANZ.](#)

19.3.2. Please provide the accuracy assessment for GHG emissions reported under that scheme for the last report delivered.

[ANZ has reported within the accuracy range based on assessment provided in Assurance Statements.](#)

Further information

20. Energy and Fuel Requirements and Costs: (New for CDP 2009)

Please provide the following information for the reporting year:

Cost of purchased energy

20.1. The total cost of electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased by your company.

[29000000](#)

Select currency

[Australian dollar](#)

20.1.1. Please break down the costs by individual energy type.

Table 8 - The "Cost" column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Energy type	Cost	Currency
Electricity	29000000	Australian dollar
Heat		Australian dollar
Steam		Australian dollar
Cooling		Australian dollar

Cost of purchased fuel

20.2. The total cost of fuel purchased by your company for mobile and stationary combustion.

3451000

Select currency

Australian dollar

20.2.1. Please breakdown the costs by individual fuel type.

Table 9 - The cost column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Mobile combustion fuels	Cost	Currency
Diesel	91000	Australian dollar
Gasoline / petrol	2900000	Australian dollar

Stationary combustion fuels	Cost	Currency
Natural gas	460000	Australian dollar

Energy and fuel inputs

The following questions are designed to establish your company's requirements for energy and fuel (inputs). Please note that MWh is our preferred unit for answers as this helps with comparability and analysis. Although it is usually associated with electricity, it can equally be used to represent the energy content of fuels (see CDP 2009 Reporting Guidance for further information on conversions to MWh).

Purchased energy input

20.3 Your company's total consumption of purchased energy in MWh.

Please use whole numbers only.

223178 MWh

Purchased and self produced fuel input

20.4. Your company's total consumption in MWh of fuels for stationary combustion only. This includes purchased fuels, as well as biomass and self-produced fuels where relevant.

Please use whole numbers only.

17960 MWh

In answering this question and the one below, you will have used either Higher Heating Values (also known as Gross Calorific Values) or Lower Heating Values (also known as Net Calorific Values).

Please state which you have used in calculating your answers.

20.4.1. Please break down the total consumption of fuels reported in answer to question 20.4 by individual fuel type in MWh.

Table 10 - Please use whole numbers only

Stationary combustion fuels	MWh
Naphtha	17775
Diesel	185

Energy output

In this question we ask for information about the energy in MWh generated by your company from the fuel that it uses. Comparing the energy contained in the fuel before combustion (question 20.4) with the energy available for use after combustion will give an indication of the efficiency of your combustion processes, taking your industry sector into account.

20.5. What is the total amount of energy generated in MWh from the fuels reported in question 20.4?

Please use whole numbers only.

0 MWh

20.6. What is the total amount in MWh of renewable energy, excluding biomass, that is self-generated by your company?

Please use whole numbers only.

100 MWh

Energy exports

This question is for companies that export energy that is surplus to their requirements. For example, a company may use electricity from a combined heat and power plant but export the heat to another organisation.

20.7. What percentage of the energy reported in response to question 20.5 is exported/sold by your company to the grid or to third parties?

Please use whole numbers only.

0 %

20.8. What percentage of the renewable energy reported in response to question 20.6 is exported/sold by your company to the grid or to third parties?

Please use whole numbers only.

0 %

Further information

21. EU Emissions Trading Scheme: (CDP6 Q2(g)(i) – New wording for CDP 2009)

Electric utilities should report allowances and emissions using the table in question EU5.

21.1. Does your company operate or have ownership of facilities covered by the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)?

No (Please go to question 22.)

Please give details of:

21.2. The allowances allocated for free for each year of Phase II for facilities which you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the full number of allowances).

Table 11 - Please use whole numbers only.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Free allowances metric tonnes CO2					

21.3. The total allowances purchased through national auctioning processes for the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008 for facilities that you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the total allowances purchased through auctions by the facilities for this period).

Total allowances purchased through auction

21.4. The total CO₂ emissions for 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008 for facilities which you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the

total emissions for this period.)

