

**ecolife**

**dnsbelgium**

**Climate Footprint Rapport  
DNS Belgium 2022**

March 2023

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## 1. Mission statement

DNS Belgium is a registry and non-profit organisation responsible for managing the top-level domains .be and the extensions .vlaanderen and .brussels. As part of its sustainability policy, DNS Belgium had its climate footprint (carbon footprint) for the period 2016-2022 calculated by Ecolife.

This report contains the results of the measurement of the climate footprint of the activities of DNS Belgium for the year 2022, compatible with Bilan Carbone®, ISO 14064 and the GreenHouseGas (GHG) Protocol, with subdivision into Scope 1 (direct emissions on site), Scope 2 (indirect emissions due to use of electricity) and Scope 3 (indirect emissions due to purchase, waste and use of products and services, commuting, job-related travel abroad, etc.). The results are compared with those for 2020 and 2021.

## 2. Administrative data

### Client

Name: DNS Belgium  
Address: Philipssite 5/13, 3001 Leuven  
Contact: Arnaud Recko  
E-mail: arnaud.recko@dnsbelgium.be  
Phone: +32 16 28 49 70

### Site to be investigated

Building name: Ubicenter  
Address: 5/13 Philipssite, 3001 Leuven

### Auditor

Name of eco-auditor: Christine De Munck  
Organisation: Ecolife vzw  
Address: 26 Valkerijgang, 3000 Leuven  
E-mail: christine.demunck@ecolife.be  
Phone: 016 22 21 03

Report completion date: March 2023

### 3. Climate footprint

#### What is the climate footprint?

The climate footprint of a company or organisation shows numerically the impact on global warming of that company or organisation. Also known as carbon footprint, this climate footprint is expressed in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents, abbreviated as CO<sub>2</sub>eq.

Since the industrial revolution, the volume of greenhouse gases emitted in the atmosphere has greatly increased. Greenhouse gases are gases that cause a greenhouse effect by absorbing large parts of the infrared radiation which cools the earth. This effect leads to global warming.

There are different types of greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) and fluorinated gases. The contribution of each greenhouse gas to the greenhouse effect depends on its 'Global Warming Potential' (GWP), the extent to which it blocks heat radiation and thus contributes to global warming. This global warming potential depends on the amount, lifetime and strength of a greenhouse gas.

In order to compare the effects of different gases, an amount of a given gas is expressed in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents, i.e. the equivalent CO<sub>2</sub> amount that is needed to warm the earth by as much for 100 years. So 1 tonne of methane is the equivalent of 34 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>.

The climate footprint of a company or organisation is the sum total of all greenhouse gas emissions, expressed in CO<sub>2</sub>eq, which are released for a product or an activity of the company or the organization to be produced or take place respectively.<sup>1</sup>

#### Our climate footprint

The total sum of greenhouse gas emissions worldwide in 2019 amounted to 49.8 billion tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq (= 49.8 gigatonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq).

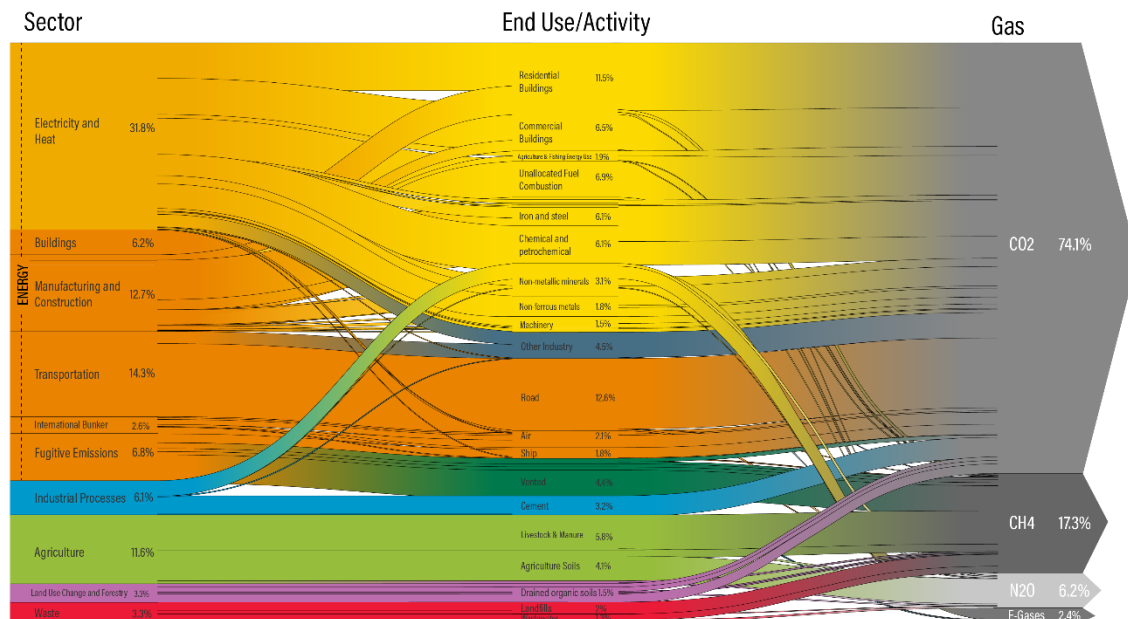
The figure below provides an overview by sector, activity and greenhouse gas:

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<sup>1</sup> Biological emissions from the short carbon cycle such as human respiration or wood burning do not contribute to the climate footprint, provided the wood comes from sustainably managed forests. Emissions from change in land-use (e.g. forest burning without replanting trees) however are included in the climate footprint..

