



PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

GB-A

ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION
CY2022

Australian Government

Climate Active Public Disclosure Statement



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	GB-A
REPORTING PERIOD	1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022
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.  Phil Jackson Director 31.01.24



Australian Government
**Department of Industry, Science,
Energy and Resources**

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Version March 2022. To be used for FY20/21/CY2021 reporting onwards.

1.CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	206.8 tCO ₂ -e
OFFSETS BOUGHT	83% ACCUs 17% VCUs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	53.27%
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	CY2019 (assessment date 29/01/2021) Adina Cirtog Pangolin Associates Pty Ltd Next technical assessment due:

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2. CARBON NEUTRAL INFORMATION

Description of certification

GB-A (trading name Guymer Bailey Architects) are certified as an Organisation for our business operations.

Organisation description

Guymer Bailey Architects (ABN 12 010 920 153) is an Australian based architecture firm that provides professional services across Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Interior design. Guymer Bailey Architects (trading name), has gone through re-branding and is now known as GB-A, operate from two office locations, which include a freestanding building in Queensland, and a tenancy within a larger office building in Victoria.

With attitudes, beliefs and actions so often shaped by the built environment around us, we have a great responsibility as architects, landscape architects and designers to create spaces that foster respect for the environment and facilitate responsible ways of thinking and living.

While sustainability has been a core part of our company culture since our inception in 1989, and green initiatives are inherent in our everyday practices, research and design, we have made the commitment to be carbon neutral at both a company and industry level by 2030. This step provides us with a clear framework to monitor and reduce our impact on the environment and help others do the same.

It also helps us move closer to our vision "To build a brighter future through environmentally minded, socially responsible, and culturally sensitive design that creates hope, brings joy, and prioritises wellbeing".

"While sustainability has been a core part of our company culture since our inception in 1989, and green initiatives are inherent in our everyday practices, research and design, we have made the commitment to be carbon neutral at both a company and industry level.

Climate Active provides us with a clear framework to monitor and reduce our impact on the environment and help others do the same."

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**.

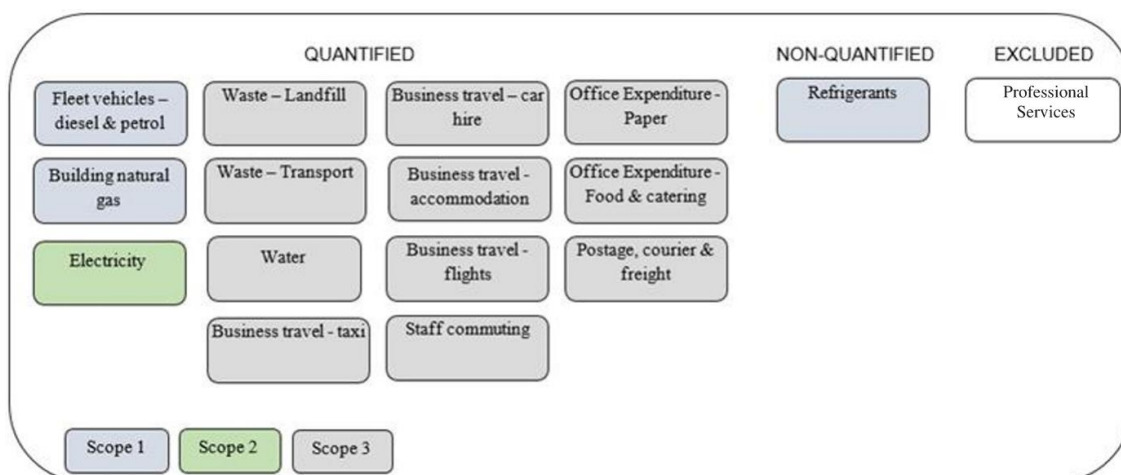
Non-quantified emissions have been assessed as relevant and are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. All material emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. Further detail is available at Appendix C.

