



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

SPACEFUL PTY LTD

**ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
FY2024-25**


Australian Government
Climate Active
Public Disclosure Statement

Spaceful



An Australian Government Initiative



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Spaceful Pty Ltd
REPORTING PERIOD	July 2024 – 30 June 2025 [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>Ben Myhill Director 15/12/2025</p>



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

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Version 10.



1. CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	160 tCO ₂ -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	100% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	51.31%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: Christophe Bur (Quentic)
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Date 14/11/2025 Prepared by Christophe Bur (Quentic) Next technical assessment due: FY 2028
THIRD PARTY VALIDATION	Type 1 8/12/2025 Organisation: KREA Consulting Pty Ltd

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2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

This inventory has been prepared for the financial year 2025, from 1 July 2024 to 30th June 2025, and covers the Australian business operations of Space Pty Limited (ABN 84 636 382 324), trading as Spaceful, for the purpose of carbon neutral organisation certification. Spaceful's services are not included in this certification

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 addresses¹:

- 60 Marcus Clarke St, Canberra ACT 2601
- 32 York St, Sydney NSW 2000
- 727 Collins St, Melbourne VIC 3008
- 25 Grenfell St, Adelaide SA 5000
- 324 Queen St, Brisbane QLD 4000
- 191 St, Georges Tce, Perth WA 6000

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)

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).

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for FY2025 reporting period.

Organisation description

Spaceful works with corporate clients, consulting on their needs and partnering with the right experts for each project. Spaceful manages the entire process from strategy, planning, and property to design, fit-out and maintenance. It's a simplified process for creating workspaces that inspire teams, excite their clients, and grow their business. There has been no materially significant change in Spaceful's business other than organic growth since the last reporting period. This growth however has triggered a number of increases in emissions (see below).

¹ The locations in WA, SA, VIC and QLD are virtual offices redirecting to other states, with no actual emissions associated.

3. EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

The emissions boundary has not changed since the previous reporting period since the structure and functions of the business have not changed.

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
- Business travel
- Carbon neutral products and services
- Electricity
- Food
- ICT services and equipment
- Office equipment and supplies
- Postage, courier, and freight
- Products
- Professional services
- Employee commuting
- Waste
- Working from Home

Non-quantified

- Machinery and vehicles
- Stationary energy and fuels
- Cleaning and chemicals
- Refrigerants
- Water

Outside emission boundary

Excluded

Fitouts

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

Spaceful commits to reduce GHG emissions by minimum 20% over next 10 years compared to 2021-22 baseline after adjusting for increased activity, and with a minimum of 10% in the first 5 years period, ie to 2026-2027.

Progress will be tracked and reported using an emissions/FTE metric (to account for increased activity, and adjusted for factors such as location) from the 5-year mark after baseline, FY27.

Since the beginning of its emissions reduction journey in 2021, Spaceful has implemented many actions with great impact (from reducing wasteful lighting in our buildings to changing the culture and reducing employee commuting emissions, reducing travel through the implementation of remote collaboration software, traveling exclusively on carbon neutral air fares...).

After several years of significant investment and active reduction, the challenge for Spaceful is now to balance continued reduction efforts with an effective maintenance of the current gains, especially given Spaceful's rapid growth. This growth is putting upward pressure on emissions not only because of the scope 3 associated with non-BAU investment, additional travel required, but also because that growth is happening in the larger cities. Therefore, to maintain the current gains faced with this upward pressure the strategy will be based on the following three pillar for long term maintenance and further incremental reductions.

Continued action on culture:

Spaceful has been very mindful of our footprint since embarking on our reduction journey. We continuously look for specific actions to reduce our emissions, and use every opportunity to educate staff on ways to reduce their impact which has helped change the mindset across the organisation, encourage more use of public transport and working from home for example, but also innovations in work practices that can lead to reduction.

