

L'empreinte carbone du CCBE

En février 2023, le CCBE a adopté sa [déclaration](#) initiale sur le changement climatique. Dans sa déclaration, le CCBE s'est notamment engagé à « (a) prendre des mesures concernant ses propres activités d'une manière compatible avec la limitation du réchauffement mondial à 1,5 °C et de faire rapport de manière transparente à la session plénière sur les mesures prises et leurs résultats ; (b) soumettre à court terme ses activités à une analyse approfondie et concrète de la part d'experts externes, y compris un calcul de son empreinte carbone ».

Peu après l'adoption de sa déclaration, le CCBE a entrepris de calculer son empreinte carbone (Corporate Carbon Footprint (CCF)). Cette empreinte carbone comprend le calcul de l'empreinte carbone générée par les activités professionnelles du secrétariat du CCBE, basé à Bruxelles, et par les déplacements professionnels de la présidence du CCBE. Cette année, le CCBE a coopéré avec une société spécialisée, Climate Partner, pour calculer son empreinte carbone 2022. Les résultats sont désormais disponibles pour l'année 2022. Les résultats, la manière dont ils ont été obtenus et les données collectées sont disponibles dans l'annexe 1.

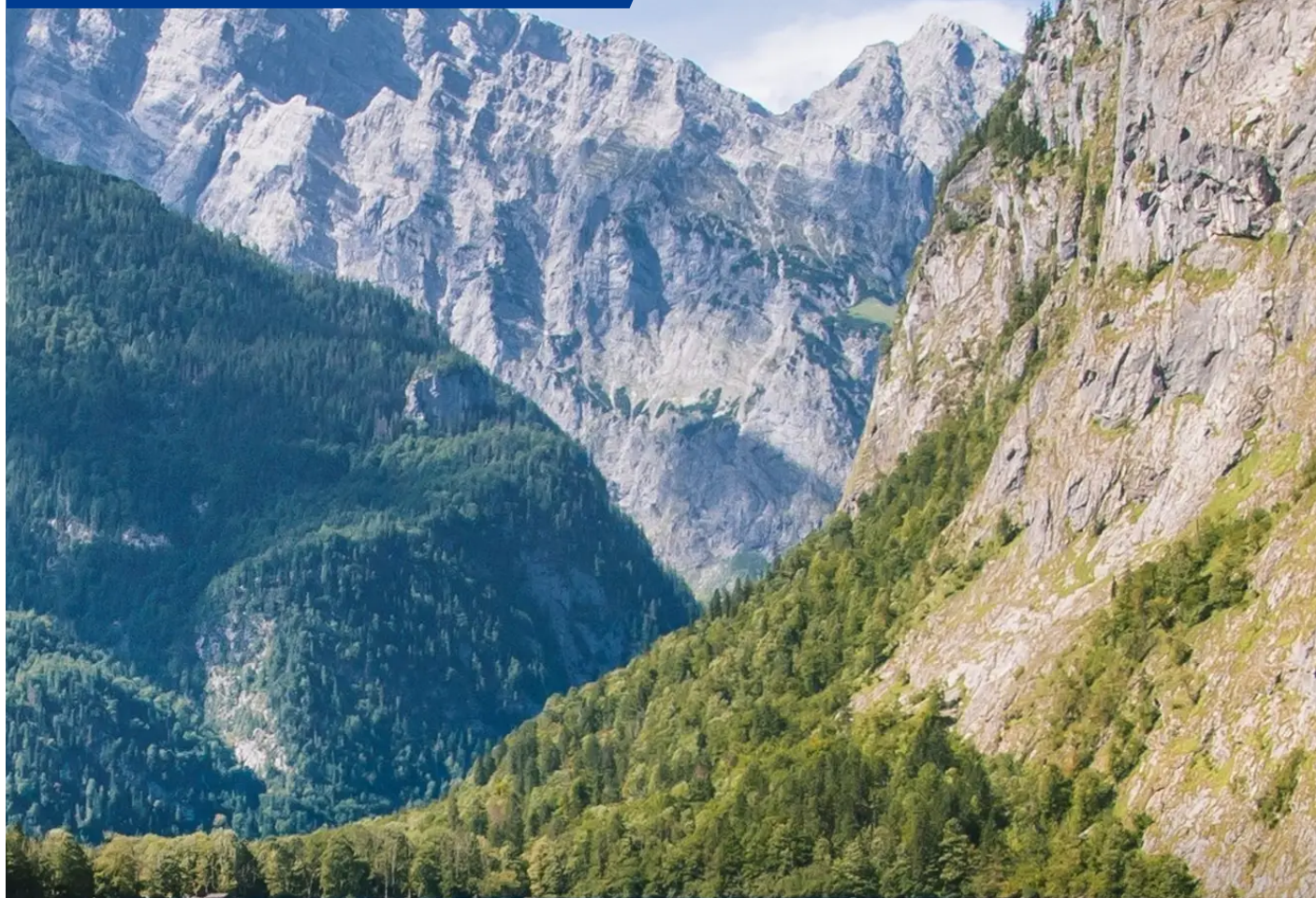
Ensuite, conformément aux engagements pris par le CCBE et étant donné qu'aucun objectif de réduction n'a encore été fixé, le CCBE a décidé de compenser son empreinte carbone en finançant des projets climatiques officiellement reconnus par l'intermédiaire de la [Plateforme de compensation carbone des Nations Unies](https://offset.climateneutralnow.org/) (<https://offset.climateneutralnow.org/>). Cette plateforme est une plateforme de commerce électronique sur laquelle une entreprise, une organisation ou un particulier peut acheter des unités (crédits carbone) pour compenser les émissions de gaz à effet de serre ou simplement soutenir une action sur le climat. La principale caractéristique de cette plateforme est de présenter des projets respectueux du climat certifiés par la CCNUCC qui réduisent et préviennent les émissions de gaz à effet de serre. Ces projets sont mis en œuvre dans des pays en développement à travers le monde et sont récompensés par des réductions certifiées des émissions (RCE) pour chaque tonne de gaz à effet de serre qu'ils contribuent à réduire, à éviter ou à supprimer.

