

# Ecojustice Canada

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report for the 2021 Fiscal Year

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November 1, 2020 to October 31, 2021



climatesmart

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## Key terms

For further terms, see Climate Smart’s [online glossary](#).

*Baseline GHG Emissions Inventory:* A comprehensive, quantified list of an organization’s greenhouse gas emissions and sources for the initial reporting year (base year). The baseline GHG inventory is the level of greenhouse gas emissions against which future GHG inventories are compared.

*Biologically sequestered carbon:* Long-term carbon stored in biomass, such as forests, soils and peatland. Carbon is “locked” into organic matter through biological processes. This carbon can be released through e.g. burning of biomass as fuel or change in land use.

*Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e):* The universal unit for comparing the emissions from various greenhouse gases. The carbon dioxide equivalent for a gas is derived by multiplying the mass of the gas by the associated global warming potential (GWP). For example, the GWP for methane is 21. This means that emissions of one metric tonne of methane are equivalent to the emissions of 21 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide.

*Carbon Offset:* A project or activity that results in a given amount of greenhouse gases being avoided or reduced in one place, that is used to ‘balance out’ another’s total GHG emissions. Emission reductions that are real, additional (beyond business as usual), measurable, permanent, and verified can generate offset credits. Credits are tradable certificates.

*Emission Factor:* A factor that converts activity data to GHG emission values, e.g. lbs of carbon dioxide emitted per barrel of fossil fuel consumed.

*Renewable energy certificates (RECs):* RECs are tradable energy certificates representing proof that 1 megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity was generated from an eligible renewable energy resource (e.g. solar or wind) and was fed into the electricity grid.

### Climate Smart at a glance

Climate Smart, a [Radicle Group Company](#), is an award-winning certified B Corp that has developed a practical and solutions-based program for SMEs to **profitably track and reduce GHG emissions**. Climate Smart emphasizes the business case for GHG reduction: **operational efficiencies, cost savings, and competitive advantage**.

Using an SME tailored approach, Climate Smart provides **innovative tools and programming** for our “host partners” on the front lines—cities, ports, airports, chambers, and financial institutions—to disrupt old economic trajectories and invest in more efficient technologies to deliver cleaner products and services.

Since 2007, Climate Smart has worked with 40+ host partners to engage over 1000 businesses to prepare for and participate in the low-carbon economy. [Case studies](#) from a sampling of 78 Climate Smart businesses show a total **annual cost savings of \$2.6 million**.

Climate Smart also links SMEs to global impacts through harnessing the power of SME derived data to inform estimates of emissions from SMEs at different geographical scales, through our [Business Energy and Emissions Profiles \(BEEPs\)](#). Climate Smart was awarded the Grand Prize in the [2016 MIT Climate CoLab contest](#) and was judges’ choice in 2018 for our BEEPs. We have produced BEEPs for cities across Canada and the US. Our goal is to produce 100 BEEPs across North America.

## 1000+

Climate Smart certified businesses to date (trained or in training)

## 5, 148, 000+

Total emissions measured by Climate Smart to date, in tonnes (t) CO<sub>2</sub>e

## 24%

Average reduction if businesses see a reduction between two years

## \$397

Projected cost savings to a business, per tonne CO<sub>2</sub>e reduced

## Ecojustice Canada’s 2021 fiscal year carbon footprint

This report details the greenhouse gas emissions footprint for Ecojustice Canada ("Ecojustice") during the 2021 fiscal year, including the breakdown of emissions by source activity and Ecojustice’s plan to reduce their emissions going forwards. This report and inventory were compiled in compliance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol [Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard](#), Revised Edition.

