

Carbon management services

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Carbon management starts with a clear reporting boundary and dependable activity data. Northmore Gordon connects emissions inventories, reduction strategy, procurement choices and reporting so that claimed outcomes can be traced to the underlying work and evidence.

Our technical experts can assist with all elements of carbon management, from carbon accounting for mandatory and voluntary reporting requirements through to implementation of a comprehensive carbon strategy across your business.

We can assist you develop carbon reduction projects and access funding through government grants and environmental certificates.

Whether you are just beginning your carbon management journey or need detailed technical guidance, our team of experts can assist with your decarbonisation plans.

What can we help you with?

Responding to the challenges in the 21st Century requires powerful business strategy which draws on market leading knowledge of sustainability practices, recognized certification schemes, competitor commitments, and engages with key stakeholders. Northmore Gordon will work with you to develop a carbon strategy which includes:

Net Zero Pathways

Carbon offsets and renewable energy procurement strategy

Stakeholder engagement

Setting emissions reduction targets

Action Plans

Risk mapping

The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol is the internationally recognized standard for accounting and reporting on GHG emissions by businesses and organisations. Following the GHG Protocol and the complementary ISO Standards - 14064 and 14067, we can prepare your organisation and product carbon footprint, including:

Scope 1 and 2 Emissions

Baseline/carbon footprint

Scope 3 Emissions Assessments against GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Standard

Product Carbon Footprint

Preparation of GHG Report in-line with the standards

Central to meeting your net zero emissions targets is the identification of carbon abatement opportunities, in energy efficiency, behind-the-meter and grid purchased renewable energy, and use of carbon offsets. Northmore Gordon are experts in evaluating physical and contractual carbon abatement opportunities for your organization, including:

Energy Efficiency Opportunities review

On-site renewable energy and energy efficiency projects

Renewable electricity and gas procurement option analysis

Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Curves

Capital Planning

Large energy users and corporations have emissions reporting obligations in Australia under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme (NGERS). These corporations can also report on targets and offsetting of these GHG emissions under the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard and the Corporate Emissions Reduction Transparency (CERT) Report. We can work with your business to register for these schemes, calculate your emissions footprint, and procure and retire Carbon Offsets. These schemes include:

The Climate Active Carbon Neutral Program is Australia's only recognized certification framework for making carbon neutral commitments. Northmore Gordon have the skills and capability to facilitate your organization, product, or event to become certified carbon neutral. This includes:

Applying for Carbon Neutral certification

Data Collection

Technical assessment

Certification

Management

Facilitating the purchase of offsets

Build a rock-solid decarbonisation pathway to demonstrate commitment, retain customers and win more business. With more options today ever you need help to get to Net Zero; there are so many options; new technology, embedded renewables, and market-based solutions.

The challenge is to know whose advice is right, what solutions to use, how much will it cost, and how long will it take. Which of the levers is right for your business? Let us help you answer these questions with a mix of technical analysis and strategic thinking so you can make an informed decision.

Understand your carbon emissions

Set carbon targets

Understand your Net Zero pathway

Help define your Net Zero strategy

Achieve Climate Active Certification

Carbon Strategy

Assess your Business now with our Carbon Health Check!

Related pages

Carbon advisory

Emissions scopes

Contact

What is the difference between a carbon-management diagnostic and a full emissions inventory?

A carbon-management diagnostic is a two-hour workshop that clarifies organizational strengths, gaps, and next steps, producing a prioritized action list with owners and decision dates. It establishes the starting position but should not be represented as a completed inventory, comprehensive compliance review, or verified reduction plan. A full emissions inventory is a documented baseline record quantifying greenhouse gas emissions across defined boundaries and reporting periods, typically covering Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. The diagnostic identifies what needs to be done; the inventory provides the detailed measurement foundation for decision-making and reporting compliance.

How should organizations separate physical energy reductions from purchased environmental attributes in their carbon strategy?