Total emissions in metric tonnes

Further information

22. Emissions Trading: (CDP6 Q2(g)(ii) - New wording for CDP 2009)

Electric utilities should read EU6 before answering these questions.

22.1. Please provide details of any emissions trading schemes, other than the EU ETS, in which your company already participates or is likely to participate within the next two years.

[We participate or anticipate participating in trading schemes other than the EU ETS in the next two years.](#)

[ANZ is not a direct participant in any emissions trading scheme, but has five years of ANZ experience providing trading and risk services in domestic and international carbon markets including:](#)

[o trading in Renewable Energy Certificates, NSW Gas Abatement Certificates and Verified Emission Reductions under Greenhouse Friendly in Australia to assist clients manage mandated and voluntary carbon and renewable energy targets;](#)

[o trading in Certified Emission Reductions created from Clean Development Mechanism \(CDM\) projects; and](#)

[o providing hedging of renewable energy and carbon credits output for carbon abatement projects in Australia and internationally](#)

22.2. What is your overall strategy for complying with any schemes in which you are required or have elected to participate, including the EU ETS?

[N/A](#)

Further information

22. Carbon credits

22.3. Have you purchased any project-based carbon credits?

[No. \(Please go to question 22.5\)](#)

Please indicate whether the credits are to meet one or more of the following commitments:

Please also:

22.4 Provide details including the type of unit, volume and vintage purchased and the standard/scheme against which the credits have been verified, issued and retired (where applicable).

22.5. Have you been involved in the origination of project-based carbon credits?

[Yes. \(Please answer the following question\)](#)

22.6. Please provide details including:

- Your role in the project(s),
- The locations and technologies involved,
- The standard/scheme under which the projects are being/have been developed,
- Whether emissions reductions have been validated or verified,
- The annual volumes of generated/projected carbon credits,
- Retirement method if used for own compliance or offsetting.

[While ANZ has financed renewable energy projects globally \(see response to question 6\) which may have generated carbon credits, we have not been directly involved in the sourcing of these credits, nor in financing a project developed specifically for the generation of carbon credits, such as CERs.](#)

[ANZ has financed numerous renewable energy projects in Australia, which are eligible to create RECs \(Renewable Energy Certificates\), and our Markets team is currently working on becoming involved in the hedging RECs directly from these projects.](#)

22.7. Are you involved in the trading of allowances under the EU ETS and/or project-based carbon credits as a separate business activity, or in direct support of a

business activity such as investment fund management or the provision of offsetting services?

Yes. (Please answer the following question)

22.8. Please provide details of the role performed.

ANZ has 5 years of experience in domestic and international carbon markets as part of our Markets business, including:

- trading in Renewable Energy Certificates, NSW Gas Abatement Certificates and Verified Emission Reductions under Greenhouse Friendly in Australia to assist clients manage mandated and voluntary carbon and renewable energy targets;
- trading in Certified Emission Reductions created from Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects; and
- providing hedging of renewable energy and carbon credits output for carbon abatement projects in Australia and internationally

ANZ has not been involved in the trading of European Unit Allowances under the EU ETS.

Further information

Performance

23. Reduction plans & goals: (CDP6 Q3(a))

23.1. Does your company have a GHG emissions and/or energy reduction plan in place?

Yes. (Please go to question 23.3)

23.2. Please explain why.

It would aid automated analysis of responses if you could select a response from the options below as well as using the text box. However, please just use the text box provided if the options are not appropriate.

If the menu options above are not appropriate, please answer the question using the text box below:

ANZ has an electricity reduction target of 5% reduction per FTE by September 2009 (two-year target) for Australian operations and a 2% reduction per FTE for New Zealand (one-year target) by September 2009.

In New Zealand, our targets for the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions include Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 (air travel only). The target period will end September 2009 and a new set of targets will be established for a future period.

ANZ plans to become carbon neutral in Australia and New Zealand by the end of 2009. Regulatory uncertainty over the final form of emissions trading schemes in Australia and New Zealand has delayed a final announcement of our strategy until later in 2009. See response to question 3 for more information.

