Climate reporting year 2020
for The Swedish Internet Foundation

Report April 2021 Jens Johansson, U&We

U&We Catalyst for Good Business

Content

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1   SUMMARY

The carbon footprint of 2020 for The Swedish Internet Foundation has been calculated using two different methodologies. Firstly, according to agreed scope and methodology in the European cooperation CENTR (Council of European National Top Level Domain Registries). Secondly according to the methodology used since 2008 in order to get comparability over time. Additionally, three other items, as described in chapter 4.8, were calculated, but not included in the footprint for 2020. If agreed they will be included in the future.

The carbon footprint 2020 according to CENTR methodology was 119 ton CO_2e[1] which is equal to 64 g CO_2e per domain and 1,4 ton CO_2e per full time employee (FTE).

The carbon footprint 2020 according to methodology used since 2008, when measuring began, was 47 ton CO_2e which is equal to 25 g CO_2e per domain and 0,5 ton CO_2e per full time employee (FTE).

The main differences compared to the CENTR methodology is different categories for employee commuting, inventories measured in a different way and including construction of buildings, parking space and cars. In the methodology used since 2008 we did not look at office/parking spaces and cars and their impact from construction and we did not include printers and screens. Refrigerants were also not included. The reason they were not included were prioritization at that point in time. In the calculations we also only looked at the impact from the electronic equipment purchased during the same year, but included the full burden of those purchases.

For the three additional items the footprint was two ton CO_2e.

Calculations are often made with different selection of calculation criteria and the carbon footprint is therefore difficult to compare between different business. That is why these results are being made comparable within CENTR.

Comparing over time (original methodology), since the last report 2018, the total carbon footprint is down 74 percent, mainly due to that business travel and employee commuting have decreased substantially. Business travel decreased with 94 percent and employee commuting with 56 percent since 2018. The goal of decreasing climate impact from business travel with five percent was achieved with very large margin. This was due to the

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[1] Carbon dioxide equivalent

pandemic Covid-19, however it shows the potential.

Over time the different areas have been addressed and there has been a dramatic decrease. The reported figures for 2008 must be regarded as uncertain as it was the first year data was collected and at that point in time carbon measurements where in relatively inmature stage. Comparing with 2010 as the base year, except for electronic equipment where the base year is 2016, the decrease in carbon footprint to 2020 is almost 90 percent.

Please contact hallbarhet@internetstiftelsen.se for answers to any questions about the content of the report.

2   BACKGROUND

The Swedish Internet Foundation is an independent public-service organization that acts to ensure positive development of the internet. They are based in Sweden and are responsible for the internet's Swedish top-level domain, .se, and the operation of the .nu top-level domain. Their vision is that everyone in Sweden wants to, dares to and is able to use the internet.

The Swedish Internet Foundation has the following ambition regarding its climate impact: We should continue to decrease our climate impact. We will focus on decreasing impact from business travel with five percent during 2020. We measure our total climate impact but also per employee and domain. We measure our climate impact every second year and make a sustainability report according to the GRI Standard (Global Reporting Initiative) every year since 2015.

Since 2009 U&We has supported The Swedish Internet Foundation with carbon calculations by calculating carbon emissions from year 2008. Starting from reporting year 2020, the Swedish Internet Foundation has requested the reporting to be made according to agreed scope and methodology in the European cooperation CENTR (Council of European National Top Level Domain Registries). Additionally, a comparison with previous years, using the same scope and methodology as in the previous years, is made in order to maintain measurability and comparisons over time. It should be noted that 2020 was heavily affected by the pandemic which has influenced primarily business travel and commuting between office and home.

Information regarding U&We; Our slogan "Catalyst for Good Business" describes our ambition to reconcile good profitability with social responsibility and environmental considerations. We want to be a catalyst and accelerator of change in processes that lead to companies and organizations doing good business. With broad knowledge of

sustainability and cutting edge competence within environmental and climate science, our work centers around sustainability driven business development.

3   DESCRIPTION OF SCOPE AND METHODS

The first carbon measurement was performed for 2008. Since then, measurements have been made every other year. The latest was performed early 2019 for 2018. The intention with the measurements has been to provide The Swedish Internet Foundation with facts on what areas are most important from a climate perspective and give a basis to take decisions on actions to decrease the climate impact.

3.1   Methodology used from 2008

The methodology that has been followed since the start is the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol - https://ghgprotocol.org/). The areas included were initially energy use, paper use, business travel, employee commuting and secondary name server usage. For the 2016 measurement of purchased electronics was also included. The different scopes (1, 2 and 3) in the GHG Protocol have not been reported apart since it has not been important for The Swedish Internet Foundation considering the intention behind the measurements, namely identifying actions to decrease the climate impact. However, the only scope 1 emissions included, is the use of one car, and scope 2 includes only the energy related emissions in premises leased by The Swedish Internet Foundation. The rest, which is the majority, is scope 3. In scope 3 the following areas have been included:

- Energy use for co-located servers, secondary name servers and cloud services
- Paper use
- Electronic equipment
- Employee commuting
- Business travel

3.2   Impact categories and units for CENTR comparison

The recommended impact categories and units for CENTR comparison are seen in the table below. These have been used except for refrigerants, where actual figures for release of gases were used (no emissions made in 2020).

