



# **PUBLIC DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

**HASSELL**


**ORGANISATION CERTIFICATION**

**FY2022–23**

Australian Government  
**Climate Active**  
**Public Disclosure Statement**

**Hassell**



NAME OF CERTIFIED ENTITY	Hassell Australia Limited Hassell International Limited Hassell's wholly owned subsidiaries in Australia and overseas Collectively, and trading as, 'Hassell'
REPORTING PERIOD	Financial year 1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023 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>Samantha Peart Global Head of Sustainability 28.01.2025</p>



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

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Version August 2023.



# 1. CERTIFICATION SUMMARY

TOTAL EMISSIONS OFFSET	4,243.77 tCO <sub>2</sub> -e
CARBON OFFSETS USED	100% VERs
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY	72.45% (Australia only)  We have achieved 100% renewable electricity for our tenancy energy usage globally. This outcome excludes electricity consumed that is outside of our operational control, such as base building electricity.
CARBON ACCOUNT	Prepared by Hassell
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	7 February 2024 Pangolin Associates Next technical assessment due: FY 2025

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## 2. CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

### Description of organisation certification

This inventory has been prepared for the financial year from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 and covers all of the Australian and overseas operations of Hassell as an organisation. Hassell Australia Limited's services are not included as part of this Climate Active Organisation certification; however, they are covered in a separate Climate Active Service certification. Please refer to the associated Service PDS.

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 Hassell locations and facilities:

- 61 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, 3000, Australia
- Level 2, Pier 8/9, 23 Hickson Road, Sydney, New South Wales, 2000, Australia
- 36 Warry St, Fortitude Valley, Queensland, 4006, Australia (1 July 2022 to 10 October 2022)
- Level 2, Factory 1 West Village, 45 Mollison Street, West End, Queensland, 4101, Australia (11 October 2022 to 30 June 2023)
- Level 1 Commonwealth Bank Building, 242 Murray Street, Perth, 6000, Australia
- 22F, 169 Electric Road, North Point, Hong Kong China
- Level 1, 6-14 Underwood Street, London, N1 7JQ, United Kingdom
- Level 7, 650 California Street, San Francisco, California 94108, United States of America
- 12F Base, 45 Caoxi North Road, Xuhui District, Shanghai, 200030, China
- 33 Tras Street #02-01, 789773, Singapore

The guidelines and standards used to prepare the inventory are in accordance with The GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard published by the World Resource Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and with International Standards Organisation ISO 14064-1:2018 Greenhouse gases - Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organisation level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

Within this inventory, greenhouse gases (GHGs) are measured in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>-e) and include the greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol – carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>) which are then multiplied by their relative Global Warming Potential (GWP). The GWP is an index used to convert the Kyoto Protocol non-carbon dioxide gases to a carbon dioxide equivalent.

## Organisation description

Hassell is a leading international design practice with studios in Australia, China, South East Asia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. We work across architecture, landscape architecture, interior design and urban design – a rich multi-disciplinary mix of skills and perspectives that unlocks the economic, social and cultural value of projects.

At Hassell, we believe design has the power to create a better future. Globalisation, climate change, urbanisation, and digitisation present new opportunities and challenges for how we live. In this fast-changing context, we bring together the best designers and thinkers in a unique collaborative process that results in both beautiful design and measurable value.

Hassell's parent entities are Hassell Australia Limited and Hassell International Limited (both unlisted public companies). Hassell Australia Limited is the parent entity for the company's Australian operations and is the owner of Hassell Ltd (Australian trading entity); Hassell Services Pty Ltd ATF Hassell Trust No. 2 operates alongside the Australian entities as a trust vehicle. Hassell International Limited is the parent entity of the company's operations outside of Australia, including the subsidiaries Hassell Design Consulting Limited (Shanghai), Hassell Ltd (Hong Kong), Hassell Design (Singapore) Pte Ltd, Hassell Architecture (Singapore) Pte Ltd, Hassell Ltd (UK), and Hassell Design Ltd (USA).