Goal setting

23.3. Do you have an emissions and/or energy reduction target(s)?

Yes. (Please answer the following questions)

23.4 What is the baseline year for the target(s)?

October 2006 to September 2007 (Australia)

October 2007 to September 2008 (New Zealand)

23.5. What is the emissions and/or energy reduction target(s)?

5% reduction in electricity consumption from ANZ's Australian operations per FTE in 2009 as compared to 2007.

2% reduction in electricity consumption from ANZ's New Zealand operations per FTE in 2009 as compared to 2008.

23.6. What are the sources or activities to which the target(s) applies?

Electricity consumption used in our owned and leased properties, covering our commercial, critical and retail sites.

23.7. Over what period/timescale does the target(s) extend?

2007 to 2009 in Australia

2008 to 2009 in New Zealand

Further information

23. GHG emissions and energy reduction activities

23.8. What activities are you undertaking or planning to undertake to reduce your emissions/energy use?

Australia

ANZ and property manager Jones Lang LaSalle (JLL) have worked together to better understand the environmental impact of our office buildings and branches over a number of years.

'Smart' meters measuring the consumption of gas, electricity and water, have been installed in 90% of ANZ's commercial buildings in Australia, and have been placed in a representative sample of ANZ branches throughout 2008 finishing in April 2009.

The meters can be set up throughout each floor of a building and provide a time-based analysis of resource use. This enables us to determine the exact location and amount of energy and water use at any given time of the day or night.

As well as identifying opportunities to improve efficiency, continual monitoring of energy and water use can help compare the use of resources over time and therefore quantify the benefits of measures that have been implemented, both in terms of resources and dollars saved.

Each of the individual commercial buildings is formally reviewed on a monthly basis and an energy mass balance is undertaken as well.

For example, 'smart' meters have helped us improve efficiency at our Melbourne call centre. Changes to operating controls on individual floors including zoning lighting, heating and cooling have translated into savings of approximately 1000 MWH of electricity and AUD100,000 over the past twelve months.

Another energy saving activity has been the centralisation and rationalisation of servers and other IT equipment into the two data centres in Australia. ANZ is aiming to reduce its Power Usage Efficiency, a best practice measurement of energy efficiency), at these sites from 2.2 to 2.0 by September 2009.

Next Steps

A major activity in energy savings over the next 12 months is the opening of ANZ's new office building in Melbourne. The facility will accommodate approximately 6,500 staff and is designed to produce 60% less greenhouse gas emissions and use 60% less water than the average commercial building in Australia.

The reductions are expected to be achieved through the generation of electricity from natural gas through an onsite trigeneration process.

In addition, solar sliver cells on the north-facing roof will generate 170,000 kWh per year of energy, reducing greenhouse emissions by more than 220 tonnes per year;

Six wind turbines on the north-facing roof of the building will generate 10,000 kWh of electricity onsite per year.

The new building will allow ANZ to consolidate the number of commercial buildings it occupies to eight (from 13), however, we are expecting an overall increase in energy consumption in Australia over the next 12 months during this transition period.

New Zealand

Over the past 12 months, ANZ National has continued to focus on reduction in energy across both the retail and commercial portfolio. The improvements have been achieved through upgrading of lighting controls, including the addition of sensors, revising hours of operation for air conditioning and reducing signage lighting at certain buildings. Energy usage across the property portfolio as at the end of the first half of 2009 has reduced year on year by 4.6%.

India

ANZ has this year established an independently assured baseline of energy usage for its operations in India. A reduction target will be put in place from October 2009.

Further information

23. Goal evaluation

23.9. What benchmarks or key performance indicators do you use to assess progress against the emissions/energy reduction goals you have set?

ANZ tracks its performance against target quarterly, measuring electricity consumption per FTE.