Impact category		Unit
Energy	Electricity office	kWh/year
	Electricity data centre	kWh/year
	Heating	kWh/year; litres fuel
Inputs	Paper	kg/year
Waste	Paper	kg/year
Mobility (commuting)	Car	Car km/year, by type of car
	Train	Passenger km/year
	Bus	Passenger km/year
Business travel	Airplane travel (exclude EU-ETS flights from compensation)	km/year, by type of flight (long, medium, short)
	Car	litres fuel
	Train	km/year
Capital goods	Buildings (optional, but required for compensation)	m² floor surface area
	Parking area (optional, but required for compensation)	m² parking area
	ICT-hardware	Euro, or number of computers and ICT-equipment
	Company cars	Amount of cars converted in weight kg
Refrigerants	Cooling systems	Cooling power (kW)

3.3   Additional areas calculated

There are three additional areas where calculations have been performed. These are not included in the overall results this year but accounted for separately. The reason being that they were not included in the past and have not been agreed with CENTR. They are:

- Energy use at home for employees computer usage when working from home
- Energy use for Zoom meetings
- Conference The Internet Days

4 INPUT VALUES FOR THE 2020 CALCULATIONS

4.1 General

Number of Full Time Employees (FTE):	87
Number of domain names .se	1 588 850
Number of domain names .nu	264 473
Total number of domain names	1 853 323

4.2 Energy Use - Offices

Electricity - Stockholm	172 519	kWh
Electricity - Malmö	4 182	kWh
District Heating - Stockholm	148 422	kWh
District Heating - Malmö	12 240	kWh
District Cooling - Stockholm	39 756	kWh

No district cooling reported for the Malmö site. The energy use for district heating, district cooling and electricity has been provided by the property owner. Only renewable energy is used for electricity. District heating according to respective company's energy mix.

4.3 Energy Use - Servers and Data traffic

The Swedish Internet Foundation use servers to send, recieve and store data. They have own co-located server capacity on outsorced premises and use secondary name data servers and cloud servers. No datacenters are owned by The Swedish Internet Foundation. The energy use for own servers co-located in external datacenters has been provided by the respective property owners.

4.3.1 Own co-located servers

Two different locations with a total energy usage of 96 385 kWh have been reported.

	kWh
Site 1	53 550
Site 2	42 835
Total	**96 385**

Both locations use renewable electricity.

4.3.2 Secondary Name Servers and Cloud Services

	kWh	GB
Secondary name servers .se	0,3	1,3
Secondary name servers .nu	0,029	0,126
AWS data traffic	301	90 274
AWS data storage	12 652	567 357
Bredbandskollen	18 534	
Federations	5 580	
Total	**37 067**	

The data provided for secondary name servers and Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud servers was the gigabyte (GB) usage. The number of kWh have been calculated[2]. The data for Bredbandskollen[3] and Federations were provided in kWh from data center suppliers. The methodology for calculating the footprint has been changed since last report as the server business is becoming more and more virtualized.

4.4 **Paper Use**

A total weight of 128 kg paper was reported. Weight is based on reported usage of paper, mainly printer paper. All reports and Internet guides are digital. Soft copies can occasionally be printed on demand by customers and is not included in the carbon footprint as they are deemed to be out of scope. Invoicing is done almost entirely digitally.

4.5 **Mobility - Employee Commuting**

Small fossil car	7 797	km
Medium fossil car	32 407	km
Large fossil car	12 219	km
Electric car	6 007	km
Train/subway	194 957	km
Bus	8 847	km
Bike	10 877	km
Walking/running	10 625	km
Other	14 338	km
Total	**298 074**	**km**

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[2] Lorenzo Posania, Alessio Paccoiab, Marco Moschettini 2019, The carbon footprint of a distributed cloud storage.

[3] Bredbandskollen is an easy way for you to measure your internet speed and to get help to improve it. http://www.bredbandskollen.se/en/

The employee commuting figures are based on an employee survey where they have provided the average percentage of transport means and the distance. The figures have been adjusted for the number of days working from home 2020 and based on an average for the people that did not respond to the survey (34 persons, 31 percent). 74 persons out of 108 (employees and long-term consultants) responded to the survey, 69 percent. Employees have been working to a large extent from home due to the pandemic. Regarding "Other", this was assumed to be motor bike.

4.6   Mobility - Business Travel

Air - short	-	passengerkm
Air - medium	15 409	passengerkm
Air - long	17 633	passengerkm
Train	57 350	passengerkm
Fossil car	7 616	passengerkm

The air travel is reported from the travel agency Egencia. Train travel from SJ, the main Swedish train company. Car use figures are based on reported employee expenses provided by the accounting department. The business travel have decreased substantially due to the pandemic.

