

CCBE Carbon Footprint: 2024 report and carbon offset



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 carbon footprint and published a **report** in 2022 and in 2023.

The carbon footprint reports of the CCBE only include 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. They therefore do not account for the travels nor the activities of the representatives of CCBE members to CCBE meetings and events. This means that these reports only reflect a very small proportion of the total carbon footprint generated by the CCBE as whole.

To calculate its carbon footprint, the CCBE is 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).

2

It is important to note that the calculation is only an estimation and is not exhaustive. The report only provides information about the carbon footprint related to available data to the CCBE Secretariat (i.e. water consumption of the CCBE office not being accounted for). In addition, the calculation is only based on the methodology provided under the above-mentioned emissions' calculator. One of the missing data in the current report notably concerns the estimation of the emissions produced by the use of CCBE Microsoft Office 365 account which was included in previous report. Although this amount only accounts for a tiny proportion of its total carbon footprint (less than 0.22% of its total estimated carbon footprint in 2023), the CCBE will update its 2024 carbon footprint with this data as soon as it is available.

Overall, in comparison with its estimated carbon footprints of 2022 and 2023, the CCBE carbon footprint for 2024 is the lowest. This can notably be explained by the fact that efforts have been made to privilege less polluting transport modes, as well as by the fact that less travels were required as most CCBE events in 2024 took place in Brussels, and due to the composition of the CCBE Presidency, whose members were located closer to Brussels.

Then, in accordance with its commitments and given that no reduction target has been established yet, the CCBE has decided to contribute up to an amount 10% higher than its estimated carbon footprint by financing the plantation of 1,260 trees. The tree planting will be carried out by the Belgian association '**Graines de vie**' in community nurseries in Africa that produce forest and money tree seedlings every year. The forest tree seedlings will be transplanted to local reforestation areas and will provide wood for villagers through planned, sustainable management.

The money crop tree seedlings will be replanted by local people on their own land and will provide an additional source of food or income for their families (See certification in Annex).

Operational system boundaries

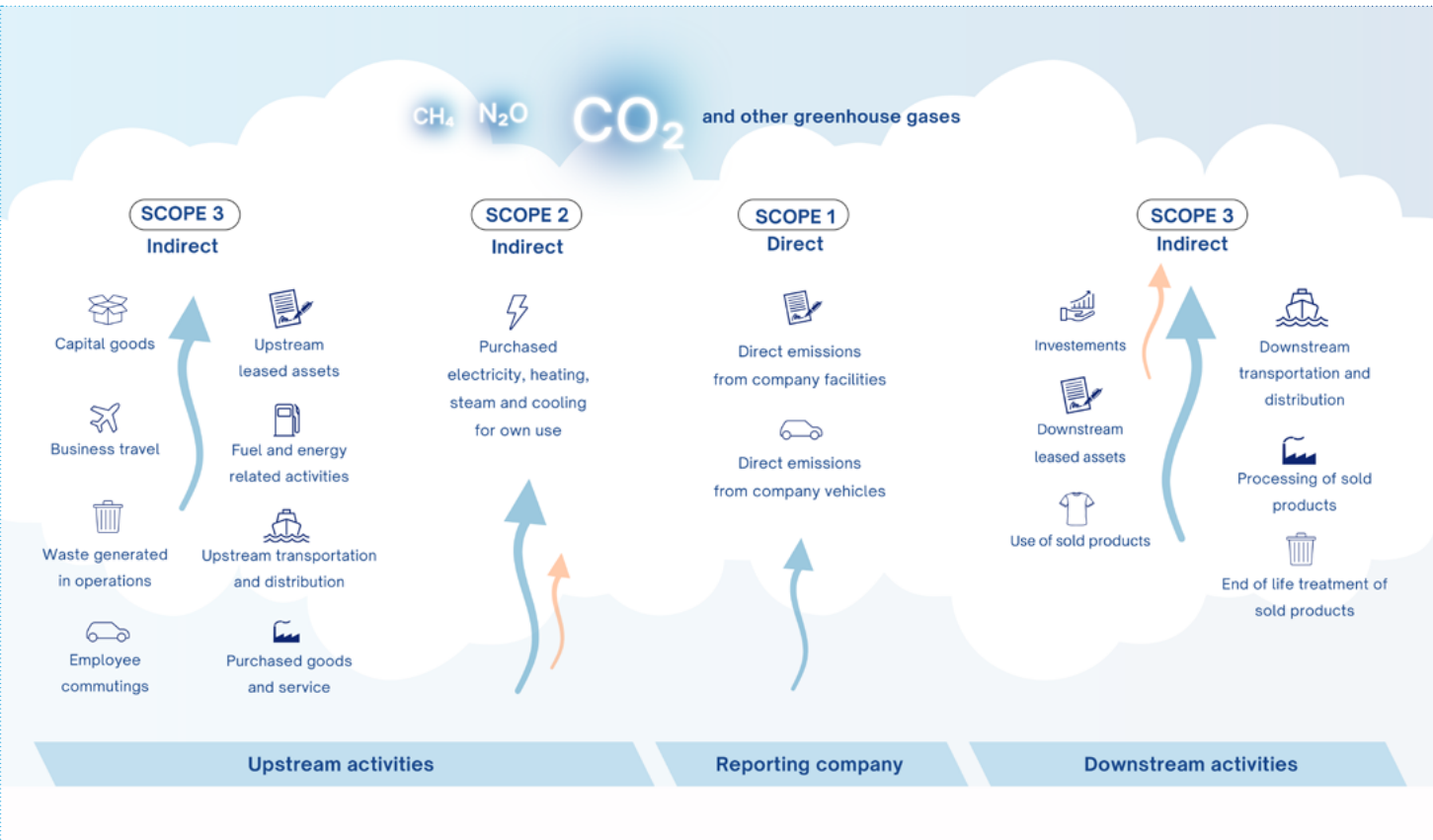
The sources of emissions are divided into three “scopes” (scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3) and are defined for GHG accounting and reporting purposes¹. The categories outlined below are established by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol ([Homepage | GHG Protocol](#)), providing the prevalent standard for greenhouse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