## World Greenhouse Gas Emissions in 2019 (Sector | End Use | Gas)

Total: 49.8 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e



Source: Climate Watch, based on raw data from IEA (2021), GHG Emissions from Fuel Combustion, [www.iea.org/statistics](http://www.iea.org/statistics); modified by WRI.

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

**Figure 1: Global emission per sector, activity and gas**

When the total emission in 2019 is divided by 7.7 billion people, we arrive at 6.5 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq per person.

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), greenhouse gas emissions in Belgium totalled 116.4 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2019, i.e. about 10 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq per Belgian.<sup>2</sup> This figure concerns only the greenhouse gases emitted in Belgium itself. In 2017, the *Vlaamse Instelling voor Technologisch Onderzoek* (VITO) [Flemish Institute for Technological Research] conducted a study on the carbon footprint of consumption in Flanders. If we include also greenhouse gas emissions caused abroad by our consumption, we arrive at 20 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq per Fleming.<sup>3</sup>

## Climate objectives agreed in Paris in 2015

At the 21st yearly session of the Conference of the Parties (COP21) in Paris in 2015, world leaders reached the 'Paris Agreement' which set the specific goal of limiting global warming to at least 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit the warming to 1.5°C (compared with the average temperature in pre-industrial times).

<sup>2</sup> OECD (2022), Dataset greenhouse gas emissions, [https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=air\\_ghg](https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=air_ghg).

<sup>3</sup> Vercalsteren A., Boonen K., Christis M., Dams Y., Dils E., Geerken T. & Van der Linden A. (VITO), Vander Putten E. (VMM) (2017), Koolstofvoetafdruk van de Vlaamse consumptie, studie uitgevoerd in opdracht van de Vlaamse Milieumaatschappij, MIRA, MIRA/2017/03, VITO, VITO/2017/SMAT/R.

An increase of 1.2°C was measured in 2023 (compared with pre-industrial levels). By comparison, we now live in a climate where average global temperatures are about 5°C higher than during the ice age 20,000 years ago.

The figure below from Climate Action Tracker sets out policy measures and temperature rise:

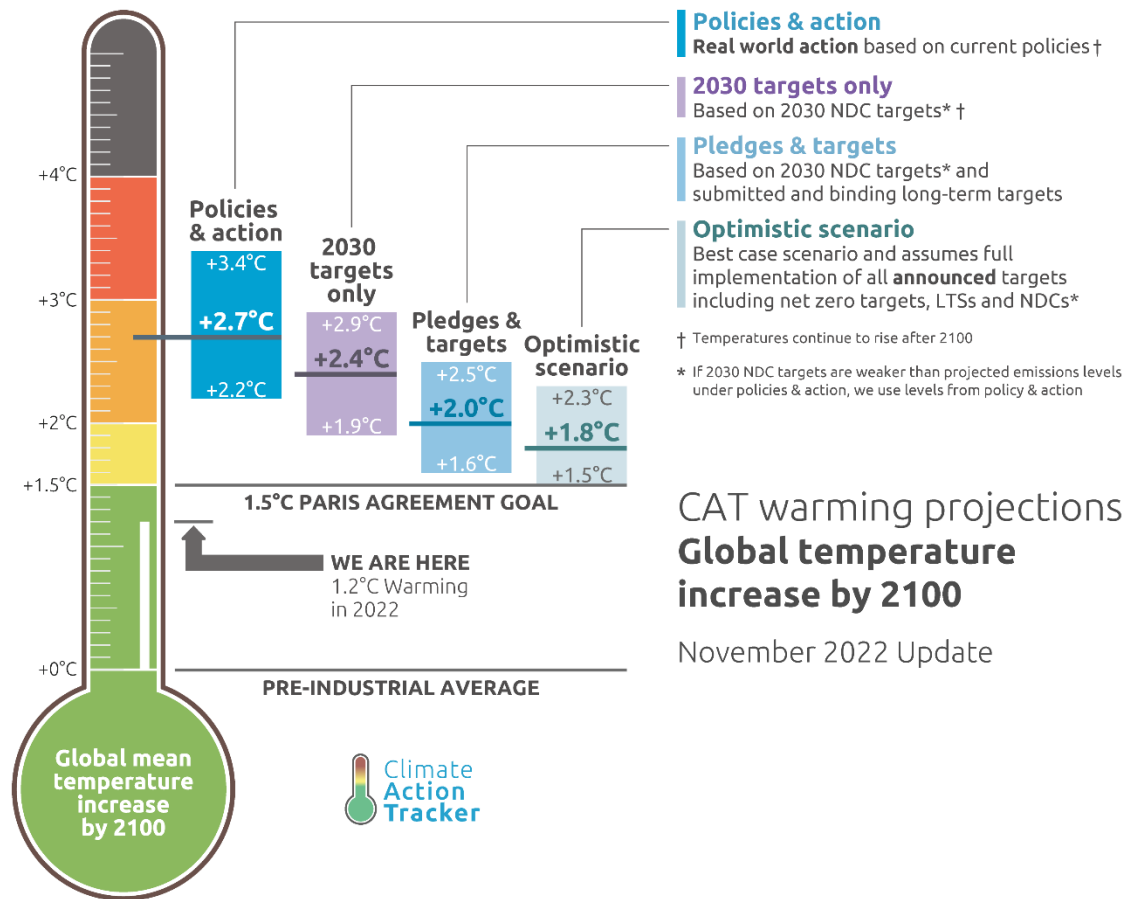


Figure 2: Policy measures and temperature rise

To stay on track for 1.5°C, we will need to keep emissions to 27 billion CO<sub>2</sub>eq maximum globally by 2030. The United Nations predictions that the world's population will reach 8.5 billion by 2030, which would come to 3 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq per person. By 2050, emissions should be limited to 10 billion tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq. Taking into account a projected world population of 9.7 billion by 2050, this means 1 tonne CO<sub>2</sub>eq per person. The world should become climate neutral after 2050, so emissions shall fall rapidly to 0 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq. In the path towards this future, it is important to bear in mind that every 100<sup>th</sup> of a degree of warming we can avoid can make a difference.