4.7   Capital Goods

4.7.1 Office and parking spaces

Office space (Stockholm and Malmö)   3 721 square meters
Parking space (two in Stockholm)   24,4 square meters

Office space in Stockholm is 3313 m2 (plan 5, 2 and 1) and in Malmö 408 m2. Depreciation time 40 years[4].

4.7.2 Cars

One Volvo V70 Hybrid car for the CEO has been reported. Depreciation time 10 years.

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[4] The carbon footprint from construction is depreciated over time.

4.7.3 Inventories/Electronic equipment

	Total	2020	2018-2020
Cars, Hybrid	1		
Computers/Laptops	247	30	88
Smart Phones	146	23	90
Screens	110	22	66
Servers	62	2	25
Printer/Copying machines	3	0	2

Based on inventory list. Values in columns 2020 and 2018-2020 are the number purchases these periods. The number of screens for 2020 and 2018-2020 are estimated as well as the number for servers and printers/copying machines for 2018-2020. Depreciation time 3-5 years.

4.8 Additional areas calculated but not included in carbon footprint

There are three additional areas where calculations have been performed. These are not included in the overall results this year but accounted for separately. The reason being that they were not included in the past and have not been agreed with CENTR.

4.8.1 Energy use at home for employee computer usage

Based on the number of days the employees and long-term consultants were working from home, the energy use for the computer usage was estimated to a total of 7 500 kWh.

4.8.2 Zoom usage

Zoom has been used for meetings extensively due to the pandemic Covid-19 while working from home. The data provided for the Zoom usage was an estimated 1 000 000 minutes (3 000 meetings and 27 000 participants from 29 different countries, 98 percent from Sweden). The data traffic has been calculated to 60 Terabytes (TB). The resulting emissions are not included in the carbon footprint.

4.8.3 Conference The Internet Days

The yearly conference called The Internet days[5] was held digitally during 2020. No visitors attended at site in Stockholm and key note speakers did not need to fly to Sweden from abroad. The carbon footprint has been calculated separately by another party. The carbon footprint decreased from approximately 103 ton CO2e 2019 to less than 2 ton CO2e 2020.
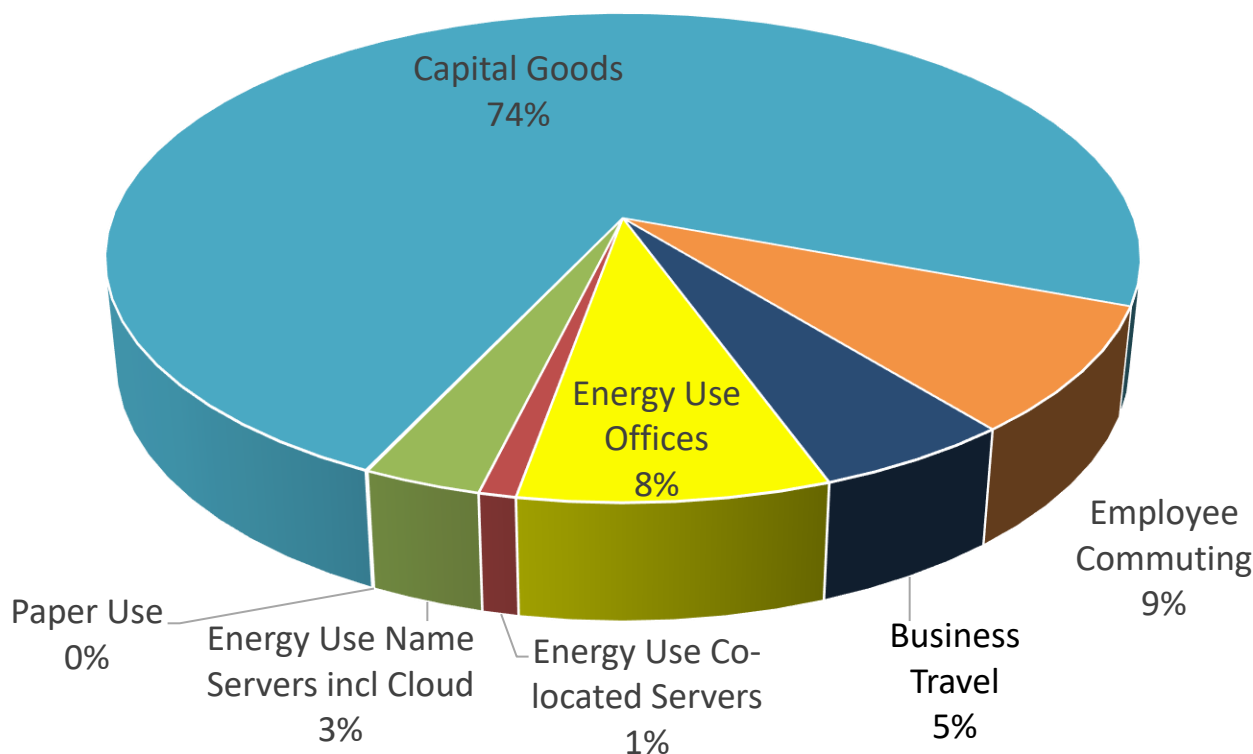
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[5] https://internetdagarna.se/english/

