



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

JPE DESIGN STUDIO PTY LTD

**ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
FY2024-25**

Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement



An Australian Government Initiative



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	JPE Design Studio Pty Ltd
REPORTING PERIOD	1 July 2024 – 30 June 2025 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>  Josephine Evans Director 09.12.25



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

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Version 10.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	108 tCO ₂ -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	100% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	18.20%
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by: In house by JPE with support from dsquared Consulting Pty Ltd
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	Next technical assessment due: FY 2027-28 report

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2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Description of organisation certification

This organisation certification is for the business operations of JPE Design Studio Pty Ltd, ABN 97 007 776 249.

This Public Disclosure Statement includes information for the FY2024/25 reporting period. JPE Design Studio Pty Ltd (JPE) provides design and documentation services within our multidisciplinary fields. Services provided to clients are not included in this certification.

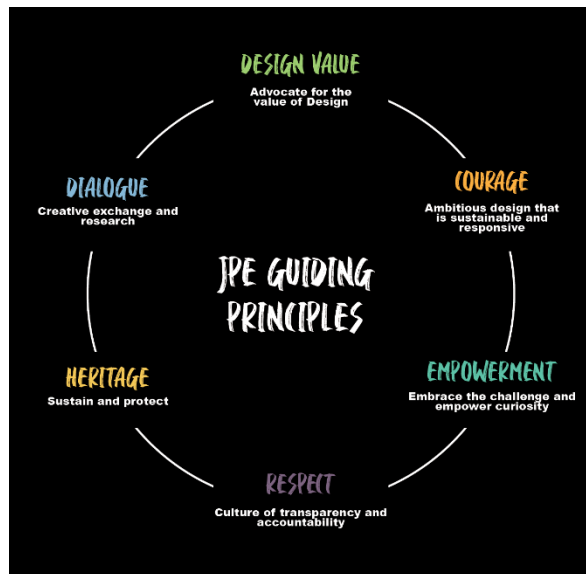
Organisation description

JPE Design Studio Pty Ltd (JPE) is an award winning, multi-disciplinary design practice based in Adelaide. Our services offering includes architecture, interior design, landscape architecture and urban design across a wide range of sectors. Established in 1851, we are the oldest Architectural company in South Australia and undertake projects wherever opportunities present themselves for us to add value and positively contribute to the community and the environment.

Our 'knowledge share' approach to projects is coupled with the benefit of a multi-disciplinary design process, learning from a research-based approach. Working across sectors that include education, public works, commercial, residential and master planning, we strive to positively impacting people, place, cultural awareness and the environment. The impact of designing for 'environmental, social and operational sustainability' cannot be underestimated and we strive for all three.

JPE has a total of 36 staff who contribute to a design studio culture and practice that cares about people and the environment whilst generating unique possibilities for our clients through co-design, ideas generation and authenticity. JPE seek to provoke and influence through design ambition that is responsive, sustainable, unique and courageous. We promote a culture of enjoyment, honesty and transparency where ideas are valued, debate is encouraged and knowledge is shared. We respect each other, our clients and our accountability.

The JPE culture embraces a challenge to enable innovation, curiosity and excitement and we believe in collaborating between and across disciplines and industry.



JPE understand, support and are committed to sustainability. We strive to facilitate, educate and promote responsible environmental practices as a holistic approach within all our projects and practice policies. Sustainability is a key brief and conceptual aim that we actively pursue within all project and company activities.

Examples of this include:

- A dedicated JPE ESD Committee
- Actively working on the public release of a sustainability Action Plan
- Joining the City Switch Program
- Signatory to the Architects Declare (Climate and Biodiversity Emergency) Commitment
- Other Studio Committees including related sustainable initiatives including our recently endorsed RAP (Reconciliation Action Plan)

Our work has been recognised with specific awards for sustainable architecture. We have the unique opportunity in our studio to integrate landscape and architecture and interiors to increase biodiversity and explore the relationship between nature, people and our built environment. JPE approach every building and space with the intent to utilise passive design principles, identifying opportunities to minimise or improve environmental impacts. This includes orientation, climate analysis response, natural ventilation and the protection from heat, whilst encouraging the winter sun. Throughout our design work, we seek innovative approaches to find opportunities to engage with and specify locally made products and construction materials as well as custom local manufacturer.

An operational control approach has been used for the organisation boundary.

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
- Cleaning and chemicals
- Climate Active carbon neutral products and services
- Construction materials and services
- Electricity (tenancy)
- Food
- ICT services and equipment
- Machinery and vehicles
- Office equipment and supplies
- Private vehicle use for business travel
- Postage, courier and freight
- Products
- Professional services
- Refrigerants
- Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)
- Stationary energy (liquid fuels)
- Stationary energy (solid fuels)
- Transport (air)
- Transport (land and sea)
- Waste
- Water
- Working from home

Non-quantified

- Electricity (from base-building)

Outside emission boundary**Excluded**

N/A

4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

JPE Design Studio (JPE) is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and working towards net zero emissions in line with Australia's 43% emissions reduction target, and South Australia's 50% emissions reduction target by 2030. As part of this commitment, JPE has an internal ESD committee dedicated to promoting sustainability within their studio and advocating for climate positive design to their clients and the wider design construction industry.