## Why calculate our climate footprint as a company?

Of all the footprint indicators, the climate footprint is by far the most used by companies and governments. The standardisation of the climate footprint is also methodically the strongest. Companies also pay more attention to their climate footprint for two reasons: financial vulnerability and social responsibility.

A high climate footprint creates financial vulnerability for a company because the climate footprint is strongly linked to the use of fossil fuels and fossil fuel prices depend on all sorts of factors at the international level. They can rise very sharply, as is currently the case. Moreover, certain forms of carbon taxes can be expected in the future. Measuring the climate footprint provides insight into the likely future costs of greenhouse gas emissions and fluctuating energy prices.

Measuring a company's climate footprint also fits in with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), global climate goals and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Reducing the climate footprint is also a social responsibility of a company.

The financial vulnerability and social responsibility of the company must be taken duly into account when determining the business activities included in the climate footprint. Greenhouse gas emissions for which the company is not responsible or which do not entail financial vulnerability for the company are not included in the company's climate footprint.

For organisations, projects and products, the climate footprint was standardised in ISO standards 14064-1 (organisations and companies), 14064-2 (projects) and 14067 (products). Furthermore, the Bilan Carbone® methodology ([www.associationbilancarbone.fr](http://www.associationbilancarbone.fr)) is more or less the reference in EUR/pe for measuring the climate footprint of companies and regions. The Bilan Carbone® method is in line with ISO standards and the GreenhouseGas Protocol.

## Direct and indirect emissions: Scope 1, 2 en 3

An organisation's climate footprint consists of direct emissions on the site itself and indirect emissions outside the organisation's site. Indirect emissions can be the result of energy consumption on site or activities outside the site. According to the ISO standard and the GHG protocol therefore, the climate footprint is divided into three scopes.

- **Scope 1** (direct emissions) consists of direct GHG emissions on site or from the organisation's vehicles. This includes the organisation's fuel consumption for heating, machinery and mobility, as well as any leaks of refrigerant gases from cooling systems.
- **Scope 2** (indirect emissions related to electricity) consists of indirect greenhouse gas emissions as a result of the direct consumption of purchased electricity on the site. These indirect emissions are the emissions from the electricity production facilities.
- **Scope 3** (other indirect emissions) comprises all other indirect emissions for the production of purchased products (goods and services), waste treatment, commuting, transport, job-related travel, excluding the company's vehicles and visitor mobility.

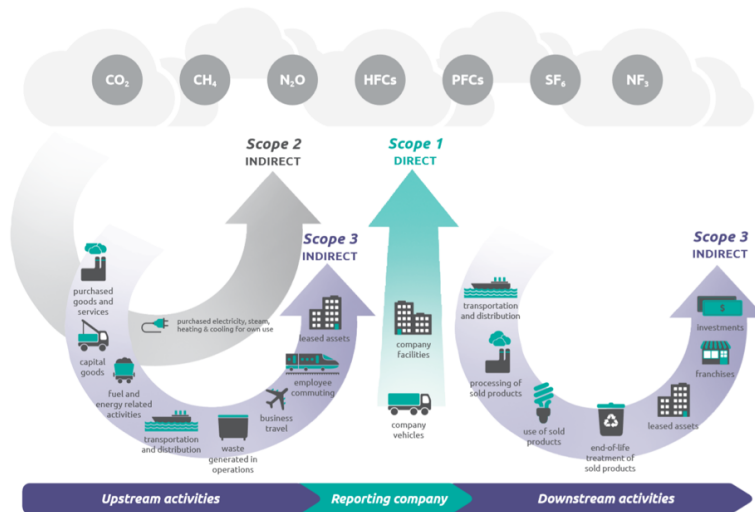


Figure 3: Scope 1, 2 and 3 of the climate footprint

The total emissions in Scope 1 and 2 are always included in the carbon footprint. For Scope 3 emissions, the company's financial and social responsibility are considered. Which emissions are included is always clearly reported.

#### 4. Data processing

The tables below contain the data supplied by DNS Belgium (Mr Arnaud Recko) and processed by Ecolife (Christine De Munck).

The footprint is calculated on the basis of these data.

Impact category		Quantity in 2020	Quantity in 2021	Quantity in 2022	Unit	Remark on data for 2021	Remark on data for 2022
General	Number of FTEs	32	32	35	FTE		
	Number of domain names	1,712,318	1,752,839	1,743,516	#		
Energy	Ubicenter electricity, office space, green electricity	56,403	58,440	15,736	kWh/y	According to Eneco bills	According to Eneco bills
	Ubicenter electricity, common area, grey electricity	15,018	15,018	15,018	kWh/y	According to Ubicenter bills, DNS share	According to Ubicenter bills, DNS share
	Data centre electricity	17,607	17,607	17,607	kWh/y	Same as 2020	Same as 2021
	Ubicenter gas, common area	2,753	2,753	2,753	kWh/y	According to Ubicenter bills, DNS share	According to Ubicenter bills, DNS share
Waste	Non-recyclable waste	140	150	150	kg/y	30 bags, 5 kg per bag	30 bags, 5 kg per bag
	Plastics and recyclable metal	36	36	36	kg/y	9 bags, 4kg per bag	9 bags, 4kg per bag
	Glass	2	0	0	kg/y	None	None
	Paper	24	54	54	kg/y	16 bags, 3.4kg per bag	16 bags, 3.4kg per bag
	Green and garden waste	22	8	8	kg/y	4 bags, 2kg per bag	4 bags, 2kg per bag
Inputs	Printing paper	10	0	140	kg/y	/	according to Xsolvit bill
	Technical maintenance, cleaning, securi-	6,946	9,449	9,449	EUR//y	According to internal Ubicenter	According to internal Ubicenter

	ty, pest control					bills	bills
	Small office equipment	/	/	1,166	EUR//y	N/A	According to Lyreco bill

