

green TRAVE+Lin



Green Travel, Best Label	2
Green taxes	2
Impact of air travel	3
Interrail	4
What is Interrail?	4
Who can travel with Interrail Pass?	4
Pass types	5
Interrail Global Pass	5
One country passes	5
The Interrail Mobile Pass	5
Discover EU	6
Train types for travel in Europe	6
SUBURBANS AND REGIONAL TRAINS	6
LONG DISTANCE TRAINS	7
WHEN TO BUY TRAIN TICKETS IN EUROPE	8



Green Travel, Best Label

[Please fill out the survey here](#)



Green taxes

Climate change is the greatest environmental threat we humans face. The global average temperature has already risen by 1.1°C since pre-industrial times and, if we fail to meet the Paris Agreement target - keeping the increase below 2°C and aiming to limit it to 1.5°C - the consequences could be catastrophic. That is why we need to reduce greenhouse gases, both nationally and internationally drastically.

For this reason, environmental taxes or "green taxes" have been developed for different purposes in Europe for several decades:

1. Internalizing negative externalities
2. Promote energy savings and the use of renewable sources.
3. Discourage anti-ecological behaviour.
4. Encourage companies to innovate in sustainability.
5. Generate revenue for governments that can be used to lower other taxes or to develop environmental projects.
6. Protect the environment.

Each country has its design in terms of green taxation. Nevertheless, at the international level, the main taxable events with environmental interest are:

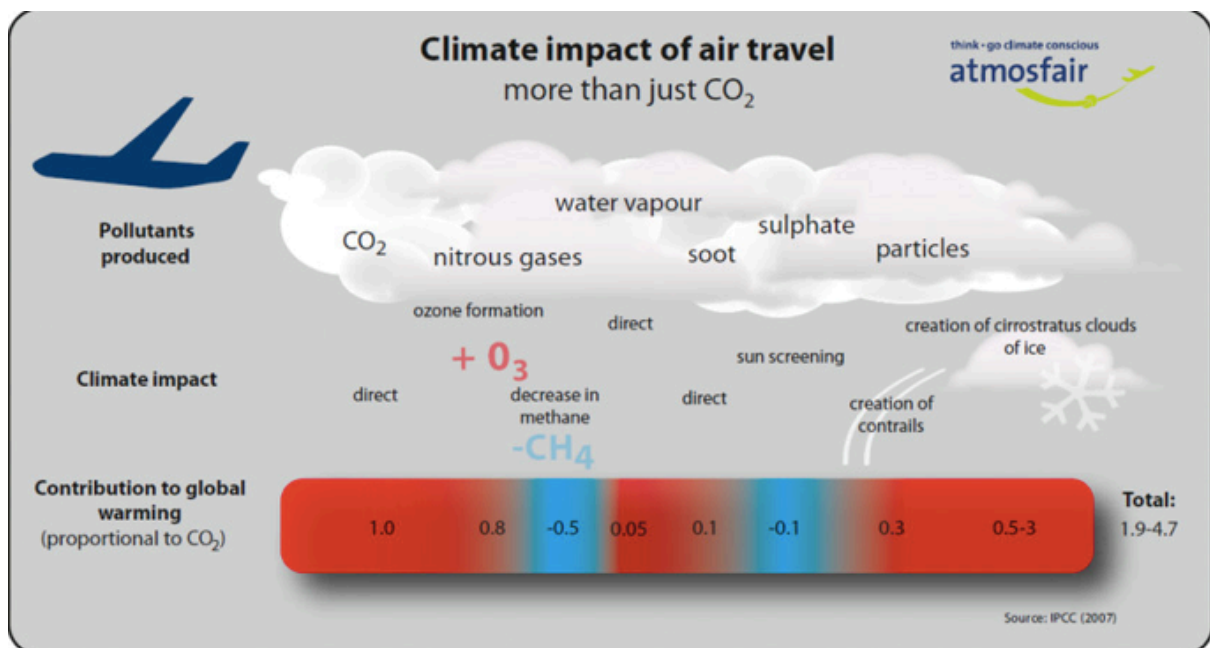
1. Nitrogen monoxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) emissions are produced, above all, by combustion vehicles.
2. Emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) -the main cause of acid rain- are produced, especially, by the combustion of petroleum products and the burning of coal.
3. Waste management (domestic, commercial, industrial, construction, etc.).

