The Swedish Internet Foundation Climate report 2025

This report was prepared with support from Ethos

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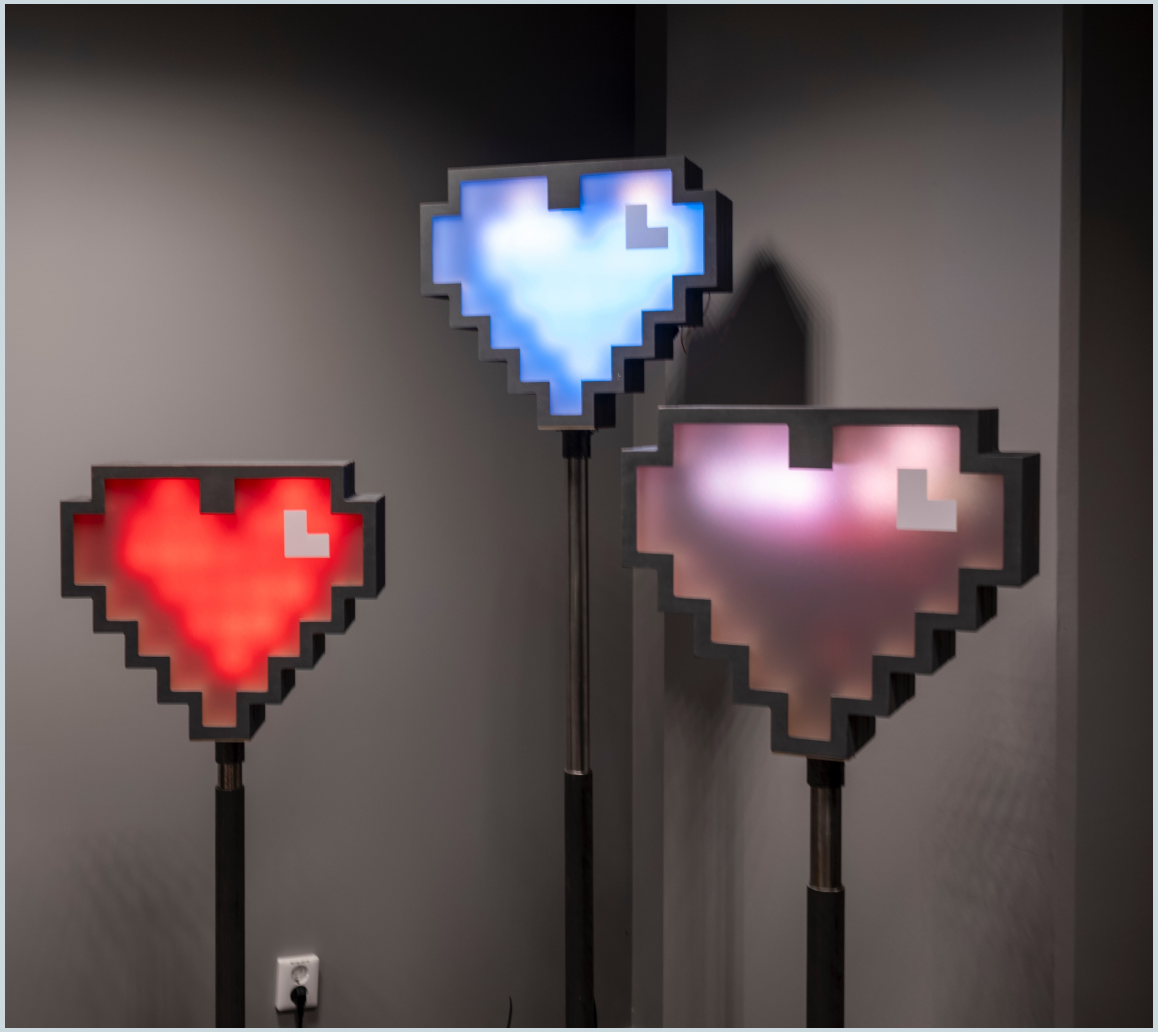
1. Executive summary (1/2)

Background, methodology and scope

The Swedish Internet Foundation oversees the Swedish top-level domain .se and manages the top-level domain .nu. This climate report covers The Swedish Internet Foundation and data from its subsidiary MetaSolutions, in which the Foundation acquired a majority stake in 2020.

The report presents the climate data for both The Swedish Internet Foundation and MetaSolutions, measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO_2e) for the 2025 reporting year, as well as tracking climate progress over time.

The greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are calculated using the CENTR methodology, with primary alignment to the standards set by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP).



1. Executive summary (2/2)

Key results

Key results

The Swedish Internet Foundation and MetaSolutions' largest share of GHG emissions are found in their value chain (Scope 3 emissions[1]) for the 2025 reporting year. These emissions account for 95% of the total GHG emissions[1].

Methodology	Total emissions	GHG emissions per headcount	GHG emissions per active domain (.se and .nu)
GHG (CENTR)	200,36 tCO_2e	1,60 tCO_2e	121,09 gCO_2e
GHG (GHGP)	176,34 tCO_2e	1,41 tCO_2e	106,58 gCO_2e

Rationale behind change in GHG emissions

Methodology	Decrease in emissions from 2024 to 2025	Percentage change
GHG (CENTR)	43,26 tCO_2e	-18%
GHG (GHGP)	43,05 tCO_2e	-20%

The largest contributors to the decrease are the following:

- Reduction in business travel, particularly air travel
- Reduction in Stockholm office space from July 1, 2025[2]
- Reduction in energy consumption, particularly district heating
- Reduction in volume of furniture purchased[3]

[1] According to the GHG Protocol (GHGP) Corporate Standard, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

[2] GOTO10 on first floor at Hammarby Kaj 10D in Stockholm. This reduction mainly affects emissions according to the CENTR methodology

[3] Affecting emissions according to the GHG Protocol

2.0 Introduction

2.1 About this report

This climate report includes The Swedish Internet Foundation's and MetaSolutions' climate data for the reporting year 2025.

The report was prepared following the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP) Corporate Standard and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard as well as the Council of European National Top-Level Registries (CENTR) methodology. The data presented in this report refers to the underlying supplier specific data, activity data and spend based data used to calculate GHG emissions (tCO_2e).

This is the twelfth climate report published by The Swedish Internet Foundation. The 2025 climate report was prepared with support from the sustainability consultancy Ethos.

Council of European National Top-Level Registries (CENTR) is the association of European country code top-level domain (ccTLD) registries.

The Swedish Internet Foundation actively participates in CENTR where national top-level domains collaborate on technical, legal, security and sustainability issues. While the organisation has a European focus, it also includes national top-level domains outside Europe as members.

2.2 Background

About The Swedish Internet Foundation

The Swedish Internet Foundation is a private, independent foundation that works for the positive development of the internet. The organisation is responsible for the Swedish top-level domain .se and the operation of the top-level domain .nu.