Physical reductions (such as equipment efficiency improvements or operational changes) and contractual attributes (renewable electricity certificates, carbon offsets) must be tracked separately in the emissions inventory and transition workplan. Do not subtract purchased offsets from an emissions inventory without applying the relevant reporting framework correctly. Renewable electricity attributes support Scope 2 accounting under GHG Protocol guidance but do not eliminate Scope 1 or Scope 3 emissions. A credible carbon strategy identifies which reduction opportunities are physical changes and which rely on contractual instruments, ensuring each receives appropriate evidence, ownership, and verification.

What must be established before selecting renewable energy certificates or carbon offsets for procurement?

Before procurement, establish the intended claim and reporting framework. For renewable electricity, confirm the applicable standard, contractual instrument type, ownership, and retirement evidence. Verify that the organization's consumption period, electricity volumes, site locations, and reporting boundary align with the certificate attributes. Understand that a renewable-electricity attribute is not the same as a carbon offset or physical energy reduction. Different instruments—energy-efficiency certificates, renewable-energy attributes, and carbon credits—serve different accounting purposes and have distinct eligibility and quality criteria. Only after clarifying the claim can you select appropriate instruments and procurement strategy.

What role does a boundary statement play in carbon reporting accuracy?

A boundary statement is a formal description documenting the entities or activities included, reporting period, accounting framework, data sources, exclusions, and the type of result being reported. It clarifies whether a result is an inventory total, a project reduction, or an instrument purchased to support a claim. Different outputs—a product footprint, corporate inventory, and facility compliance report—can use overlapping data but have different boundaries. Writing down the boundary before selecting data or making a claim prevents ambiguity and ensures calculations are reproducible. This documented boundary forms the foundation for credible environmental claims and regulatory compliance.

How does Northmore Gordon's six-stage delivery approach connect carbon assessment to ongoing performance?

Our approach moves from Assess (identifying opportunities and evidence gaps) through Build the Case (technical and commercial viability), Capture Value (funding and certificate pathways), Deliver (implementation and verification), Procure (renewable instrument and offset due diligence), to Perform

(reporting, energy management, and multi-site expansion). Each stage supports specific decisions and carries evidence forward to the next phase. The approach recognizes that funding and measurement decisions often need consideration before procurement or installation, ensuring scheme eligibility is checked at relevant stages and outcomes are tracked separately from forecasts throughout the project lifecycle.

What data gaps or uncertainties should be documented in a product footprint assessment?

In product footprint work, document the production boundary, system boundary, unit of comparison, data period, and available evidence before beginning analysis. Where supplier information is incomplete or material assumptions exist, explicitly document the uncertainty rather than presenting an unsupported precise result. Identify shared processes and utilities and explain their relationship to the product. Data gaps must be identified, documented, and handled through agreed methodology—for example, using industry averages or proxy data with clear disclosure. This transparency allows stakeholders to understand result limitations and supports credible product-level carbon claims that withstand scrutiny and customer verification.

When should project timing be assessed relative to environmental certificate eligibility?

Project timing must be assessed early, before binding commitments are made. Identify specific dates for feasibility approval, final investment decision, purchase or lease commitment, installation, commissioning, and normal operation. For ACCU projects, certain investment and asset commitments can trigger 'newness' implications before registration, with method-specific exceptions. Funding and measurement questions must be raised while the project is still being scoped. Do not manufacture earlier records if work has begun; instead, assemble the real chronology and determine whether the applicable pathway remains available. A certificate specialist should check scheme and activity requirements at the relevant stage to preserve eligibility options.

How should organizations distinguish between NGER, Safeguard, and sustainability reporting obligations?

NGER assesses greenhouse gas and energy reporting based on facility thresholds (25,000 tonnes CO₂-e or 100 TJ) and corporate thresholds (50,000 tonnes or 200 TJ). Safeguard Mechanism covers responsible emitters of facilities exceeding 100,000 tonnes CO₂-e of covered emissions per year and measures net emissions against a baseline—not the same as total Scope 1–3 footprint. Mandatory sustainability reporting (ASRS) links to Chapter 2M financial obligations with entity-size, emissions, and asset tests. These are separate frameworks with different thresholds, deadlines, and applicability criteria. Use a shared data map with separate outputs for each reporting requirement, documenting how boundaries and methods align or differ between frameworks to avoid error and duplication.