5   CLIMATE REPORT FOR YEAR 2020 ACCORDING TO CENTR METHODOLOGY

In order to achieve comparability between the different registrys in CENTR, we calculate the carbon footprint for 2020 in accordance with what has been agreed within the CENTR Sustainability Core Team. The methodology and emission factors have been coordinated mainly with the representatives for the Belgium Registry to get required additional information. Offices and parking spaces are included in the footprint calculation based on square meters. They are part of the area capital goods, together with car(s) and purchases of electronic equipment. For each type of capital goods, a certain depreciation time is applied as described in chapter 4.

Climate Report 2020 CENTR - Tonnes CO_2e			
	Total	**.se**	**.nu**
Energy Use Offices	9,9	8,5	1,4
Energy Use Co-located Servers	1,2	1,0	0,2
Energy Use Name Servers incl Cloud	3,8	3,2	0,5
Paper Use	0,06	0,05	0,01
Capital Goods	87,4	74,9	12,5
Employee Commuting	10,0	8,6	1,4
Business Travel	6,3	5,4	0,9
Total	**118,7**	**101,8**	**16,9**
Per Domain Name (g CO_2e)	64		
Per FTE (Tonnes CO_2e)	1,4		

Sums in the table can show differences due to round off rules.

In climate reporting CO_2e, or carbon dioxide equivalent, is a standard unit for measuring carbon footprints. The division between .se and .nu is based upon number of domain names. The footprint per domain name and Full Time Employee (FTE) is the same for both domains as well as for the total.

Capital Goods
74%

Energy Use
Offices
8%

Paper Use
0%

Energy Use Name
Servers incl Cloud
3%

Energy Use Co-
located Servers
1%

Business
Travel
5%

Employee
Commuting
9%

In Capital Goods we include buildings, parking spaces, car(s) and electronic equipment.

6   CLIMATE REPORT FOR YEAR 2020 ACCORDING TO ORIGINAL METHODOLOGY USED SINCE 2008

The main differences compared to the CENTR methodology are that inventories are measured in a different way and include construction of buildings, parking spaces and car(s) as well as there are different categories for employee commuting. In the methodology used since 2008 we did not look at office/parking spaces and cars and their impact from construction and we did not include printers and screens. Refrigerants were also not included. The reason they were not included were prioritization at that point in time. In the calculations we also only looked at the impact from the electronic equipment purchased during the same year, but included the full burden of those purchases.

During 2020 the pandemic has affected The Swedish Internet Foundation in many ways. Many employees working from home and very little business travel. This means that employee commuting have decreased considerably. Another factor that is affecting the

carbon footprint of The Swedish Internet Foundation is the transfer to cloud services and the evolution of the cloud services in terms of energy efficieny and de-carbonization. More data is being stored and traffic is increasing, but in the same time the emissions per GB/kWh are going down.

6.1   Results for 2020

Climate Report 2020 Original - Tonnes CO_2e			
	Total	.se	.nu
Energy Use Offices	9,9	8,5	1,4
Energy Use Co-located Servers	1,2	1,0	0,2
Energy Use Name Servers incl Cloud	3,8	3,2	0,5
Paper Use	0,06	0,050	0,008
Electronic Equipment	14,9	12,8	2,1
Employee Commuting	10,6	9,1	1,5
Business Travel	6,3	5,4	0,9
Total	**46,7**	**40,1**	**6,7**
Per Domain Name (g CO_2e)	25		
Per FTE (Tonnes CO_2e)	0,5		

Sums in the table can show differences due to round off rules.