Collectively, these entities trade as 'Hassell'.

Company details of Hassell's parent and trust entities are:

Hassell Australia Limited – ABN 34 128 785 080, ACN 128 785 080

Hassell International Limited – ABN 24 128 785 099, ACN 128 785 099

Hassell Services Pty Ltd – ABN 82 822 389 208, ACN 007 902 570

The following subsidiaries are also included within the scope of this certification:

Legal entity name	ABN	ACN
Hassell Ltd	24 007 711 435	007 711 435
Hassell Projects Pty Ltd	24 651 265 879	651 265 879
Hassell Design Consulting Limited (Shanghai)		
Hassell Ltd (Hong Kong)		Not applicable
Hassell Design (Singapore) Pte Ltd		
Hassell Architecture (Singapore) Pte Ltd		
Hassell Ltd (UK)		
Hassell Design Ltd (USA)		

These Hassell entities have been included within the scope of this certification, but do not use ABN and ACN identifiers as they are located outside of Australia

## 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  
Food  
ICT services and equipment  
Machinery and vehicles  
Office equipment and  
supplies  
Postage, courier and freight  
Professional services  
Stationary energy and fuels  
Transport (air)  
Transport (land and sea)  
Waste  
Water  
Working from home

### Non-quantified

Refrigerants

### Optionally included

N/A

## Outside emission boundary

### Excluded

N/A

## 4. EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

### Emissions reduction strategy

#### Introduction and summary

Hassell recognises the threat and impact of climate change and has a history of responding to this global challenge, including the measurement of our greenhouse gas emissions since 2007 and the achievement of carbon neutral status for the FY22 reporting period, under Australia's Climate Active program. We are proud of the initial steps we have taken to date but recognise there is more work to do.

Our emissions reduction strategy considers and sets out our actions to reduce our scope one, scope two, and upstream scope three emissions. For our upstream scope three emissions sources, we will embed our impact reduction actions into our sustainable procurement strategy and approach. As designers and architects, we recognise our influence and contribution to embodied emissions in the built environment, and in the medium to longer term we will develop strategies to reduce the downstream emissions associated with our projects.

Now that we have made near-term progress in implementing our impact reduction strategy (achievement of carbon neutrality), our next step is to have our the short-, medium-, and long-term emissions reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), once socialised and approved internally.

#### Emissions baseline (FY20)

Our GHG emissions, for our baseline year (the twelve months ended 30 June 2020), were (in tCO<sub>2</sub>-e):

- Scope 1: 4.4
- Scope 2: 785.9
- Scope 3: 4,533.7
- Total: **5,324.1**

#### Scope 1 – reduce and eliminate all scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions by FY26, compared to a FY20 baseline

*Natural gas* – of our nine studio locations, only our Melbourne and Perth studios are connected to natural gas supply. We are researching options to transition to electrification in these locations as part of our tenancy renewal approach.

*Fleet* – Hassell does currently not own, lease, nor operate any fleet vehicles. We currently have no plans to purchase or lease, and/or operate company fleet vehicles. Where company vehicles may be required in future, we will explore the purchase or lease of electric vehicles and options to have any such vehicles powered by renewable energy.

#### Scope 2 & 3 – move to 100% renewable studio electricity and eliminate associated emissions by FY30, compared to a FY20 baseline

*Purchased electricity* – across our studios locations we purchase a variety of electricity, both renewable and non-renewable, considering the availability of sources within the respective locality. In recent years, our Brisbane and London studios have transitioned to the use of renewable energy via their respective electricity provider. Based on research performed during the FY23 reporting period, we have planned for our Sydney and Melbourne studios to move to similar renewable energy arrangements during FY24. We will continue to research and explore options to purchase renewable energy directly from suitable energy providers for other locations, where available.