Table 1: Basic data on energy, waste and inputs

Impact category		Quantity in 2020	Quantity in 2021	Quantity in 2022	Unit	Remark on data for 2021	Remark on data for 2022
Mobility	Large cars (SUV small bus)	1,680	0	5,490	km/y	Kilometres driven for which no fuel consumption volume is known	Kilometres driven (as indicated in the staff survey for which no fuel consumption volume is known)
	Medium-sized cars	7,465	4,305	1,630	km/y	Kilometres driven for which no fuel consumption volume is known	Kilometres driven (as indicated in the staff survey) for which no fuel consumption volume is known
	Low-emission cars	5,208	640	0	km/y	Kilometres driven for which no fuel consumption volume is known	Kilometres driven (as indicated in the staff survey) for which no fuel consumption volume is known
	Electric cars (green electricity)	0	512	960	km/y	Kilometres driven for which no fuel consumption volume is known	Kilometres driven (as indicated in the staff survey)
	Litres of Diesel	11,744	10,289	9,913	l	Litres of fuel consumed on the fuel cards	Litres of fuel consumed on the fuel cards
	Litres of Petrol	4,913	6,557	6,819	l	Litres of fuel consumed on the fuel cards	Litres of fuel consumed on the fuel cards
	Hybrid electricity consumption			4,474	kWh/y	on green electricity	on green electricity
	train	1,262	8,690	8,304	km/y	Public transport as indicated in the staff survey	Public transport as indicated in the staff survey
	bus	63	0	0	km/y	Public transport as indicated in the staff survey	Public transport as indicated in the staff survey
	motorcycle	0	0	5,505		/	Kilometres driven (as indicated in the staff survey) for which no fuel consumption volume is known

	consultants, cars	/	/	/	km/y	Recorded in kilometres driven	Recorded in kilometres driven
	bicycle	6,081	4,184	10,229	km/y	According to bicycle allowance	According to bicycle allowance
	Electric bicycle	/	/	960	km/y	/	As indicated in the staff survey
Job-related travel abroad	plane, <500 km	8,517	0	1,937	km/y	No job-related travel abroad in 2021	Based on Omnia Travel data.
	plane, 500-1000 km		0	10,092	km/y		
	plane, 1000-3500 km	17,236	0	37,658	km/y		
	plane, >3500 km		0	7,480	km/y		
	Train Netherlands	0	0	0	km/y		
	Train Germany	0	0	0	km/y		
	Train United Kingdom	0	0	0	km/y		
	Train France and Switzerland	3,855	0	0	km/y		
Infrastructure and properties	Buildings, floor space	909	909	909	m²	Buildings same as 2020, car parks used only 1/3 compared with 2019	Buildings same as 2021, car parks used only 1/3 compared with 2019
	Common areas, floor space	100	100	100	m²		
	Car parks	37	37	37	m²		
	ICT hardware	34,259	77,739	84,333	EUR/	According to ICT purchase value, with increased depreciation term of 4 years	According to ICT purchase value, with increased depreciation term of 4 years
	Company cars	23	21	20	Cars	5-year depreciation term	5- year depreciation term

Table 2: Basic data on travel and properties

## 5. Results

The table below shows the climate footprint by impact category and ISO scope. The total footprint for 2022 amounted to 131 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq, which comes to 3.7 tonnes per FTE or 75 grams CO<sub>2</sub>eq per domain name.

Carbon footprint (in tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> eq)					%
	ISO Scope 1	ISO Scope 2	ISO Scope 3	TOTAL	
Direct energy consumption of buildings	4.3	3.8	0.9	9.1	6.9%
Purchases and inputs			2.5	2.5	1.9%
Waste treatment			0.1	0.1	0.04%
Employee mobility	41.4		13.4	54.8	41.9%
Job-related travel abroad			12.6	12.6	9.6%
Fixed tangible assets			51.9	51.9 ton	39.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	45.7 (34.9%)	3.8 (2.9%)	81.3 (62.2%)	130.8 (100%)	
<b>per domain name</b>				0.075 kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	
<b>per FTE</b>				3.7 ton CO <sub>2</sub> eq	

**Table 3: Result for climate footprint 2022**

Employee mobility includes commuting as well as private travel and domestic job-related travel with company cars.