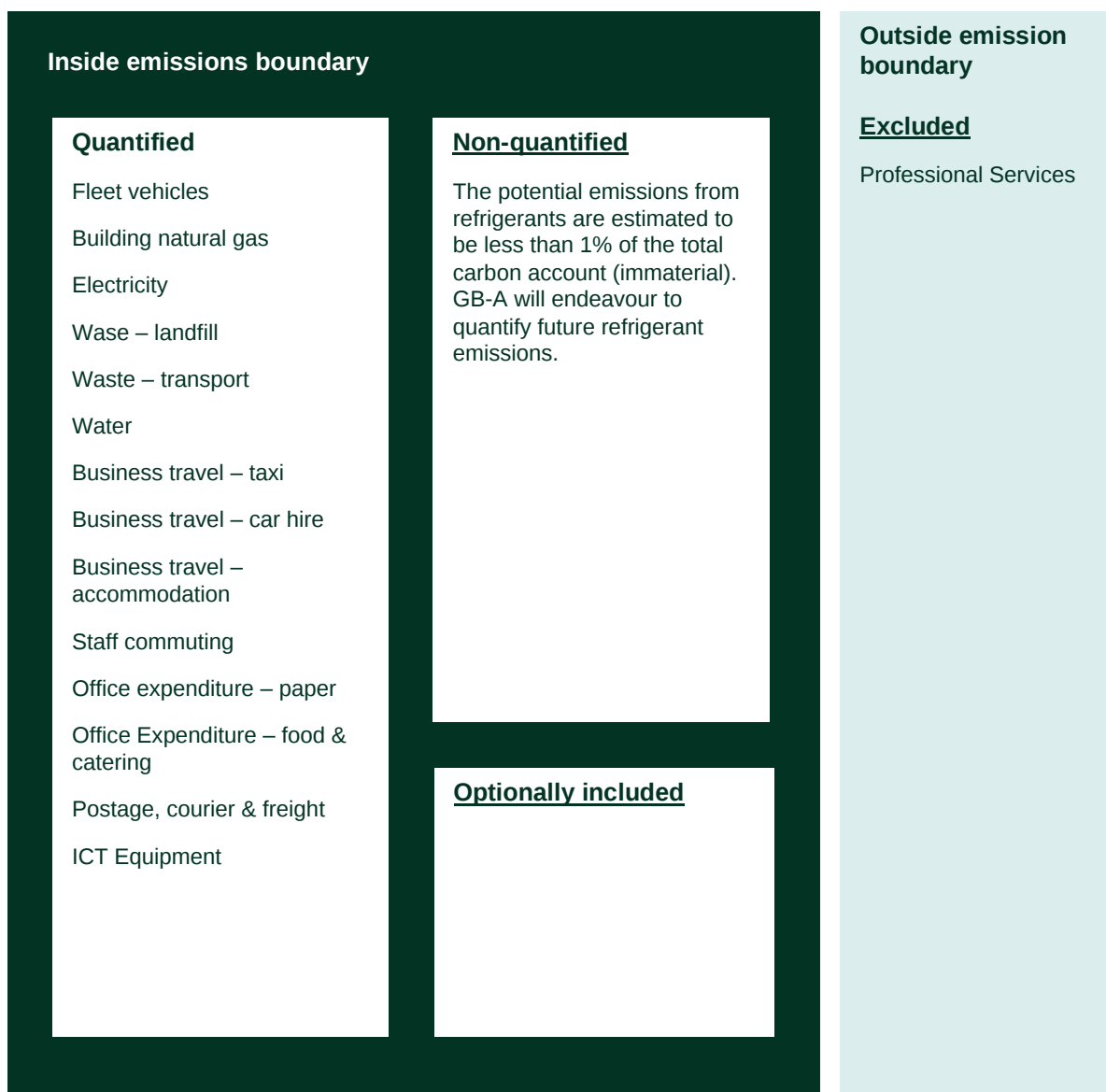
Outside the emissions boundary

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

The emission sources in the boundary diagram below are as per the emissions categories in the emission summary table.

