



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

DJAS ARCHITECTURE PTY LTD

Organisation Certification
CY2022

Australian Government

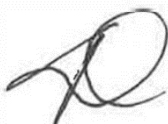
Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement

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NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	DJAS Architecture Pty Ltd
REPORTING PERIOD	Calendar year 1 January 2022– 31 December 2022 Arrears report
DECLARATION	<i>To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this public disclosure statement is true and correct and meets the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.</i>  Kylie Ochsenbein Chief Operating Officer 22nd May 2023



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

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Version March 2023.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	80 tCO ₂ -e
OFFSETS USED	100% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	40%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Pangolin Associates

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2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

This inventory has been prepared for the calendar year from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 and covers the operations of DJAS Architecture Pty Ltd, ABN: 83 008 620 504.

The operational boundary has been defined based on an operational control test, in accordance with the principles of the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007. This includes the following locations and facilities:

- 49 Jardine Street, Kingston 2604 ACT
- Shared office space at 310 Edward Street, Brisbane 4000 QLD
- Shared office space at 122 Faulkner Street, Armidale 2350 NSW

The methods used for collating data, performing calculations and presenting the carbon account are in accordance with the following standards:

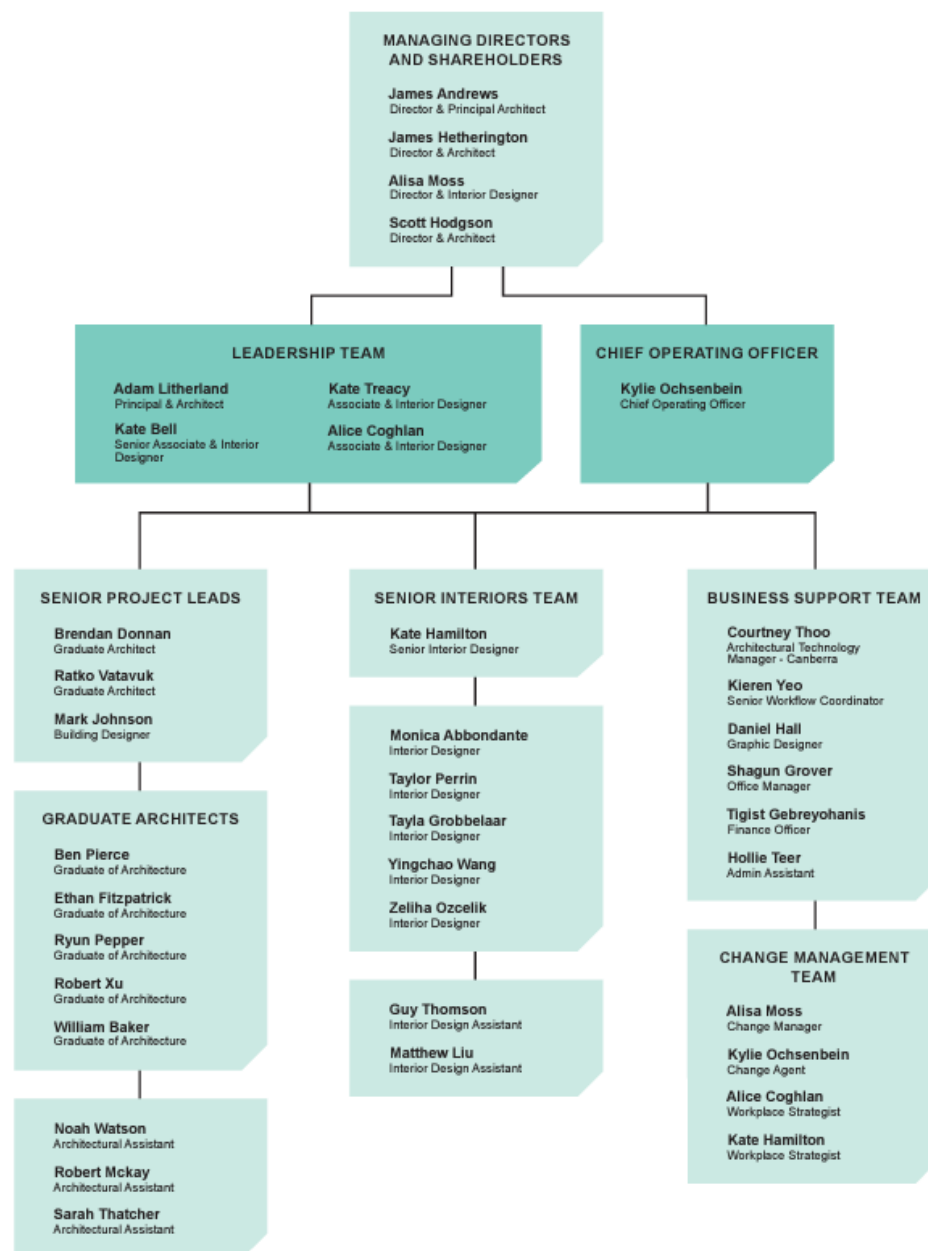
- Climate Active Standards
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008