In climate reporting CO_2e, or carbon dioxide equivalent, is a standard unit for measuring carbon footprints. The division between .se and .nu is based upon number of domain names. The footprint per domain name and Full Time Employee (FTE) is the same for both as well as for the total.
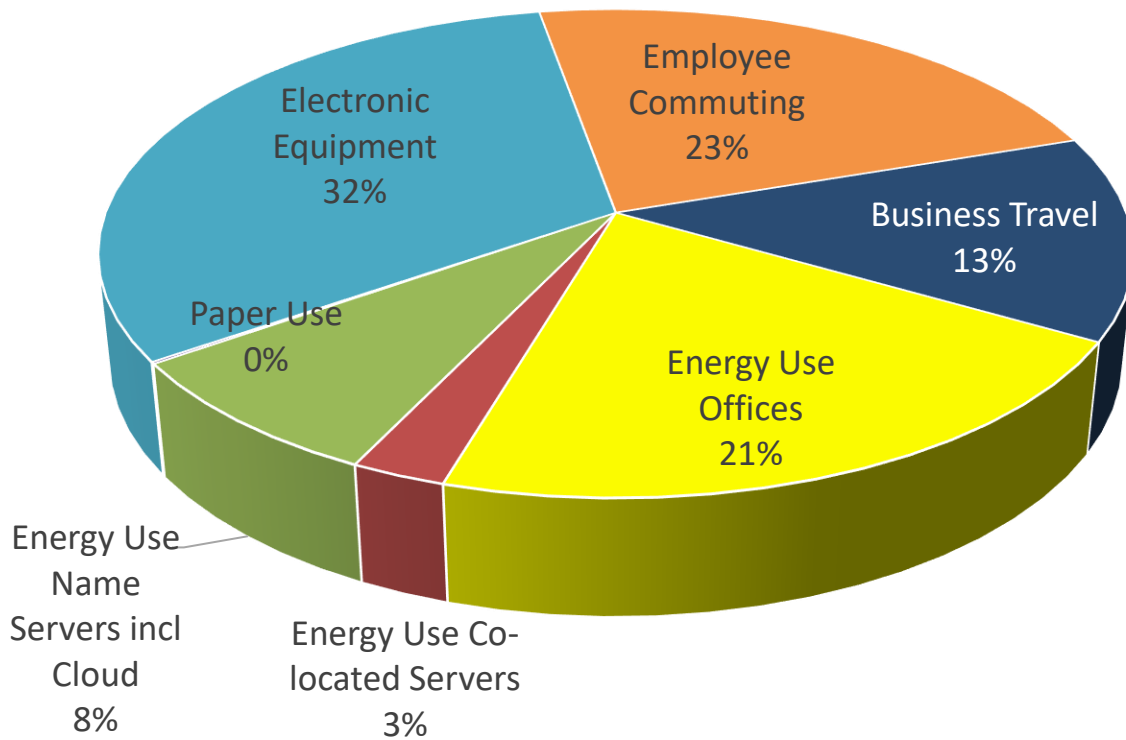
In Electronic Equipment we include Computers/Laptops, Smart Phones, Screens and Servers.