The emissions considered in the GB-A carbon account are provided below.





Data management plan for non-quantified sources

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

4.EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Emissions reduction strategy

GB-A are committed to developing a detailed emission reduction strategy following the emission reduction requirements of a Science Based Target. Reduction targets for 2030 can be found in table below, using 2019 as the baseline.

	2019 BASELINE (t CO ₂ -e)	2030 SCIENCE BASED TARGET (t CO ₂ -e)	% REDUCTION REQUIRED	ABSOLUTE REDUCTION REQUIRED (t CO ₂ -e)
Scope 1 + 2	83	45	46%	- 38
Scope 3	139	75	46%	- 64

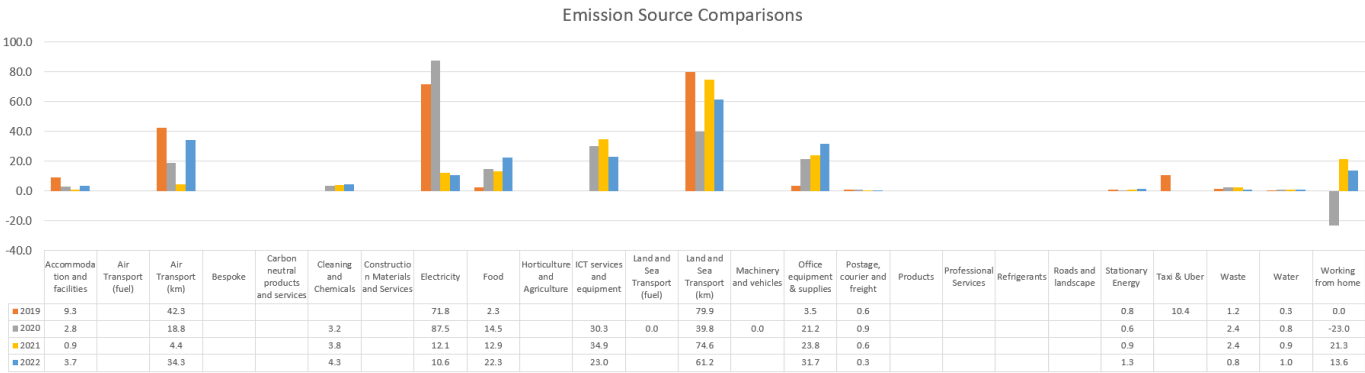
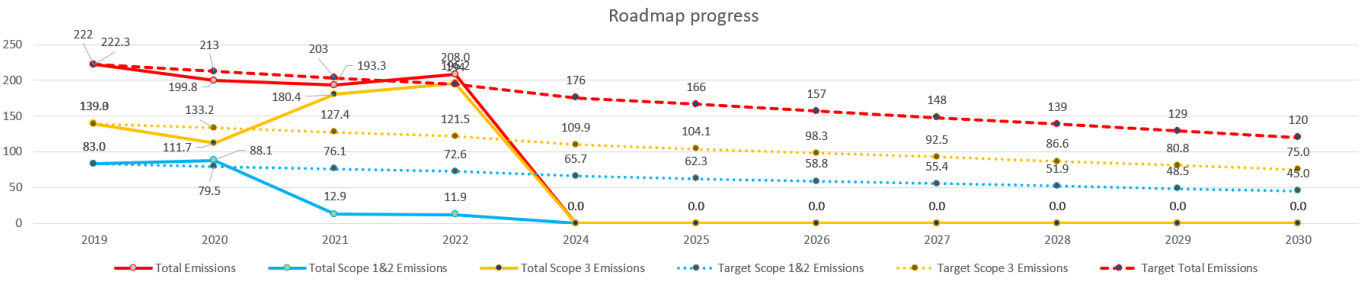
The strategy includes the following measures as well as the timeframe for their implementation:

- Continue to reduce transport (air/land/sea) emission through promoting working from home and remote meetings.
- Reducing staff commute and office emissions through introducing a 9-day fortnight by 2023
- Networking with likeminded suppliers/consultants that are also accredited in carbon neutrality commencing in 2024 with a 100% carbon neutral network by 2030
- Engaging with our team to minimise their impacts both at work and at home (ongoing)
- Increasing our awareness and education, and sharing this knowledge with others (ongoing)

Emissions reduction actions

- Annual emission accounting to measure emissions and track strategy targets to the 2019 Roadmap developed with WSP.
- The Green Power transition has been included, which can be seen in the emission reduction. 2019 (base year): 71.78 t CO₂, 2022: 10.6 t CO₂, resulting in a reduction of 85%. This emission reduction action has been completed.
- Through 2020 GBA has developed the staff working-from-home policy, allowing flexible working arrangements. The implemented software platform (Teams/SharePoint) allows for remote video conferences reducing travel both land and air. Air Transport: 2019 (base year): 42.25 t CO₂, 2022: 34.31 t CO₂, resulting in a reduction of 19%. Land Transport: 2019 (base year): 79.89 t CO₂, 2022: 61.15 t CO₂, resulting in a reduction of 24%.
- In an aim to improve staff work-life-balance GB-A aims to introduce a 9-day fortnight by 2023, resulting in office closure (including working-from-home) every Friday fortnightly. A targeted reduction is aimed for staff commute, electricity, water, working-from-home. The standard FTE days of 240 (48 weeks, 5 days/week) would therefore be aimed to reduce to 216 (48 weeks, 4.5 days/week), resulting in a 10% reduction in the noted emission scopes.
- By 2030 GBA aims to only work with suppliers/consultants that are carbon neutral accredited. Providers are currently not part of GBA's emission scope. By choosing to work with carbon neutral suppliers/consultants this would neutralise this emission impact when including these emissions in future.
- Carried out educational sessions around waste avoidance and procurement strategies to minimize waste and packaging.

Progress against roadmap targets



5.EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Emissions over time

Emissions since base year		Total tCO ₂ -e
Base year:	2019	222.3
Year 1:	2020	199.9
Year 2:	2021	193.4
Year 3:	2022	206.9

Significant changes in emissions

Emission source name	Current year (tCO ₂ -e and/ or activity data)	Previous year (tCO ₂ -e and/ or activity data)	Detailed reason for change
Air Transport (km)	34.31	4.4	Increase in (overseas) travel due to COVID travel restrictions having lifted.
Food	22.3	12.9	Increase in office catering with COVID restrictions having lifted. Staff meals included in overnight travel.
ICT services and equipment	23.0	34.9	Reduction in the need for new computer equipment
Land and Sea Transport (km)	61.2	74.6	Changes in staff number, commute distance, and vehicle type
Office Equipment & supplies	31.7	23.8	Increase in printing/stationary supplies with COVID restrictions having lifted. Additional office and desk accessories purchased.
Stationary Energy	1.3	0.9	This item is based on gas usage in common areas in the Melbourne office building. This has increased in usage, possibly due to COVID restrictions having lifted
Working From Home	13.61	21.3	Measurement correction

Use of Climate Active carbon neutral products and services

N/A

Organisation 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 (tCO ₂ e)
Accommodation and facilities	0	0	3.65	3.65
Cleaning and Chemicals	0	0	4.34	4.34
Climate Active Carbon Neutral Products and Services	0	0	0	0
Construction Materials and Services	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	8.43	1.12	9.54
Food	0	0	22.29	22.29
Horticulture and Agriculture	0	0	0	0
ICT services and equipment	0	0	22.96	22.96
Machinery and vehicles	0	0	0	0
Office equipment & supplies	0	0	31.74	31.74
Postage, courier and freight	0	0	0.27	0.27
Stationary Energy (gaseous fuels)	1.16	0	0.09	1.25
Transport (Air)	0	0	34.23	34.23
Transport (Land and Sea)	0	0	61.15	61.15
Waste	0	0	0.82	0.82
Water	0	0	1.02	1.02
Working from home	0	0	13.61	13.61
Grand Total	1.16	8.43	197.29	206.88

