

CCBE Carbon Footprint: 2022/2023 reports and carbon offsets



Introduction

In February 2023, the CCBE adopted its initial Statement on Climate Change. In its statement, the CCBE notably committed to “(a) taking action in relation to its own activities in a manner consistent with restricting global warming to 1.5°C, and to report in a transparent way to the Plenary Session on the actions it has taken and their outcome” and “(b) submitting on a short term its activities to a thorough and concrete analysis by external experts, including a calculation of its CO2 footprint”.

Shortly after the adoption of its statement, the CCBE undertook to calculate its first carbon footprint for the year 2022 and published it in 2023. This carbon footprint includes the calculation of the footprint generated by the professional activities of the CCBE Secretariat, based in Brussels, and by the business travels of the CCBE Presidency.

Last year, the CCBE worked together with a specialised company, Climate Partner, to calculate its 2022 carbon footprint. It later decided to continue calculate its carbon footprint for the following years but by using the free calculator provided under the [United Nations Carbon Offset Platform](#). The UNFCCC secretariat has prepared this greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions calculator to provide the general public with a free and up-to-date methodology for estimating GHG emissions. The calculation is based on the guidelines of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol).

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In order to ensure the comparability of the data published, the CCBE not only calculated its carbon footprint for 2023 but also recalculated its carbon footprint for 2022 using the same calculator. In this context, although the CCBE was able to reduce its carbon footprint in scope 1 and 2, the CCBE's carbon footprint for 2023 is higher than for 2022 due to a higher amount of emissions in scope 3. This is explained by the additional business trips the CCBE Secretariat and Presidency had to make in 2023 to fulfil their missions. The CCBE carbon footprint for the years 2022 and 2023 is available here below.

Then, in accordance with its commitments and given that no reduction target has been established yet, the CCBE decided to compensate its carbon footprint by financing an officially recognised [Gold Standard](#) climate project. [The climate project](#) is located in the Orinoco region in Colombia and the main activity is reforestation. The objective of the project is the creation of close to nature forests with the main goal of producing high quality hardwoods combined with carbon sequestration, while stabilising and restoring fragile and degraded areas in an economically, socially, and ecologically viable way. Overall, the climate project objectives are the establishment of profitable production- and conservation systems, enabling the enterprise to work in a beneficial way, with the complement of sustainable investment opportunities. In this regard, it should be noted that the CCBE's carbon footprint remains an approximation and a work in progress. Therefore, the CCBE compensated 10% more than its carbon footprint (See certification page 8).

Operational system boundaries

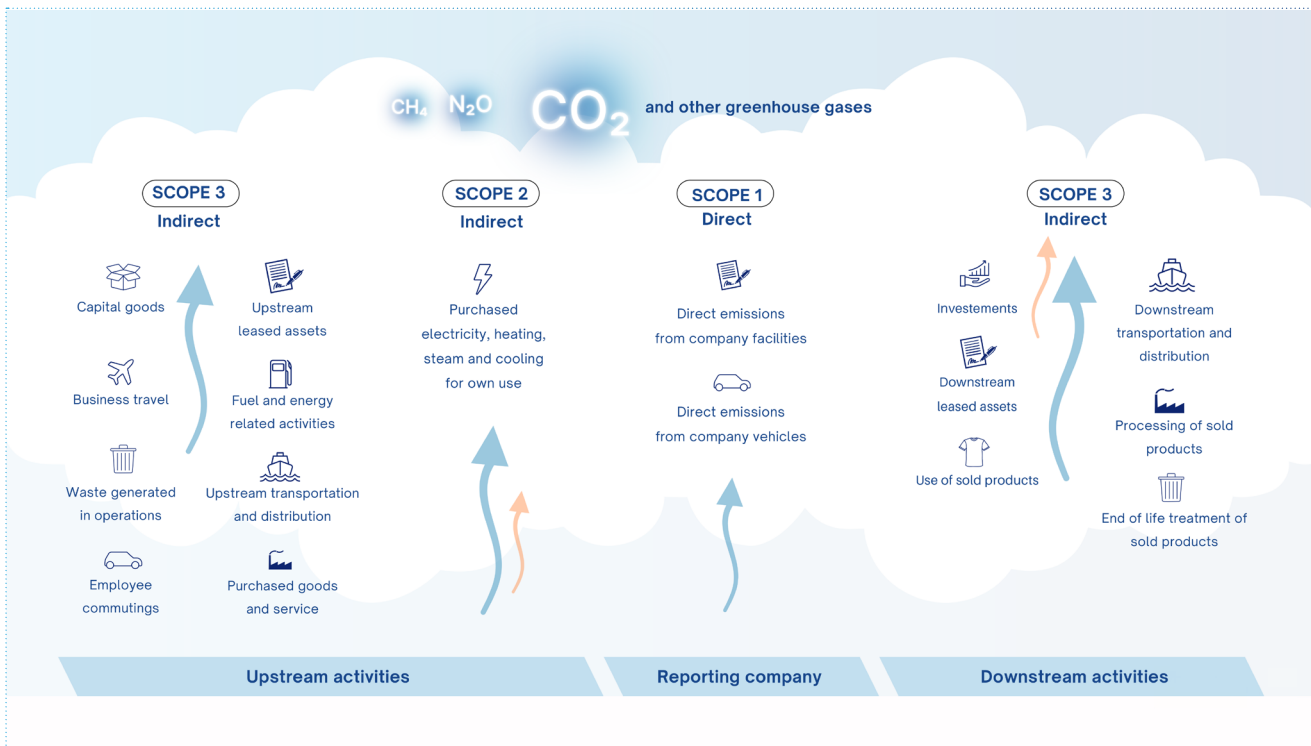
The sources of emissions are divided into three “scopes” (scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3) and are defined for GHG accounting and reporting purposes¹. The categories outlined below are established by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol ([Homepage | GHG Protocol](#)), providing the prevalent standard for greenhouse gas accounting.

Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources, such as on-site fuel combustion or owned vehicles.

Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heat, or steam.

Scope 3: Indirect emissions from the value chain, including business travel, employee commuting, and supply chain activities.

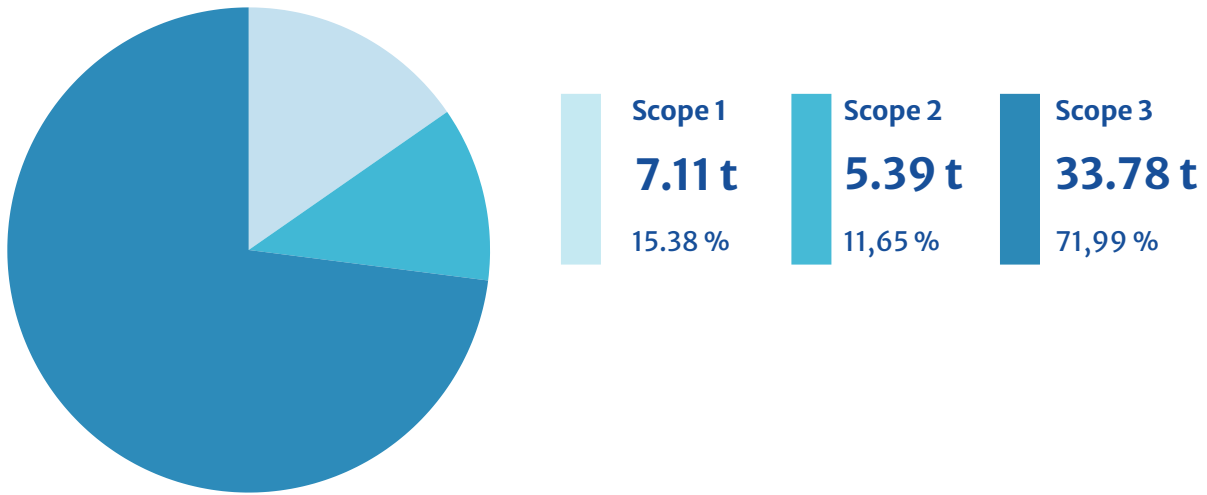
Figure Activities divided by scope



¹ More information about the scope 1, 2 and 3: <https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/ghg-protocol-revised.pdf>. See also EU Commission delegated regulation 2023/2772 of 31/07/2023 supplementing Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards sustainability reporting standards, Annex II (“Acronyms and Glossary”), O.J.U.E., L, 22 December 2023.