Where possible, the calculation methodologies and emission factors used in this inventory are derived from the National Greenhouse Accounts (NGA) Factors in accordance with "Method 1" from the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008.

The greenhouse gases considered within the inventory are those that are commonly reported under the Kyoto Protocol; carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and synthetic gases - hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). These have been expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e) using relative global warming potentials (GWPs).

Organisation description

DJAS Architecture (DJAS) is a leading design practice with design studios in Canberra and Brisbane. DJAS was established by Daryl Jackson and Alastair Swain in the 1980's, and were integral to the development of Canberra's urban footprint. During that time, we have gained a reputation for high quality design-based architecture due to our ability to synthesis the conflicting demands of creativity, planning, collaboration, cost effectiveness, and quality design.



3.EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

This is a small organisation certification, which uses the standard Climate Active small organisation emissions boundary. Emission sources can be excluded if they do not occur.

Inside the emissions boundary

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

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

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

Outside the emissions boundary

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

Inside emissions boundary

Quantified

Accommodation and facilities

Carbon Neutral Services and products

Cleaning and Chemicals

Electricity

Food & Catering

ICT services and equipment (ICT Equipment, Telecommunications)

Office equipment & supplies (Office Equipment & Furniture, Printing & Stationery, Paper, Coworking desk)

Postage, courier and freight

Professional Services (Cleaning, Legal, Accounting)

Refrigerants

Stationary Energy (Gaseous fuels)

Transport (Air)

Transport (Land and Sea)

Waste – Incineration, Landfill & Recycling

Water

Working from home

Non-quantified

Optionally included

N/A

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

N/A

4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

2022 saw a marked increase in emissions, largely caused by the majority of our workforce returning to the office, and an increase in commuting emissions. We will continue to aim for a reduction in our emissions and will renew our Carbon Neutral status annually, and continuously over at least the next 5 years. Our overarching target is to reduce emissions/FTE by 5% by 2030, from a 2022 baseline. DJAS Architecture Pty Ltd having no Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we will focus on reducing our Scope 3 emissions,

- Providing leadership and establishing expectations with our partners, consultants, and suppliers to encourage sustainable change within the industry. This communication will take place on a quarterly basis, with a view to transitioning at least 50% of our products to sustainable options over the next 3 years.
- Empowering our Environmental Committee in 2023 to actively engage with Climate Active initiatives and provide leadership, education and engagement activities for staff and contractors, to minimise their environmental impacts both at work and at home. This committee will report to the business on a quarterly basis and make recommendations to reduce emissions and contribute to a 5% reduction per FTE on our 2022 results.
- Strengthening the link between our emissions reduction strategy and our QMS will assure implementation and commitment on every level within the business and stages of our projects. This means that we will audit our emissions strategy at least bi-annually, in line with our QA and QMS audits. Our aim is to ensure that our policy and process updates and changes contribute to reducing emissions annually, with automation of tasks being a large part of that change process.
- Working with our clients to encourage sustainable design and build solutions. This means we will actively prefer to work with suppliers who deliver products and services with emissions reduction strategies. We aim to increase the number of Climate Active certified suppliers and partners by 20% in the next 12 months. We will do this by promoting our Climate Active status and talking to our clients about what's involved in the process.

Emissions reduction actions

DJAS Architecture Pty Ltd undertook the following actions to reduce its emissions:

- We have maintained a commitment to offering Hybrid working options to keep commuting cost to a minimum where possible.
- We have continued to be mindful of the office supply products we purchase.
- We seek to maintain a sample library containing only what we need and is update regularly. This reduces our waste emissions enormously. We are also reducing the number of physical files held and created onsite, and are actively moving to a wholly digital environment.