6. CARBON OFFSETS

Offsets retirement approach

In arrears		
1.	Total number of eligible offsets banked from last year's report	73
2.	Total emissions footprint to offset for this report	207
3.	Total eligible offsets required for this report	134
4.	Total eligible offsets purchased and retired for this report	250
5.	Total eligible offsets banked to use toward next year's report	116

Co-benefits

OFFSET PROJECT – Cool Fire

Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory is prone to extreme, devastating wildfires that affect the landscape, people, plants and animals. These projects are owned exclusively by Aboriginal people with custodial responsibility for those parts of Arnhem Land under active bushfire management. Local rangers conduct controlled burns early in the dry season to reduce fuel on the ground and establish a mosaic of natural fire breaks, preventing bigger, hotter and uncontrolled wildfires later in the season.

The projects provide employment and training opportunities for local rangers while supporting Aboriginal people in returning to, remaining on, and managing their country. Communities are supported in the preservation and transfer of knowledge, the maintenance of Aboriginal languages and the wellbeing of the traditional custodians.

OFFSET PROJECT – Salumei Rainforest Conservation

The April Salumei REDD+ project is located in Papua New Guinea, a country which contains ~7% of the world's biodiversity in less than 1% of the world's total land area. As a result of the project, 603,712ha of virgin tropical rainforest is being conserved against planned deforestation, preventing ~22.8 million tonnes of GHG emissions from being released into the atmosphere. The project also protects vital habitat for many endangered species including the palm cockatoo, the bird of paradise and the southern crowned pigeon. The project channels climate finance to autonomous Indigenous groups, through the conservation of one of the most ecologically distinct forest communities in the world. The project also promotes culturally inclusive, sustainable community development via an agreed Sustainable Development Plan.

Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets cancelled 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 (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 (%)
North East Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (NEALFA) KACCU-AUS-NEALFA	ACCUs	ANREU	8 June 2023	SN 8,328,921,514 8,328,921,743	2021-22	0	230	157	0	73	35%
Central Arnhem Land Fire Abatement (CALFA) Project EOP100947	ACCUs	ANREU	01/02/2024	8,343,733,253 – 8,343,733,352	2022	0	100	0	0	100	48%
April Salumei REDD Project	VCU	VERRA	01/02/2024	15639-708460886- 708461035-VCS-VCU- 352-VER-PG-14-1122- 01012018-31122018-0	2018	0	150	0	116	34	17%
Total offsets retired this report and used in this report										207	
Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports									116		

Type of offset units	Quantity (used for this reporting period claim)	Percentage of total
Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)	173	83%
Verified Carbon Units (VCUs)	34	17%

7. RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC) SUMMARY

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary

The following RECs have been surrendered to reduce electricity emissions under the market-based reporting method.

1. Large-scale Generation certificates (LGCs)*	N/A
2. Other RECs	N/A

* LGCs in this table only include those surrendered voluntarily (including through PPA arrangements), and does not include those surrendered in relation to the LRET, GreenPower, and jurisdictional renewables.

Project supported by LGC purchase	Eligible units	Registry	Surrender date	Accreditation code (LGCs)	Certificate serial number	Generation year	Quantity (MWh)	Fuel source	Location
Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report								N/A	

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

TEM Carbon Offset Retirement

CERTIFICATENO. **TO-GYBA-0124**
GUYMER BAILEY ARCHITECTS PTY LTD

TEM RETIREMENT REPORT

Retired on behalf of GB-A for its organisational Climate
Active carbon neutral certification for CY2022 and CY2023.