The Foundation ensures a strong and secure infrastructure for Sweden’s internet, while also enabling people to use the internet in the best possible way.

In 2020, The Swedish Internet Foundation acquired the majority stake in the subsidiary MetaSolutions, which is a software company that develops cloud-based solutions which support organisations to publish and manage data.

In 2025, The Swedish Internet Foundation had 1 654 571 active domains in total.

At the end of the 2025 reporting year, The Swedish Internet Foundation had 110 employees, while MetaSolutions had 15 employees.

Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is to disclose the impact of The Swedish Internet Foundation, including MetaSolutions, on the climate for the 2025 reporting year. It also details the organisation's progress over time.

The results of this report can be used by The Swedish Internet Foundation, MetaSolutions, and their stakeholders to assess and communicate their climate-related efforts.

2.3 Methodology and scope

Methodology

The underlying activity data used to calculate the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for the 2025 reporting year have been reported in the software platform Atlas, developed by Ethos. When suppliers have been able to provide supplier-specific GHG emissions data, this data has taken precedence over activity-based data.

GHG emissions, reported in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO_2e), were calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

Office IT emissions have been calculated first using the CENTR methodology, under the impact category "Capital goods - ICT hardware" to enable benchmarking between registries, followed by the GHG Protocol under 'Purchased goods and services' Scope 3.1 to enable comparison with other, more general companies.

This report uses the CENTR methodology and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol for data collection, calculation, verification and compilation of the results.

Scope of the calculations

The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol methodology assesses GHG emissions throughout a company's entire value chain. The standard defines three different scopes, which have been used to calculate the GHG emissions of The Swedish Internet Foundation and MetaSolutions.

The three scopes are :

- Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions from owned or controlled sources.
- Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions from purchased energy.
- Scope 3: Indirect GHG emissions occurring upstream and downstream in the value chain, not already included in Scope 1 and Scope 2.

The impact categories, based on the CENTR methodology, are detailed on page 10. These categories are the main focus of this climate report.

2.4 Scope-based emissions according to the GHG Protocol

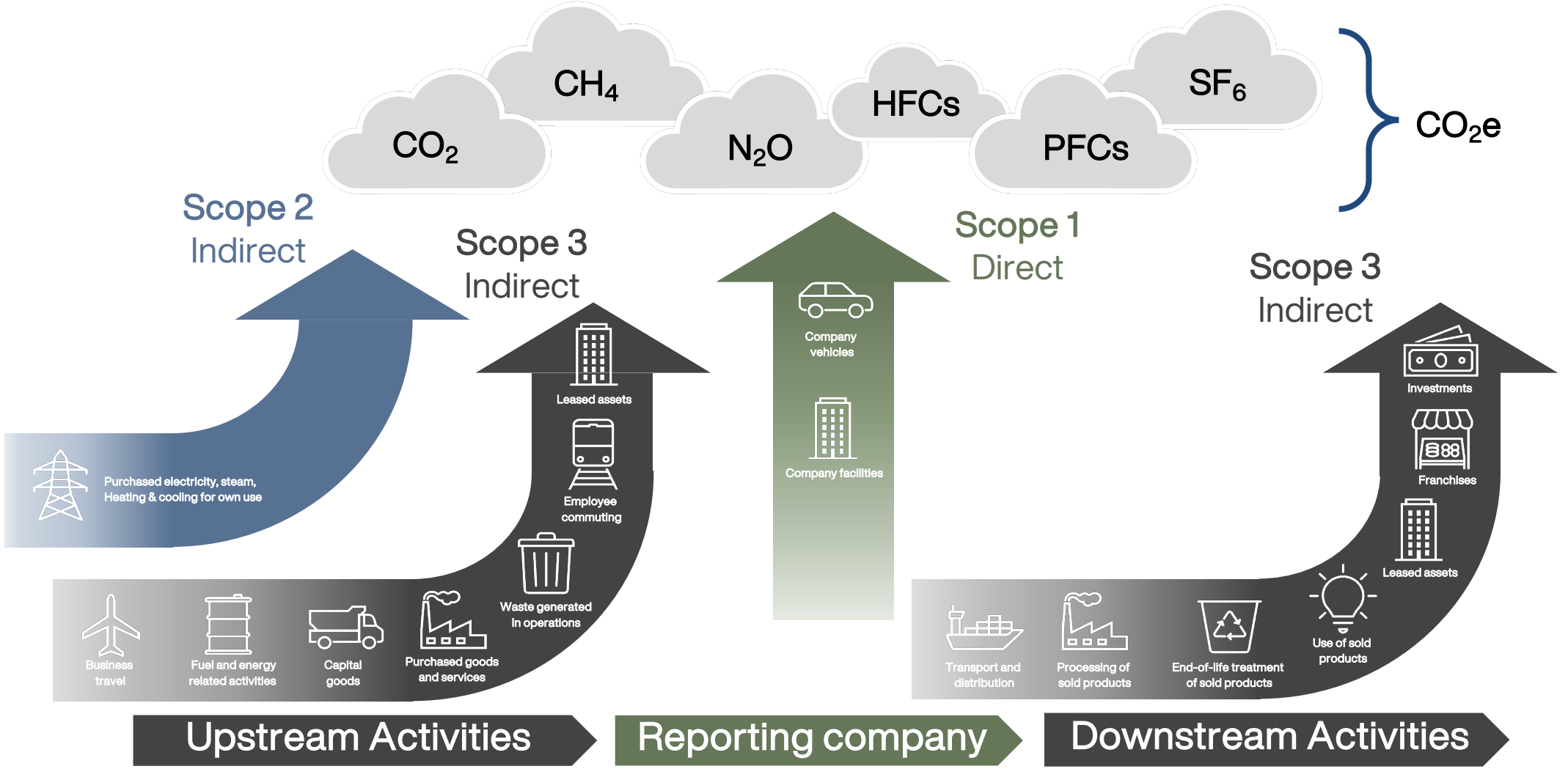


Figure: The Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

2.5 Impact categories according to CENTR

The impact categories according to the CENTR methodology are outlined in Table 1.

The underlying activity data used to calculate GHG emissions have been collected in accordance with CENTR methodology, with the following reservations:

- Heating: District heating consumption from MetaSolutions' was not available for 2025 or 2024. Consumption data from 2023 has been used instead.
- Electricity consumption: Electricity consumption (kWh) from the secondary name servers (.se and .nu), own co-located servers and third-party cloud suppliers was not available. However, the third-party cloud suppliers did provide direct GHG emission data, and for secondary name servers and own co-located servers, kWh data from 2023 and 2024 was used, respectively.
- Mobility (commuting): Calculated based on the average means of transportation and national statistics by Svensk Trafikanalys.
- Business travel: The majority of data for The Swedish Internet Foundation was reported in supplier-specific GHG emissions.
- Business travel (train, airplane, car): Underlying activity data for MetaSolutions has been reported in passenger kilometres for train and airplane travel, and kilometres for taxi travel.
- Capital goods (company cars): Neither The Swedish Internet Foundation nor MetaSolutions has purchased or owns any company cars.
- Refrigerants (cooling system): Data has not been collected for the 2025 reporting year, as it was assumed that neither The Swedish Internet Foundation nor MetaSolutions had any GHG emissions associated with refrigerants.