In the interim, we will continue to purchase and surrender renewable energy certificates for our Australian and international studio tenancy electricity, a practice we commenced in FY20 for Australia, and in FY21 for all studio locations. This approach is in pursuit of our target to achieve 100% of our tenancy electricity from renewable sources. This target was achieved in FY21 and not achieved in FY22, due to the small volume of electricity consumption in our overseas locations and difficulties in sourcing these volumes from multiple brokers.



In FY23 we were able to purchase both Australian LGCs and IRECs for our overseas studios, hence were able to achieve our 100% renewable energy target globally, for our tenancy electricity. Our approach for renewable energy purchases excludes electricity consumed that is outside of our operational control, such as base building electricity. We will continue to take this approach in FY24 and future periods.

To encourage energy efficient practices, and to reduce our expenditure on energy, we will continue to explore and implement efficiency improvements such as energy efficient lighting and equipment, use of lighting and equipment timers to avoid unnecessary energy consumption outside of regular business hours and review the extent of our on-site data storage arrangements.

### **Scope 3 – reduce our upstream scope 3 emissions by 20% by FY26, compared to a FY20 baseline**

*Base building electricity* – base building electricity usage at our studio locations is outside our direct control, however, in the first instance we will liaise with our building owners and managers to explore the potential for renewable electricity base building supply. Where we consider studio relocation in the future we will liaise with future building owners on the potential for renewable base building electricity supply.

*Business flights* – as a global business, with client projects and our people working around the world, business flights are a necessary part of our work. We recognise that flight emissions comprise a considerable proportion of our overall greenhouse gas footprint and are developing policy guidelines to reduce our extent of corporate travel emissions. These include encouraging employees to use virtual meeting technology in lieu of travel, placing suitable and pragmatic requirements on flight classes, and limiting travel for non-project related purposes.

Our specific actions based on travel distance and class of travel are currently in development.

*IT equipment, software, and telecommunications* – combined, emissions from our use of technology and telecommunication products and services comprise up to thirty percent of our total greenhouse gas footprint. We recognise our reliance on technology as a design and architecture practice and are taking steps to reduce the impact of these emission sources. These steps include engaging with our technology and telecommunications providers to request and receive emissions data from our use of products and services and furthering our vendor relationships to encourage their own emissions reduction strategies. We will also review and optimise licensing and usage arrangements so that these are aligned to our operational requirements and staffing levels.

Our impact reduction strategy targets a phased reduction in emissions from IT equipment, software, and telecommunications, starting with reductions of 5-10% in FY24 and FY25, from a FY20 baseline. To support the reduction of our technology-related emissions we will review the extent of our off-site and cloud-hosted data storage arrangements.

*Fit out costs* – greenhouse gas emissions resulting from our studio refurbishment projects fluctuate over time, depending on the extent of required renovations and fit outs in our locations. To respond to these emissions, we will first seek accurate data from our suppliers on materials and other inputs to calculate our emissions. Where possible, we will reuse existing furniture and fittings rather than purchase new and will preference materials and products with Environmental Product Disclosures (EPDs).

*Professional services* – Hassell relies on a variety of professional services providers to operate. We will engage with these providers to encourage their continued climate action and efforts to reduce their emissions. When selecting new professional services providers, we will seek to give preference to suppliers that offer a carbon neutral product and/or service.

We have estimated an increasing phased emissions reduction in our supply chain, as professional services firms implement climate action strategies, and we will consider providers with more progressive climate action where appropriate. This estimate will be tracked and updated each reporting period.

*Printing, paper, and stationery* – where paper is necessary for our day-to-day work, we will preference low or zero carbon options, including recycled paper offerings. We will continue to encourage the responsible use of printing, avoiding unnecessary printing and using double sided and 'eco' printing options where possible.

We have targeted a phased reduction of emissions from paper and printing, starting with an initial targeted reduction of 20% in FY24. For stationery, we have a targeted impact reduction starting with a decrease in activity of 30% in FY24 and FY25, compared to a FY20 baseline.

