



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

JOHNSON PILTON WALKER PTY LTD

**ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
CY2022**

Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement

JPW



An Australian Government Initiative



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Johnson Pilton Walker Pty Ltd
REPORTING PERIOD	Calendar year 1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022 Arrears report
DECLARATION	<p><i>To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this public disclosure statement is true and correct and meets the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.</i></p> <p></p> <p>Michael Pye Practice Manager 01 September 2023</p>



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

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Version March 2023.



1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	154.18 tCO ₂ -e
OFFSETS USED	100% VCU's
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	37.97%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Pangolin Associates
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Emma Baird September 2023 Pangolin Associates Next technical assessment due: CY2025
THIRD PARTY VALIDATION	Type 2 August 2023 C&N Audit Services

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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 Australian operations of Johnson Pilton Walker Pty Ltd ABN 28 095 778 886, as an organisation.

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 location and facilities:

- Level 10, 95 Pitt Street, Sydney, NSW, 2000

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.

Organisation description

Johnson Pilton Walker Pty Ltd (JPW) is a leading multidisciplinary design studio with major built works in architecture, planning, urban design, landscape architecture, interior architecture, workplace, and exhibitions.

Our studio is located on the traditional lands of the Gadigal of the Eora Nation, in Sydney, Australia. We have one office, and from here, we work on Australian and international projects.

We are proud of our role in the ethical, social, and practical development of the next generation of architects, landscape architects, and designers. As a signatory to Architects Declare, our commitment to sustainability is focussed on addressing climate change and ecological degradation within the architectural industry. We encourage sustainable practices, responsible design, and collaboration to create a built environment that is environmentally responsible and resilient, contributing to the global movement for a more sustainable future in architecture.

3.EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Inside the emissions boundary

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

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

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

Outside the emissions boundary

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

Inside emissions boundary

Quantified

Accommodation and facilities
bespoke (taxi and car hire)
Climate Active Carbon
Neutral Products and
Services
Electricity
Food
ICT services and equipment
Machinery and vehicles
Office equipment & supplies
Professional Services
Stationary Energy (gaseous
fuels)
Transport (Air)
Transport (Land and Sea)
Waste
Water
Working from home

Non-quantified

Refrigerants

Optionally included

N/A

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

N/A

4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

JPW is committed to reduce our operational carbon footprint by 30% by 2027, from a 2022 base year.

JPW will additionally persist in efforts to provide education to individuals that we employ and engage with on methods that can be used to decrease personal environmental footprints.

Scope 1 emissions directly generated by us will be reduced by:

- Promoting the use of digital solutions to hold meetings that do not have to be conducted in person.
- Promoting the use of public or active transport over the use of taxi or ride share vehicles when in person meetings require travel.

Scope 2 emissions generated indirectly by our business activity will be reduced by:

- Engaging in discussions with our landlord to transition to entirely renewable electricity in cases where we lack control over the energy used in the building's infrastructure.

Scope 3 emissions generated indirectly by our business activity will be reduced by:

- Professional Services equates for almost half of our emission profile. Where possible, promoting use of service providers and suppliers that are low emission, Climate Active or Net Zero certified.
- Promoting the use of digital solutions to hold meetings that do not have to be conducted in person.
- Promoting the use of public or active transport over the use of taxi or ride share vehicles.
- Where possible, reducing printing or printing more economically.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

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

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
Energy Australia	Electricity (74,713 kWh)
Reflex	Paper (85kg)

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	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.29
bespoke (taxi and car hire)	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.51
Climate Active Carbon Neutral Products and Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Electricity	0.00	1.87	0.25	2.12
Food	0.00	0.00	14.44	14.44
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	19.38	19.38
Machinery and vehicles	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.55
Office equipment & supplies	0.00	0.00	1.97	1.97
Professional Services	0.00	0.00	73.00	73.00
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	1.34	0.00	0.34	1.68
Transport (Air)	0.00	0.00	14.30	14.30
Transport (Land and Sea)	0.10	0.00	19.49	19.60
Waste	0.00	0.00	1.27	1.27
Water	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.49
Working from home	0.00	0.00	2.30	2.30
Total	1.44	1.87	148.59	151.90

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
Uplift to account for Synthetic GHG where data collection is not cost effective	2.28
Total of all uplift factors	2.28
Total emissions footprint to offset <i>(total emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)</i>	154.18

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets retirement approach

This certification has taken an in-arrears offsetting approach. The total emission to offset is 154.2 t CO₂-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 155. Of the total eligible offsets used, zero were previously banked and 155 were newly purchased and retired. There are none remaining, and therefore no offsets have been banked for future use.

Co-benefits

The Baspa project is a run-of-the-river hydro-electric power plant with an installed capacity of 300 MW. The diversion barrage of the project is located across river Baspa, at Kuppa in Himachal Pradesh. The power house is located at Karcham village in Kinnaur District. The project activity is an initiative of Jaiprakash Hydro Power Limited (JHPL) a part of the Jaypee Group. Jaypee is a well-known business group of India and had entered into agreement with State Government of Himachal Pradesh to implement the project.

Key Features of the project activity:

- Run-of-the river power project with no water storage with a capacity of 4 hours peaking during a period of 24 hours (design for diurnal storage) when the discharge in the river comes down to 9 cusecs during the winter season.
- Strong sustainable development aspects of the project
- Largest hydro project implemented by private sector in India.
- Its barrage is at an elevation of 2600 metres, the highest altitude for any such structure to come up in India

The Project has improved the infrastructural facilities like water availability, road, and medical facilities. The Project activity brings considerable investment in the region and helps in overall development of the region via following ways:

- Roads have been built in the vicinity of the project
- Eight bridges, spanning up to maximum of 121 metres, were constructed at various locations between Wangtoo, upstream of Nathpa on NH-22 and Kuppa barrage site).
- Funds and expertise for upgrading of existing schools in the region and for developing new ones have been provided
- Health care facilities in the form of a hospital, new dispensary, doctors and medical staff as well as free medicines have been arranged by the company in the vicinity of the project for the benefit of the people of adjoining village

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 (%)
Hydro 86MW Himachal Pradesh India	VCU	Verra	18 Sep 2023	6117-280150058-280150212-VCU-030-MER-IN-1-93-01012013-31122013-0	2013		155	0	0	155	100%
Total eligible offsets retired and used for this report										155	
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)			155				100%			

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A.

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	37,799	0	31%
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)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	0	0	0%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	9,168	0	7%
Residual Electricity	76,929	73,467	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	46,967	0	38%
Total grid electricity	123,895	73,467	38%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	123,895	73,467	38%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	76,929	73,467	
Scope 2	67,937	64,880	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	8,992	8,587	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	.

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	37.91%
Mandatory	7.40%
Voluntary	30.51%
Behind the meter	0.00%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	64.88
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	8.59
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	1.87
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	0.25
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	2.12

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	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	123,895	123,895	90,444	7,434	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)	123,895	123,895	90,444	7,434	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)	123,895					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	90.44
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	7.43
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	35.90
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	2.95
Total emissions liability	38.85

Operations in Climate Active buildings and precincts

Operations in Climate Active buildings and precincts	Electricity consumed in Climate Active certified building/precinct (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
N/A	0	0
Climate Active carbon neutral electricity is not renewable electricity. These electricity emissions have been offset by another Climate Active member through their building or precinct 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 building/precinct under the market based method is outlined as such in the market based summary table.		

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)
Energy Australia	74,713	0
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.		

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
Refrigerants	Not cost effective

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						



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