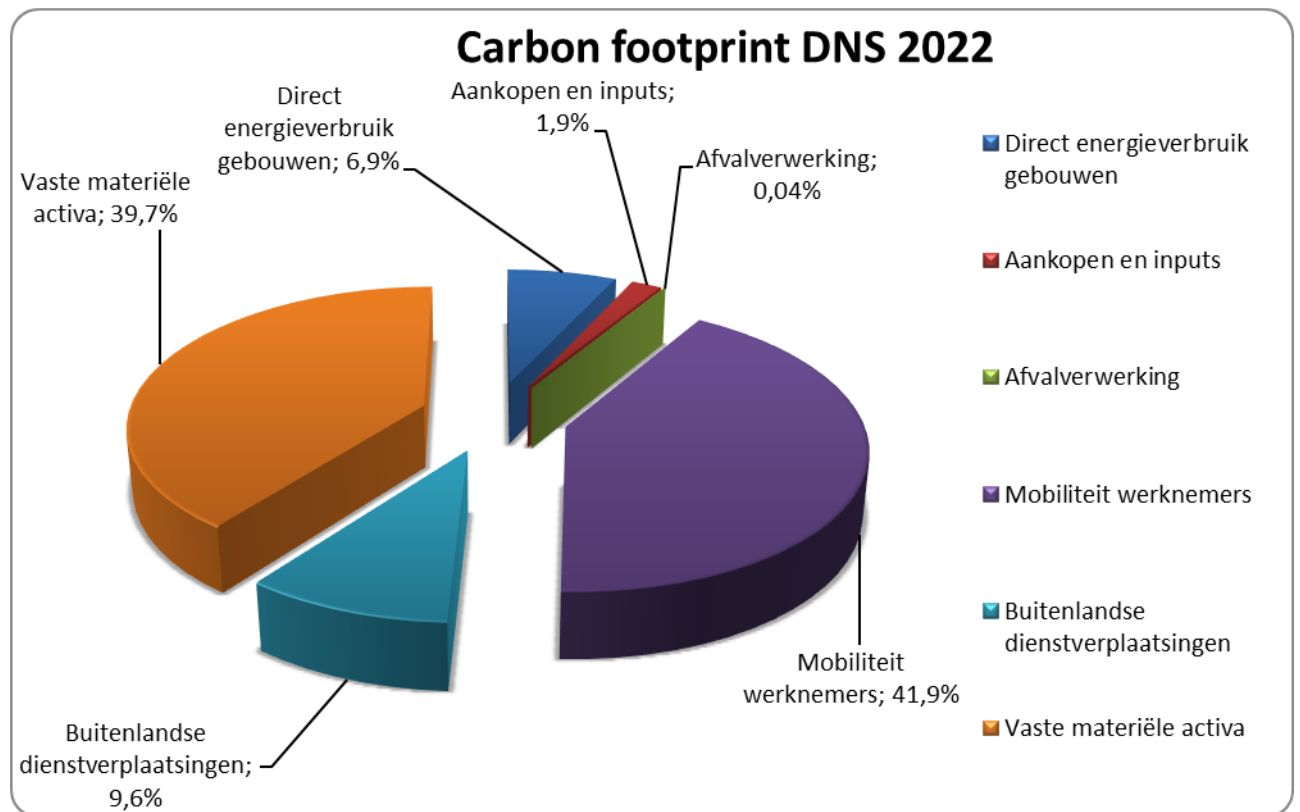
**Scope 1 emissions**, i.e. the combustion of natural gas for heating and fuel for the company cars, account for a relevant share (34.9%) of the total climate footprint.

**Scope 2 emissions**, owing to direct energy consumption in the buildings, have only a small share (2.9%) of the total climate footprint. Direct energy consumption in buildings also includes electricity consumption from data centres (Amazon Web Services (AWS)).

The lion's share of the climate footprint (62.2%) is determined by **Scope 3 emissions** mainly from fixed tangible assets and mobility (commuting and job-related travel abroad).

In waste treatment, 0.1 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq are avoided through energy recovery from waste incineration of residual waste (avoiding emissions from new electricity generation) and recycling of paper and plastic bottles, metal packaging and drink cartons (PMD) (avoiding emissions from the production of new paper, plastics and metals). There is only a limited carbon footprint from waste disposal (0.04%) due to the limited presence of employees in the office.

Figure 4 below shows the relative share of each impact category of the total climate footprint. Employee mobility is the main emitter (41.9%). Fixed tangible assets are the second largest contributor to the climate footprint (39.7%). Job-related travel abroad (9.6%) accounts for the third largest share in the climate footprint.



<Pie chart: clockwise from the top – same terminology in right-hand list (per colour code)>

Fixed tangible assets: 39.7%  
 Direct energy consumption of buildings: 1.9%  
 Purchases and inputs: 1.9%  
 Waste treatment: 0.04%  
 Employee mobility: 41.9%  
 Job-related travel abroad: 9.6%

**Figure 4: Breakdown of climate footprint according to impact category**

## 6. Comparison of 2020-2021-2022 with the climate plan

The table below shows the comparison of the climate footprint for the years 2020 to 2022.