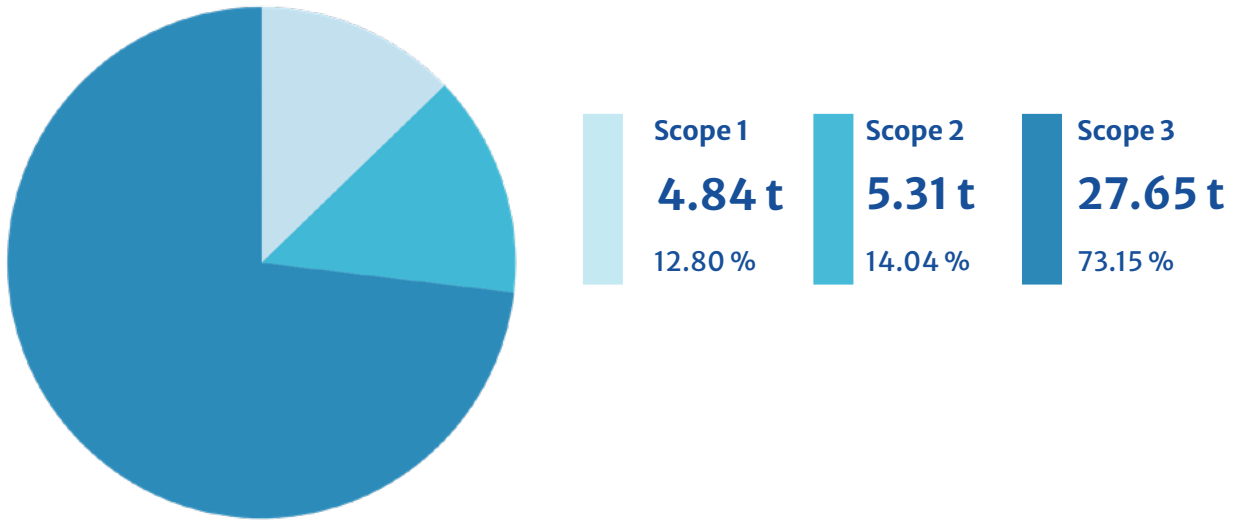
Figure Activities divided by scope



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.