Impact categories according to CENTR		Unit
Energy	Electricity office	kWh/year
	Electricity data centre	kWh/year
	Heating	kWh/year
Inputs	Paper	kg/year
Waste	Paper	kg/year
Mobility (commuting)	Car	km/year
	Train	passenger km/year
	Bus	passenger km/year
Business travel	Airplane travel	km/year by type of flight
	Car	litres fuel
	Train	km/year
Capital goods	Buildings (optional but required for climate compensation)	m^2 floor surface area
	Parking area (optional but required for climate compensation)	m^2 parking area
	ICT hardware	number of computers and ICT equipment
	Company cars	amount of cars converted in weight kg
Refrigerants	Cooling systems	cooling power (kW)

Table 1: Impact categories according to CENTR

2.6 Additional GHG emission sources

In addition to the categories defined by CENTR methodology, the following categories defined by the sources of GHG Protocol are presented as:

- Scope 3.1[1]: Purchased goods and services.
    - Food and beverages
    - Other office equipment and electrical items (not ICT hardware)
    - Furniture
    - Internetdagarna
- Scope 3.3[1]: Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2, e.g., generation of energy, transmission and distribution losses.
- Scope 3.6[1]: Hotel nights.
- Scope 3.7[1]: Energy used by employees working from home.

[1] According to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

3.0 Climate data 2025

3.1 Energy use - Offices

Activity data

The Swedish Internet Foundation has offices located in Stockholm, Malmö, and Linköping[1]. MetaSolutions has an office in Stockholm.

The energy consumption in these offices is categorised into electricity, district heating, and district cooling. Only The Swedish Internet Foundation's office in Stockholm uses district cooling. No office location uses steam.

In total, 97,03% of the energy purchased in 2025 is from renewable sources.

Climate data

The GHG emissions in CO_2e have been calculated according to the market-based approach, resulting in a total of 9,36 tCO_2e.

The emission factors used are from the AIB[2] (2024) for electricity, Energiföretagen (2024) for district heating and Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) (2025) for district cooling.

Emissions from energy use in office locations have decreased by 16% compared to 2024 primarily due to an overall decrease in energy consumption in The Swedish Internet Foundation's offices, particularly district heating. This is partly driven by a reduction in Stockholm office space from July 1, 2025.

The Swedish Internet Foundation Offices	kWh	tCO_2e
Electricity	153 812	0,29
District heating	165 664	7,59
District cooling	26 934	0,25
Total	**346 410**	**8,13**

MetaSolutions Offices	kWh	tCO_2e
Electricity	6 142	0,00
District heating	27 000	1,24
District cooling	-	-
Total	**33 142**	**1,24**

The tables show the energy consumption for each energy type and the corresponding GHG emissions according to the market-based approach (in metric tonnes CO_2e) for 2025. GHG emissions according to the location-based approach are 10,83 tCO_2e. GHG emissions from the production of energy are reported in Scope 3.3, see page 22

Note that the data may include rounding differences.

[1] Operations at GOTO10 in Malmö and Linköping will be discontinued February 27th 2026.
[2] AIB (Association of Issuing Bodies) is a European organisation that coordinates the system for Guarantees of Origin (GO) for energy.

3.2 Energy use – Data centres – own co-located servers

Activity data

The Swedish Internet Foundation does not own any data centres but operates several own co-located servers at third-party data centres.

Specific energy consumption in kilowatt-hours (kWh) was not available for 2025 therefore 2024 consumption was used as a proxy. It is unlikely that there are any significant differences in the 2025 kWh consumption compared to the 2024 kWh consumption.

MetaSolutions did not have any own co-located servers.

The Swedish Internet Foundation Own co-located servers	kWh	tCO_2e
Third party supplier 1 and Third party supplier 2	99 634	0
Total	99 634	0

Note that the data may include rounding differences.

Climate data

The co-located servers use renewable energy, therefore the GHG emissions are 0 tCO_2e, which was also the case in 2024.

3.3 Energy use - Data centres – cloud services and secondary name servers

Activity data

The Swedish Internet Foundation utilises cloud services and secondary name servers for the .se and .nu domains in its operations.

MetaSolutions also uses cloud services. Due to a lack of data from suppliers, The Swedish Internet Foundation could not report energy use for the third-party cloud service suppliers. However, supplier-specific greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions were reported.

For secondary name servers, neither energy use nor supplier-specific emissions were available in 2025, therefore, data from 2023 was used.

The data for MetaSolutions' cloud services was collected based on spend.

Climate data

The GHG emissions for cloud services and secondary name servers total 18,07 tCO_2e, which represents an increase of 402% from 2024 (3,6 tCO_2e). This is driven by an increase in emissions from Third party supplier 2.

The source of the emission factor is based on internal calculations based on benchmarks performed by Ethos as well as the IEA[1] (2025).

The Swedish Internet Foundation Cloud services and secondary name servers	kWh	tCO_2e
Secondary name server (.se and .nu)	0,122	0,00004
Third party supplier 3	29 074,03	13,31
Third party supplier 4	984,93	0,45
Total	**30 059,09**	**13,76**

MetaSolutions Cloud services	kWh	tCO_2e
Third party supplier 5	40,18	0,02
Third party supplier 6	36 657,57	1,60
Third party supplier 7	1 089,60	0,50
Third party supplier 8	3 967,13	1,82
Third party supplier 9	237,74	0,11
Third party supplier 10	584,43	0,27
Total	**42 576,66**	**4,31**

The tables above show the GHG emissions in tonnes CO_2e for each third-party supplier.

Note that the data may include rounding differences.

[1] International Energy Agency.

3.4 Inputs paper

Activity data

The Swedish Internet Foundation reported a total of 371,22 kg of paper purchased in 2025.

MetaSolutions did not report data related to paper consumption.

Climate data

The total GHG emissions were 0,48 tCO_2e, which represents a 418% increase from 2024. The primary reason for the large increase is a higher reported quantity of office paper (mixed) in 2025 as compared to a reported quantity of just 6 kg in 2024.

Note that the 2024 reported figures for Inputs – paper were likely underestimated. Therefore, there is a significant increase in in the percentage change.

The source of the emission factor is DEFRA (2025).

The Swedish Internet Foundation Inputs - paper	Kg	tCO_2e
Office paper (mixed)	277,65	0,36
Paper to printer and copy machines	93,57	0,13
Total	**371,22**	**0,48**

Note that the data may include rounding differences.

3.5 Waste paper

Activity data

To calculate the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from paper waste, it was assumed that all the paper purchased by The Swedish Internet Foundation in the reporting year 2025 was sent for recycling.

