



# **PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

**GREENBOX ARCHITECTURE PTY LTD**

**ORGANISATION  
CY2020**

Australian Government  
**Climate Active**  
**Public Disclosure Statement**

GREENBOX



An Australian Government Initiative



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY: Greenbox Architecture Pty Ltd

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 January 2020 – 31 December 2020

**Declaration**

To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this Public Disclosure Statement is true and correct and meets the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.



**Australian Government**  
**Department of Industry, Science,**  
**Energy and Resources**

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Version number February 2021

# 1. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

## Description of certification

This certification covers the operation of the Sydney office of Greenbox Architecture Pty Ltd (ABN 79 139 779 098).

## Organisation description

Greenbox is a multi-disciplinary design practice. Based in Sydney, Greenbox has expertise in delivery of projects both in capital cities and regional Australia, as well as throughout Asia Pacific. Since 2009, our progressive, collaborative and responsive approach continues to exceed our clients and project partners expectations.

Our projects range in scope and complexity. They all receive the same attention and focus, including director level involvement in every project.

Greenbox sees this as a core strength for our design services and a foundation on which we have built our business. We bring a wealth of expertise and the complementary skills of passionate team members who love what they do. These talented professionals also possess the technology, due diligence and functional hands-on skills that we see as critical in delivering a responsive, well considered and forward thinking, problem solving result.

*“Participating in Climate Active helps us to understand the consequences of our actions as a business, beings a focus on our sustainability goal and inspires our employees to actively reduce our carbon footprint.”*

## 2. EMISSION BOUNDARY

### Diagram of the certification boundary



## Non-quantified sources

Refrigerants were considered to be relevant but immaterial and have not been quantified.

## Excluded sources (outside of certification boundary)

There were no excluded emissions sources.

Although stationary energy and fuels are deemed as relevant emissions under the organisation certification, we do not use these and as such they have not been included in the PDS or carbon inventory

*“Participating in Climate Active helps us to understand the consequences of our actions as a business, beings a focus on our sustainability goal and inspires our employees to actively reduce our carbon footprint.”*

### 3. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

#### Emissions reduction strategy

Below are the near-term emissions reduction objectives for Greenbox:

- Change energy provider to obtain 100% of electricity from renewable/carbon neutral sources;
- Review waste generation and recycling methods; and
- Educate and actively encourage staff to adopt more sustainable approaches, such as reducing work travel and improving waste disposal habits.

Once these objectives have been met, opportunities for additional emissions reductions will be evaluated. A more detailed emissions reduction strategy, including specific targets and timeframes, will be developed over the next two years.

#### Emissions over time

Table 1

Emissions since base year		
	Base year: 2019	Year 1: 2020
<i>Total tCO<sub>2</sub>-e</i>	235.919	154.785

The reduction in emissions from 2019 to 2020 were largely due to the impacts of COVID-19 on Greenbox's business operations.

#### Emissions reduction actions

During the year, Greenbox changed its IT Service provider to a more efficient provider. IT Services, which represent approximately 16% of Greenbox's emissions, were reduced by 21% year-on-year because of the change of provider.

Electricity emissions declined 35% due to the impacts of COVID-19 on office occupancy rates.

Due to an IT upgrade, the emissions associated with computer equipment increased 95%

## Emissions summary (inventory)

Table 2

Emission source category	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e
Accommodation and facilities	0.10
Air Transport (km)	12.43
Cleaning and Chemicals	0.04
Electricity	40.67
Food	2.57
ICT services and equipment	72.53
Land and Sea Transport (km)	3.87
Office equipment & supplies	12.47
Postage, courier and freight	0.18
Professional Services	0.36
Waste	2.02
Water	1.77
Working from home	5.79
<i>Total Net Emissions</i>	<b>154.78</b>

## Uplift factors

Table 3

Reason for uplift factor	tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -e
n/a	n/a
<i>Total footprint to offset (uplift factors + net emissions)</i>	<b>154.78</b>

## Carbon neutral products

210 kg of Office National carbon neutral paper was used in 2020.

This assessment and Climate Active submission was prepared with the assistance of [Pangolin Associates](#) and these services are also carbon neutral.

## Electricity summary

Electricity was calculated using a location-based approach.

**Table 4: Market-based approach summary**

Market-based approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kgCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Renewable %
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	0	0	0.0%
<b>Total non-grid electricity</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	0	0	0.0%
GreenPower	0	0	0.0%
Jurisdictional renewables	0	0	0.0%
Residual Electricity	36,459	39,310	0.0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	8,725	0	19.3%
<b>Total grid electricity</b>	<b>45,184</b>	<b>39,310</b>	<b>19.3%</b>
<b>Total Electricity Consumed (grid + non grid)</b>	<b>45,184</b>	<b>39,310</b>	<b>19.3%</b>
Electricity renewables	8,725	0	
Residual Electricity	36,459	39,310	
<b>Exported on-site generated electricity</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
Emission Footprint (kgCO <sub>2</sub> -e)		39,310	

<b>Emission Footprint (tCO<sub>2</sub>-e)</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>LRET renewables</b>	<b>19.3%</b>
<b>Voluntary Renewable Electricity</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Total renewables</b>	<b>19.3%</b>