REFERENCE	PROJECT NAME	SERIAL NO.	COUNTRY	PROJECT ID	TYPE	VINTAGE	DATE	UNITS
1	April Salumei	15639-VCS-VCS-352- VER-PG-14-1122- 01012018-1112018-6	Papua New Guinea	VCS1122	REDD	2018	07/02/2024	150
2	Central ALTA	SN 8,343,733,253 8,343,733,307	Australia	EXP10947	Fire	2022	07/02/2024	100
							TOTAL	250

EXTRAORDINARY IMPACT

OFFSET PROJECT CATEGORY OVERVIEW

Deep within the East Sepik Province of Papua New Guinea is TEM's April Salumei REDD Project. A combined area of 603,712 h.a. the landscape is defined by forested land on mineral soils. The project area is thriving with both traditional culture and extraordinary levels of biodiversity.

Located within a Forest Management Area designated for timber production by the Papua New Guinean Forest Authority, the project area was facing a very material threat. The carbon finance attracted through verified carbon unit revenues offers Indigenous landowners a form of income based on the carbon storage and ecosystem services provided by the forest, rather than through the short-term royalties that flow from logging concessions. Conserving the forest and its carbon stocks avoids significant volumes of carbon emissions.

Our project aims to improve the overall wellbeing of local communities, support sustainable agricultural development, provide access to employment, healthcare, education, and infrastructure, all while preserving the rich cultural traditions and customs of the Indigenous owners.

The projects meet the following Sustainable Development Goals



EXTRAORDINARY IMPACT

OFFSET PROJECT CATEGORY OVERVIEW

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The projects provide employment and training opportunities for local rangers while supporting Aboriginal people in returning to, remaining on and managing their country. Communities are supported in the preservation and transfer of knowledge, the maintenance of Aboriginal languages and the wellbeing of traditional custodians.

The projects meet the following Sustainable Development Goals



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.

Electricity emissions are calculated using a **market-based approach**.

Market Based Approach Summary			
Market Based Approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO2-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	87,646	0	42%
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)	22,369	0	11%
Residual Electricity	96,518	92,174	0%
Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)	110,015	0	53%
Total grid electricity	206,533	92,174	53%
Total electricity (grid + non grid)	206,533	92,174	53%
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	100%		
Residual electricity consumption under operational control	96,518	92,174	
Scope 2	85,236	81,401	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	11,281	10,774	
Residual electricity consumption not under operational control	0	0	
Scope 3	0	0	
Total renewables (grid and non-grid)			53.27%
Mandatory			10.83%
Voluntary			42.44%
Behind the meter			0.00%
Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)			81.40
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)			10.77
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)			8.43
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)			1.12
Total emissions liability (t CO2-e)			9.54
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 (kg CO2-e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO2-e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kg CO2-e)
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	101,407	101,407	86,196	7,098	0	0
QLD	105,126	105,126	76,742	15,769	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)	206,533	206,533	162,938	22,867	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)	206,533					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO2-e)	162.94
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO2-e)	22.87
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	95.60
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO2-e)	12.67
Total emissions liability (t CO2-e)	108.27

APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Non-quantified emission sources

The following sources emissions have been assessed as relevant, are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. These emissions are accounted for through an uplift factor. 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	(1) Immaterial	(2) Cost effective (but uplift applied)	(3) Data unavailable (but uplift applied & data plan in place)	(4) Maintenance
Refrigerants	Yes	No	No	No

APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

Excluded emission sources

The below emission sources have been assessed as not relevant to an organisation's or precinct'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.

Emission sources tested for relevance	(1) Size	(2) Influence	(3) Risk	(4) Stakeholders	(5) Outsourcing	Included in boundary?
Professional Services (external)	No	No	No	No	No	No



An Australian Government Initiative