Further information

23. Goal achievement

23.10. What emissions reductions, energy savings and associated cost savings have been achieved to date as a result of the plan and/or the activities described above? Please state the methodology and data sources you have used for calculating these reductions and savings.

ANZ in Australia is able to demonstrate year on year performance improvements with a reduction per FTE in energy consumption of 13% for the four years since 2004.

In Australia, ANZ has been able to achieve dollar savings of AUD5.7M over the past four years. This figure is based on 2004 energy prices so 'real' savings are likely to be higher.

In New Zealand over a three year timeframe performance improvements of 4% per FTE have been achieved. This represents an absolute energy reduction of 1,747 MWH achieved over the past two years, despite a 1.5% growth in FTE numbers.

23.11. What investment has been required to achieve the emissions reductions and energy savings targets or to carry out the activities listed in response to question 23.8 and over what period was that investment made?

Table 13 - The "Investment number" column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Emission reduction target/energy saving target or activity	Investment number	Investment currency	Timescale
Property refurbishments, construction and improvements, which incorporate sustainable building criteria and design	8000000	Australian dollar	12 months to Sept 2008
Investment in best practice environmental standards for ANZ's new office building in Melbourne's Docklands	3500000	Australian dollar	2006-2009

Further information

Energy efficiency considerations have been incorporated into ANZ's property design standards for the construction, refurbishment and improvement of office buildings and branches. ANZ invested approximately AUD80 million in its property improvement program during the reporting period.

Sustainability measures taken as part of this investment include energy audits, the installation of 'smart' meters to measure our use of electricity in office buildings, ongoing energy efficiency performance monitoring and piloting of new design concepts in our offices and branches such as low energy lighting and installation of window shades to reduce reliance on air conditioning.

Both retail and commercial design standards for new fit outs contain sustainable building criteria covering key items such as lighting, air conditioning and other electrical equipment.

ANZ's new office building opening in late 2009 in Melbourne's Docklands precinct will accommodate approximately 6,500 ANZ employees and is designed to achieve world-wide best practice environmental standards for an office building.

Innovations such as the use of solar power and wind turbines to supplement energy supply and the reuse of stormwater and grey and black water involve a significant investment designed to deliver reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, water savings and energy efficiency.

ANZ has budgeted approximately AUD35m for these environmental initiatives over the period of the project (to be completed by the end of 2009). ANZ aspires to achieve the highest rating possible for a building of this size. Read more at <http://www.anz.com/aus/About-ANZ/Corporate-Responsibility/Environment/Reducing-Our-Environmental-Footprint/New-Building.asp>

23. Goal planning & investment

Electric utilities should read the table in question EU3 for giving details of forecasted emissions.

23.12. What investment will be required to achieve the future targets set out in your reduction plan or to carry out the activities listed in response to question 23.8 above and over what period do you expect payback of that investment?

Table 14 - The "Number" column will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Plan or action	Investment number	Investment currency	Payback
New Docklands Workplace	3500000	Australian dollar	Twenty Years
Specific Sustainability Investment	3000000	Australian dollar	Five Year Payback

23.13. Please estimate your company's future Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the next five years for each of the main territories or regions in which you operate or provide a qualitative explanation for expected changes that could impact future GHG emissions.

If possible, please use table 15 below to structure your answer to the question or alternatively use the text box below.

Notes on estimations:

- Predicted FTE growth of 5% per annum
- Scope 1 & 2 reductions of 2% per annum, per FTE

Scope 1 forecasted emissions in Table 15 below are in the following units.

GHG

Scope 2 forecasted emissions in Table 15 below are in the following units.

GHG

Table 15 - The "Scope" columns will not accept text. Please use whole numbers only.

Type in the name of the territory or region for which you are giving data and then press "Add Territory/Region". If giving a global figure instead of separate figures for regions or territories, please write "global" in the box labelled "Enter name of territory or region".