This culture change effort has been a great success to instil emissions awareness in the organisation, supported by active formal policies such as facilitating relocations and encouraging working from home.

Further reduction actions:

Where possible, new emissions reduction actions will be implemented, looking in particular at what new technologies can offer to reduce travel, or carbon-neutral procurement (telecoms and IT in particular) which will occupy a growing share of Spaceful's procurement spend.

Continuation of past actions through growth:

Growth will be a challenge in many ways and may temporarily distort indicators. For example, growth in cities where commuting is longer and more emission-intensive will skew figures for employee commuting. Growth also creates spend outside of the baseline (for example fitting out a new building).

Nevertheless, the continued reduction will include following directions. Most are multi-year and are sustained over time.

Electricity emissions:

- Purchase maximum renewable energy which will reduce emissions by a minimum of 25% in each city in the first three years of a building tenancy. The action for the Sydney office has been delayed by the change of building due to growth, it will be complete by 2027-28, ie over the next two years, as measured by the % of renewable energy used in the Sydney office (starting point is FY25), **see table in the next section.**
- Installing motion sensors to office lighting in any new building over the first 2

years of tenancy if not fitted out from the start, to ensure lights are not operational when staff are not occupying an area.

Travel emissions:

- Travel: All air travel to be carbon neutral by 2023 to go towards rebuilding ecosystems. (complete, this is an ongoing policy when booking flights). This will be particularly important as the geographic presence of Spaceful increases.
- Travel: Reducing travel emissions by using video conferencing where possible, or adopting work practices that reduce the need for travel (shared project management software with clients). This will continue to be critical especially as internal teams grow large and might be geographically distributed, creating an incentive to travel.
- Travel: On the basis of a low-emissions culture, encouraging employees to opt for more sustainable travel options such as low emission vehicles, carpooling, and walking where possible, measured by a sustained decrease in emissions from commuting per FTE (**see table in the next section**), from FY24 onwards.

Emissions reduction actions

Multi-year actions are continuing (see section above), but building on the previous year, this year a circadian lighting system has just been installed in the Sydney office which is now 100% automated with motion detection and daylight harvesting sensors.

The following table record the tracking indicators described above.

Sydney building use of renewables		
% renewables		
Base year:	2021–22	NA
Year 1:	2022–23	NA
Year 2:	2023–24	NA
Year 3	2024-25	18.97% (first year of tenancy)

Emissions from commuting (indexed)		
tCO ₂ e/FTE		
Base year:	2021–22	NA
Year 1:	2022–23	NA
Year 2:	2023–24	0.221
Year 3	2024-25	0.256

In the 2024-2025 year this indicator has suffered a slight increase due to change in locations. Because of the larger presence in Sydney average distances travelled per FTE have almost doubled between FY24 and FY25.

5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions over time			
		Total tCO ₂ -e (without uplift)	Total tCO ₂ -e (with uplift)
Base year:	2021–22	107.96	113.36
Year 1:	2022–23	119.74	125.73
Year 2:	2023–24	61.06	64.11
Year 3	2024-25	159.37	159.37

Significant changes in emissions

Most of the changes in emissions are due to business growth and employee growth, the number of staff having grown by 53% yoy, and by 77% in Sydney alone.

The increase in electricity is due to a new and much larger office in Sydney to accommodate the growth and similarly the change internet services is driven by the number of employees and projects.

Emission source	Previous year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Current year emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	Reason for change
Electricity (market-based method, scope 2)	11.72	17.95	New larger building in Sydney and increase in staff numbers
Electricity (market-based method, scope 3)	1.45	23.06	New larger building in Sydney and increase in staff numbers
Food & catering	1.32	16.76	Client-driven expenses
Digital storage and internet access	13.58	26.41	Growth in staff and projects
Taxi and hire car	0.00	19.16	Significant increase in business travel for new interstate clients and setting up new offices

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

All flights in FY2025 were purchased as carbon neutral through the Qantas and Virgin Climate Active carbon neutral system