Climate data

The total GHG emission was 0,0017 tCO_2e, which represents a 288% increase from 2024. The primary reason for the large increase is a higher reported quantity of office paper (mixed) in 2025 as compared to a reported quantity of just 6 kg in 2024.

Note that the 2024 reported figures for Waste (paper) were likely underestimated. Therefore, there is a significant increase in the percentage change.

The source of the emission factor is DEFRA (2025).

The Swedish Internet Foundation Waste - paper	Kg	tCO_2e
Office paper (mixed)	277,65	0,0013
Paper to printer and copy machines	93,57	0,0004
Total	**371,22**	**0,0017**

Note that the data may include rounding differences.

3.6 Mobility - Commuting

Activity data

The Swedish Internet Foundation continues to use the following methodology to calculate GHG emissions from employee commuting:

Taking into account the average number of working days in a reporting year, the average percentage of work done from home and the share of workspace located in cities, the emissions are calculated based on statistics on Swedish commuting habits by Svensk Trafikanalys.

Climate data

The total GHG emissions for employee commute equal 19,56 tCO_2e which represents a 6% increase from 2024. This increase is driven by an increase in the number of employees in both The Swedish Internet Foundation and MetaSolutions.

The source for the emission factors used depending on different commuting options included in the study by Svensk Trafikanalys, such as car and public transport, are from DEFRA (2025).

The Swedish Internet Foundation Mobility - commuting	tCO_2e
Employee commuting	17,93
Total	**17,93**

MetaSolutions Mobility - commuting	tCO_2e
Employee commuting	1,63
Total	**1,63**

Note that the data may include rounding differences.

3.7 Business travel

Activity data

The Swedish Internet Foundation conducted business travel by air, train and car (taxi) during the 2025 reporting year.[1]

The travel agency Egencia provided the majority of GHG emission data for air travel. Taxi Stockholm provided GHG emission data for travel by taxi. GHG emissions from travel via train were provided by Egencia and SJ.

MetaSolutions conducted travel by air, train and taxi in 2025 for which it provided activity-based data.

Climate data

The total GHG emissions were 61,64 tCO_2e, which represents a 47% decrease from 2024. The decrease is driven by a reduction in air travel.

Since The Swedish Internet Foundation could provide supplier-specific GHG emissions these factors have been used.

The GHG emissions data for air, train and taxi travel by MetaSolutions have been calculated by using emission factors from DEFRA (2025).

The Swedish Internet Foundation Mode of business travel	tCO_2e
Air	57,16
Car (taxi)[2]	0,21
Train	0,02
Total	**57,39**

MetaSolutions Mode of business travel	tCO_2e
Air	3,83
Car (taxi)	0,10
Train	0,31
Total	**4,24**

Note that the data may include rounding differences.

[1] Business travel by ferry is not covered by the CENTR methodology.
[2] Includes taxis running on hybrid, gas, and diesel.

3.8 Capital goods - ICT hardware

Activity data

During the 2025 reporting year, The Swedish Internet Foundation and MetaSolutions acquired various ICT hardware. According to the CENTR methodology, the GHG emissions from these purchases are depreciated, which deviates from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol[1]. The depreciation period is three years for computers, laptops, mobile phones, screens, and servers, and five years for printers.

GHG emissions for ICT hardware purchased during 2025 will therefore be depreciated until 2027 (no printers were purchased in 2025 nor 2024). Hardware purchased during previous reporting years is included in the 2025 emissions according to their purchasing year and depreciation period.

Climate data

The total GHG emissions were 35,50 tCO_2e, which represents a 18% (5,29 tCO_2e) increase from 2024. The reason for this increase is primarily due to the increase in the number of screens and mobile phones purchased.

The emission factors used are from DEFRA (2025) as well as product environmental reports from Apple.

The Swedish Internet Foundation Purchases of ICT hardware by type	2024	2025	tCO_2e (2025)
Computer/laptops	36	33	10,60
Mobile phones	27	49	3,15
Printers	0	0	2,47
Servers	0	2	0,62
Screens	2	7	16,43
Total	**65**	**91**	**33,27**

MetaSolutions Purchases of ICT hardware by type	2024	2025	tCO_2e (2025)
Computer/laptops	0	4	2,10
Mobile phones	0	3	0,13
Printers	0	0	0
Servers	0	0	0
Screens	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**7**	**2,23**

The table shows the number of ICT hardware purchased during 2024 and 2025 and the corresponding GHG emissions (in tonnes CO_2e) for 2025. The GHG emissions represent purchases made between 2022 and 2025, taking the depreciated time for each ICT hardware into consideration.

Note that the data may include rounding differences.

ICT hardware purchased in 2022, 2023 and 2024 represent 12,53 tCO_2e,31,21 tCO_2e and 30,21 tCO_2e respectively.

[1] GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

3.9 Capital goods - Buildings and parking area

Activity data

The Swedish Internet Foundation and MetaSolutions lease office spaces, and The Swedish Internet Foundation also leases one parking area.

According to the CENTR method, office space and parking area are optional to report on. By disclosing the categories, the comparability between other registries reporting in line with the CENTR methodology increases. Reporting on these categories is a deviation from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol[1] which only accounts for purchased assets, not leased ones.

As outlined within the CENTR methodology, the depreciation period for leased buildings and parking areas is 40 years.

Climate data

The total GHG emissions were 55,74 tCO_2e which represents an 11% decrease from 2024. The reason for this decrease is the reduction in space of The Swedish Internet Foundation's Stockholm office in 2025.

The emission factor used is from CENTR.

The Swedish Internet Foundation Leased space	m^2	tCO_2e
Office space	3 194,04	51,90
Parking area	11,67	0,16
Total	**3 205,71**	**52,07**

MetaSolutions Leased space	m^2	tCO_2e
Office space	226,00	3,67
Parking area	0	0
Total	**226,00**	**3,67**

The tables show the number of square meters of leased office and parking space and the corresponding GHG emissions (in tonnes CO_2e) for 2025. The depreciation time for office space and parking area is 40 years according to the CENTR methodology.

Note that the data may include rounding differences.

[1] GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

3.10 Additional GHG emissions sources

Activity data

The Swedish Internet Foundation and MetaSolutions have reported on additional GHG emission sources for the reporting period of 2025 in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol[1] . This includes the following categories:

- Purchased goods and services (**Scope 3.1**), which includes food and drinks, furniture, office equipment and electrical items other than ICT hardware and the event Internetdagarna.
- Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2 (**Scope 3.3**), e.g., generation of energy and transmission and distribution losses.
- Remote work (**Scope 3.7**).
- Hotel nights (**Scope 3.6**) (emissions provided by travel agency Egencia as well as activity-based data for MetaSolutions).
- Ferry travel (**Scope 3.6**) (Activity-based data from ferry travel was estimated based on the number of trips taken and the distance between the origin and destination).