[Click here to see a sample table.](#)

Future reporting years:										
End date for year end DD/MM/YYYY	30/09/2009		30/09/2010		30/09/2011		30/09/2012		30/09/2013	
Emission forecasts	Scope 1	Scope 2								
Global emissions	15038	189767	15475	195271	15923	200933	16385	206760	16860	212757

23.14. Please estimate your company's future energy use for the next five years for each of the main territories or regions in which you operate or provide a qualitative explanation for expected changes that could impact future GHG emissions.

If possible, please use table 16 below to structure your answer to the question or alternatively use the text box below.

Notes on estimations:

- Predicted FTE growth of 5% per annum
- Energy reductions of 2% per annum, per FTE

Table 16 - Please use whole numbers only.

Type in the name of the territory or region for which you are giving data and a description of the data you are giving e.g. electricity consumption. Then press "Add Row". If giving a global figure instead of separate figures for regions or territories, please use the word "global". This table will also accept different types of units e.g. units of volume or mass.

[Click here to see a sample table.](#)

Future reporting years:											
End date for year end DD/MM/YYYY	30/09/2009		30/09/2010		30/09/2011		30/09/2012		30/09/2013		
Energy use estimates for territory/region	Number	Units									
Global Energy Usage	296066	MWH	304652	MWH	313487	MWH	322578	MWH	331932	MWH	

23.15. Please explain the methodology used for your estimations and any assumptions made.

- Predicted FTE growth of 5% per annum
- Scope 1 & 2 reductions of 2% per annum, per FTE
- Energy reductions of 2% per annum, per FTE

Further information

24. Planning: (CDP6 Q3(c))

24.1. How do you factor the cost of future emissions into capital expenditures and what impact have those estimated costs had on your investment decisions?

ANZ has developed a process to ensure that energy prices are included as part of the central charging mechanism for property related activities. Energy, despite recent price rises, still represents a relatively small part of the overall property expenditure budget and is adjusted on an annual basis.

Individual capital works projects are prioritised using a risk based approach with sustainability benefits captured as part of the project ROI.

Further information

Governance

25. Responsibility: (CDP6 Q4(a))

25.1. Does a Board Committee or other executive body have overall responsibility for climate change?

Yes. (Please answer question 25.3 and 25.4)

25.2 Please state how overall responsibility for climate change is managed and indicate the highest level within your company with responsibility for climate change.

25.3. Which Board Committee or executive body has overall responsibility for climate change?

ANZ's Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC) has overall responsibility for climate change at ANZ, including:

- agreeing ANZ's public goals to reduce our environmental performance and tracking our performance;
- reporting to and advising the ANZ Board on ANZ's carbon neutral strategy; and
- monitoring the development and implementation of ANZ's social and environmental policies and client screening tools.

More broadly, the CRC oversees and advises on ANZ's corporate responsibility (CR) strategy and priorities. It is chaired by ANZ's Chief Financial Officer and comprises Group Executives including three Management Board members from across our business who have accountability for key aspects of our CR activities.

The Committee identifies and monitors current and emerging CR risks and opportunities, reports and advises the ANZ Board, CEO and Management Board on strategies to respond to these risks and opportunities; agrees ANZ's public CR targets and commitments; integrates CR policies and management systems across the business and reviews and approves all significant programs and expenditure relevant to our CR strategy.

For more information see www.anz.com/crgovernance

25.4. What is the mechanism by which the Board or other executive body reviews the company's progress and status regarding climate change?

The CRC meets quarterly to review and advise on ANZ's progress against ANZ's public CR goals and makes recommendations on other CR risks, issues and opportunities that arise throughout the year.

Public CR goals related to climate change reviewed regularly by the CRC in 2009 include:

- ensure consistent social and environmental assessment processes across all client evaluation and credit approval systems in our Institutional business
- integrating social and environmental policy and Equator Principles requirements in Institutional wholesale credit training
- implement sustainable supply chain training for ANZ sourcing staff
- implement new products and services to assist clients in the transition to a lower carbon economy
- achieve our two-year environmental footprint reduction targets by 2009 (5% reduction in electricity and water and 10% reduction in paper use and waste generated)

Further information

26. Individual Performance: (CDP6 Q4(b))

26.1. Do you provide incentives for individual management of climate change issues including attainment of GHG targets?

Yes. (Please go to question 26.2)

26.2. Are those incentives linked to monetary rewards?

Yes. ANZ's performance-related compensation for banking professionals includes environmental and climate change targets.