JPE's emissions reduction strategy compared to the baseline year includes:

- Reviewing and optimising travel frequency including flights and accommodation, and utilising video conferencing where possible. Encouraging staff to use electric ride share options, eg 'Green Ubers' and walking, riding, or tramming to meetings in the CBD. Investigation to purchase a company car that is either hybrid or fully electric.
- Transitioning to 100% renewable energy for electricity by 2030, either via the purchase of 100% Green Power or as a result of South Australia's grid reaching 100% renewables by 2027 in line with the South Australian Government's goal. This is estimated to reduce emissions by 23.8 tCO₂-e which equates to approximately 23.8% of total emissions.
- Implementing a sustainable procurement process to transition to and preference Climate Active Carbon Neutral products and suppliers, aiming to reduce the Professional Services, ICT Services and Equipment, and Office Equipment and Supplies categories by 30% by 2030. This is estimated to reduce emissions by 10.4 tCO₂-e which equates to approximately 10.4% of total emissions.
- Implementing improved waste management to include organic waste collection by 2025 to divert food waste and compostable packing from landfill. The combined improved waste tracking and organics servicing is aiming to reduce landfill emissions by 30% from 2025. This is estimated to reduce emissions by 0.6 tCO₂-e per year.
- Investigating opportunities to support staff on commuting to work using more sustainable and active forms of transport such as cycling and public transport. This includes investigating options for improved and easily accessed end of trip facilities (bicycle storage and showers / lockers) and lower emission vehicle options as part of salary sacrificing arrangements. A target has not been set for staff commute as this stage and will be dependent on engagement with staff to be undertaken over 2024/25.
- Providing opportunities to support staff working from home on a regular basis. This includes providing necessary equipment, supplies, and communication platforms for staff to remain productive and engaged. Whilst associated emissions from home energy use would increase, this is expected to be significantly outweighed by the reduction in staff commute. A target has not been set for staff working from home as this will be dependent on engagement

with staff and management to be undertaken over 2024/25.

Based on the above initiatives, emissions are estimated to reduce by 34.4%, or approximately 34t CO₂-e, by 2030/31 compared to the baseline year of 2023/24. However, it is expected that JPE operations will continue to grow which will result in increased FTE. As a result, a per FTE target has been set as follows:

- Baseline (FY2023-24) emissions per FTE total 2.70 tCO₂-e per annum.
- Year 2 (FY2024-25) emissions per FTE increased to 3.28 tCO₂-e per annum.
- JPE is committed to reducing emissions by 34.4% per FTE by 2030 compared to the Baseline, reducing emissions to 1.77 tCO₂-e per FTE.

Although outside of the emissions boundary, it is also important to consider our impact on the built environment from a project and design perspective. JPE's internal ESD committee already promotes sustainability in the built environment. This includes sustainability training sessions, forums, and prompting manufacturers/suppliers about the embodied emissions of products and how they are moving towards a sustainable supply chain. JPE is also updating its quality assurance system to include a Sustainability Action plan, which will target all-electric buildings, specifying recycled or circular materials/products, integrating biophilic design, designing to reduce embodied energy plus operational carbon and consider regenerative project opportunities. JPE are aiming to achieve this by aligning design principles with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and as signatories to the Architects Declare commitments. Advocating for positive environmental outcomes to clients and consultants through early collaboration and communicating project sustainability goals in outgoing design reports is in addition to our advocacy during planning approval processes, including with the Government Architect. JPE are committed to including ESD consultants within most project bids and having key measures of sustainable design as part of our design review processes. JPE are also committed to ongoing advisory and research to ensure that as designers, we are informed and challenged to continuously improve. We will achieve this through a new system of measurement of our project's environmental achievements and impacts over the coming years, to be outlined in our upcoming Sustainability Action Plan.

Emissions reduction actions

JPE's emissions reduction actions completed in FY2024-25 are summarised as follows:

- Introduced organic waste to the studio and have reduced about 60% of or general waste (already had recycling)
- Sent a letter to the building manager requesting improvements to the end of trip facilities / bike storage and installing EV charging station in carpark.
- Improving the JPE teams' knowledge to be able to design more sustainably in our project work, including the following presentations by sustainability experts:
 - dsquared – Paul Davy – Selecting 'green' products and materials (certifications, embodied carbon, Red-List etc)
 - LBS – Joshua Mollison – Navigating Section J regulations, enhancing Planning applications with sustainability, and maximising Green Star outcomes
 - Summation – Nathan Lawry – ESG, exploring the implications for the built environment

5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

JPE's emissions inventory has increased by approximately 8% since the first reporting year in 2023-24.