*Employee commute* – we will continue to maintain end of trip facilities for our studio locations to encourage staff to walk, run, or cycle to work, and we will explore incentives to make low or zero emissions

commuting methods more attractive to our workforce. All our studio locations are in close proximity to public transport options. We do not anticipate a reduction in employee commute emissions, as presently 80% of Hassell staff walk, cycle, or take public transport to travel to our studios.

*Food & Catering* – we will continue to source food and catering locally and will review our ordering volume and frequency to minimise food wastage. We do not anticipate significant impact reduction from food and catering purchases and have targeted a phased reduction in emissions starting with a decrease in activity of 5% in FY25 compared to our base year.

## **Emissions reduction actions**

As we are in the early stages of implementing our impact reduction strategy, our initial actions have been focused on establishing the necessary strategies, processes, tools, and information to achieve our planned emissions reductions. During FY23 this consisted of:

- Researching the technical and practical availability of renewable energy arrangements from our respective electricity providers in each of our studios, for tenancy electricity,
- Forming and maintaining relationships between our key technology vendors and our sustainability team to discuss ambition, strategies, and actions for climate action and emissions reductions in hardware and software supply chains,
- Engaging with studio management and relevant business functions to develop a Sustainable Procurement Strategy that sets out our coordinated approach to make informed purchasing decisions that consciously evaluate the sustainability ambition and practices of potential and existing suppliers. This includes preferencing, and engaging with, supplier organisations with strategic and verified plans for reducing emissions in their operations and supply chains.
- Investigating technology solutions for emissions measurement and reporting, to foster an efficient approach to calculate our emissions and provide regular and periodic insights with respect to achieving planned emissions reductions.

## 5. EMISSIONS SUMMARY

### Emissions over time

		Emissions since base year	
		Total tCO <sub>2</sub> -e (without uplift)	Total tCO <sub>2</sub> -e (with uplift)
Base year:	2019–20	5,324.10	N/A
Year 1:	2021–22	3,116.53	N/A
Year 2:	2022–23	4,243.77	N/A

### Significant changes in emissions

Utilising the 'Changes in emissions' worksheet in Climate Active's Carbon Inventory, no significant changes in emissions occurred during the period.

However, in fostering transparency, the following key movements in emissions were experienced comparing FY23 to FY22:

- Business travel, comprising flights, domestic and international rail travel, hotel accommodation, and taxi usage increased from 500 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e to 1,070 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e, a change of 114%. This was due to increasing levels of domestic and international travel following the easing of pandemic lockdowns, and for flights, the result of unfavourable movements in DEFRA emission factors.
- Emissions from construction materials and services, and associated machinery and equipment, increased from 23 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e to 860 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e, a change of 3,702%. This was due to the emissions from our new Brisbane studio fit out being recorded and reported during the period, along with refurbishments to our Sydney studio.
- Our emissions from waste increased from 101 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e to 304 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e, a change of 202%. This was caused by a revision to our measurement and estimation methodology for emissions from waste. This methodology is to be refined going forward.
- For food & catering, we experienced an increase in food & catering emissions from 41 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e to 59 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e, a change of 45%, as in-person studio attendance and activity increased following the easing of pandemic lockdowns.
- Working from home emissions decreased from 183 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e to 148 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e, a change of -19%, as in-studio working resumed following the easing of pandemic lockdowns.

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

Certified brand name	Product/Service/Building/Precinct used
Powershop	Climate Active Electricity Product