Climate data

The total additional GHG emissions were 34,35 tCO_2e which represents a 41% decrease from 2024. The decrease is due to the reduction in the volume of furniture purchased in 2025.

The emission factors used are DEFRA (2025) and IEA (2025).

[1] GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

The Swedish Internet Foundation Additional GHG emission sources	tCO_2e
Scope 3.1 Purchased goods and services	26,64
of which food and beverages	*22,62*
of which other office equipment and electrical items (not ICT hardware)	*0,03*
of which furniture	*0,00*
of which Internetdagarna	*4,00*
Scope 3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	3,23
Scope 3.6 Hotel nights	1,93
Scope 3.6 Ferry travel	0,50
Scope 3.7 Energy from working from home	0,42

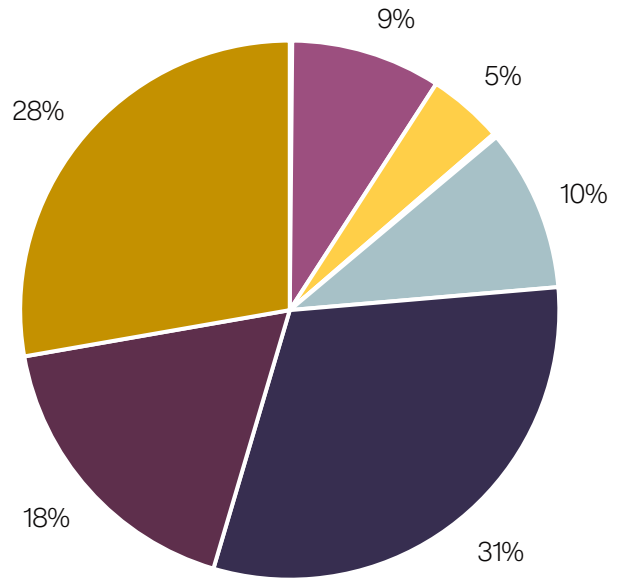
MetaSolutions Additional GHG emission sources	tCO_2e
Scope 3.1 Purchased goods and services	1,00
Of which food and beverages	*1,00*
Scope 3.3 Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	0,24
Scope 3.6 Hotel nights	0,32
Scope 3.7 Energy from working from home	0,07

Note that the data may include rounding differences.

4.0 Analysis and results

4.1 Overview of greenhouse gas emissions for 2025

According to CENTR methodology



- Energy – electricity office (<1%)
- Energy – data centres (own co-located servers, cloud services and secondary name servers) (9%)
- Energy – heating and cooling (5%)
- Inputs – paper (<1%)
- Waste – paper (<1%)
- Mobility – commuting – train, bus and car (10%)
- Business travel – train, air and car (31%)
- Capital goods – ICT hardware (18%)
- Capital goods – buildings and parking area (28%)

The diagram shows the distribution of GHG emissions for The Swedish Internet Foundation and MetaSolutions based on CENTR's impact categories for the 2025 reporting period.

Business travel (31%) and Capital goods – buildings and parking area (28%) constitute the largest share of GHG emissions. Emissions from business travel have decreased compared to 2024 due to a reduction in air travel. Emissions from Capital Goods – buildings and parking area reduced, due to a decrease of the Stockholm office space from July 1, 2025.

The impact categories: Energy – electricity office, Inputs – paper, and Waste – paper, are not displayed in the diagram as they each make up less than 0,3% of GHG emissions.

The GHG emissions per active domain 2025: 121,09 gCO_2e

The GHG emissions per headcount 2025: 1,60 tCO_2e

4.2 Overview of greenhouse gas emissions for 2025

According to CENTR methodology

The table provides an overview of the GHG emissions for the 2025 reporting year, for each impact category as defined by the CENTR methodology (in tCO_2e).

The table also shows the GHG emissions per active domain[1] (in gCO_2e).

Impact category according to CENTR	Total CO_2e (tCO_2e)	CO_2e per active domain (gCO_2e)
Energy – electricity office	0,29	0,18
Energy – data centres (own co-located servers, cloud services and secondary name servers)	18,07	10,92
Energy – heating (and cooling)	9,07	5,48
Inputs – paper	0,48	0,29
Waste – paper	0,002	0,001
Mobility – commuting – train, bus and car	19,56	11,82
Business travel – train, air and car[2]	61,64	37,25
Capital goods – ICT hardware	35,50	21,46
Capital goods – buildings and parking area	55,74	33,69
Total tCO_2e	**200,36**	**121,09**

[1] Active .se- and .nu-domains in 2025: 1 654 571.
[2] Business travel by ferry is not covered by the CENTR methodology

4.3 Overview of greenhouse gas emissions for 2025

According to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol

The diagram shows the distribution of GHG emissions for The Swedish Internet Foundation and MetaSolutions based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol for the reporting period 2025.

Purchased goods and services (Scope 3.1) and Business travel (Scope 3.6) make up the largest share of GHG emissions with 45% and 37% respectively. Note that Office IT is reported in Purchased goods and services (Scope 3.1.) under the GHG Protocol, instead of capital goods as according to the CENTR methodology.

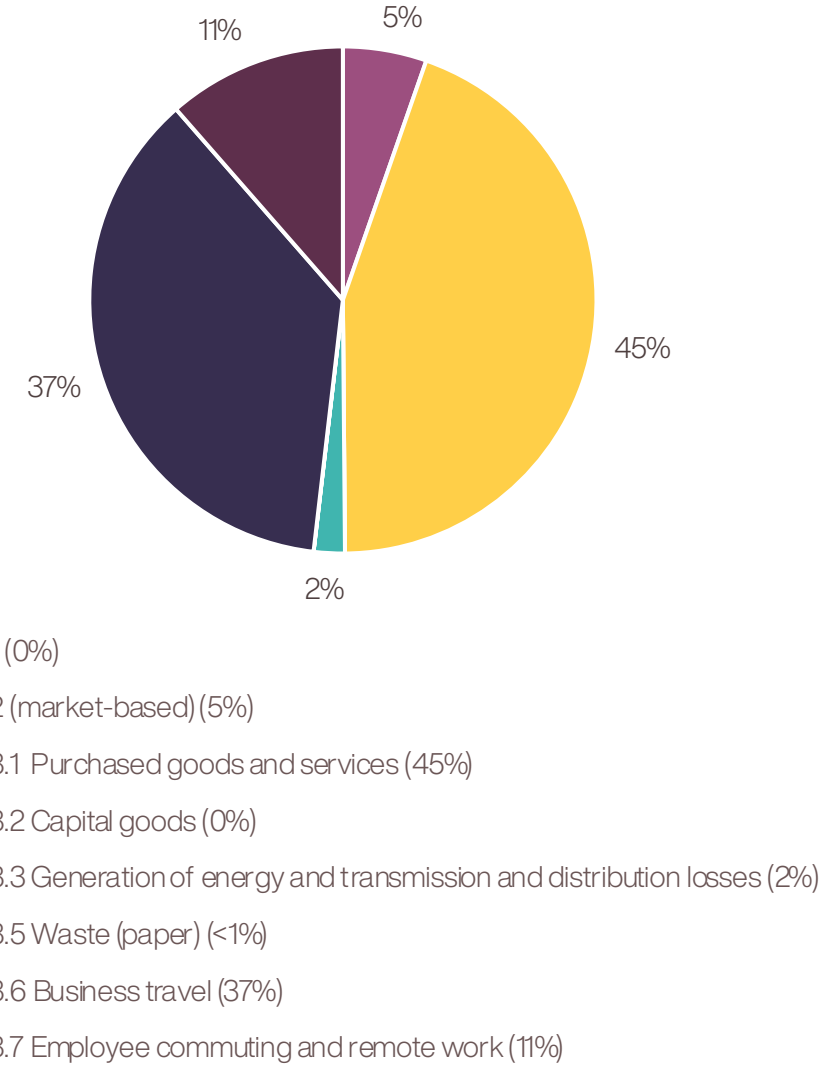
Emissions from purchased capital goods (Scope 3.2) are zero, since The Swedish Internet Foundation and MetaSolutions lease capital goods instead of purchasing.

