

Green Economy Canada Standards for GHG Frameworks	
Operational Geographic Boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members must report on all facilities for which they have operational control within the Hub's licensed geographic boundary, as the boundary was defined when the member joined. Emissions are not reported from facilities outside of the Hub's licensed geographic boundary.
Emissions Inventories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members must develop an initial emissions inventory within 2 years of joining.
Emission Scopes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members must include Scope 1 and 2 emissions in their reporting and targets. Scope 3 requirements, if any, are specified in each Hub's localized framework.
Emission Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets must be set based on actual activity data. Estimated data is acceptable if the member is a tenant of a building, is not in a sub-metered unit, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> they occupy least one-third of the building; can access data at the building; and the building contains no unusual loads like data centres or light-manufacturing within a primarily office-use building (unless they are sub-metered and can be accounted for in total building data). Estimated data is also acceptable if building-driven sources (e.g., heat, electricity) make up less than 50% of the member's impact and actual activity data is available for other sources (e.g., fleet, business travel, employee commute). The common methodology for estimated building impacts is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $\text{member's area (m}^2\text{)} / \text{building's total area (m}^2\text{)} \times \text{building's occupancy rate (e.g. 0.75)} \times \text{building's total energy use (kWh)}$.
Target-Setting Timelines and Baselines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets must be set by a member within 3 years of joining. Targets must be at least 40% in the future when set. This means that the time from the date the target is set and the target achievement date must be at least 40% of the total target timeline, so the member has something to work on through the program. Baselines (i.e., the year against which a member's impact will be measured to assess progress toward its target) are no more than 3 years before the member joined (with a few noted exceptions). <p>Examples: (1) A member that joined in 2016 sets a target in 2019 to be achieved in 2023 against a 2013 baseline year. This leaves four years (or 40% of the 10-year timeline) to work toward the target.</p>

	(2) A member that joins in 2018 wishes to keep a 10-year target they set more than 3 years before joining. If the Hub allows earlier baselines, the member cannot set a baseline earlier than 2012, as 40% of the target timeframe must remain.
Permissible Target Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members may set absolute or intensity-based targets. • Hubs require reporting of absolute emissions each year for consistency, despite permitting either absolute or intensity-based targets.
Target Amounts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to encourage increasing levels of ambitiousness and sustainability performance, Hubs publicly define different quantifiable levels for targets set. • Members that set targets are recognized more prominently than those that haven't yet. <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That members maintain a minimum reduction target of at least 20% to help ensure credibility so that even at the lowest level, a member's commitment is still meaningful. • That Hubs also differentiate in their recognition of members at each progress milestone.
Restricted Reductions (Offsets, RECs, FIT-generated electricity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchased reductions must be kept below 50% of a member's achievement of their total target. This is important to avoid claims that members could purchase their way towards meeting a target and reduce the member's credibility. <p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hubs should have a policy on allowable offsets to ensure their <u>quality</u>. The policy should, at minimum, only allow offsets that are additional to business as usual, verified by an accredited body or a reputable third-party against recognized standards. Offsets purchased outside of Canada should be Gold Standard-certified.