## Emissions summary

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

Emission category	Scope 1 emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Scope 2 emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Scope 3 emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Total emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> -e)
Accommodation and facilities	0.00	0.00	51.83	51.83
Cleaning and chemicals	0.00	0.00	37.40	37.40
Climate Active carbon neutral products and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction materials and services	0.00	0.00	556.58	556.58
Electricity (Australia)	0.00	59.71	48.43	108.15
Electricity (international)	0.00	0.00	149.43	149.43
Food	0.00	0.00	59.39	59.39
ICT services and equipment	0.00	0.00	961.41	961.41
Machinery and vehicles	0.00	0.00	165.81	165.81
Office equipment and supplies	0.00	0.00	180.35	180.35
Postage, courier and freight	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00
Professional services	0.00	0.00	387.58	387.58
Stationary energy (gaseous fuels)	3.76	0.00	0.30	4.05
Transport (air)	0.00	0.00	943.18	943.18
Transport (land and sea)	0.00	0.00	173.21	173.21
Waste	0.00	0.00	304.49	304.49
Water	0.00	0.00	6.75	6.75
Working from home	0.00	0.00	148.14	148.14
<b>Total emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>-e)</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>59.71</b>	<b>4,180.30</b>	<b>4,243.77</b>

## Uplift factors

N/A

## 6. CARBON OFFSETS

### Offsets retirement approach

This certification has taken an in-arrears offsetting approach. The total emissions to offset are 4,243.77 t CO<sub>2</sub>-e. The total number of eligible offsets used in this report is 4,244. Of the total eligible offsets used, 433 were previously banked and 4,125 were newly purchased and retired. 314 are remaining and have been banked for future use.

### Co-benefits

#### Taishan Geothermal Central Heating System Project

The project has implemented a geothermal energy-based heating system in Taishan Village, Longhu Town, Xinzheng City, Henan Province, China. This system provides heat supply to a series of new residential buildings and commercial buildings in Taishan Village over the winter season, which displaces heat supply from isolated coal-fired boilers pre-existing in the project area.

This project provides benefits associated with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 7, 8, and 13:

- SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy: the project supplies geothermal heat to 2,441,477.26 m<sup>2</sup> for residential buildings and 93,676.08 m<sup>2</sup> for commercial buildings, replacing heating supplied by coal fired boilers.
- SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth: the project has generated local employment opportunities that provide equal salaries paid for men and women in the same position and include training on emergency management procedures.
- SDG 13 – Climate Action: the project generates a net benefit of approximately 140,000 tCO<sub>2</sub> in greenhouse gas emissions reductions per annum.

#### Bac Lieu Province Wind Power Plant

The project has constructed a new 99.2 MW wind power plant in two phases with an installed capacity of 16 MW and 83.2 MW respectively. The annual electricity output of the project is 320,000 MWh. Prior to the implementation of the project activity, electricity in Vietnam is generated mainly from fossil fuel sources and is solely distributed to consumers via the unique national electricity grid.

This project provides benefits associated with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 7, 8, and 13:

- SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy: the project annually supplements 327,826 MWh of clean and sustainable electricity to the national grid, thereby contributing to SDG Target 7.2.
- SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth: the project improves local employment opportunities. During operation, about 70 local employees have been created with average monthly salary of 10 million VND. The average salary of project employees is higher than the local level. The project contributes to SDG Target 8.5.
- SDG 13 – Climate Action: the project directly reduces 293,814 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent/year, thereby contributing to SDG Target 13.2.

## Eligible offsets retirement summary

Offsets retired for Climate Active carbon neutral certification											
Project description	Type of offset units	Registry	Date retired	Serial number (and hyperlink to registry transaction record)	Vintage	Stapled quantity	Eligible quantity retired (tCO <sub>2</sub> -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 (%)
Greenfleet biodiversity credits stapled with Taishan Geothermal Central Heating System	VER	GSF	30 June 2023	<a href="#">GS1-1-CN-GS11167-13-2020-21914-9001-11550</a>	2020	2,550	2,550	2,117	0	433	10.2
Greenfleet biodiversity credits stapled with Bac Lieu Province Wind Power Plant	VER	GSF	13 May 2024	<a href="#">GS1-1-VN-GS1890-12-2021-26102-1-4125</a>	2021	4,125	4,125	0	314	3,811	89.8
<b>Total offsets retired this report and used in this report</b>										<b>4,244</b>	
<b>Total offsets retired this report and banked for future reports</b>									<b>314</b>		
Type of offset units		Eligible quantity (used for this reporting period)					Percentage of total				
Verified Emissions Reductions (VERs)		4,244					100				