4. The noise produced by aircraft take-off and landing.
5. Energy products (gasoline, diesel, natural gas, coal, electricity production with fuels, etc.) whose combustion generates CO₂ emissions.
6. Sources of water pollution (pesticides, artificial fertilizers, acids, etc.).
7. Land management and the extraction and use of natural resources.
8. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.
9. Ozone-depleting products.
10. Transportation (registration, use, import or sale of polluting vehicles).

At the European level, environmental taxes are divided into three groups: energy taxes, transport taxes and pollution and resource taxes. More than 70% of green tax revenues in the EU come from energy taxes, followed by transport pollution and resource taxes, which account for about 3-4% of these.

Impact of air travel

The impact on the weather when travelling by air is significant. Not only does it generate pollution with gases such as CO₂, but also has many other effects.



Emissions from aviation are growing faster than any other mode of transport. CO₂ emissions alone from flights within Europe have increased by 26% since 2013.

As a result, the emissions of all flights departing from an EU airport have grown from 1.4% of total EU emissions in 1990 to 3.7% today. If unmitigated, aviation emissions are expected to double or triple by 2050 and in doing so consume up to one-quarter of the global carbon budget under a 1.5-degree scenario.

Here are some facts about aviation pollution:

-915 million tonnes: Worldwide, flights produced 915 million tonnes of CO₂ in 2019.

Globally, humans produced over 43 billion tonnes of CO₂

-4.5 billion: In 2019, 4.5 billion passengers will be carried by the world's airlines.

-2%: the global aviation industry produces around 2% of all human-induced carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.

-12%: Aviation is responsible for 12% of CO₂ emissions from all transport sources, compared to 74% from road transport.

Interrail



What is Interrail?

The Interrail Pass is a train ticket with which you can travel on almost all trains in Europe. With it, you have access to 40 rail and ferry companies in 33 countries.

Who can travel with an Interrail Pass?

Both European citizens and non-European citizens are legal residents of European countries.

Pass types

Interrail Global Pass

Global passes are divided according to the age of the traveller: children (4 to 11 years), youth (12 to 27 years), adults (+28 years) and seniors (+60 years).

Passes can be purchased in first class, with larger seats, fewer people and benefits included, and second class, where seats have a standard level of comfort and no benefits are included.

You can buy and start travelling up to 11 months later

No need to choose a start date until you travel.

Free, instant shipping - added directly to the mobile app.

Free replacement passes if you lose your phone.

One country pass

An Interrail One Country Pass lets you uncover more of your chosen country by giving you unrivalled access to its trains and attractions.

The following countries offer the One Country Pass:

Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey.

One Country Pass is divided according to the age of the traveller: children (4 to 11 years), youth (12 to 27 years), adults (+28 years) and seniors (+60 years).

Passes can be purchased in first class, with larger seats, fewer people and benefits included, and second class, where seats have a standard level of comfort and no benefits are included.

The Interrail Mobile Pass

The Interrail Mobile Pass allows travel paper-free, as is a ticket that can be added instantly to phones.

How to use the Interrail mobile pass?

1. Download the Rail Planner App

The mobile application is available for Android and iOS devices.

Most countries are in the mobile app except Estonia, Ireland, Latvia and North Macedonia.

2. Add the Pass to the app

-Open the app and go to "My Pass". Tap "Add your Pass" to get started

-Enter the surname and Pass number.

3. Connect a trip

-You can create a new trip and give it a name or choose a trip that you've already created.

4. Activate your Pass

-Enter your passport or ID number (the same document that you're travelling with)

-Choose your first travel day

If you aren't sure of when your trip will begin, you can activate your Pass up until the day you start travelling. Remember that you can't board your first train unless the Pass has been activated.