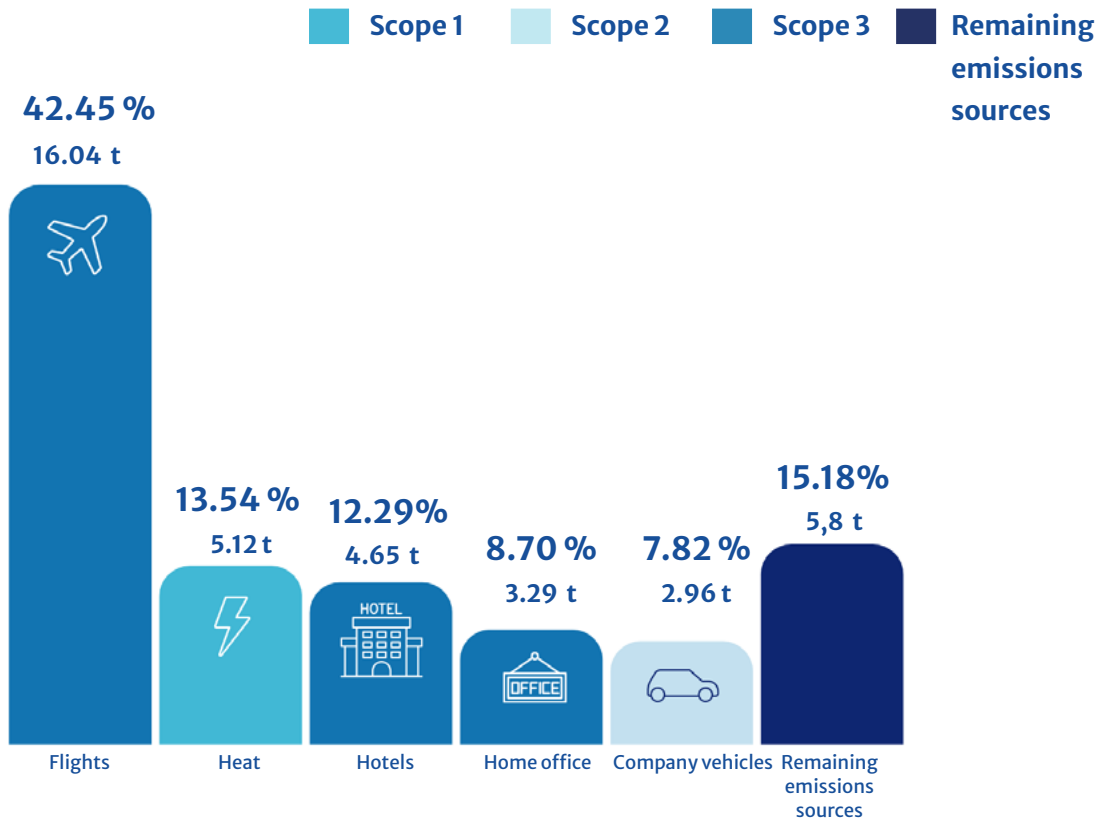
Largest emission sources – greatest potential for reduction in 2024