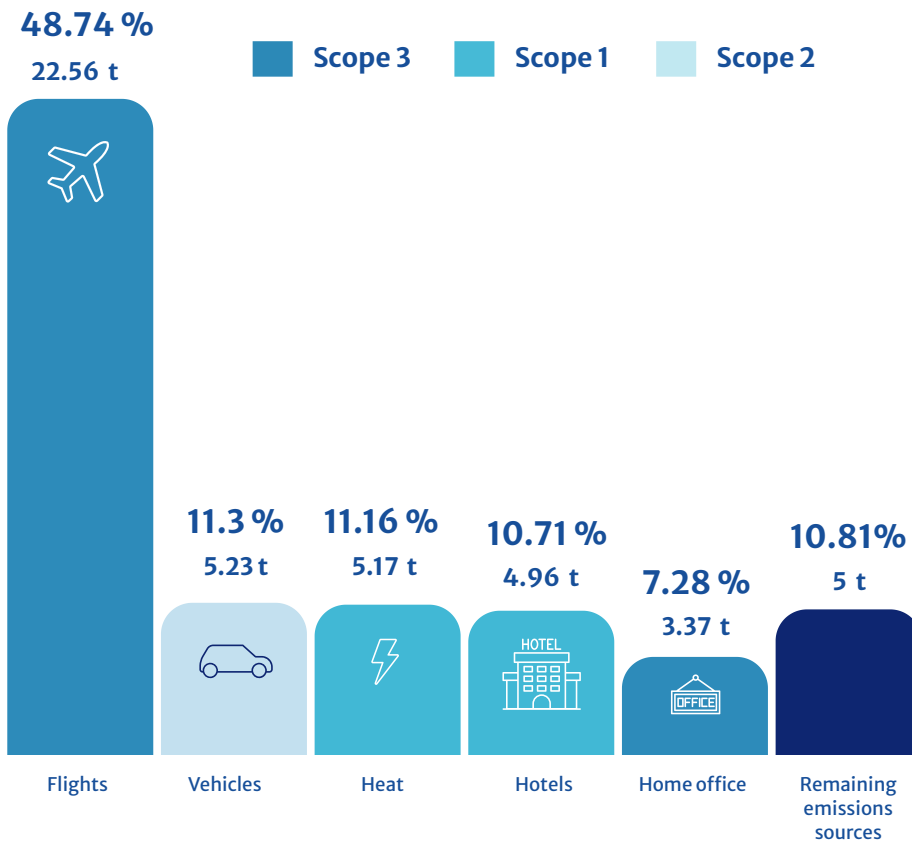
Largest emission sources – greatest potential for reduction in 2022

Figure: CO₂ emissions categorised by scope 1, 2, and 3



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Figure: The largest CO₂ emission sources in 2022



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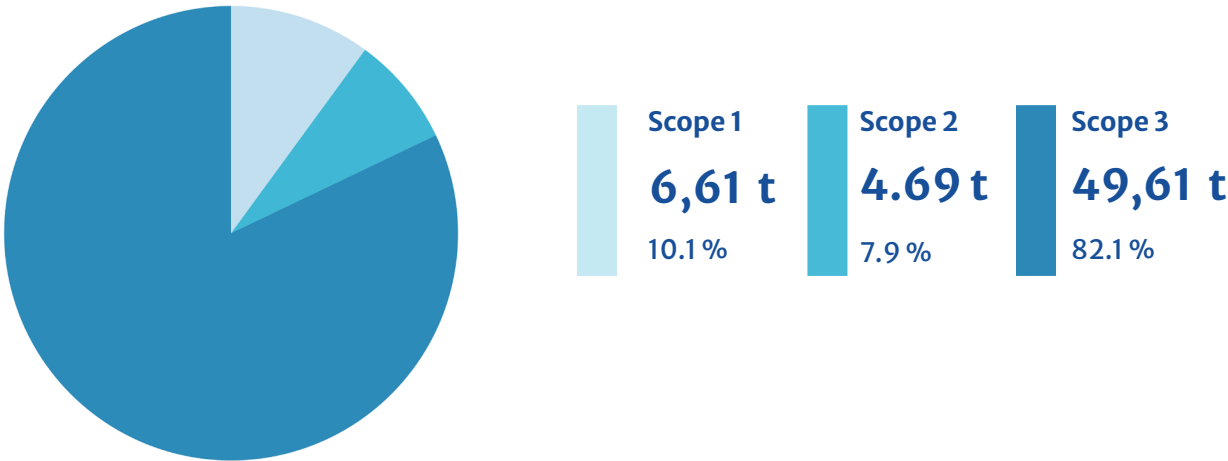
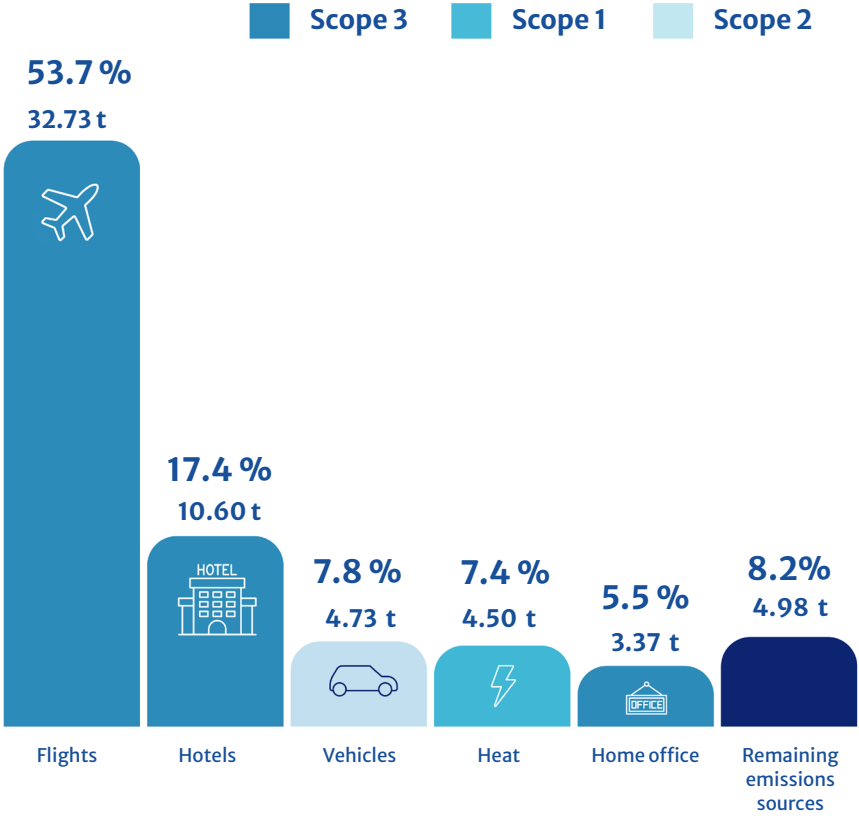