À cet égard, il convient de noter que l'empreinte carbone du CCBE reste une approximation et un projet en constante évolution. Par conséquent, le CCBE a décidé de compenser plus d'émissions que son empreinte carbone afin de s'assurer que son empreinte carbone, pour les activités professionnelles de son secrétariat et de sa présidence, soit entièrement compensée (voir RCE à l'annexe 2).

Report

Corporate Carbon Footprint

Jan 2022 - Dec 2022



Corporate Carbon Footprint

CCBE has worked with ClimatePartner to calculate a corporate carbon footprint (CCF). The CCF reflects the total CO₂ emissions released by a company within the defined system boundaries over a specified period of time. A CCF can also refer to only part of a company, for example, one or more locations of the company. This CCF is for the calculation **CCBE CCF 2022**. The calculation was based on the guidelines of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol).

CCF - the basis for climate action

Calculate, reduce, finance climate projects - these are the crucial steps to tackling climate change in accordance with the Paris Agreement.

The foundation for any climate action starts with calculation: A company that knows their carbon footprint also knows which parts of their business cause emissions and how high the emissions are.

At the same time, a carbon footprint helps companies to understand which areas have the greatest potential for avoidance and reduction, to set reduction targets, and to develop and implement appropriate reduction measures. Annual CCF reports allow companies to check their progress against reduction targets and to identify areas where emissions can be further reduced.

Results

The following emissions were calculated for **CCBE CCF 2022** for the period **Jan 2022 - Dec 2022**:

CO₂ emissions

	Result
Full time equivalent employees (FTE)	6.98 t CO ₂ / Full time equivalent (FTE)
Square meter area	0.16 t CO ₂ / m ²
Overall results	9770 t CO₂

By comparison



The emissions correspond to the carbon footprint of 11 Europeans.
One person in Europe emits an average of 8.7 t of CO₂ per year¹

1) Source: EEA 2019, European Environment Agency: EEA greenhouse gas - data viewer, EU-27 value for total emissions with international transport (CO₂e), <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/data-viewers/greenhouse-gases-viewer> (retrieved 01/31/2022.)