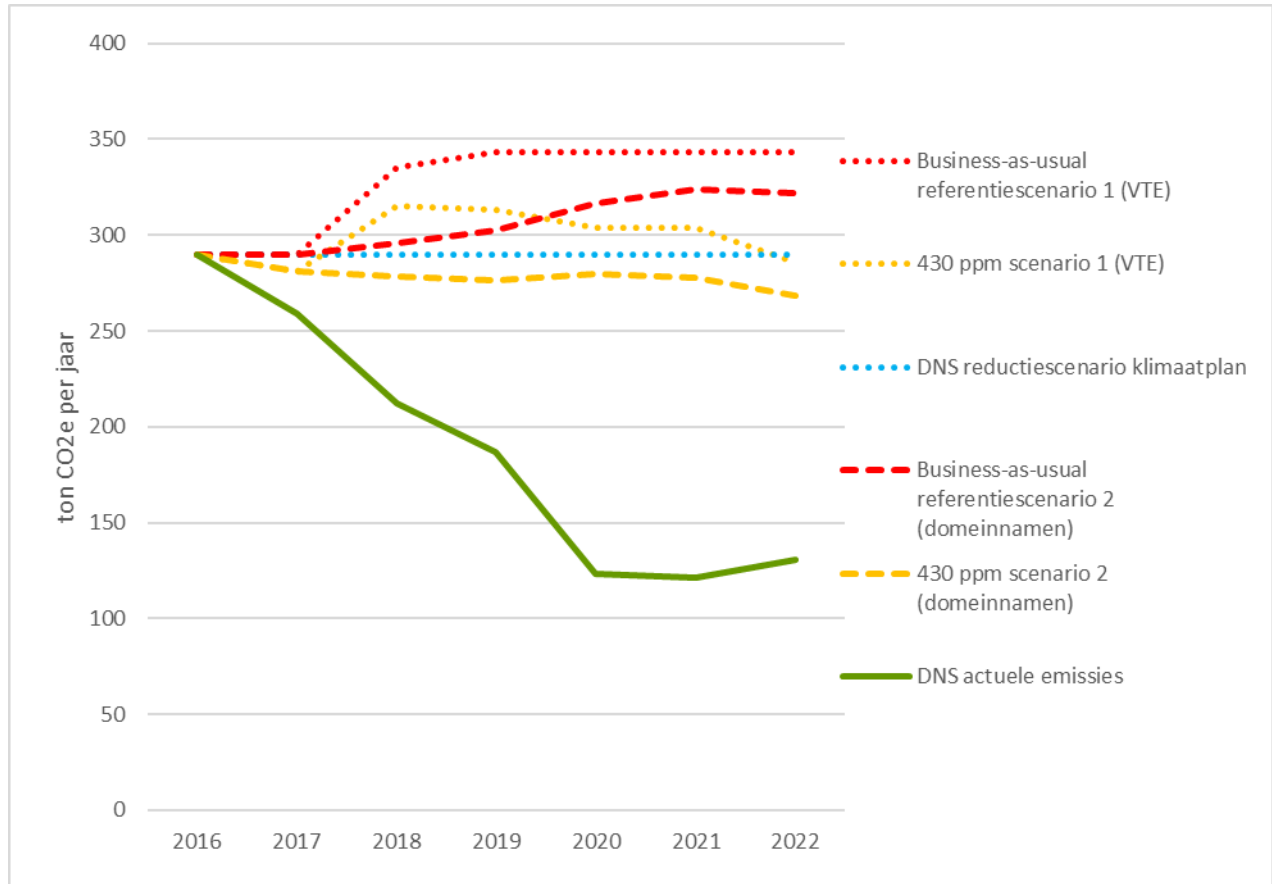
Carbon footprint				%	%	%
in tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> eq	2020	2021	2022	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Direct energy consumption of buildings	10.8	11.1	9.1	-28.6%	2.8%	-18.4%
Purchases and inputs	0.8	0.9	2.5	-77.7%	17.9%	165.0%
Waste treatment	0.1	0.1	0.1	-79.1%	6.3%	0.0%
Employee mobility	52.1	51.0	54.8	-39.9%	-2.2%	7.4%
Job-related travel abroad	5.8	0.0	12.6	-75.9%	-100.0%	
Fixed tangible assets	53.6	58.0	51.9	-6.1%	8.3%	-10.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>130.8</b>	<b>-34.1%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>
<b>per domain name in kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>-38.3%</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>
<b>per FET in tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-34.5%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>

Table 4: Footprint comparison 2020-2022

There is an 8.1% increase in the total climate footprint in 2022 compared with 2021.

- The main reason is air travel. In 2021 there was no **job-related travel abroad**; in 2022 a total of 57,168 km were travelled by air, resulting in 13 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq.
- Furthermore, there was a 165% increase in **purchases and inputs** (2.5 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2022 compared with 0.9 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2021). This has to do with two factors: first, the purchase of office equipment and printing paper, and second, an update of the emission factors for inputs in the latest version of Bilan Carbone®.
- There was also an increase in **employee mobility** of 7.4% (54.8 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2022 compared with 51 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2021). There are two reasons for this increase: the increase in the number of FTEs (from 32 to 35) and a decrease in homeworking (from 84% to 65%).
- There was a decrease of 18.4% in **energy consumption** (9.1 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2022 compared with 11.1 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2021). This can be explained fully by to the reduction in electricity consumption by DNS Belgium according to bills from the supplier Eneco: 58,440 kWh in 2021 and 15,736 kWh in 2022. This is in turn due to two factors: a number of energy-saving measures (fluorescent lamps replaced by LED lighting, less capacity consumption by the data centre in the office building, therefore also less electricity consumption by the air conditioning, removal of the beverage dispenser) and 2021 bills based on projections of consumption and not on meter readings.
- There is also a 10.5% decrease for **fixed tangible assets** (51.9 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2022 compared with 58 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2021). This is due to the fact that there is one less company car and an update of the emission factors of buildings and cars in the latest version of Bilan Carbone®.
- Figure 4 below shows the development of the climate footprint compared with reference and reduction scenarios. There are two business-as-usual reference scenarios. The first starts from the footprint according to the baseline in 2016 and extrapolates that footprint to the following years based on the number of FTEs (so if the workforce increases by 10%, the footprint in the business-as-usual scenario will also increase by 10%). The second reference scenario uses the number of domain names to extrapolate for subsequent years.

- Based on these two reference scenarios, two scenarios for climate targets (a limitation of the global CO<sub>2</sub> concentration to 430 ppm) are charted. These scenarios correspond to an annual footprint reduction of 3% reduction from the reference scenarios. Furthermore, another reduction scenario was worked out in a climate plan by Ecolife based on simulations for DNS Belgium (see the "Climate Plan Report DNS Belgium 2016-2017", published in December 2017).