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
Qantas	Flights
Virgin	Flights

Emissions summary

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

	Sum of Scope 1 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of Scope 2 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ -e)	Sum of Total emissions (tCO ₂ -e)
Accommodation and facilities	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.76
Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Electricity	0.00	17.95	23.06	41.01
Food	0.00	0.00	16.78	16.78
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	31.59	31.59
Office equipment and supplies	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.96
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.44
Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Professional services	0.00	0.00	41.67	41.67
Transport (land and sea)	0.00	0.00	17.98	17.98
Waste	0.00	0.00	4.48	4.48
Working from home	0.00	0.00	3.71	3.71
Grand Total	0.00	17.95	141.42	159.37

Uplift factors

NA

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active certification

Type of offset unit	Quantity used for this reporting period	Percentage of total units used
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	160	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
April Salumei Rainforest Community Conservation Project	VCU	Verra Registry	11/12/2025	18011-869482262-869482421-VCS-VCU-352-VER-PG-14-1122-01012018-31122018-0	2018	160	0	0	160	100%
Offset Totals:						0	0	0	160	100.00%

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

NA.

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

NA

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 renewable electricity generated	0	0	0%
Total non-grid renewable electricity	0	0	0%
LGC purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	0	0	0%
GreenPower	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Precinct/Building (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Precinct/Building (LRET)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Precinct/Building jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Electricity products (voluntary renewables)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Electricity products (LRET)	0	0	0%
Climate Active certified - Electricity products jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	0	0	0%
Jurisdictional renewables (LGCs surrendered)	30,313	0	33%
Jurisdictional renewables (LRET) (applied to ACT grid electricity)	6,937	0	8%
Large Scale Renewable Energy Target (applied to grid electricity only)	9,721	0	11%
Residual electricity	44,580	41,014	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	46,971	0	51%
Total grid electricity	91,551	41,014	51%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	91,551	41,014	51%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	50%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	22,162	20,389	
Scope 2	19,512	17,951	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	2,650	2,438	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	22,418	20,625	
Scope 3	22,418	20,625	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	51.31%
Mandatory	18.20%
Voluntary	33.11%
Behind the meter	0.00%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	17.95
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	23.06
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	17.95
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	23.06
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	41.01

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	
		(kWh)	Scope 2 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO ₂ -e)
Percentage of grid electricity consumption under operational control	50%					
ACT	38,125	18,953	12,509	758	19,172	13,420
NSW	53,426	26,560	17,529	1,062	26,867	18,807
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)	91,551	45,513	30,038	1,821	46,039	32,227
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)	91,551					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	30.04
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	34.05
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	30.04
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	34.05
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	64.09

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
Machinery and vehicles	Immaterial
Stationary energy and fuels	Immaterial
Cleaning and chemicals	Immaterial
Refrigerants	Immaterial
Water	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 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

Spaceful provides design and project management services for workspaces. They do not have any control over the manufacturing of goods for and cost of fitout goods sold, and they do not add any value to the product.

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
Fitouts	Y	N	N	N	N	<p>Size The emissions from fitouts are likely to be large relative to Spaceful's electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions.</p> <p>Influence Fitouts are selected by Spaceful's clients based on design and functional requirements as well as budget considerations. Whilst Spaceful has an indirect advisory influence on the client's choices, it is small and limited to design and function rather than emissions considerations.</p> <p>Risk. The fitouts are entirely the property of the client's organisation, and located on their premises. Being entirely detached from Spaceful and given the lack of influence Spaceful has on their selection, they pose no risk to Spaceful's exposure.</p> <p>Stakeholders. The physical fitouts are clearly not a part of Spaceful's direct operations, nor would they be considered as such by any stakeholder.</p> <p>Outsourcing Spaceful - and comparable organisations - are service providers, not goods providers and typically pass-through goods required by their clients. Spaceful has never insured that activity.</p>



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