Our calculation approach

Principles

In preparing the corporate carbon footprint and this report, five basic principles were observed in accordance with the GHG Protocol:

Relevance: The calculation should account for all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that appropriately reflect the company's carbon footprint. This report is designed to support internal and external decision-making.

Completeness: The report must include all GHG emissions within the selected system boundaries. Any significant exclusions of data must be clearly documented, disclosed, and justified.

Consistency: Consistent methodologies are used so that the company's emissions can be compared over time.

Transparency: All important aspects of a company are recorded objectively, and any assumptions, data gaps and resulting extrapolations or data exclusions are presented clearly and openly in this report.

Accuracy: The calculations of GHG emissions are designed to ensure that they are neither over- nor undervalued. The report aims to be as accurate as possible and to minimise uncertainties, so that the company can make appropriate decisions.

Data collection and calculation

CO₂ emissions were calculated using the company's consumption data and emission factors researched by ClimatePartner. Wherever possible, primary data were used. If no primary data were available, secondary data from highly credible sources were used. Emission factors were taken from scientifically recognized databases such as ecoinvent and DEFRA.

CO₂ equivalents

The corporate carbon footprint calculates all emissions as CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e), which this report also refers to as "CO₂".

This means that all relevant greenhouse gases, as stated in the IPCC Assessment Report, were taken into account in the calculations. These include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). Each gas has a different ability to warm the earth's atmosphere, and each remains in the atmosphere for different lengths of time. To make their effect comparable, they are converted to CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e) as a basic unit and multiplied by their global warming potential (GWP). The GWP describes how strong a gas can warm the atmosphere compared to CO₂ over a period of time, usually 100 years.

For example, methane has a global warming potential of 28, so the warming effect of methane is 28 times greater than CO₂ over 100 years.²

Electricity: market-based and location-based approaches

Emissions for electricity were calculated using both the market-based method and the location-based method. This dual reporting approach is recommended by the GHG Protocol.

For the market-based method, the company provided specific emission factors for the electricity they purchased, if available. If these specific factors were not available, factors for the residual mix in the country of operation were used, or, if this was unavailable, the average grid mix of the country was used.

The report also states the location-based method. In this method, the average electricity grid mix for the country is calculated. This enables a direct comparison of the company's values with the country-specific average.

2) Source: Intergovernmental Panel on climate change, "Climate Change 2021 The Physical Science Basis", S. 1842, https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_Full_Report.pdf (retrieved on 31.01.2022)

Operational System Boundaries

Operational system boundaries indicate which activities are covered by the carbon footprint. The various emission sources have been divided into three scopes in accordance with the GHG Protocol:

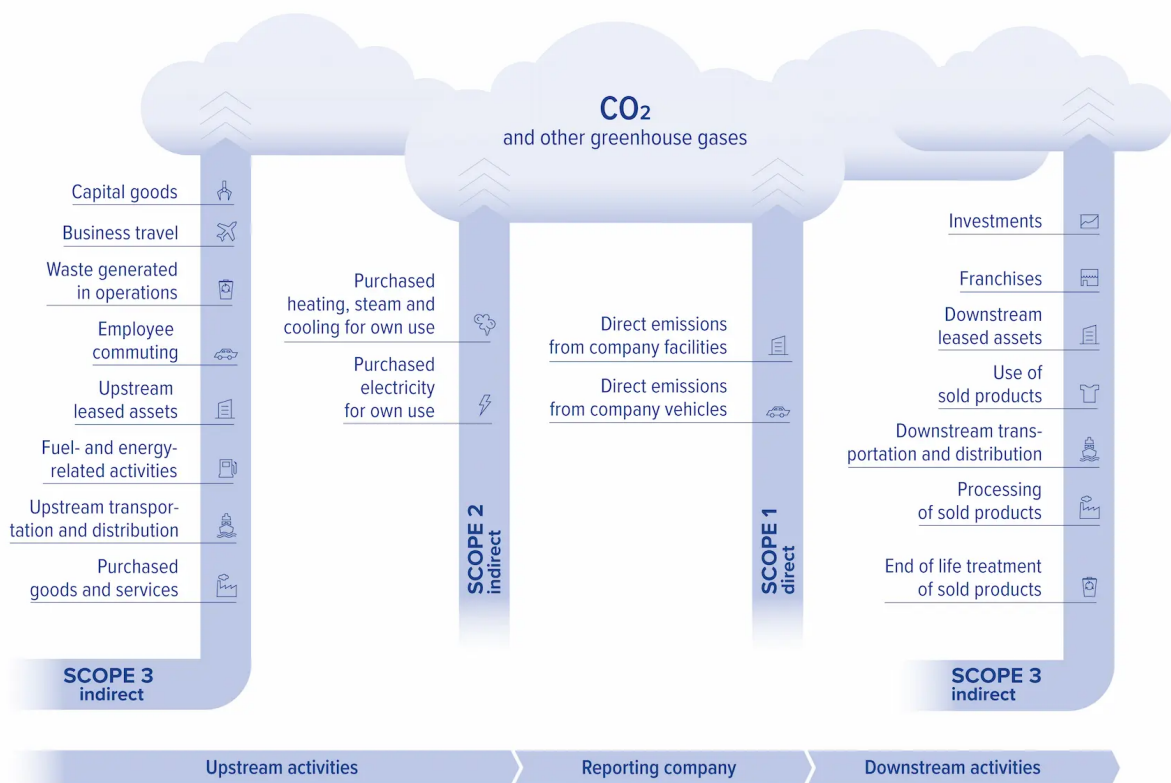
Scope 1 includes all emissions generated directly, for example by company-owned equipment or vehicle fleets.

Scope 2 lists emissions generated by purchased energy, for example electricity and district heating.

Scope 3 includes all other emissions that are not under direct corporate control, such as employee travel or product disposal.

Figure

Activities divided by scope

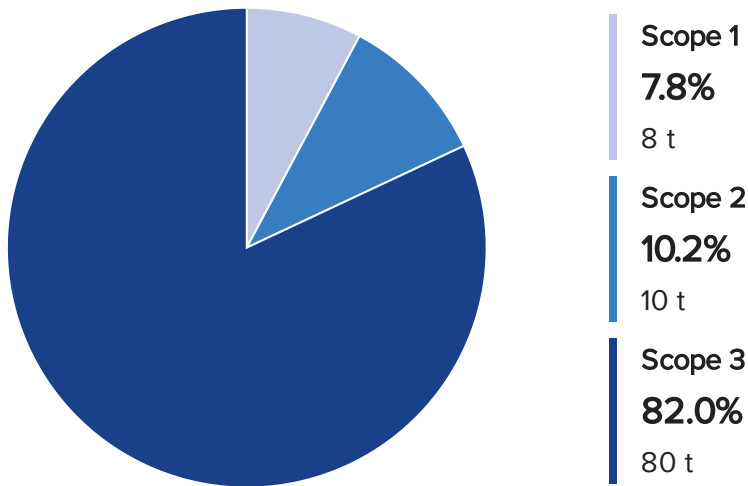


Largest emission sources - greatest potential for reduction

The CCF makes it possible to identify the largest emissions sources, also called hotspots. These are the most impactful areas to target when planning reductions.