- We are reducing the size of our on-site server to reduce electricity costs. Once this is complete, we will be looking to reduce the equipment needed the business (e.g. move from PCs to laptops, move from desk phone to multi-purpose mobile phones).

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

		Emissions since base year	
		Total tCO ₂ -e (without uplift)	Total tCO ₂ -e (with uplift)
Base year:	2019	147.1	19.8
Year 1:	2020	65.4	3.3
Year 2:	2021	47.1	2.3
Year 3:	2022	76.0	3.8

Significant changes in emissions

2022 saw a marked increase in emissions, largely caused by the majority of our workforce returning to the office, and an increase in commuting emissions. DJAS also invested in new ICT services to equip new and existing staff.

Emission source name	Previous year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Current year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Detailed reason for change
Petrol: Medium Car	6.0	17.0	Increase of work commute post covid
Petrol: Small Car	4.3	9.7	Increase of work commute post covid
Petrol: Large Car	0	7.8	Increase of work commute post covid
Computer and technical services	0	10.6	Investment in new ICT services

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products, services, buildings or precincts

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
ActewAGL	Tenancy Electricity
Australia Post	Postage services
Pangolin Associates	CY2021 Climate Active submission
Reflex	Paper
Telstra	Mobile phone plans

Emissions summary

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

Emission category	Sum of scope 1 (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of scope 2 (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of scope 3 (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of total emissions (t CO ₂ -e)
Accommodation and facilities	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Climate Active Carbon Neutral Products & Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cleaning and Chemicals	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4
Electricity	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7
Food	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0
ICT services and equipment	0.0	0.0	11.2	11.2
Office equipment & supplies	0.0	0.0	6.5	6.5
Postage, courier & freight	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional Services	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5
Refrigerants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stationary Energy (Gaseous Fuels)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transport (Air)	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9
Transport (Land and Sea)	0.0	0.0	43.2	43.2
Waste	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Water	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Working from home	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2
Total emissions	0.0	0.0	76.0	76.0

Uplift factors

An uplift factor is an upwards adjustment to the total carbon inventory to account for relevant emissions that cannot be reasonably quantified or estimated. This conservative accounting approach helps ensure the integrity of the carbon neutral claim.

Reason for uplift factor	tCO ₂ -e
Mandatory 5% uplift for small organisations	3.8
Total of all uplift factors	3.8
Total emissions footprint to offset (total emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)	79.8

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets retirement approach

This certification has taken an in-arrears offsetting approach. The total emission to offset is 79.8 t CO₂-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 80. Of the total eligible offsets used, 0 were previously banked and 80 were newly purchased and retired. 0 are remaining and have been banked for future use.

Co-benefits

Midilli Hydroelectric Power Plant, Turkey

The purpose of the project is to supply electricity to the Turkish power grid, from a renewable source. The Project Activity (PA) utilizes the Yeşilırmak waters in a diversion-type run-of-river hydro power scheme to generate electricity with zero carbon emissions for the Turkish Power Grid.

As for social impacts, significant positive employment effects occurred especially during the construction and installation period. Management, operation, and maintenance of the HPP creates permanent jobs which require high qualification, contributing to capacity building and know-how dissemination in Turkey. Moreover, since it is a renewable energy project, it contributes to achieve nationally stated sustainable development priorities which were indicated like in the law on use of renewable energy resources for electricity generation. Introduction purpose of this Law; the use of renewable energy resources for electrical energy generation to spread these resources to the economy in a reliable, economical, and quality manner, decreasing greenhouse gas emissions, utilizing wastes, protecting the environment, and developing the manufacturing sector needed to achieve these objectives. Moreover, sustainable development goals outcomes and the actual results of the contributed sustainable development indicators by the project during the monitoring period such as Climate Action and Affordable and clean energy.