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



4

Figure: The largest CO₂ emission sources in 2024



Largest emission sources – greatest potential for reduction in 2023

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

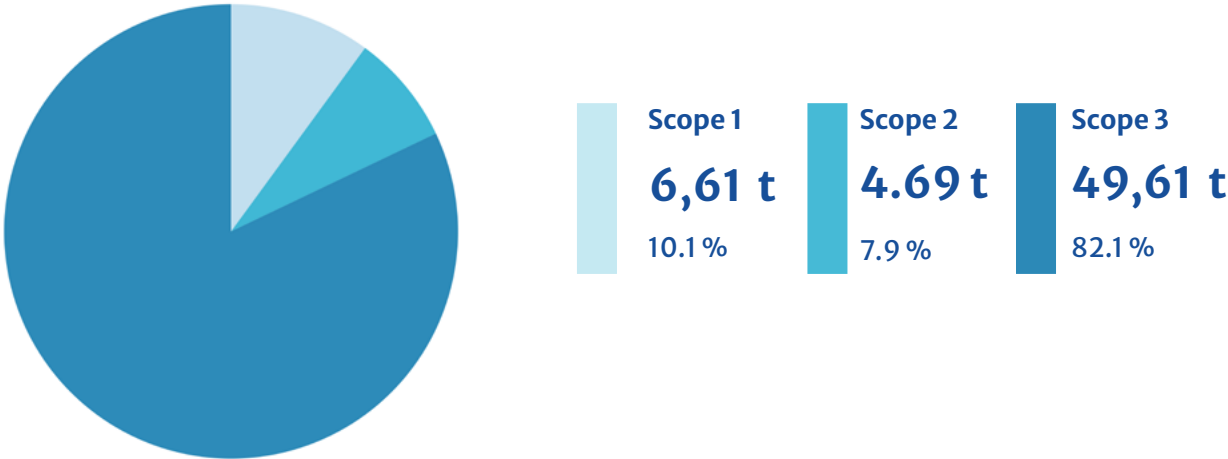
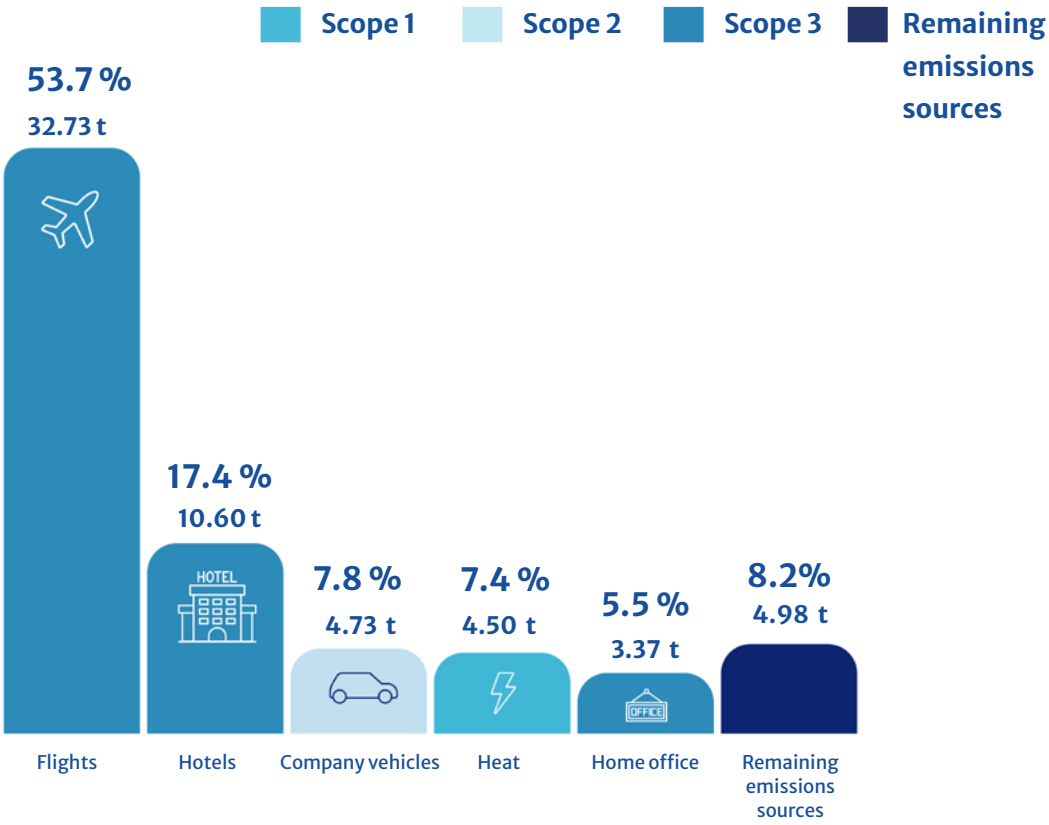


Figure: The largest CO₂ emission sources in 2023



CCF Results Table 2024

Overall results for the period 01/2024 - 12/2024

Emission sources in 2024	t CO ₂	%
Scope 1	4.84	12.80
Direct emissions from company vehicles	2.96	7.8
Passenger vehicles	2.96	7.8
Direct emissions from company facilities	1.88	4.06
Refrigerants (air conditioning)	1.88	4.06
Scope 2	5.31	14.04
Purchased electricity, heat, steam or cooling for own use	5.31	14.04
Heat and steam	5.12	13.54
Electricity (vehicle fleet)	0.19	0.50
Scope 3	27.65	73.16
Business travel	27.56	57.37
All transportation by air	16.04	42.44
Hotel accommodation associated with business travel	4.65	12.29
All transportation by land, public transport, rented/leased vehicle and taxi	0.99	2.63
Employees commuting	2.41	6.36
Home office	3.29	8.70
Fuel- and energy-related activities	0.27	0.7
Transmission and distribution losses	0.27	0.7
Purchased goods	0	0
Material use	0	0
Total Emissions	37.79	100

6




SEE THE FULL CARBON FOOTPRINT RESULTS TABLE FOR 2024

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



Date : 18/02/2025

Certificat 2025

Attribué à :



CCBE

Ce certificat confirme que vos émissions carbone ont été diminuées d'une valeur de :

42 T Equ CO₂

Par la plantation de :

1260 arbres/trees

Dans le cadre du projet :



www.grainedevie.org

Frédéric DEBOUCHE
Président de Graine de vie

Remarque : Ce certificat est délivré à titre indicatif suite à un don versé à l'ONG Graine de Vie. Il ne peut être vendu, échangé ou transmis vers quiconque. Le principe de calcul de la réduction des émissions est disponible sur simple demande à l'adresse info@grainedevie.org.

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.climatead...>



402 equivalence in trees planted