PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

KERSTIN THOMPSON ARCHITECTS PTY LTD

ORGANISATION

CY2024

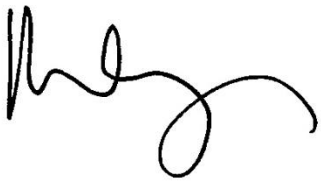
Australian Government

Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

KTA
KERSTINTHOMPSONARCHITECTS

An Australian Government Initiative

Climate Active

NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Kerstin Thompson Architects Pty Ltd
REPORTING PERIOD	calendar year 1 January 2024 – 31 December 2024 Arrears report
DECLARATION	*To the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this public disclosure statement is true and correct and meets the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard.* 
	Kerstin Thompson Principal 27 March 2026

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

Version 9.1.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	98 tCO2-e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	100% ACCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	100%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Kerstin Thompson Architects Pty Ltd
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	27 March 2026 KREA Consulting Pty Ltd Next technical assessment due: CY 2027 report

Contents

2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

The Climate Active Carbon Neutral organisation certification is for the business operations of Kerstin Thompson Architects Pty Ltd (KTA), ABN 31 067 225 487. The operational boundary of the carbon account has been defined based on the operational control approach. Please note that this certification includes KTA's operations but does NOT extend to a Climate Active carbon neutral service certification. Please also note that the carbon performance of the buildings we design themselves is NOT covered by this certification.

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for CY2024 reporting period.

Organisation description

Kerstin Thompson Architects is a multi-award-winning architecture practice, founded by Kerstin Thompson in 1994 in Melbourne, Australia. The practice is well established as a significant and innovative reference point in Australian architecture and urban design. Known for astute design thinking, KTA designs creative, meaningful and site-responsive architecture that seamlessly combines form, interior and landscape to create coherent and compelling places. We like to think of our projects as portraits, unique and particular to the clients, environments and purpose at hand, with a focus on an enjoyment of place, sustainability and integration with landscape and community.

The practice focus is on architecture as a civic endeavour; buildings that forge connections with their surroundings and the people who inhabit them. Design is necessarily integrated, multi-disciplinary and based on intensive collaboration between client, consultants and contractors. KTA strives to achieve the highest possible sustainable design outcomes for all our projects. These should be commensurate with each project's particular needs, users and aspirations. We seek to ensure that the fundamentals of sustainable design are built into the DNA of each building, as part of our commitment to 'getting the bones right' from the beginning.

KTA is a founding signatory of Architects' Declare. We are deeply committed to reducing our own environmental impact as well as that of the buildings we design. We believe that leading by example is an essential component of advocating for better environmental performance within the industry and within Australian society.

KTA consists of one office only and currently employs 43 staff (36 FTE) who are all office based. KTA operate under ABN 31 067 225 487 with trading name Kerstin Thompson Architects. There are no other ABNs or child companies associated with this certification. KTA is located at 6 Lothian Street, North Melbourne. This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for CY2024 reporting period.

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.

KTA do not use any stationary energy and fuels within the organisation.

Inside emissions boundary

Quantified

Accommodation and Facilities

Cleaning and Chemicals

Climate Active Neutral Products and Services

Electricity

Food and Catering

Horticulture and Agriculture

ICT Services and Equipment

Machinery and Vehicles

Office Equipment and Supplies

Postage, Courier and Freight

Professional Services

Refrigerants

Stationary Energy

Transport (Air)

Transport (Land and Sea)

Waste

Working From Home

Non-quantified

N/A

Optionally included

N/A

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

N/A

4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

We have developed an emissions reduction strategy across KTA's business operations, with a target of 50% reduction of our emissions from our base year 2020 by 2028. This would represent a reduction from 117 to 59 tCO_2-e.

These strategies are focused on establishing budgets for and monitoring our spending in relation to our own electrical usage, professional services, the purchase of IT and office equipment and other capital purchases, and travel.