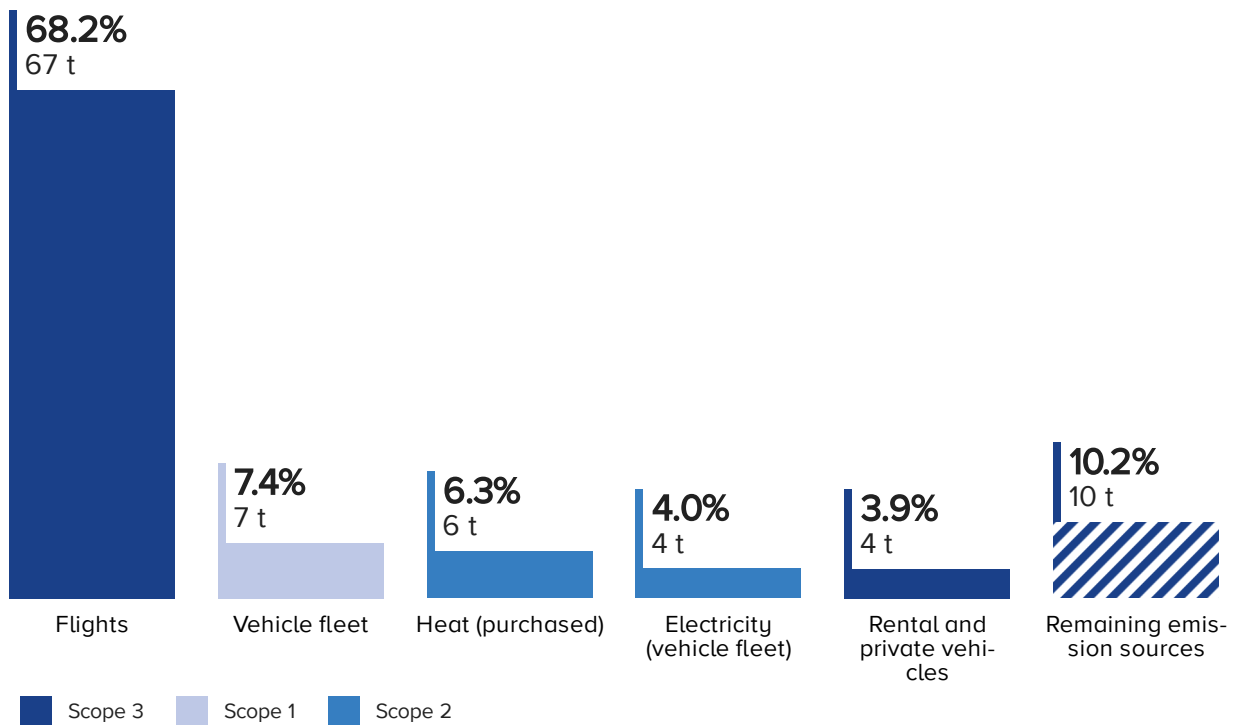
Figure

CO₂ emissions categorised by scope 1, 2, and 3



Figure

The largest CO₂ emission sources



CCF Results Table: CCBE CCF 2022

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

Emission sources	t CO ₂	%
Scope 1	7.61	7.8
Direct emissions from company vehicles	7.25	7.4
Vehicle fleet	7.25	7.4
Direct emissions from company facilities	0.36	0.4
Refrigerant leakage	0.36	0.4
Scope 2	10.00	10.2
Purchased heating, steam, and cooling for own use	6.13	6.3
Heat (purchased)	6.13	6.3
Purchased electricity for own use ³	3.87	4.0
Electricity (vehicle fleet)	3.87	4.0
Electricity (stationary)	0.00	0.0
Scope 3	80.09	82.0
Business travel	73.09	74.8
Flights	66.68	68.2
Rental and private vehicles	3.83	3.9
Hotel nights	2.43	2.5
Rail	0.15	0.2
Employee commuting	5.10	5.2
Home office	2.82	2.9
Employee Commuting	2.29	2.3
Fuel- and energy-related activities	1.70	1.7
Upstream emissions heat	1.01	1.0
Upstream emissions electricity	0.69	0.7
Purchased goods and services	0.19	0.2
Office paper	0.14	0.1
External data centre	0.06	0.1
Overall results	97.70	100.0

3) Calculated using the market-based method. Emissions calculated using the location-based method are 6.61 t CO₂.



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

ANNEX 2

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.