## 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. For the FY23 period, Hassell purchased a combination of LGCs and International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECs) for coverage of our tenancy electricity usage, as follows:

- Australia – a total of 564 LGCs were applied to tenancy electricity consumption for our four studio locations in Australia (Brisbane Warry St, Melbourne, Perth, Sydney).
- China – a total of 105 IRECs were applied to match tenancy electricity consumption for our studio location in Shanghai.
- Hong Kong SAR – a total of 64 IRECs were applied to match tenancy electricity consumption for our studio location in Hong Kong.
- Singapore – a total of 69 IRECs were applied to match tenancy electricity consumption for our studio location in Singapore.
- United States – a total of 3 LGCs were applied to match tenancy electricity consumption for our studio location in San Francisco.

In situations where it is infeasible to purchase small quantities of locally issued RECs, Climate Active may consider allowing LGCs to be used. We were granted an exemption in FY22 that allowed us to apply LGCs to our tenancy energy consumption in the United States (3 MWh in total); we have applied this exemption again in FY23.

1. Large-scale Generation certificates (LGCs)*	564
2. IREC Certificates (China)	105
3. IREC Certificates (Hong Kong)	64
4. IREC Certificates (Singapore)	69

\* 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	Project location	Eligible unit type	Registry	Surrender date	Accreditation code	Certificate serial number	Generation year	Fuel source	Quantity (MWh)
Rottnest Island Wind Turbine	Western Australia	LGC	REC Registry	3 Jun 2024	WD00WA14	773-804	2022	Solar	32
Rottnest Island Wind Turbine	Western Australia	LGC	REC Registry	3 Jun 2024	WD00WA14	1450-1542	2022	Solar	93
Rottnest Island Wind Turbine	Western Australia	LGC	REC Registry	3 Jun 2024	WD00WA14	1318-1367	2022	Solar	50
Rottnest Island Wind Turbine	Western Australia	LGC	REC Registry	3 Jun 2024	WD00WA14	1214-1253	2022	Solar	40
Rottnest Island Wind Turbine	Western Australia	LGC	REC Registry	3 Jun 2024	WD00WA14	1091-1124	2022	Solar	34
Rottnest Island Wind Turbine	Western Australia	LGC	REC Registry	3 Jun 2024	WD00WA14	1613-1742	2022	Solar	130
Rottnest Island Wind Turbine	Western Australia	LGC	REC Registry	3 Jun 2024	WD00WA14	945-975	2022	Solar	31
Yarram District Health Service	Victoria	LGC	REC Registry	3 Jun 2024	SRPVVCK2	1-16	2022	Solar	16
Rottnest Island Wind Turbine	Western Australia	LGC	REC Registry	3 Jun 2024	WD00WA14	808-915	2022	Wind	108
Rottnest Island Wind Turbine	Western Australia	LGC	REC Registry	3 Jun 2024	WD00WA14	1126-1158	2022	Wind	33



Project supported by LGC purchase	Project location	Eligible unit type	Registry	Surrender date	Accreditation code	Certificate serial number	Generation year	Fuel source	Quantity (MWh)
New Greenland 100MW Fishery and Solar Complementary Photovoltaic Power Station Project in Qiaochong Town, Lufeng City	China	IREC	Evident	14 May 2024	N/A	0000-0219-8564-8897.000000	2023	Solar	105
						to			
New Greenland 100MW Fishery and Solar Complementary Photovoltaic Power Station Project in Qiaochong Town, Lufeng City	China	IREC	Evident	14 May 2024	N/A	0000-0219-8564-9001.999999	2023	Solar	64
						to			
Various projects in Singapore	Singapore	IREC	Evident	14 May 2024	N/A	0000-0219-3475-5667.000000	2023	Solar	69
						to			
<b>Total LGCs surrendered this report and used in this report</b>									<b>805</b>

634 LGCs were brought forward from the prior period, as per FY22 PDS, from a total of 1,136 LGCs purchased and surrendered in FY22. These LGCs have not been applied in FY23 due to their more recent generation year compared to the Rottneest Island Wind Turbine and Yarram District Health Service LGCs, of which a total of 567 LGCs have been applied. 153 LGCs from Rottneest Island Wind Turbine were unused in FY23 and are available for future periods.

## APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In addition to supporting renewable energy infrastructure projects in China and Vietnam, Hassell has purchased 4,125 tonnes of carbon offsets from Greenfleet. Greenfleet is a leading environmental not-for-profit organisation that plants native forests to help fight the impacts of climate change. Their forests are legally protected for 100 years, conserving biodiversity and restoring habitat for wildlife.

Greenfleet plants a wide variety of native plant species that are endemic to each area they work in. This ensures they are restoring biodiversity in a way that reflects the vegetation present prior to the land being cleared. Since 1997 Greenfleet have planted over 10.5 million native trees across more than 550 biodiverse forests in Australia and New Zealand, absorbing carbon from the atmosphere, supporting the restoration of critical ecosystems, and improving soil and water quality.



**This is to certify**

**Hassell**

offset 4,125.00 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-e with Greenfleet.

Your support will help us restore native forests and ecosystems, which provide crucial habitat for endangered wildlife, help counter the devastating impact of the bushfires, and reduce the impacts of climate change.

Greenfleet will plant enough biodiverse native trees on your behalf to offset these emissions.

Thank you for helping us grow our forests and grow climate hope.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Wayne".

Wayne Wescott | Greenfleet CEO

19/04/2024

## 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**.

Electricity emissions in Appendix B are for our four studio locations in Australia (Brisbane Warry St, Melbourne, Perth, Sydney) only; electricity emissions as presented in the Emissions summary in section five are for all of our nine studios globally, separated into Australia and international electricity respectively. We have opted to not apply LGCs for any electricity emissions outside of our direct control, such as base building electricity, and instead utilise carbon offsets. This is consistent with the information found in the Eligible offsets retirement summary and Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) summary sections.

Market-based approach summary			
Market-based approach	Activity Data (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO <sub>2</sub> -e)	Renewable percentage of total
Behind the meter consumption of electricity generated	0	0	0%
<b>Total non-grid electricity</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
LGC Purchased and retired (kWh) (including PPAs)	564,000	0	46%
GreenPower	93,873	0	8%
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)	52,000	0	4%
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)	178,535	0	15%
Residual Electricity	337,839	322,636	0%
<b>Total renewable electricity (grid + non grid)</b>	<b>888,407</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72%</b>
<b>Total grid electricity</b>	<b>1,226,246</b>	<b>322,636</b>	<b>72%</b>
<b>Total electricity (grid + non grid)</b>	<b>1,226,246</b>	<b>322,636</b>	<b>72%</b>
Percentage of residual electricity consumption under operational control	63%		
<b>Residual electricity consumption under operational control</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>201,722</b>	
Scope 2	186,538	178,144	
Scope 3 (includes T&D emissions from consumption under operational control)	24,689	23,578	
<b>Residual electricity consumption not under operational control</b>	<b>126,612</b>	<b>120,914</b>	
Scope 3	126,612	120,914	

<b>Total renewables (grid and non-grid)</b>	<b>72.45%</b>
<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>18.80%</b>
<b>Voluntary</b>	<b>53.65%</b>
<b>Behind the meter</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO<sub>2</sub>-e)</b>	<b>178.14</b>
<b>Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO<sub>2</sub>-e)</b>	<b>144.48</b>
<b>Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO<sub>2</sub>-e)</b>	<b>59.71</b>
<b>Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO<sub>2</sub>-e)</b>	<b>48.43</b>
<b>Total emissions liability (t CO<sub>2</sub>-e)</b>	<b>108.15</b>
<i>Figures may not sum due to rounding. Renewable percentage can be above 100%</i>	