Business as usual reference scenario 1 (FTE)  
 430 ppm - scenario 1 (FTE)  
 DNS reduction scenario – climate plan  
 Business as usual reference scenario 2 (domain names)  
 430 ppm - scenario 2 (domain names)  
 DNS current emissions

**Figure 5: Development of the current footprint in comparison with various scenarios**

It is striking that the 2022 footprint is below half the reduction scenario of the climate plan. This is explained by DNS Belgium's strong efforts to reduce its climate footprint, and also by the systematic homeworking has been maintained at DNS Belgium beyond the COVID 19 period.

A new climate plan may be drawn up for the period 2023 - 2030.

## 7. Points of attention

Job-related travel by plane resumed in 2022. This caused an increase in the footprint compared with 2021. DNS Belgium launched a new policy on air travel in 2023. Employees who want to travel by plane on business have to submit an application in which they justify why they want to be on site and indicate the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and cost of the flight. DNS Belgium moreover avoids air travel outside Europe.

A decrease in homeworking (from 84% to 65%) led to an increase in commuting. The related emissions can be reduced by encouraging homeworking and by getting employees to use public transport, bicycles or electric cars.

The use of electric cars is recommended for job-related travel where public transport is difficult. Furthermore, CO<sub>2</sub> offsetting remains appropriate: DNS Belgium can become climate-neutral for 2022 as it did from 2016 to 2021 by offsetting 131 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>eq (e.g. according to the recommendations in the climate plan).

Recommendations for calculating the footprint for 2023:

- Employees can use a mobility budget. It is worth noting that mileage driven for work is tracked.
- In addition to investments in ICT in the year of measurement, ICT equipment already in use should also be included.

## 8. Summary and conclusion

The climate footprint of DNS Belgium in 2022 amounted to 131 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>eq, up by 8.1% compared with the previous year, and down by 29.9% compared with 2019, the pre-pandemic year of reference. Despite the increase, the 2022 climate target was more than met. The footprint is 3.7 tonnes and 75 grams per FTE and per domain name respectively.

About half of the climate footprint (42%) stems from mobility by car. Renewing the car fleet with even more fuel-efficient or electric cars can reduce the footprint further. This was started in 2021 by offering only electric company cars. Expanding the successful bicycle allowance scheme in the company will reduce the mobility footprint further. Incidentally, it is recommended to schedule only necessary job-related travel abroad.

The coronavirus pandemic has brought a lot of changes in terms of work culture. Some positive developments for reducing the climate footprint such as working from home and digital consultation will be integrated in the work culture of DNS Belgium in 2022. In this way, the climate footprint will not return to pre-pandemic levels.

It is recommended to draw up a new climate plan for the period 2023 - 2030.

## Annex. Detailed results

Direct energieverbruik gebouwen		ISO Scope 1	ISO Scope 2	ISO Scope 3	TOTAAL
		CO <sub>2</sub> in kg	CO <sub>2</sub> in kg	CO <sub>2</sub> in kg	CO <sub>2</sub> in kg
<b>Verwarming kantoren</b>					
Verwarming van gebouwen	DNS				
Aardgas (m <sup>3</sup> /jaar)	248	555 kg	0 kg	101 kg	656 kg
<b>Elektriciteit kantoren</b>					
Grijze stroom van distributienet	DNS				
kWh verbruik	15.018	0 kg	3304 kg	0 kg	3304 kg
Groene stroom van distributienet	DNS				
kWh verbruik	15.736	0 kg	0 kg	378 kg	378 kg
<b>Elektriciteit datacenter</b>					
Groene stroom van distributienet	AWS				
kWh verbruik	17.607	0 kg	0 kg	423 kg	423 kg
<b>Home Office</b>					
Verwarming home-office [VTE] 65% werktijd	23	3767 kg	0 kg	0 kg	3767 kg
Elektricititeit home office [VTE] 65% werktijd	23	0 kg	523 kg	0 kg	523 kg

### Direct energy consumption of buildings

Office heating  
 Building heating  
 Natural gas (m<sup>3</sup>/year)  
 Office electricity  
 Grey electricity of distribution grid  
 kWh consumption  
 Green electricity of distribution grid  
 kWh consumption  
 Home Office  
 Home office heating [FTE] 65% of working time  
 Home office electricity [FTE] 65% of working time

Table 5: Direct energy consumption

Vaste materiële activa				ISO Scope 3
Gebouw en sites				CO <sub>2</sub> in kg
Gebruik van oppervlakte	DNS	TOTAAL	Afschrijving (jaar)	
Vloeroppervlakte kantoren (m <sup>2</sup> )	909	909	40	14771 kg
Parking	37	37	40	85 kg
Lichte (elektronische) uitrusting				
Methode met afschrijving	DNS	TOTAAL	Afschrijving (jaar)	
ICT-uitrusting (euro)	84.333	84.333	4	8433 kg
Grote machines en voertuigen				
Methode met aantallen	DNS	TOTAAL	Afschrijving (jaar)	
Lichte en gemiddelde wagen (aantal)	20	20	5	28600 kg

#### Fixed tangible assets

##### Building and sites

Use of floor space	DNS	TOTAL	Depreciation (year)
Office floor space (m <sup>2</sup> )			
Parking			

##### Light (electronic) equipment

Depreciation method	DNS	TOTAL	Deprecation (year)
ICT equipment (EUR)			

##### Large machinery and vehicles

Method with numbers	DNS	TOTAL	Depreciation (year)
Light and medium-sized vehicles (number)			