6.2   Comparison over time
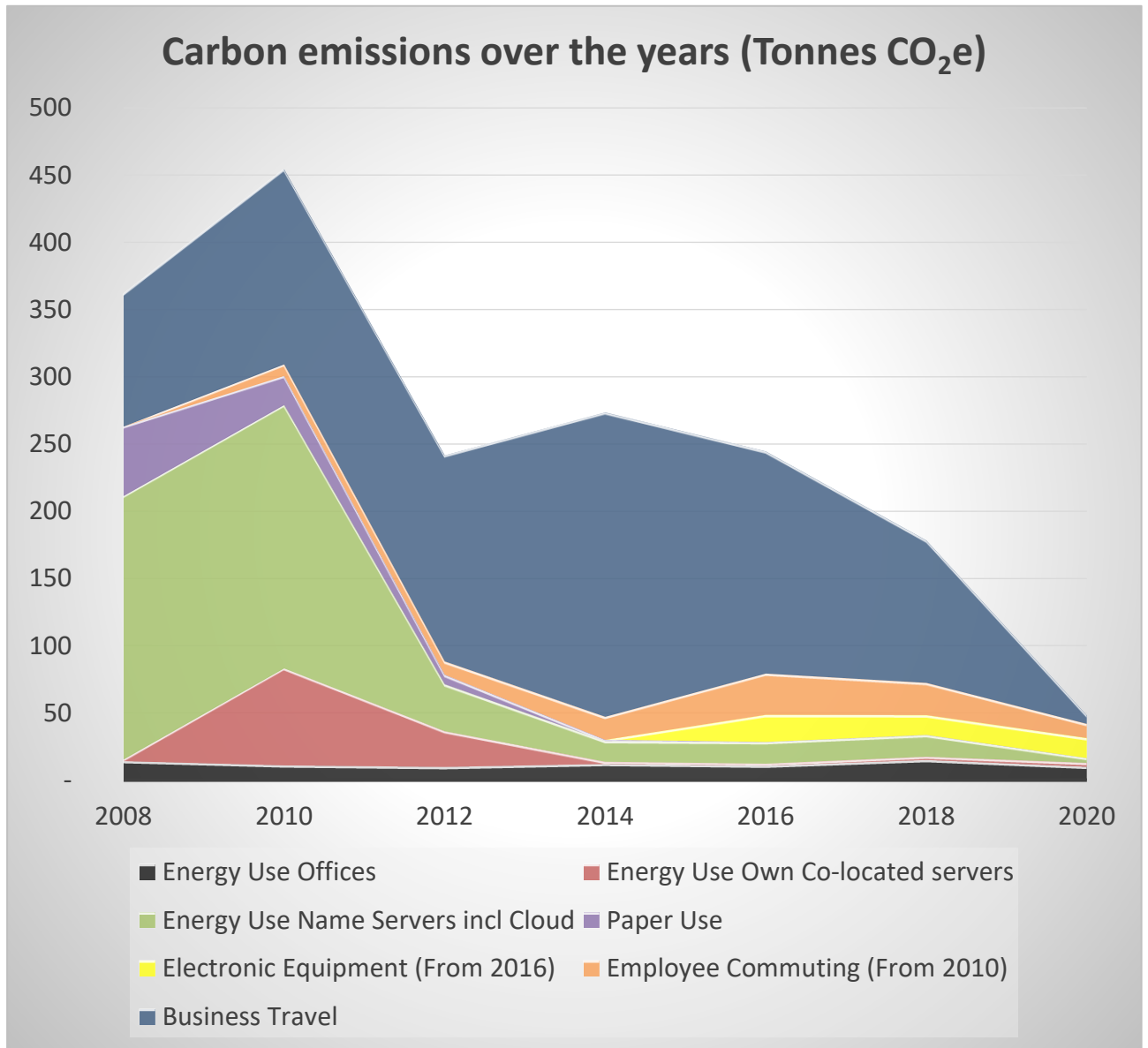
Carbon emissions over the years (Tonnes CO$_2$e)

The reported figures for 2008 must be regarded as uncertain as it was the first year data was collected and at that point in time carbon measurements where in relatively inmature stage. Comparing with 2010 as the base year, except for electronic equipment where the base year is 2016, the decrease of carbon footprint as a total is almost 90 percent. Over time the different areas have been addressed and there has been a dramatic decrease. Since the previous report 2018 the business travel and employee commuting have decreased substantially. Business travel decreased with 94 percent and employee commuting with 56 percent since 2018. The goal of decreasing impact from business travel

with five percent was achieved with very large margin. This was due to the pandemic, however it shows the potential. Going back to more normal situation will probably increase the climate impact from these areas. However The Swedish Internet Foundation may also take actions in order to maintain a low impact and adopt new working ways.

Looking at the figures per domain name and Full Time Employee (FTE), they have both decreased substantially with 94 percent respectively as compared with the base years as per above.
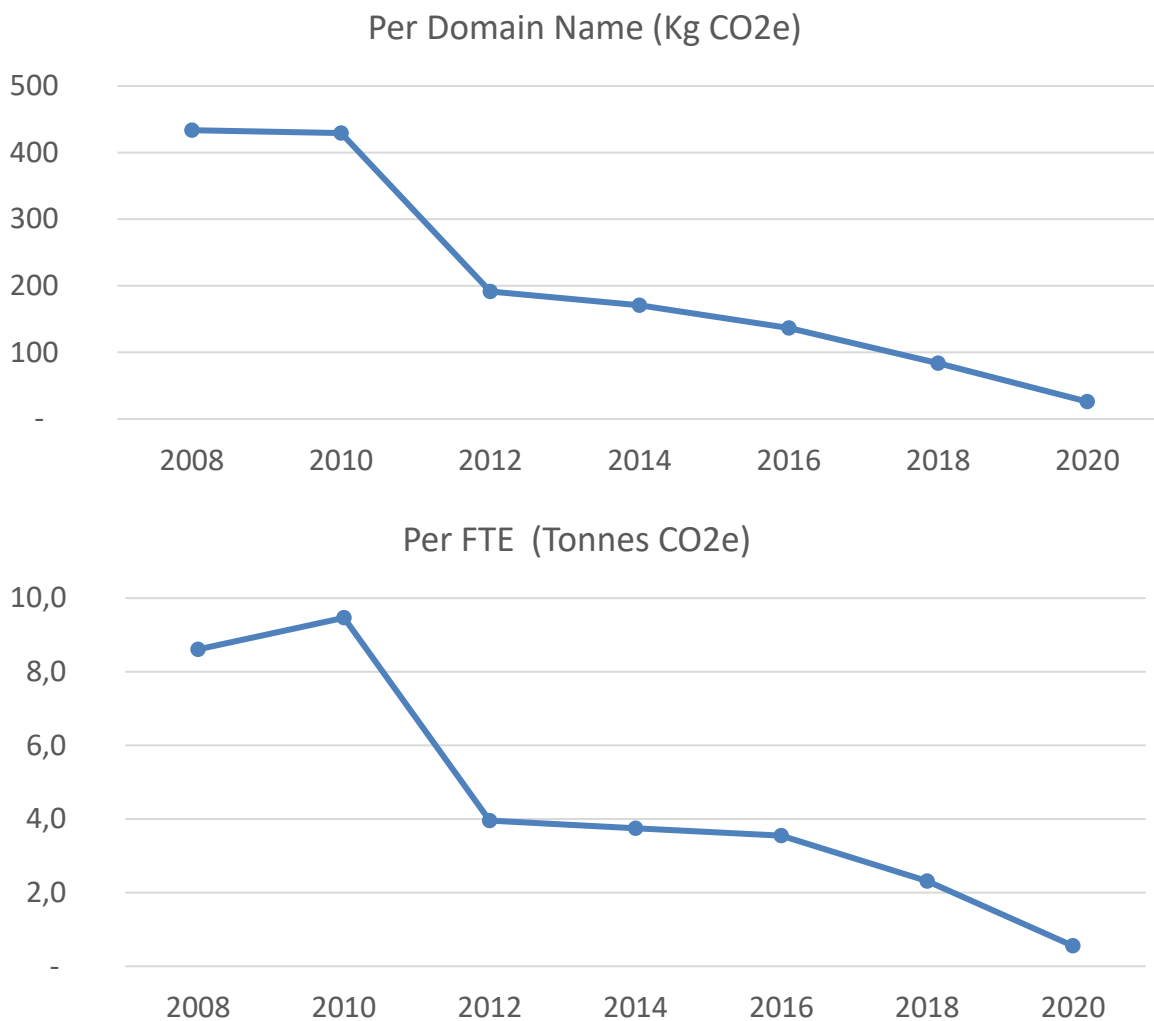
Per Domain Name (Kg CO2e)