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 <sub>2</sub> -e)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO <sub>2</sub> -e)	(kWh)	Scope 3 Emissions (kgCO <sub>2</sub> -e)
ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSW	316,636	316,636	231,144	18,998	0	0
SA	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIC	538,078	538,078	457,367	37,665	0	0
QLD	148,032	148,032	108,063	22,205	0	0
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0
WA	223,500	223,500	113,985	8,940	0	0
TAS	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grid electricity (scope 2 and 3)</b>	<b>1,226,246</b>	<b>1,226,246</b>	<b>910,559</b>	<b>87,808</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
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		
<b>Non-grid electricity (behind the meter)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		
<b>Total electricity (grid + non grid)</b>	<b>1,226,246</b>					

Residual scope 2 emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> -e)	910.56
Residual scope 3 emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> -e)	87.81
Scope 2 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO <sub>2</sub> -e)	708.65
Scope 3 emissions liability (adjusted for already offset carbon neutral electricity) (t CO <sub>2</sub> -e)	71.21
<b>Total emissions liability</b>	<b>779.86</b>

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 <sub>2</sub> -e)
N/A	0	0
<p><i>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.</i></p>		

### Climate Active carbon neutral electricity products

Climate Active carbon neutral electricity product used	Electricity claimed from Climate Active electricity products (kWh)	Emissions (kg CO <sub>2</sub> -e)
Powershop	276,594	0
<p><i>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.</i></p>		

# APPENDIX C: INSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

## Non-quantified emission sources

The following emissions sources have been assessed as relevant, are captured within the emissions boundary, but are not measured (quantified) in the carbon inventory. They have been non-quantified due to one of the following reasons:

1. **Immaterial** <1% for individual items and no more than 5% collectively
2. **Cost effective** Quantification is not cost effective relative to the size of the emission but uplift applied.
3. **Data unavailable** Data is unavailable but uplift applied. A data management plan must be put in place to provide data within 5 years.
4. **Maintenance** Initial emissions non-quantified but repairs and replacements quantified.

Relevant non-quantified emission sources	Justification reason
Refrigerants	Immaterial

## Excluded emission sources

Attributable emissions sources can be excluded from the carbon inventory, but still considered as part of the emissions boundary if they meet **all three of the below criteria**. An uplift factor may not necessarily be applied.

1. A data gap exists because primary or secondary data cannot be collected (**no actual data**).
2. Extrapolated and proxy data cannot be determined to fill the data gap (**no projected data**).
3. An estimation determines the emissions from the process to be **immaterial**.

	No actual data	No projected data	Immaterial
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

## Data management plan for non-quantified sources

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

# APPENDIX D: OUTSIDE EMISSIONS BOUNDARY

## Excluded emission sources

The below emission sources have been assessed as not relevant to this organisation’s operations and are outside of its emissions boundary. These emissions are not part of the carbon neutral claim. Emission sources considered for relevance must be included within the certification boundary if they meet two of the five relevance criteria. Those which only meet one condition of the relevance test can be excluded from the certification boundary.

Emissions tested for relevance are detailed below against each of the following criteria:

1. **Size** The emissions from a particular source are likely to be large relative to the organisation’s electricity, stationary energy and fuel emissions.
2. **Influence** The responsible entity has the potential to influence the reduction of emissions from a particular source.
3. **Risk** The emissions from a particular source contribute to the organisation’s greenhouse gas risk exposure.
4. **Stakeholders** Key stakeholders deem the emissions from a particular source are relevant.
5. **Outsourcing** The emissions are from outsourced activities previously undertaken within the organisation’s boundary, or from outsourced activities typically undertaken within the boundary for comparable organisations.

## Excluded emissions sources summary

Emission sources tested for relevance	Size	Influence	Risk	Stakeholders	Outsourcing	Justification
N/A						





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