26.3. Who is entitled to benefit from those incentives?

ANZ uses a balanced scorecard evaluation to stermine the performance-related compensation for all managers and senior executives, including the CEO.

Key executives have specific environmental performance targets linked to their performance management/remuneration and rewards. Environmental metrics include reduction in Co2 emissions; paper; water and waste.

Further information

27. Communications: (CDP6 Q4(c))

27.1. Do you publish information about the risks and opportunities presented to your company by climate change, details of your emissions and plans to reduce emissions?

Yes

If so, please indicate which of the following apply and provide details and/or a link to the documents or a copy of the relevant excerpt:

27.2. The company's Annual Report or other mainstream filings.

Yes

2008 Shareholder Review: <http://www.anz.com/resources/4/d/4db4db804d2fa4e9a2d1b6766a918285/Shareholders-AGM-2008-Shareholder-Review.pdf>

27.3. Voluntary communications (other than to CDP) such as Corporate Social Responsibility reporting.

Yes

2008 Corporate Responsibility Review (pgs 8, 18, 24-27, 30):
http://www.anz.com/documents/au/aboutanz/CR_Review08.pdf

Corporate Responsibility reporting on ANZ website:
<http://www.anz.com/about-us/corporate-responsibility/environment/environmental-footprint/>
<http://www.anz.com/about-us/corporate-responsibility/environment/responsible-business-lending/>

'Corporate Responsibility' e-bulletin

In addition to our interim and annual Financial and Corporate Responsibility Reports, ANZ communicates monthly to over 5000 stakeholders, including government, NGOs, community organisations, regulators, academics etc. via an e-bulletin which highlights 'case studies' of ANZ's progress against its public corporate responsibility targets, including those relevant to the impacts of climate change.

All issues from July 2008 to February 2009 contain stories relevant to our response to climate change issues and opportunities. <http://www.anz.com/aus/about-anz/corporate-responsibility/Resources/default.asp#option11>

Customer communications

ANZ also releases topical fact sheets to help customers and other interested parties understand how climate change and the associated regulatory impact may impact on businesses. These have included:

- Future Financing for Energy
- Business and the Carbon Pollution Scheme – 10 things you need to know
- Business and a low carbon economy – 10 things you need to know
- ANZ Industry Update – potential cost of emissions trading

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53382/11628/Future_Financing_For_Energy.pdf

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53382/11629/Bus_Carbon_Reduction_Scheme.pdf

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53382/11630/Emissions_Trading.pdf

http://cdp.cdproject.net/attachedfiles/Responses/53382/11631/Low_Carbon_Economy.pdf

Further information

28. Public Policy: (CDP6 Q4(d))

28.1. Do you engage with policymakers on possible responses to climate change including taxation, regulation and carbon trading?

Yes

We are active contributors to community discussion and public policy development on climate change and related issues.

This year ANZ provided a submission to the Australian Federal Government's Green Paper on the proposed Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme and in November 2008 hosted a business forum where senior government officials and leaders from a range of business sectors discussed the impacts and opportunities arising from the proposed scheme.

ANZ also contributed to work led by one of the Australia's leading community organisations, the Brotherhood of St Laurence, on options to reduce the impact of an emissions trading scheme, in particular higher energy prices, on low-income earners. http://www.bsl.org.au/pdfs/KPMG_national_energy_efficiency_program_low-income_households.pdf

We are a member of the Federal Government's Greenhouse Challenge Plus and participate in the UNEP Finance Initiative.

We will also continue to contribute to the policy making process through regular engagement with governments on public policy issues, including environmental and climate change issues impacting the bank. Our CEO formally meets with political and regulatory leaders twice a year.

Further information