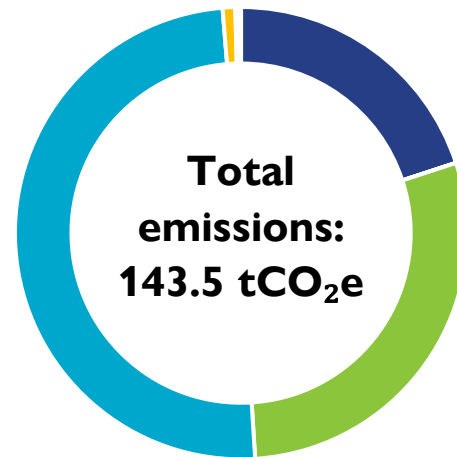
Compared to their 2011 baseline, Ecojustice have reduced their emissions by:



Ecojustice are working to reduce their GHG emissions from:

Paper use  
and  
Business Travel

Total emissions for the 2021 fiscal year



- Scope 3 Electricity
- Scope 3 Garbage
- Scope 3 Heat
- Scope 3 Paper Consumption
- Scope 3 Staff Commuting
- Scope 3 Transporting People - Road
- Scope 3 Transporting People - Air
- Scope 3 Transporting People - Rail

Ecojustice’s reductions against their baseline are equivalent to 220,200 fewer km driven by a passenger car<sup>1</sup>.

220,200 km



<sup>1</sup>Source: EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator

Total emissions from baseline to the 2021 fiscal year per FTE



## Analysis

Ecojustice Canada measured its 11th greenhouse gas inventory with Climate Smart for the 2021 fiscal year (November 1, 2020 to October 31, 2021) and recorded emissions of 143.49 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e). Overall, Ecojustice's **emissions decreased by 28% (55.96 tCO<sub>2</sub>e) since their baseline year (2010-2011)**, with the majority of the reductions occurring in staff commuting and air travel. Ecojustice is Climate Smart certified for 2021.

The following sections present the breakdown of Ecojustice's emissions for their 2021 fiscal year inventory by scope, as well as details of any emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> from combustion of biologically sequestered carbon and purchased offsets and renewable energy certificates (RECs).

### Scope 1

There are no Scope 1 activities relevant to Ecojustice's emissions.

### Scope 2

There are no Scope 2 activities relevant to Ecojustice's emissions.

### Scope 3

Scope 3 emissions totalled 143.49 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in Ecojustice's 2021 fiscal year, **down by 21% since their baseline year**. The majority of the reductions occurred in staff commuting and air travel:

Activity	Baseline 2011 Fiscal (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	2021 Fiscal Year (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Absolute Change (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	% Change	Justifications & Additional Notes
Scope 3					
Electricity	0.00	28.65	28.65	0%	Utility emissions from employees working from home included in FY 2021.
Heat	36.05	41.66	5.61	16%	
Garbage	1.49	0.01	-1.48	-100%	Reduction in office-related garbage due to Covid-19.
Paper Consumption	21.06	71.28	50.23	239%	Increase in office paper purchases.
Staff Commuting	9.80	1.30	-8.50	-87%	Reduction in staff commuting due to most staff working from home.
Transporting People - Road	4.41	0.16	-4.25	-96%	Reduction in travel due to Covid-19.
Transporting People - Air	107.81	0.36	-107.45	-100%	
Transporting People - Rail	0.85	0.01	-0.84	-99%	
Transporting People - Water	0.41	0.05	-0.35	-87%	
<b>Grand Total</b>	181.87	143.49	-38.38	-21%	

## Release of sequestered carbon

Direct CO<sub>2</sub> emissions arising from the combustion of biologically sequestered carbon, such as from burning biomass or biofuels, are reported separately from the scopes. For Ecojustice's 2021 fiscal year inventory, there was no reported release of sequestered carbon.

## Offsets & renewable energy certificates

Ecojustice did not purchase any offsets or renewable energy certificates in FY 2021.

## Ecojustice's emissions reduction plan

To date, Ecojustice has worked to minimize their emissions by focusing on strategies aimed at electricity, paper use, and transportation. Ecojustice's current reduction plan is shown below.