On-Site Electrical Consumption

In terms of on-site electrical consumption, we acknowledge that we've increased our electrical consumption year on year by about 11%:

- 2024 – 51,522 kWh
- 2023 – 46,323 kWh

We are aiming to reduce our electrical consumption up to 20% by 2028 (within the next five years), primarily through operational settings and human factors:

- *Expanding the temperature comfort range within our office;* we estimate that cooling represents about 30% of our electrical use, or about 15,000 kWh in CY2024; an increase of our AC set-point by 2 degrees should represent a savings of about 15-20%, or a reduction of 2000 to 3000 kWh. This would represent a 6% reduction in electrical consumption, and a carbon reduction of up to 2.6 tCO_2, or 2.2% of our base-year footprint.

- *Lighting use reduction, through behaviour improvement and potential sensors;* we estimate that a reduction in duration of lighting left on in meeting rooms and at desks managed through greater oversight and organic-response sensors should represent a reduction of about 1500 kWh annually. This would represent a 2.9% reduction in electrical consumption, and a carbon reduction of up to 1.3 tCO_2, or 1.1% of our base-year footprint.

- *Ensuring computers and monitors are turned off overnight;* we estimate that through oversight and IT / computer management policy changes a reduction of about 2700 kWh annually is possible. This would represent a 5.2% reduction in electrical consumption, and a carbon reduction of up to 2.3 tCO_2, or 1.9% of our base-year footprint.

These three measures taken together should represent a 15% reduction in our electrical consumption.

We are also considering two longer-term measures to reduce our electrical consumption:

- *Invest in on-site server replacement;* Our on-site server is reaching its end-of-life and is slated for replacement within the next two years. While this will represent a one-off increase in capital expenses, there is the opportunity to replace current outdated and inefficient server and memory equipment with much more efficient equipment. We estimate that a reduction in electrical consumption of about 3500kWh is possible through this replacement. This would represent a 6.8% reduction in electrical consumption, and a carbon reduction of up to 3 tCO_2, or 2.6% of our base-year footprint.

- *On-site Renewables;* We are also future proofing our office facility to enable the installation of rooftop PV panels within five years, provided financial cashflows remain steady. Through recent fit out works we have reinforced the roof structure to support PV panels and ensured that there is sufficient electrical infrastructure in place. Upon installation of the PV systems, we estimate that our purchased electricity demand will be reduced by 50%.

Professional Services

Our emissions related to Professional Services and ICT services and equipment in CY2024 amount to 34.5 tCO_2-e, or about 35% of our total. Many of these services relate to critical business functions that are difficult to reduce (i.e. legal advice, IT support, etc); however, we have determined that some of our external software support may be reduced; this would represent a reduction within the ICT Computer and Technical Services category of about 75% over the next five years, from 7.35 tCO_2 to 1.8 tCO_2.

Purchase of IT and Office Equipment

We have established an on-going computer replacement schedule to progressively cycle through new computers as they reach the end of their life, replacing 2x computers each quarter; this is intended to avoid surges of new computer purchases, and the gradually extend the life of our existing machines wherever possible, through a program of internal reuse (i.e. moving older machines to less intensive applications such as meeting rooms and remote workstations). We are targeting a stabilisation of our IT equipment purchases at around 2 to 3 tCO_2-e annually; CY2024 emissions are 2.38 tCO_2-e, a reduction of about 70% from CY2023.

Finally, we also intend to track and stabilize our office equipment and in particular furniture purchasing, with an effort to reuse existing furniture wherever possible, and purchase recycled equipment where required. This represented a significant reduction from CY2023 to CY 2024, of almost 99%, from 4.37 tCO_2-e to 0.07 tCO_2-e.

Travel

We are implementing several further emissions reduction strategies related our largest emissions categories: air & land transport. We undertake annual staff travel surveys to monitor our travel by mode in more detail, with the emergence of air travel as a significant factor in our emissions this period. We use this data to monitor and update where required our travel policy, with the goal of reducing our travel-related emissions by 33% over 5 years. This is intended to represent a 15% reduction in our total footprint.

Within the next year, we plan to implement a green travel policy to require, when flights are required, purchase of carbon neutral / offsets offered with flight purchases.

Waste

Waste represents about 15% of our annual carbon emissions. Our waste is a relatively fixed output of our operations and consists largely of food and packaging rubbish. In order to develop an effective strategy to reduce this, we will require further data; in the first instance, we will undertake a waste audit to identify with more detail the contents of our waste streams and identify strategies to increase reduction & diversion.