Table 5: Location-based approach summary

Location-based approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kgCO <sub>2</sub> -e)
ACT	0	0
NSW	45,184	40,666
SA	0	0
Vic	0	0
Qld	0	0
NT	0	0
WA	0	0
Tas	0	0
<b>Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)</b>	<b>45,184</b>	<b>40,666</b>
ACT	0	0
NSW	0	0
SA	0	0
Vic	0	0
Qld	0	0
NT	0	0
WA	0	0
Tas	0	0
<b>Non-grid electricity (Behind the meter)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Electricity Consumed</b>	<b>45,184</b>	<b>40,666</b>

Emission Footprint (tCO<sub>2</sub>-e)

41

## 4. CARBON OFFSETS

### Offsets strategy

Table 6

Offset purchasing strategy: In arrears	
1. Total offsets previously forward purchased and banked for this report	17
2. Total emissions liability to offset for this report	155
3. Net offset balance for this reporting period	138
4. Total offsets to be forward purchased to offset the next reporting period	0
5. Total offsets required for this report	138

### Co-benefits

#### Cai Be District, Vietnam, Rice Husk Thermal Energy Generation Project

Processing rice for bran oil typically resulted in the disposal of rice husks into waterways. Decaying husks then released methane into the atmosphere, a greenhouse gas 25 times worse than carbon dioxide. Instead, Cai Be captures rice husk methane to produce electricity while also reduces river congestion and pollution, and preventing ecological damage.

#### Tiwi Islands Savanna Burning

In the Tiwi Islands, savanna burning is an important carbon farming project that is delivered in partnership with Tiwi Land Council and Charles Darwin University. Savanna burning is a fire management method that prevents destructive bushfires (prevalent in tropical savannas of northern Australia) by reducing the fuel load in a controlled manner and therefore reducing greenhouse gas emissions. By practicing traditional patchwork burning in the early dry season when fires are cooler and by burning less country, there are fewer emissions released and more carbon is stored in the soil and plants, keeping the land healthy for the Tiwi people.

This method generates Australian Carbon Credit Units ("ACCU") and in turn brings environmental, social and cultural co-benefits such as:

- Elders sharing traditional ecological knowledge with young people;
- Protection of rock art and sacred sites;
- Protection of the environment by Aboriginal led land and sea management;
- Meaningful employment aligning with the interests and values of Traditional Owners; and
- Contribution to increased pride and self-esteem of Aboriginal people.

**NIHT Topaiyo REDD +**

NIHT Inc. has partnered with the traditional landowners of New Ireland and East New Britain to put an end to deforestation initiated by industrial logging in the region. The preservation of these rainforests is essential to not only the carbon and biodiversity benefits inherent with projects of this nature, but also for the wellbeing and prosperity of the people of New Ireland and East New Britain. The project is located in the forested areas of New Ireland and East New Britain in Papua New Guinea. The project has evolved based on the input and needs expressed by persons living in the region. What began as a traditional timber operation has been recognised as an opportunity with enormous carbon sequestering potential and has evolved into a forest protection project that will provide substantial economic benefits to the people of Papua New Guinea. Through the avoidance of carrying out exploitative industrial commercial timber harvesting in the project area, the project expects to generate nearly 60 million tonnes of CO2 emissions reductions across the 30 year project lifetime, depending on the number and size of Project Activity Instances (PAIs) added to the project.

## Offsets summary

### Proof of cancellation of offset units

Table 7

Offsets cancelled for Climate Active Carbon Neutral Certification										
Project description	Type of offset units	Registry	Date retired	Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Eligible Quantity (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Quantity used for previous reporting periods	Quantity banked for future reporting periods	Quantity used for this reporting period claim	Percentage of total (%)
Cai Be Rice Husk Thermal Energy Generation Project	VCUs	VERRA	15 June 2020	<a href="#">4034-172727458-172727610-VCU-008-APX-VN-1-589-01042012-31052014-0</a>	2012-14	153	136	0	17	11%
Tiwi Islands Savanna Burning	ACCUs	ANREU	14 May 2021	3,772,974,326 – 3,772,974,425	2018-19	100	0	0	100	65%
NIHT Topaiyo REDD +	VCUs	VERRA	13 May 2021	<a href="#">9895-157069455-157069492-VCS-VCU-466-VER-PG-14-2293-01062017-31122019-0</a>	2017-19	38	0	0	38	25%
<b>Total offsets retired this report and used in this report</b>									155	
<b>Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports</b>									0	

Type of offset units	Quantity (used for this reporting period claim)	Percentage of Total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	100	65%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	55	35%

## 5. USE OF TRADE MARK

Table 8

Description where trademark used	Logo type
Printed and digital marketing material such as company brochures and website	Organisation Certification

## 6. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

n/a

# APPENDIX 1

## Excluded emissions

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

**Table 9**

Relevance test					
Excluded emission sources	<i>The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions</i>	<i>The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation's greenhouse gas risk exposure.</i>	<i>Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.</i>	<i>The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.</i>	<i>The emissions are from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation's boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.</i>
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

## APPENDIX 2

### Non-quantified emissions for organisations

Table 10

Non-quantification test				
Relevant-non-quantified emission sources	<i>Immaterial &lt;1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively</i>	<i>Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied.</i>	<i>Data unavailable but uplift applied. A data management plan must be put in place to provide data within 5 years.</i>	<i>Initial emissions non-quantified but repairs and replacements quantified</i>
Refrigerants	Yes	No	No	No



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