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active Carbon Neutral Certification												
Project description	Type of offset units	Registry	Date retired	Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Stapled quantity	Eligible quantity retired (tCO ₂ -e)	Eligible quantity used for previous reporting periods	Eligible quantity banked for future reporting periods	Eligible quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total (%)	
GreenFleet	VCU	Verra	June 15 2023	12430-410538127-410538181-VCS-VCU-290-VER-TR-1-1330-01012015-31122015-0	2015	80	-	-	-	-	-	
Stapled to												
Midilli Hydroelectric Power Plant, Turkey						-	55	55	0	55	69%	
Midilli Hydroelectric Power Plant, Turkey	VCU	Verra	June 15 2023	12430-410533680-410533704-VCS-VCU-290-VER-TR-1-1330-01012015-31122015-0	2015		25	25	0	25	39%	
Total eligible offsets retired and used for this report										80		
Total eligible offsets retired this report and banked for use in future reports									0			
Type of offset units		Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)					Percentage of total					

Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	80	100%
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7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



This is to certify

DJAS Architecture Pty Ltd

offset 80.00 tonnes of CO₂-e with Greenfleet.

Your support will help us restore native forests and ecosystems, which provide crucial habitat for endangered wildlife, help counter the devastating impact of the bushfires, and reduce the impacts of climate change.

Greenfleet will plant enough biodiverse native trees on your behalf to offset these emissions.

Thank you for helping us grow our forests and grow climate hope.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Wayne Wescott", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Wayne Wescott | Greenfleet CEO

31/05/2023

APPENDIX B: ELECTRICITY SUMMARY

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

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

Location-based method:

The location-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its location, and the emissions intensity of the electricity grid it relies on. It reflects the average emissions intensity of the electricity grid in the location (State) in which energy consumption occurs. The location-based method does not allow for any claims of renewable electricity from grid-imported electricity usage.

Market-based method:

The market-based method provides a picture of a business's electricity emissions in the context of its renewable energy investments. It reflects the emissions intensity of different electricity products, markets and investments. It uses a residual mix factor (RMF) to allow for unique claims on the zero emissions attribute of renewables without double-counting.

For this certification, electricity emissions have been set by using the **market-based approach**

Market-based approach summary			
Market-based approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	Renewable percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	0	0	0%
Total non-grid electricity	0	0	0%
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	0	0	0%
GreenPower	0	0	0%
Climate Active precinct/building (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Precinct/Building (LRET)	0	0	0%
Precinct/Building jurisdictional renewables (LGCS surrendered)	0	0	0%
Electricity products (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Electricity products (LRET)	0	0	0%
Electricity products jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	25,353	0	32%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	6,375	0	8%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	87	0	0%
Residual Electricity	48,238	46,067	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	31,815	0	40%
Total grid electricity	80,053	46,067	40%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	80,053	46,067	40%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	48,238	46,067	
Scope 2	42,600	40,683	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	5,638	5,384	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	.

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	39.74%
Mandatory	8.07%
Voluntary	31.67%
Behind the meter	0.00%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	40.68
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	5.38
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	2.41
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	0.32
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	2.72

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Renewable percentage can be above 100%

Location-based approach summary						
Location-based approach	Activity Data (kWh) total	Under operational control			Not under operational control	
Percentage of grid electricity consumption under operational control	100%	(kWh)	Scope 2 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO ₂ -e)
ACT	79,587	79,587	58,099	4,775	0	0
NSW	466	466	340	28	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	0	0	0	0	0	0
QLD	0	0	0	0	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	80,053	80,053	58,439	4,803	0	0
ACT	0	0	0	0		
NSW	0	0	0	0		
SA	0	0	0	0		
VIC	0	0	0	0		
QLD	0	0	0	0		
NT	0	0	0	0		
WA	0	0	0	0		
TAS	0	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	0	0	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	80,053					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	58.44
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	4.80
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	25.31
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	2.08
Total emissions liability	27.39

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity products

Climate Active carbon neutral product used	Electricity claimed from Climate Active electricity products (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
ActewAGL	45,386	0
<i>Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. These electricity emissions have been offset by another Climate Active member through their electricity product certification. This electricity consumption is also included in the market based and location-based summary tables. Any electricity that has been sourced as renewable electricity by the electricity product under the market-based method is outlined as such in the market based summary table.</i>		

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

The following emissions sources have been assessed as relevant, are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. They have been non-quantified due to one of the following reasons:

1. **Immaterial** <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
2. **Cost effective** Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied.
3. **Data unavailable** Data is unavailable but uplift applied. A data management plan must be put in place to provide data within 5 years.
4. **Maintenance** Initial emissions non-quantified but repairs and replacements quantified.

Relevant non-quantified emission sources	Justification reason
Refrigerant	Immaterial

Data management plan for non-quantified sources

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

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources

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

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

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

Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



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