Table 6: Infrastructure and properties

Aankopen en inputs			ISO Scope 3
Voor kantoren			CO <sub>2</sub> in kg
<b>Papier en karton</b>		DNS	
Blanco printpapier, nieuw (kg/jaar)	140		185 kg
<b>Kantoordiensten</b>		DNS	
Klein kantoormateriaal	1166		198 kg
Technisch onderhoud, ICT, schoonmaak, bewaking, ongediertebestrijding (euro/kg)	9449		1606 kg
<b>Voor productie en technische diensten</b>			
Mechanische machines (kg)			0 kg
<b>Materialen</b>		DNS	
Plastic flessen, flacons, metalen, drankverpakkingen (kg/jaar)	36		108 kg
Algemene huishoudelijke materialen (voor restaval) (kg/jaar)	150		375 kg
<b>Abonnementen en inkomende post</b>		DNS	
Totaal drukwerk (magazines, facturen,...) (kg/jaar)	0		0 kg

Purchases and inputs

For offices

Paper and cardboard

Blank printing paper, new (kg/year)

Office services

Small office equipment

Technical maintenance, ICT, cleaning, security, pest control (EUR/kg)

For production and technical services

Mechanical machinery

Materials

Plastic bottles, vials, metals, drink packaging (kg/year)

General household materials (for non-recyclable waste) (kg/year)

Subscriptions and incoming post

Total printed matter (magazines, invoices, etc.) kg/year

Table 7: Inputs

## Afvalverwerking

		ISO Scope 3	vermeden
		CO <sub>2</sub> in kg	CO <sub>2</sub> in kg
<b>Kantoorafval</b>			
<b>Selectieve inzameling voor recyclage</b>	DNS		
Glas (kg/jaar)	0	0,0 kg	0 kg
GFT (kg/jaar)	8	0 kg	0 kg
PMD en plastic verpakking voor recyclage (kg/jaar)	36	1 kg	-97 kg
Papier/karton van gerecycleerde herkomst (kg/jaar)	0	0 kg	0 kg
Nieuw papier (kg/jaar)	54	2 kg	-19 kg
<b>Restafval (kg/jaar)</b>	150	54 kg	-44 kg

Waste treatment

avoided

Office waste

Selective collection for recycling

Glass (kg/year)

Biodegradable waste (kg/year)

PMD and plastic packaging for recycling (kg/year)

Paper/cardboard of recycled origin (kg/year)

New paper (kg/year)

Non-recyclable waste (kg/year)

Table 8: Waste treatment

## Woon-werkverkeer

		ISO Scope 1	ISO Scope 3	TOTAAL
		CO <sub>2</sub> in kg	CO <sub>2</sub> in kg	CO <sub>2</sub> in kg
<b>Mobiliteit van werknemers</b>				
<b>Per auto (km/jaar)</b>	DNS			
Gemiddelde auto	1.630	245 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	122 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	367 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
elektrische wagen en elektrisch gereden met hybride	30.784	0 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	2924 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	2924 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
Grote of zware auto	5.490	1098 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	527 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	1625 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
<b>Per auto (liter/jaar)</b>	DNS			
Benzine	6.819	15070 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	3341 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	18412 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
Diesel	9.913	24288 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	5750 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	30037 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
<b>Openbaar vervoer (km/jaar)</b>	DNS			
Trein	8.304	0 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	402 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	402 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
<b>Andere vervoerswijzen (km/jaar)</b>	DNS			
Moto	5.505	743 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	314 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	1057 kg CO <sub>2</sub>
Fiets	10.229	0 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	0 kg CO <sub>2</sub>	0 kg CO <sub>2</sub>

Commuting

Employee mobility

Per car (km/year)

Average car

Electric car and electrically-driven hybrid

Large or heavy car

Per car (litres/year)

Petrol

Diesel  
Public transport (km/year)  
Train  
Other means of transport  
Motorcycle  
Bicycle

Table 9: Employee mobility

Dienstverplaatsingen		ISO Scope 1	ISO Scope 3	TOTAAL
DNS				
Tram/Metro			0 kg	0 kg
<b>Buitenlandse dienstverplaatsingen (km/jaar)</b>				
trein, Nederland	0		0 kg	0 kg
trein, Duitsland	0		0 kg	0 kg
trein, Verenigd Koninkrijk	0		0 kg	0 kg
trein, Frankrijk en Zwitserland	0		0 kg	0 kg
vliegtuig, 20-50 zetels, <500 km	1937		1023 kg	1023 kg
vliegtuig, 51-100 zetels, 500-1000 km	10092		3391 kg	3391 kg
vliegtuig, 101-220 zetels, 1000-3500 km	37658		7004 kg	7004 kg
vliegtuig, >220 zetels, >3500km	7480		1137 kg	1137 kg

Tram/underground  
Job-related travel abroad (km/year)  
Train, Netherlands  
Train, Germany  
Train, United Kingdom  
Train, France and Switzerland

Plane, 20-25 seats, <500 km  
Plane, 51-100 seats, 500-1000 km  
Plane, 101-220 seats, 1000-3500 km  
Plane, >220 seats, >3500 km

Table 10: Job-related travel abroad

# ecolife

## COLOPHON

Ecolife is a knowledge centre for footprinting and ecological behaviour change that supports governments, organisations and companies to achieve their ecological goals.

26 Valkerijgang

3000 Leuven

016 22 21 03

[www.ecolife.be](http://www.ecolife.be)

[info@ecolife.be](mailto:info@ecolife.be)

**Contact:**

Bruno Verbeeck

[bruno.verbeeck@ecolife.be](mailto:bruno.verbeeck@ecolife.be)