Per FTE (Tonnes CO2e)

In climate reporting CO_2e, or carbon dioxide equivalent, is a standard unit for measuring carbon footprints. The footprint per domain name and Full Time Employee (FTE) is the same for both domains as well as for the total.

7   ADDITIONAL AREAS CALCULATED

There are three additional areas where calculations have been performed. These are not included in the overall results this year but accounted for separately. The reason being that they were not included in the past and have not been agreed with CENTR.

7.1.1 Energy use at home for employee computer usage

An estimated carbon footprint of 0,4 ton CO_2e was calculated for the energy use for the computer usage when working at home. See section 4.8.1 for basis for calculations.

7.1.2 Zoom usage

An estimated carbon footprint of 0,24 ton CO_2e was calculated for the Zoom usage in digital meetings. See section 4.8.2 for basis for calculations.

7.1.3 Conference The Internet Days

An estimated carbon footprint of 1,4 ton CO_2e was calculated by external part for the conference The Internet Days 2020. See section 4.8.3 for basis for calculations.

8   EMISSION FACTORS USED IN THE CALCULATIONS

In climate reporting CO_2e, or carbon dioxide equivalent, is a standard unit for measuring carbon footprints. The climate factors are generally expressed in kilos or grams CO_2e per measured component.

Emission factors 2020			Reference
Energy Use			
District Heating Stockholm	51,7	g CO_2/kWh	Stockholm Exergi, yearly sustainability report
District Heating Malmö	6,6	g CO_2/kWh	EON Malmö. Claims 0 g CO_2e/kWh. However adding for upstream
District Cooling Stockholm	1	g CO_2/kWh	Stockholm Exergi, yearly sustainability report
Electricty Use Offices	12,4	g CO_2/kWh	All have renewable. Using value from GodEl
Electricity Use Own name servers	12,4	g CO_2/kWh	All have renewable. Using value from GodEl
Electricity Use Work from home	50	g CO_2/kWh	Approximate figure for a mix of households
Electricity Use, EU average	269	g CO_2/kWh	IEA data, depending on country/region
Electricity Use, Global average	463	g CO_2/kWh	IEA data, depending on country/region
Zoom usage	4	g CO_2e/GB	Aslan, J., Mayers, K., Koomey, J.G. and France, C. (2018), Electricity Intensity of Internet Data Transmission: Untangling the Estimates. Journal of Industrial Ecology, 22: 785-798.
Paper			
Paper use - Printer paper	0,46	kg CO_2e/kg	CENTR, figure for recycled paper
Paper use - Printer paper	0,24	kg CO_2e/kg	Anatalis paper guide
Capital Goods/Electronic Equipment			
Buildings	16,25	kg CO_2e/m2	CENTR, 650 per m2 Depreciation time 40 years
Parking space	13,925	kg CO_2e/m2	CENTR, 557 per m2 Depreciation time 40 years
Average fossil car, capital per year	605	kg CO_2e/piece	CENTR, 1,1 ton physical weight per car x 5,5 ton CO2/ton physical weight = 6,05 ton CO2/car (source: Documentation Base Carbone 11.5.0 (2016), p21), Depreciation time 10 years
Electric car, capital per year	910	kg CO_2e/piece	CENTR, Current and Future Lifecycle Emissions of Key Low Carbon Technologies and Alternatives", Ricardo-AEA (2013) p140, Depreciation time 10 years
Laptop	83,3	kg CO_2e/piece	CENTR, 250 kg/3 years
Thin Client/Mobile phone	33,3	kg CO_2e/piece	CENTR, 100 kg/3 years
Screen	166,7	kg CO_2e/piece	CENTR, 500 kg/3 years
Server	133,3	kg CO_2e/piece	CENTR, 450 kg/3 years
Printer/Photocopier	588	kg CO_2e/piece	CENTR, 2940 kg/5 years
Computers	450	kg CO_2e/piece	http://www.apple.com/environment/reports/
Mobile phones	60	kg CO_2e/piece	http://www.apple.com/environment/reports/
Tablet Computers	153	kg CO_2e/piece	http://www.apple.com/environment/reports/
Business Travel			
Business Travel - Air (short)	266,05	g CO_2e/personkm	DEFRA, 2017 Dataset, Version 1.2
Business Travel - Air (medium)	157,65	g CO_2e/personkm	DEFRA, 2017 Dataset, Version 1.3
Business Travel - Air (long)	150,43	g CO_2e/personkm	DEFRA, 2017 Dataset, Version 1.4
Business Travel - Train	0,0000021	g CO_2e/personkm	Train with renewable energy (SJ)
Business Travel - Unknown car type	163	g CO_2e/km	Estimated values based on average Swedish car
Business Trave l - Electric car	47	g CO_2e/km	Using value from Miljöfordon.se
Commuting			
Commuting - Average fossil car	163	g CO_2e/km	Estimated values based on average car
Commuting - Fossil car small	120	g CO_2e/km	Values as agreed within CENTR
Commuting - Fossil car medium	150	g CO_2e/km	Values as agreed within CENTR
Commuting - Fossil car large	180	g CO_2e/km	Values as agreed within CENTR
Commuting - Electric	47	g CO_2e/km	Using value from Miljöfordon.se
Commuting - Train/Subway	0,0000021	g CO_2e/personkm	Train with renewable energy (SJ)
Commuting - Bus	34	g CO_2e/personkm	Stockholm Public Transport figures (SL)
Commuting - Bike	0	g CO_2e/km	
Commuting - Walking/Running	0	g CO_2e/km	
Commuting - Other	100	g CO_2e/km	Assuming motor bike with usage approx 0,4 l/km petrol