Emissions from waste (paper) (Scope 3.5) account for less than 0,1 % of overall emissions and are therefore not illustrated in the diagram.

Neither The Swedish Internet Foundation nor MetaSolutions have any Scope 1 emissions.

The GHG emissions per active domain 2025: 106,58 gCO_2e

The GHG emissions per headcount 2025: 1,41 tCO_2e



4.4 Changes in emissions over time for Scope 1, 2 and 3

According to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol

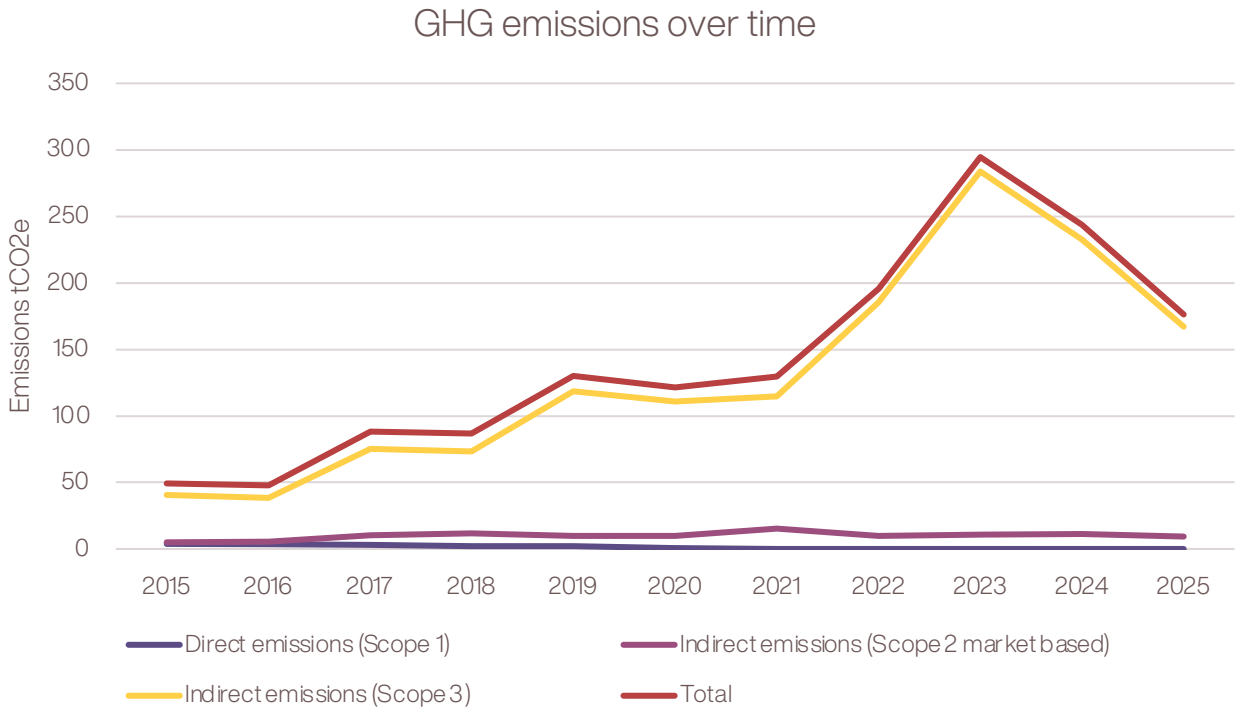
The diagram illustrates The Swedish Internet Foundation's and MetaSolutions' GHG emissions[1] across Scope 1, 2, and 3 between 2015 to 2025.

The Swedish Internet Foundation and MetaSolutions are continuously improving their data coverage and quality which leads to more accurate emissions data over time, but the comparability of emissions values from years further apart is limited.

Scope 1 emissions have consistently been zero as no fuel combustion or refrigerant leakage has occurred.

Scope 2 emissions (market-based) decreased by 16% compared to 2024 due to a decrease in energy consumption, primarily district heating consumption, by The Swedish Internet Foundation. The decrease is also due to a reduction in Stockholm office space from July 1, 2025.

Scope 3 emissions totalled 166,98 tCO_2e in 2025 and decreased by 20% compared to 2024. The main drivers of the decrease were a reduction in air travel and a reduction in the volume of furniture purchased.



[1] According to the GHG Protocol.

5.0 Summary

5.1 Summary of the climate report 2025

This climate report details the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (in tCO_2e) for The Swedish Internet Foundation and MetaSolutions for the 2025 reporting year. The report follows the CENTR methodology, with GHG emissions calculated primarily according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard and Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

The **GHG emissions decreased** in 2025 compared to 2024 mainly due to the following factors:

- Reduction in business travel, particularly air travel
- Reduction in Stockholm office space from July 1, 2025
- Reduction in energy consumption, particularly district heating
- Reduction in the volume of furniture purchased[1]

Total emissions for the reporting year 2025 according to **CENTR** methodology:

200,36 tCO_2e

Total emissions according to the **Greenhouse Gas Protocol**, in Scope 1, 2 and 3:

176,34 tCO_2e

[1]Affecting emissions according to the GHG Protocol.