Emissions reduction actions

Pre-Existing and Near - Term Efforts

In the lead-up into and immediately following our year-1 assessment, KTA implemented a series of emissions reduction measures to address what we assessed at that time as our most significant emissions categories – energy consumption and transport. We eliminated natural gas use in our office, installing split systems and heat pumps for heating and hot water; we implemented a green power purchasing contract; we support alternative means of transport via central-city premises and on-site cycling and change facilities; a relatively small segment of our staff relies on private cars for transport.

Year on Year Improvements & Setbacks

We have continued to target reductions in Office Equipment and Supplies emissions. From CY2023 to CY2024 this represented a reduction of almost 99%, from 4.37 tCO_2-e to 0.07 tCO_2-e.

We also realised substantial reductions in petrol use for the company car, down 85% from last year (1.358 tCO_2-e to 0.20 tCO_2-e).

Reductions were realised within both ICT equipment and services categories; taken together, emissions were cut about in half from 17.7 to 9.74 tCO_2-e.

However, whilst there were decreases in international travel, we unfortunately incurred increases in local air travel, and taxi and car hire. This is due to KTA being awarded several projects in Canberra, Perth and Adelaide. The travel incurred was necessary due to the nature of these projects. However, while significant, these are only short-term occurrences and not ongoing long term.

Our base-year carbon audit determined that our largest emissions categories were ICT services and equipment, transport, professional services, and office equipment. Except for office equipment, these remain our largest emitters.

From this base year, we have controlled our ICT and office equipment purchase; if, for example, these ICT Services and Equipment had kept at the same level of the year prior, our estimated emissions would be about 5 tCO2-e (or 5%) greater for the subject year.

Travel, and air travel in particular, continue to represent the single largest component of our emissions.

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO_2-e (without uplift)	**Total tCO_2-e** (with uplift)
Base Year / Year 1:	CY2020	117.47	N/A
Year 2:	CY2021	72.84	N/A
Year 3:	CY2022	83.75	N/A
Year 4:	CY2023	125.87	N/A
Year 5:	CY2024	97.52	N/A

Significant changes in emissions

In 2024, whilst there was overall reduction, we note that this was partly to downturn within the industry. Staff numbers were reduced slightly but reductions seen are also due to reduction strategy. Local travel overall has increased (short-term) due to KTA being awarded several interstate projects. This therefore increased local air travel, and taxi and car hire.

Decreased emissions from ICT services and equipment are reflective of reduction in team. However, increases in food, and professional services are reflective of cost-of-living factors and inflation.

While the percentage of staff working from home increased slightly, we have revised our calculations to separately consider impacts relating to commuting. This resulted in a more accurate depiction of carbon contribution but revealed an increase of 371% in terms of WFH emissions on the previous year.

As expected, high 2022 emissions from office equipment and supplies were significantly lower this year than the last two years with fewer purchases of office furniture.

Significant changes in emissions			
Emission source	**Previous year emissions** ($t CO_2$-e)	**Current year emissions** ($t CO_2$-e)	**Reason for change**
Short economy class flights (>400km, ≤3,700km)	11.85	14.68	We have expanded interstate work, including significant projects in Adelaide and Perth.

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

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
Opal Australian Paper (WINC)*	Carbon Neutral Paper

*Carbon neutral paper was still available in the market at the time of purchase.

Emissions summary

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

Emission category	Scope 1 emissions (tCO_2-e)	Scope 2 emissions (tCO_2-e)	Scope 3 emissions (tCO_2-e)	Total emissions (t CO_2-e)
Accommodation and facilities	0.00	0.00	1.45	1.45
Cleaning and Chemicals	0.00	0.00	2.03	2.03
Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Electricity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Food	0.00	0.00	5.89	5.89
Horticulture and Agriculture	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	11.84	11.84
Machinery and vehicles	0.00	0.00	2.16	2.16
Office equipment & supplies	0.00	0.00	1.52	1.52
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15
Professional Services	0.00	0.00	22.67	22.67
Refrigerants	1.07	0.00	0.00	1.07
Stationary Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport (Air)	0.00	0.00	20.79	18.81
Transport (Land and Sea)	0.00	0.00	6.36	6.36
Waste	0.00	0.00	15.28	15.28
Working from home	0.00	0.00	8.29	8.29
Total emissions (tCO_2-e)	**1.07**	**0.00**	**96.45**	**97.52**

Uplift factors

N/A

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

This certification has taken an in-arrears offsetting approach. The total emission to offset is 100 t CO2-e.