Figure: The largest CO₂ emission sources in 2023



CCF Results Table 2022

Overall results for the period 01/2022 – 12/2022

Emission sources in 2022	t CO ₂	%
Scope 1	7.11	15.36
Direct emissions from company vehicles	5.23	11.3
Passenger vehicles	5.23	11.3
Direct emissions from company facilities	1.88	4.06
Refrigerants (air conditioning)	1.88	4.06
Scope 2	5.39	11.65
Purchased electricity, heat, steam or cooling for own use	10.00	10.2
Heat and steam	5.17	11.16
Electricity (vehicle fleet)	0.23	0.49
Scope 3	33.78	72.99
Business travel	27.56	59,55
All transportation by air	22.56	48,74
Hotel accommodation associated with business travel	4.96	10.71
All transportation by land, public transport, rented/leased vehicle and taxi	0.04	0.09
Employees commuting	2.40	5.18
Home office	3.37	7.28
Fuel- and energy-related activities	0.27	0.59
Transmission and distribution losses	0.27	0.59
Purchased goods	0.19	0.40
Material use	0.19	0.40
Total Emissions	46.28	100

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SEE THE FULL CARBON FOOTPRINT RESULTS TABLE FOR 2022

CCF Results Table 2023

Overall results for the period 01/2023 - 12/2023

Emission sources in 2023	t CO ₂	%
Scope 1	6.61	10.10
Direct emissions from company vehicle	1.88	3.1
Passenger vehicles	1.88	3.1
Direct emissions from company facilities	4.73	7.8
Refrigerants (air conditioning)	4.73	7.8
Scope 2	4.69	7.90
Purchased electricity, heat, steam or cooling for own use	4.69	7.51
Heat and steam	4.50	7.4
Electricity (vehicle fleet)	0.19	0.31
Scope 3	49.61	82.10
Business travel	43.47	71.33
All transportation by air	32.73	53.7
Hotel accommodation associated with business travel	10.60	17.4
All transportation by land, public transport, rented/leased vehicle and taxi	0.14	0.23
Employees commuting	2.40	3.9
Home office	3.37	5.5
Fuel- and energy-related activities	0.24	0.39
Transmission and distribution losses	0.24	0.39
Purchased goods	0.13	0.22
Material use	0.13	0.22
Total Emissions	60.91	100

 SEE THE FULL CARBON FOOTPRINT RESULTS TABLE FOR 2023

Certificate of voluntary offset for 2022



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Date: 5 DÉCEMBRE 2023
RÉFÉRENCE: VC30918/2023

CERTIFICAT D'ANNULATION VOLONTAIRE

Présenté à
Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe (CCBE)

Projet
RIMA Fuel Switch in Bocaiúva

Motif de l'annulation
Je compense les émissions de gaz à effet de serre de ma société

Nombre d'unités
annulées

286 URCE

Équivalent à 286 tonne(s) de CO₂



Numéro de série - début: BR-5-78488166-1-1-0-889
Numéro de série - fin: BR-5-78488451-1-1-0-889

Période de surveillance: 01-11-2011 - 30-06-2012

Le certificat est délivré selon la procédure d'annulation volontaire dans le registre du MDP. Le motif inclus dans ce certificat est fourni par la personne à l'origine de l'annulation.

Certificate of voluntary offset for 2023



Certificate of voluntary offset

29 February 2024, 11:00

NAME
Conseil des barreaux européens (CCBE)

PROJECT
**VICHADA CLIMATE REFORESTATION PROJECT (PAZ)
(2018)**

[See more information](#) →

CO₂ OFFSETTED:

67 tCO₂

BLOCKCHAIN INFORMATION:
n9xqT1vCZuYT86K...
<https://algoexplorer.climatetrade...>



402 equivalence in trees planted