6.0 Appendix

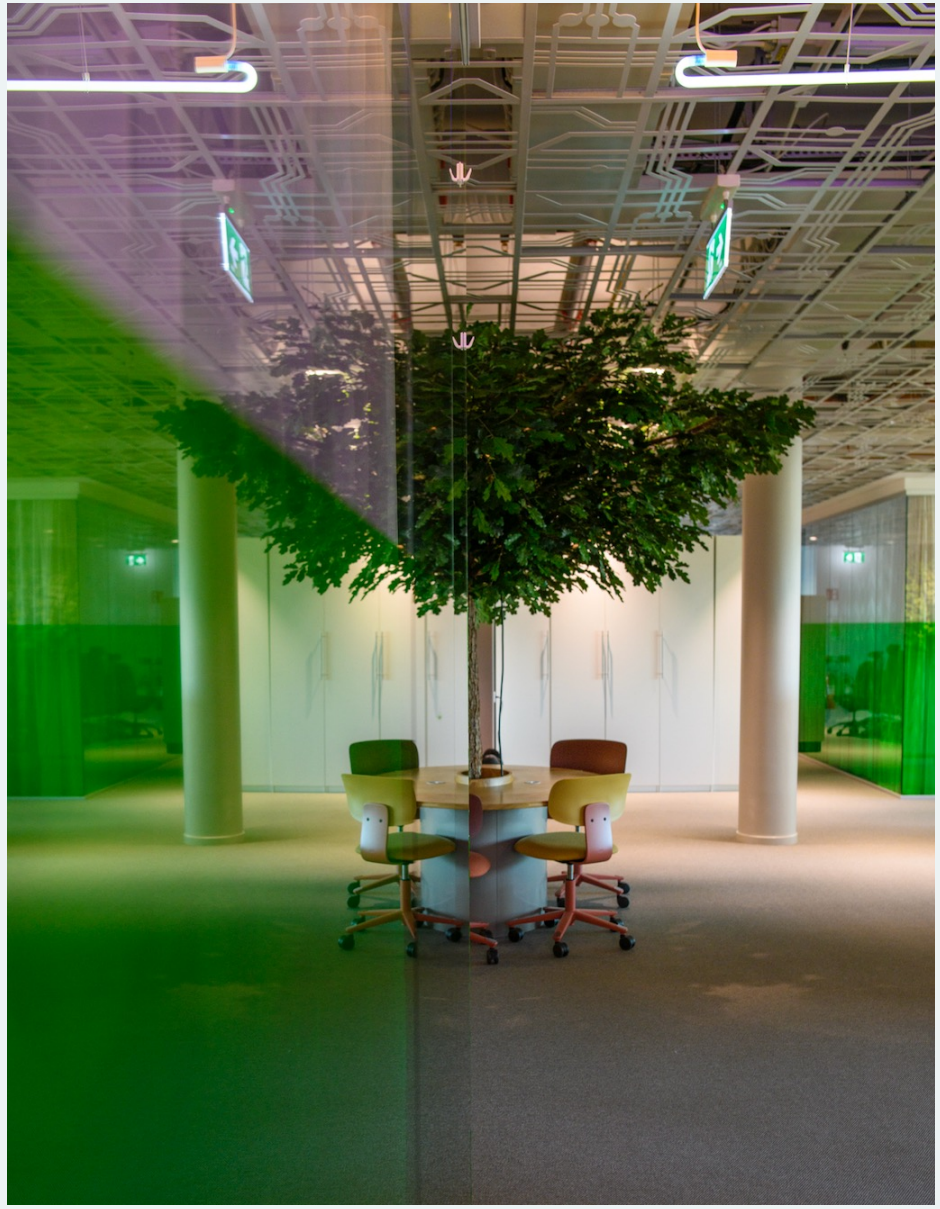
6.1 Limitations in the report

The Swedish Internet Foundation and MetaSolutions have reported the underlying supplier-specific and activity-based data for each impact category defined by CENTR, as well as the underlying data for additional GHG emission sources defined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Ethos verified this activity data to assess its completeness and quality. However, the data has not undergone third-party assurance. Therefore, Ethos cannot guarantee the absence of errors in the data presented in this climate report.

Emission sources for which no data (supplier-specific emissions, activity or otherwise) was available were approximated:

- MetaSolutions district heating: approximated with 2023 data
- Secondary name servers: approximated with 2023 data
- Co-located servers: approximated with 2024 data



6.2 Comparison between 2024-2025: CENTR method

The total GHG emissions (tCO_2e) decreased in 2025 compared to 2024, mainly due to:

- Large decrease in business travel during 2025, specifically air travel.
- Reduction in The Swedish Internet Foundation's office space in July 2025.

Note that the 2024 reported figures for Inputs – paper and Waste – paper were likely underestimated. Therefore, there is a significant increase in in the percentage change. As paper waste was based off the inputs, this categories percentage change is significant for the same reason.

Additional GHG emissions also decreased, mainly the reduction in the amount of furniture purchased in 2025.

Impact category	2024	2025	Percentage change
Energy – electricity office	0,1	0,3	182%
Energy – data centres (own co-located servers, cloud services and secondary name servers)	3,6	18,1	402%
Energy – heating (and cooling)	11,1	9,1	-18%
Inputs – paper	0,1	0,5	418%
Waste – paper	0,0004	0,002	288%
Mobility – commuting – train, bus and car	18,5	19,6	6%
Business travel – train, air and car	117,3	61,6	-47%
Capital goods – ICT hardware	30,2	35,5	18%
Capital goods – buildings and parking area	62,7	55,7	-11%
Total tCO_2e (excl. additional GHG emissions)	**243,6**	**200,4**	**-18%**
Additional GHG emissions	58,2	34,4	-41%
Total tCO_2e (incl. additional GHG emissions)	**301,9**	**234,7**	**-22%**

Rounding differences may occur in this table compared to the data presented in chapter 3.

6.3 Comparison between 2024-2025: GHG Protocol

Total GHG emissions (tCO_2e) decreased in 2025 compared to 2024, mainly due to:

- Large decrease in business travel during 2025, particularly air travel.
- Reduction in energy consumption, particularly district heating.
- Reduction in The Swedish Internet Foundation's office space in July 2025.

Note that the 2024 reported figures for Waste (paper) were likely underestimated. Therefore, there is a significant increase in the percentage change in scope 3.5.

Scope category	2024	2025	Percentage change
Scope 1	0,0	0,0	-
Scope 2 Market-based	11,2	9,4	-16%
Scope 3.1 Purchased goods and services	64,4	79,1	23%
[Optional sub-category: Cloud computing and data centre services]	3,6	18,1	402%
Scope 3.2 Capital goods	0,0	0,0	-
Scope 3.3 Generation of energy and transmission and distribution losses	5,0	3,5	-30%
Scope 3.5 Waste (paper)	0,0004	0,002	288%
Scope 3.6. Business travel	119,8	64,4	-46%
Scope 3.7 Employee commuting and remote work	19,0	20,0	5%
Total tCO_2e	**219,4**	**176,3**	**-20%**

Rounding differences may occur in this table compared to the data presented in chapter 3.

6.4 Methodology for estimating energy consumption from data traffic and data storage

- No data on secondary name servers (.se and .nu) was available for 2025.
- Therefore, the figures for data traffic and data storage reported in 2023 were used to estimate the energy consumption in kilowatt-hours (kWh) by applying the conversion factors outlined in the table below.
- These conversion factors are collected from the peer reviewed study conducted by Malmodin, J. et al. (2014) Life Cycle Assessment of ICT. Journal of industrial ecology. [Online] 18 (6), 829–845.