Emissions since base year			
		Total tCO ₂ -e (without uplift)	Total tCO ₂ -e (with uplift)
Base Year / Year 1:	2023-24	97.42	N/A
Year 2:	2024-25	105.80	107.92

A summary of changes to emissions sources is provided as follows:

- **Increased electricity use by 16%** - It is expected that this increase was largely due to occupant behaviour, whereby heating/cooling set points may have been changed, and/or air-conditioning was occasionally left on overnight. JPE is investigating this with staff and will monitor electricity use quarterly to ensure electricity use is managed correctly.
- **Increase in staff commuting via private vehicle by 9%** - The proportion of staff choosing to use their personal vehicle for commuting was found to increase from 63% to 68%. To counter this increase, JPE has written a letter to the landlord requesting improved End of Trip facilities for staff who choose active/public transport options, as well as the provision of an EV charger in the car park to allow JPE to purchase an all-electric fleet vehicle.
- **Increased expenditure on professional services by 35%** including insurance, education, entertainment, and accounting services. JPE's expenses were seen to increase in FY2024-25 which was due to a combination of investing heavily in staff wellbeing/development, as well as the increased cost of services such as insurance and accounting. JPE is monitoring financial expenditure closely and will be aiming to reduce the associated emissions in the next reporting year.
- **Reduction in waste to landfill by 60%:** At the start of this reporting period JPE installed a separate green waste bin to divert organics from landfill. From this initiative, JPE found that the weight of waste in the general waste bin reduced by 60% compared to the previous reporting year.
- **Reduction in flight and accommodation emissions by 28%:** JPE has been reviewing and optimising travel frequency including flights and accommodation, and utilising video conferencing where possible.

Significant changes in emissions

Significant changes in emissions			
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 + 3)	23.78	27.56	Increase in occupant behaviour. Limited education in managing air-conditioning (i.e. setting heating/cooling set points leaving on overnight, etc)

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

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
N/A	N/A

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	0.20	0.20
Cleaning and Chemicals	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.67
Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction Materials and Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Electricity	0.00	24.26	3.30	27.56
Food	0.00	0.00	3.51	3.51
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	9.01	9.01
Machinery and vehicles	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.35
Office equipment & supplies	0.00	0.00	1.71	1.71
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06
Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Professional Services	0.00	0.00	24.89	24.89
Refrigerants	4.16	0.00	0.00	4.16
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary Energy (liquid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stationary Energy (solid fuels)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport (Air)	0.00	0.00	5.85	5.85
Transport (Land and Sea)	0.94	0.00	24.95	25.89
Waste	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.74
Water	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.35
Working from home	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.85
Total emissions (tCO₂-e)	5.10	24.26	76.44	105.80
<i>Figures may not sum to total due to rounding.</i>				

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
Electricity (from base building)	2.12
Total of all uplift factors (tCO ₂ -e)	2.12
Total emissions footprint to offset (tCO₂-e) <i>(total emissions from summary table + total of all uplift factors)</i>	107.92

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)	108	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 REDD Project	VCU	Verra Registry	7/11/2024	16833-795762425-795762529-VCS-VCU-352-VER-PG-14-1122-01012014-31122014-0	2014	105	98	0	7	6.48%
April Salumei REDD Project	VCU	Verra Registry	8/12/2025	18239-883545901-883546003-VCS-VCU-352-VER-PG-14-1122-01012014-31122014-0	2014	103	0	2	101	93.52%
Offset Totals:						208	98	2	108	100%

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

N/A.

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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 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 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)	6,663	0	18%
Residual Electricity	29,955	27,559	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	6,663	0	18%
Total grid electricity	36,618	27,559	18%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	36,618	27,559	18%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	29,955	27,559	
Scope 2	26,374	24,264	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	3,582	3,295	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	

Total renewables (grid and non-grid)	18.20%
Mandatory	18.20%
Voluntary	0.00%
Behind the meter	0.00%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO₂-e)	24.26
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO₂-e)	3.30
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	24.26
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO₂-e)	3.30
Total emissions liability (t CO₂-e)	27.56

Figures may not sum to total 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)
SA	36,618	36,618	8,422	1,831	0	0
Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)	36,618	36,618	8,422	1,831	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0		
Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)	0	0	0	0		
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	36,618					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	8.42
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO ₂ -e)	1.83
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	8.42
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO ₂ -e)	1.83
Total emissions liability	10.25

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
Electricity (from base building):	Data for the base building electricity use is unavailable. A small uplift to emissions has been assumed as the base building includes a 30kW solar PV system, reducing expected base building energy use from the grid.

Data management plan for non-quantified sources

The data management plan below outlines how more rigorous quantification can be achieved for material (greater than 1%) non-quantified emission sources.

Over the next five years, JPE will collaborate with the building owner to obtain base building electricity consumption data and allocate a portion of this usage to JPE's tenancy. This data will capture details of the existing solar PV system, including its total annual generation and the proportion of that generation consumed on site.

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						Justification
	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



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