Category	Strategy	Considering	Planned	Implemented
Electricity	Make use of natural lighting as much as possible			March 2018
	Use standby settings on electronics			March 2018
	Set computers to power saving mode		June 2022	
	Put up signage to help people remember to turn off lights and equipment		April 2022	
	Regularly monitor your usage through your online account with your utility provider to identify inefficiencies			January 2016
	Implement a policy that all office-based equipment and lighting is turned off when not in use	June 2019		
	Replace incandescent lightbulbs with light-emitting diodes			June 2018
	Replace desktop computers with laptops at their end of life			October 2018
	Move Toronto office into a LEED building.			October 2015
	Reminders to power down power bar (especially at the beginning of summer before going away on vacation). Will be put in place once back in the office.		June 2022	
	Make use of natural light as much as possible. Will be put in place once back in the office.		June 2022	
Heat	Check settings on programmable thermostats (if installed) so that heat is turned down in the evenings and on weekends			April 2018
	Install programmable thermostats			2017
	Thermostats already implemented in Vancouver. Toronto and Ottawa do not have ability to control the thermostat. Look into installing programmable thermostat in Calgary office to lower the temperature one hour before the end of day Monday to Friday, and to keep it lower over the weekend, and have the heat increase one hour before the office opens Monday to Friday.			2018
Transportation	Engage employees to consider lower carbon modes of travel where possible for business trips			2016
	Promote public transit by providing (discounted) transit passes to employees			2014
	Allow employees to telecommute			June 2021

Category	Strategy	Considering	Planned	Implemented
	Reduce business travel through the use of teleconferencing / videoconferencing			March 2020
	Participate in Ride-to-Work Week or similar programs			2017
	Provide bicycle parking			October 2016
	Source from local / regional suppliers whenever possible		June 2022	
	Transport goods with an eco-friendly shipping company			July 2019
	Create new travel policy developed by Leadership team. Re-envisioning our travel policy to account for new hybrid model		July 2022	
	Maximize necessary travel. Combine trips to avoid unnecessary travel (i.e. 2 meetings / one flight) – most staff are good about maximizing their trips.			November 2016
	Revisit telecommuting policy - post-COVID. Moved to a hybrid work environment - 2 days in office/3 days home			June 2021
	Put up signage to increase staff paper awareness			June 2022
	Reduce paper consumption during meetings			March 2017
	Re-use paper			September 2019
	Set computer defaults to double-sided printing			2015
	Switch from paper to electronic invoicing, where possible			January 2018
	Switch from paper to electronic file storage			June 2017
	Employ a fax to email service			2017
	Purchase paper with recycled content			2015
	Purchase wheat-straw paper			2016
Paper	Switch donor reports from paper to online versions – too many donors rely on paper versions. Instead, making smaller runs at printer and monitoring so that we do not end up with excess. Potentially having the option to switch to electronic reports. Not at this time, however, always a consideration.	2023		
	Advertise the availability of one-sided 'draft' paper – place next to printer for drafts or 'printer test paper.'			October 2019
	Stop junk mail / unwanted magazines from LawPro etc.			2016
Waste	Increase waste diversion from landfill through improved signage and other employee engagement activities.			2018
	Expand recycling program to include soft plastics			2017

Category	Strategy	Considering	Planned	Implemented
	Invest in an on-site composter/digester for organic waste			2017
	Participate in Staples' recycling program for pens and markers.			2019
Employee engagement	Communicate to staff why your company is getting Climate Smart certified and how they can get involved		June 2022	
	Solicit ideas for greening operations from staff			June 2018
	Install a green board to communicate GHG emissions reduction initiatives and other sustainability-related activities	August 2022		
	Establish an employee green team to help develop and coordinate GHG emissions reduction initiatives			December 2018
	Develop and include sustainability policy in operations and/or employee manual		October 2022	
	Regularly report to staff on GHG emissions reduction initiatives and progress			2019
Offsets & renewable energy certificates	We considered buying carbon offsets, but it was decided it is not a good option for Ecojustice as it costs money, and since we're a charity, spending extra money is not ideal (too expensive). Not implemented.			