Discover EU

Discover EU is an initiative by the European Union that offers the opportunity to travel across Europe by train. It's funded by the European Parliament. The project aims to support 18-year-olds to become more independent, develop soft skills and embrace European values.

In general, there are 2 rounds per year, each consisting of an equal amount of travellers. Participants must travel by train for 5 to 6 months for each round. Awarded travellers are offered the choice between a flexible and a fixed travel option. Over 95% of the participants opt for the flexible option which is the Interrail Global Pass.

Webpage

You can purchase your pass on the Interrail website (<https://www.interrail.eu>)

You can find some deals, discounts, pass packages and information about the routes. You can also buy the passes.

Train types for travel in Europe

SUBURBANS AND REGIONAL TRAINS

Suburban trains connect cities that are less than 100 km away from each other. They are also called commuter trains.

E.g.: S-BAHN in Germany, Cercanías in Spain, S-TOG in Denmark or RER in Belgium and France.



S-BAHN logo

Regional trains are of a slightly longer range and link several cities within the same region. They are comfortable and cheaper than high-speed trains but they have more stops.

The common characteristics of these two types of trains are that they have a fixed price, that is, the ticket will cost the same if you buy it online as if you buy it at the ticket office and that they do not require a prior reservation. The exception to this last feature is the InterCity trains, which are regional trains but faster and with fewer stops, so they tend to be a little more expensive



Spanish Regional Train

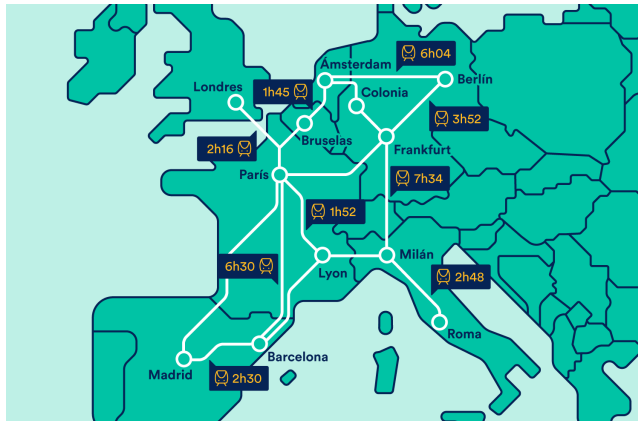
LONG DISTANCE TRAINS

IN FRANCE, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL AND SWEDEN, INTERNATIONAL HIGH-SPEED TRAINS

These trains sell out quickly and get much more expensive the closer you get to your travel date.

If you can, buy the reduced fare (but remember that you can't make changes later); otherwise, pay the flexible fare.





Map of international train connections between Southern and Central Europe

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, AUSTRIA, DENMARK, CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

In this case, although it is not mandatory, you should buy in advance, and if you don't need flexibility and you already know when you are going to travel, buy the reduced fare.

Keep in mind that with this you can't make changes, so you have to make sure you are going to take that train.

If you still don't know when you'll be travelling, buy the flexible fare (or consider buying a rail pass). Seat reservations are optional

WHEN TO BUY TRAIN TICKETS IN EUROPE

For starters, most trains in Europe are only available for booking 90 days in advance (some Eastern European trains are the exception with 60 days; German DB trains and the Eurostar between London and Paris, 180 days).

Some examples of the prices you can find depending on when you book your train tickets (prices are based on an adult ticket):

Paris to Amsterdam	Amsterdam to Brussels	Rome to Venice	London to Paris
2 days before: €120	2 days before: €48	2 days before: €60	2 days before: €175
3 weeks before €97	3 weeks before: €33	3 weeks before: €45	3 weeks before €116
6 weeks before: €55	6 weeks before: €33	6 weeks before: €36	6 weeks before: €77

--	--	--	--

THE TEAM

1. Elisenda Amor Lorente as part of her project as I INTERN