Offsets retired for Climate Active certification

Type of offset unit	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total units used
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	98	100%

Project name	Type of offset unit	Registry	Date retired	Serial number	Vintage	Total quantity retired	Quantity used in previous reporting periods	Quantity banked for future reporting periods	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total used this reporting period
Savanna Burning Investment Ready Project – Cape York Pilot Aurukun	ACCU	ANREU	04.09.2025	8,328,185,466 - 8,328,185,570	2020-21	105	0	7	98	100%
					Offset Totals:	105	0	7	98	100%

Co-benefits

KTA are passionate supporters of local community projects and have purchased and retired offsets from Rangers at Aak Puul Ngantam Cape York (QLD) Southern Aurukun Savanna Burning project. This program involves a savanna burning project located in the western Cape York Peninsula in the Mitchell River basin; it undertakes early season planned burns during wet periods to reduce fuel loads during later, dryer periods, reducing the risk of uncontrolled fires.

The project is carried out by the Rangers at Aak Puul Ngantam Cape York (APN Cape York). 'Aak Puul Ngantam' means "our father's father's country" and refers directly to ancestral homelands. APN Cape York is a not-for-profit, and registered charity organisation. All funds from the carbon project are reinvested back into operations, capacity building and infrastructure development.

The project delivers co-benefits to country, including revitalising the connection to country for the community, employing new trainee rangers who are Traditional Owners, and supporting a camp for Year 6 students of Aurukun School.

Greenhouse gases emitted from savanna fires make up 3% of Australia's total emissions. Savanna burning projects undertaken by Traditional Owners and Aboriginal rangers reduce GHG emissions by undertaking cool, lower intensity fires in the early dry season when the vegetation still contains some moisture from the wet season. This reduces the GHG emitted from high intensity, unmanaged fire in the late dry season when the country is dry.

The benefits of investing in this carbon abatement program include:

• Supporting action to mitigate climate change

• Reducing the devasting impact of wildfires in the Cape York Peninsula

• Maintain and expand indigenous land care methodologies and traditions, in collaboration with local First Nations organisations.

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please see below, a screenshot from our offset purchase.

Transaction ID
AU43800

Transaction type
Voluntary cancellation

Transferring account
AU-2976: Regenco Pty Ltd
REGENCO PTY LTD

Acquiring account
AU-1068: Australia Voluntary Cancellation Account
Commonwealth of Australia

Comments
Voluntary retirement on behalf of KERSTIN THOMPSON ARCHITECTS PTY LTD

Selected ACCUs

ethod	Vintage	Location	Serial range start	Serial range end	Category	Quantity
issions atement through...	2020-21	QLD	8,328,185,466	8,328,185,570	KACCU	105

Total: 105

1 | 10 items per page | 1 - 1 of 1 items

▼ 04/09/2025

- Entity name Regenco Pty Ltd
- Number of units 105
- Unit type KACCU

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 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	51,522	0	100%
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)	9,521	0	18%
Residual Electricity	-9,521	-8,664	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	**61,043**	**0**	**0%**
Total grid electricity	**51,522**	**0**	**0%**
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**51,522**	**0**	**0%**
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	**-9,521**	**-8,664**	
Scope 2	-8,475	-7,712	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	-1,046	-952	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	**0**	**0**	
Scope 3	0	0	.

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	**118.48%**
Mandatory	**18.48%**
Voluntary	**100.00%**
Behind the meter	**0.00%**
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**-7.71**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**-0.95**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**0.00**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**0.00**
Total emissions liability (t CO_2-e)	**0.00**

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)**
VIC	51,522	51,522	40,702	3,607	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	51,522	**51,522**	**40,702**	**3,607**	**0**	**0**
VIC	0	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	**51,522**					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**40.70**
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO_2-e)	**3.61**
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**40.70**
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO_2-e)	**3.61**
Total emissions liability	**44.31**

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 electricity product used	Electricity claimed from Climate Active electricity products (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 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
N/A	

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

N/A

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