Going forwards, Ecojustice will continue to work to reduce their emissions through strategies aimed at paper use and staff engagement.



## Methodology

As a Climate Smart certified business, Ecojustice conducted its GHG emissions inventory according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol [Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard](#), Revised Edition. The GHG Protocol is an internationally recognized standard published by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council on Sustainable Development.

## Organizational Boundaries

Ecojustice used the operational control approach to determine its organizational boundary and included in its inventory all operations over which it has operational control. Unmetered/unbilled electricity and heat were identified as Scope 3 emissions as Ecojustice does not hold operational control of lighting or heating at any of its facilities.

## Inventory Boundaries

The GHG Protocol requires the inclusion of Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and suggests including Scope 3 emissions from activities relevant to an organization's business and goals, and for which reliable data can be obtained. Ecojustice included emissions from the following activities under Scopes 1, 2 and 3:

- **Scope 1:** includes direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting company or organization
  - None
- **Scope 2:** includes indirect GHG emissions from purchased electricity and purchased heat
  - None
- **Scope 3:** includes indirect GHG emissions that are consequences of the reporting company's operations but occur at sources owned by another company
  - unmetered/unbilled electricity and heat in offices and at employees' homes;
  - business travel;
  - garbage;
  - paper consumption; and
  - staff commuting.

Scope 3 emissions from delivery of goods were excluded from the inventory.

## Emission factors

This inventory was conducted using the emissions factors from the Climate Smart web-based greenhouse gas management tool. The Climate Smart GHG management tool was designed for adherence to the GHG Protocol. Climate Smart's emission factors come from a variety of sources, such as Environment Canada, the GHG Protocol Initiative, the US Environmental Protection Agency and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Climate Smart reviews its emission factors annually to update them based on refined industry methodology and changing electricity grids.

Climate Smart also acknowledges that complete adherence to the Protocol requires the seven major greenhouse gases to be accounted for separately, and is working towards adding this feature at a future date. Further details on Climate Smart's emission factors, their sources, and methodology for updating them are available upon request to [info@climatesmartbusiness.com](mailto:info@climatesmartbusiness.com).

## Sources of data included

Ecojustice used the following sources of data to estimate their greenhouse gas emissions for the 2021 fiscal year:

Activity	Data source
Electricity > Unmetered/Unbilled	The square footage occupied in the office and at employees' homes was entered to estimate electricity emissions using the average provincial intensity.
Heat > Unmetered/Unbilled from Electricity	The square footage occupied in the office and at employees' homes was entered to estimate heating emissions using the average provincial intensity.
Heat > Unmetered/Unbilled from Fuel	The square footage occupied in the office and at employees' homes was entered to estimate heating emissions using the average provincial intensity.
Transporting People > Vehicles owned by others > Air	The total kilometers travelled were entered by type of flight (short-, medium-, or long-haul).
Transporting People > Vehicles owned by others > Rail	The total kilometers travelled were entered.
Transporting People > Vehicles owned by others > Road	The total kilometers travelled were entered.
Transporting People > Vehicles owned by others > Water	The number of BC Ferry trips was entered for each route.
Staff Commuting	The distance commuted by each mode of transport was entered based on staff commuting survey.
Garbage	The total estimated weight of garbage was entered into the Climate Smart tool.
Paper Consumption	The paper type, paper bond weight, number of reams used and post-consumer recycled content were entered. The paperweight and paper type were entered into the paper calculator ( <a href="http://papercalculator.org">http://papercalculator.org</a> ) to calculate emissions.

## Recalculation

Climate Smart recommends a recalculation of baseline emissions if a change occurs that would equate to a change equal to or greater than five percent of company's total annual emissions. Situations triggering recalculation include: structural changes (e.g. the acquisition or divestment of business units); changes in calculation methodology or improvements in accuracy of emission factors/activity data; or discovery of significant or cumulative errors.

No recalculation was required for Ecojustice's Fiscal 2021 inventory.

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