Data	Conversion factor	Unit
Data traffic	1	kWh/ GB
Data storage	0,08	kWh/ GB

6.5 Activity data - Additional GHG emission sources

Scope 3.1 Purchased goods and services

The table shows the activity data used to calculate GHG emissions in Scope 3.1. The Swedish Internet Foundation and MetaSolutions collects data from the following categories:

Category	tCO_2e	Amount
3.1 Purchased goods and services	26,64	-
Food and beverages[1]	23,61	6110 kg
Other office equipment and electrical items (not ICT hardware)	0,03	1,33 kg
Furniture	0,00	0 items
Internetdagarna[2]	4,0	-

[1] The consumption of food and beverages was calculated based on estimated weight per serving of food and beverage.
[2] The emissions from the event Internetdagarna are approximated based on calculations by ZeroMission for 2023.

6.6 Activity data - Additional GHG emission sources

Scope 3.6 Hotel nights

The table shows the activity data used to calculate GHG emissions in Scope 3.6 from The Swedish Internet Foundation and MetaSolutions hotel nights during the year.

2025	Unit	Amount
The Swedish Internet Foundation[1]	tCO_2e	1,93
MetaSolutions	Number of nights	37

[1] The Swedish Internet Foundation reported GHG emissions as provided by Egencia and therefore did not report any activity data.

6.7 Sources of emission factors (1/3)

Categories		Sources of emission factors
Energy	Electricity office	• **Market-based approach – electricity**: a total of 0,29 tCO_2e. The emission factors used are the Residual Mix emission factors from AIB (2024)[1]. • **Location-based approach – electricity**: a total of 1,76 tCO_2e. The emission factors used are from the International Energy Agency IEA: IEA, Emissions Factors 2025, IEA, Paris (https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-product/emissions-factors-2025, Licence: Terms of Use for Non-CC Material).
	Electricity data centre	• **Own co-located servers**: GHG emissions were based on 2024, when suppliers provided emissions data directly. • **Cloud services:** GHG emissions were provided directly by the suppliers for The Swedish Internet Foundation. The emission factor used for MetaSolutions is based on spend and developed by Ethos. • **Secondary name servers:** GHG emissions were based on 2023, when suppliers provided emissions data directly.
	Heating and cooling	• **Market-based and location-based approach – district heating**: Emission factors used from Energiföretagen (2024). • **Market-based and location-based approach – district cooling**: Emission factors used from District cooling EPD (2022) by Norsus as a proxy for The Swedish Internet Foundation's office in Stockholm.
Inputs	Paper	• **Mixed paper and board**: 1,2885 $kgCO_2e/kg$ collected from DEFRA 2025. • **Paper**: 1,3451 $kgCO_2e/kg$ collected from DEFRA 2025.
Waste	Paper	• 0,0047 $kgCO_2e/kg$ collected from DEFRA 2025.

[1] AIB (Association of Issuing Bodies) is a European organisation that coordinates the system for Guarantees of Origin (GO) for energy.

6.7 Sources of emission factors (2/3)

Categories		Sources of emission factors
Mobility (commuting)		• The calculating method takes into account the average number of working days in a reporting year, the average percentage of work done from home and the share of workspace located in cities. The method is based on 2022 statistics on Swedish commuting habits by Trafikanalys. • The source for the emission factors used depending on different commuting options, such as car and public transport, are from DEFRA 2025.
Business travel	Air	• CO_2e emissions are collected directly from the travel agency Egencia (applied for The Swedish Internet Foundation). • **Air travel (long-haul)**: 0,15282 $kgCO_2e$/passenger.km (tank-to-wheel) and 0,03213 $kgCO_2e$/passenger.km (well-to-tank), collected from DEFRA 2025 (applied to The Swedish Internet Foundation's activity data). • **Air travel (short-haul)**: 0,12786 $kgCO_2e$/passenger.km (tank-to-wheel) and 0,02286 $kgCO_2e$/passenger.km (well-to-tank), collected from DEFRA 2025 (applied to MetaSolutions' activity data).
	Car	• CO_2e emissions are collected directly from the travel agency Taxi Stockholm (applied for The Swedish Internet Foundation). • **Taxi**: 0,20806 $kgCO_2e$/km (tank-to-wheel) and 0,05176 $kgCO_2e$/km (well-to-tank), collected from DEFRA 2025 (applied to MetaSolutions' activity data).
	Train	• CO_2e emissions are directly collected from from SJ as well as travel agency Egencia, (applied for The Swedish Internet Foundation). • **National train**: 0,03546 $kgCO_2e$/passenger.km (tank-to-wheel) and 0,00897 $kgCO_2e$/passenger.km (well-to-tank), collected from DEFRA 2025, (applied to MetaSolutions' activity data).
	Ferry	• 0,1127 $kgCO_2e$/passenger.km (tank-to-wheel) and 0,02555 $kgCO_2e$/passenger.km (well-to-tank), collected from DEFRA 2025 (applied to The Swedish Internet Foundation's activity data).

6.7 Sources of emission factors (3/3)

Categories		Sources of emission factors
Capital goods	Buildings	• 650 $kgCO_2e$ per m2 collected from CENTR. Depreciation time 40 years.
	Parking area	• 13,925 $kgCO_2e$ per m2 collected from CENTR. Depreciation time 40 years.
	ICT hardware	• **Mobile phones:** Apple 2025. Depreciation time: 3 years. • **Laptops**: Apple 2024. Depreciation time: 3 years. • **Screens**:. Apple 2019.. Depreciation time: 3 years. • **Servers**: 133 $kgCO_2e$/piece collected from CENTR. Depreciation time: 3 years.
Additional sources	Purchased goods and services	• **Food and beverages**: Average food and average drink 3,7014 $kgCO_2e$/kg collected from DEFRA 2025. • **Other office equipment and electrical items other than ICT hardware**: 5,6479 $kgCO_2e$/kg (small electrical items); 6,308 $kgCO_2e$/kg (batteries lithium ion); 4,6334 $kgCO_2e$/kg (batteries alkaline); 28,38 $kgCO_2e$/kg (batteries nickel-metal hydride) collected from DEFRA 2025. • **Internetdagarna**: 4,0 tCO_2e approximated based on calculations by ZeroMission for 2023.
	Hotel nights	• CO_2e emissions are directly collected from from the travel agency Egencia, (applied for The Swedish Internet Foundation). • **Hotel stays in Europe**: 8,7 $kgCO_2e$/hotel night from DEFRA 2025, (applied for MetaSolutions).
	Energy from working from home	• The emission factors used are from the International Energy Agency IEA: IEA, Emissions Factors 2025, IEA, Paris (https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-product/emissions-factors-2025, Licence: Terms of Use for Non-CC Material).

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The report was prepared with support from Ethos, https://www.ethos.se/.

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