9 ATTACHMENT – NOTES TO CALCULATIONS

The structure and content of the CENTR part of the report is based on the results from the report: "Towards a CENTR model for sustainability metrics: methodological recommendations and benchmark of carbon footprint approaches of CENTR members DNS Belgium, EURid, Afnic and The Swedish Internet Foundation. September 2020"

9.1 Energy Use Offices and Own Servers

Specification of the impact from energy use in offices and for own servers. Below impact in kg CO_2e. CENTR version versus original version.

	CENTR	Original
Energy Use Offices	**9 932**	**9 932**
Electricity Stockholm	2 139	2 139
Electricity Malmö	52	52
Heating Stockholm	7 673	7 673
Heating Malmö	28	28
Cooling Stockholm	40	40
Energy Use Own Servers	**1 195**	**1 195**
Site 1	664	664
Site 2	531	531

Sums in the table can show differences due to round off rules.

9.2 Secondary Name Servers and Cloud Services

Specification of the impact from energy use by secondary name servers and cloud service. Below impact in kg CO_2e. CENTR version versus original version.

	CENTR	Original
.se	0,14	0,14
.nu	0,01	0,01
AWS Cloud Service	**3 484**	**3 484**
Data traffic	81	81
Data storage	3 403	3 403
Other Cloud Services	**299**	**299**
Bredbandskollen	230	230
Federations	69	69

For calculation of kWh from data usage the following source was used: Lorenzo Posania, Alessio Paccoiab, Marco Moschettini 2019, The carbon footprint of a distributed cloud storage.

9.3   Capital Goods

Specification of the climate impact from capital goods and electronics. Below impact in kg CO_2e. CENTR version versus original version.

	CENTR	Original
Capital Goods	**87 236**	**14 880**
Buildings	60 466	-
Parking spaces	170	-
Car(s)	758	-
IT Equipment - total	25 843	14 880
Computers/Lap Tops	*7 333*	*13 500*
Smart Phones	*3 000*	*1 380*
Screens	*11 000*	
Own servers	*3 333*	
Printer/copying machines	*1 176*	

Sums in the table can show differences due to round off rules.

Since the car reported is a hybrid, an average of the value for a fossil and electric car was used. 10 years depreciation period was applied. CENTR version versus original version.

9.4   Business Travel

Specification of the climate impact from business travel. Below impact in kg CO_2e. CENTR version versus original version.

	CENTR	Original
Business Travel	**6 323**	**6 323**
Air - short	-	-
Air - medium	2 429	2 429
Air - long	2 653	2 653
Train	0	0
Fossil car	1 241	1 241

Short, medium and long flights as reported by travel agency Egencia. The climate impact from train is not zero but very low, due to that the trains run on renewable electricity.

9.5   **Employee Commuting**

The calculation for the different methodologies differs mainly in that for CENTR calculation we differ between cars of different sizes. Regarding "Other", this was assumed to be motor bike. For future measurements this needs to be specified. Below impact in kg CO_2e.

Commuting	CENTR 10 013	Original 10 562
Average fossil car		8 545
Fossl car small	936	
Fossil car medium	4 861	
Fossil car large	2 199	
Electric car	282	282
Train/subway	0	0
Bus	301	301
Bike	-	-
Walking/running	-	-
Other	1 434	1 434