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ESTIMATION OF CARBON CREDITS FOR MODEL FOREST REPRESENTATIVES' TRAVEL

A Report on Emissions and Offset Costs













Abstract

The objective of this report is to determine the carbon credits required for each passenger and representative for each Model Forests travelling in the 3rd to 8th of November 2024 to Barcelona for the Med Forum, which is taking place during the 8th Mediterranean Forest Week.

This comprehensive analysis is evaluating the carbon emissions associated with each individual's flight from their home country to the event location. By calculating the CO_2 emissions per passenger and translating these figures into the necessary amount of carbon credits. The report aims to provide an estimation of the credits needed to offset these emissions.

The report is referring to current prices for a compliance market represented by the European Union Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS).

I - Calculate Carbon Emissions:

Air Travel

The release of carbon dioxide (CO_2) gas produced by the combustion of fossil fuels, such as aviation gasoline or jet fuel, in aircraft engines. These emissions are typically measured in kilograms (kg) or metric tons (tonnes) per flight⁽¹⁾.

Affected by:

- 1. Flight Distance
 - **> Short-haul flights** (typically under 3700 km or 2300 miles) often have higher emissions per kilometer due to the significant fuel consumption during takeoff and landing. 0.115 kg CO₂
 - > Long-haul flights (over 3700 km or 2300 miles) generally have lower emissions per kilometer as cruising is more fuel-efficient compared to takeoff and landing phases. 0.090 kg CO₂.⁽²⁾
- 2. Aircraft Type
- 3. Passenger Load
- 4. Flight Efficiency

Train travel

For our case, we considered travelling by an electric train in Spain (Renfe (Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Españoles); High-Speed Trains (AVE)). Electric trains generally have lower emissions compared to diesel trains, with a common emission factor of around 0.04 kg CO₂ per kilometer per passenger.

We calculated the carbon emissions for each representative traveling from their home country to Barcelona-El Prat International Airport, considering the flight distance and the relevant short/long-haul flight emission factors per













passenger kilometer (kg CO₂). For most flights, we applied an emission factor of 0.115 kg CO₂ per kilometer, which corresponds to short-haul flights (under 3,700 km or 2,300 miles). However, for the long-haul flight from Canada to Barcelona, we used an emission factor of 0.090 kg CO₂ per kilometer. Additionally, we considered train travel for the journey between Palencia and Barcelona which is serviced by electric trains with an average emission factor of around 0.04 kg CO₂ per kilometer per passenger (Table 1).

Equation used (per passenger)

- One way: CO₂ (Kg) emissions = Flight distance × Emission factor
- Round trip: $CO_2(Kg)$ emissions = (Flight distance × Emission factor) × 2

| Madal farest | Numbers of Passengers | Departure | Destination | Flight / train Distance (km) | Emission Factor per Passenger | CO2 Emissions (kg CO2) | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Model forest | | | | | Kilometer (kg CO2) | One way | Round trip (total) |
| MMFNS | 6 | Florence Airport, Peretola-Italy | | 797,03 | 0,115 | 549,951 | 1099,9 |
| IMFNS | 1 | International-Airport, Saint-Laurent, Montréal Canada | | 5898,79 | 0.090 | 530,891 | 1061,78 |
| Ifrane MF | 1 | Rabat-Salé Airport-Morocco | | 1117,73 | 0,115 | 128,538 | 257,077 |
| Mildet MF Initiative | 1 | Rabat-Salé Airport-Morocco | | 1117,73 | 0,115 | 128,538 | 257,077 |
| Paca MF | 1 | Marseille Provence Airport-France | | 349,3 | 0,115 | 40,169 | 80,339 |
| Montagne Fiorentine MF | 1 | Florence Airport, Peretola-Italy | Barcelona-El Prat International Airport | 797,03 | 0,115 | 91,658 | 183,316 |
| Istria MF | 1 | Trieste Airport -Italy | | 1048,94 | 0,115 | 120,628 | 241,256 |
| Tlemcen MF | 1 | Algiers H, B International Airport | | 516,4 | 0,115 | 59,386 | 118,772 |
| Bucak MF | 1 | Antalya Airport-Türkiye | | 2505,13 | 0,115 | 288,089 | 576,179 |
| Yalova MF | 1 | Istanbul International Airport- Türkiye | | 2240,84 | 0,115 | 257,696 | 515,393 |
| Western Macedonia MF | 1 | Thessaloniki International Airport Makedonia-Greece | | 1757,12 | 0,115 | 202,068 | 404,137 |
| Valle Aterno MF | 1 | Rome Fiumicino Airport-Italy | | 848,22 | 0,115 | 97,545 | 195,09 |
| Oborniki MF Poland | 1 | Warsaw Chopin Airport-Poland | | 1869,72 | 0,115 | 215,017 | 430,035 |
| Shouf MF Initiative Libanon | 1 | Beirut International Airport | | 3036,86 | 0,115 | 349,238 | 698,477 |
| VoskopojaMF Initiative | 1 | Tirana International Airport-Albania | | 1469,89 | 0,115 | 169,037 | 338,075 |
| Palencia candidate MF | 1 | Palencia (By Train) | Barcelona Event Venue | 675.49 | 0.04 | 27,019 | 54,039 |
| | | | | | Total | 3255 476 | 6510 95 |

Table 1: Model Forest Representatives flights CO₂ Emissions (Kg CO₂)













II - Carbon Credit

A carbon offset - or carbon credit - is a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions to compensate for emissions made somewhere else. Credits are traceable, tradable and finite: When they are purchased by airline passengers, they are retired forever. This revenue funds activities that protect or restore forests, often supporting local communities with alternative livelihood opportunities that keep trees standing, and it helps fund programs to do so in perpetuity.⁽³⁾

Once we have the total emissions of Carbon in Kg for round trip flight/train (total), we convert this figure into metric tons by dividing by 1000 (Table 2; Graph 1):

Equation used (per passenger)

Total CO_2 Emissions (metric tons) =

Total CO₂ Emissions (kg) 1.000

| Model forest | Numbers of Passengers | CO2 Emissions (kg CO2) | Carbon Credits (Metric Tons) | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| MMFNS (Italy) | 6 | 1099,901 | 1,1 | |
| IMFNS (Canada) | 1 | 1061,782 | 1,062 | |
| Ifrane MF (Morocco) | 1 | 257,077 | 0,257 | |
| Mildet MF Initiative (Morocco) | 1 | 257,077 | 0,257 | |
| Paca MF (France) | 1 | 80,339 | 0,08 | |
| Montagne Fiorentine MF (Italy) | 1 | 183,316 | 0,183 | |
| Istria MF (Croatia) | 1 | 241,256 | 0,241 | |
| Tlemcen MF (Algeria) | 1 | 118,772 | 0,119 | |
| Bucak MF (Türkiye) | 1 | 576,179 | 0,576 | |
| Yalova MF (Türkiye) | 1 | 515,393 | 0,515 | |
| Western Macedonia MF (Greece) | 1 | 404,137 | 0,404 | |
| Valle Aterno MF (Italy) | 1 | 195,09 | 0,195 | |
| Oborniki MF (Poland) | 1 | 430,035 | 0,43 | |
| Palencia candidate MF (Spain) | 1 | 54,039 | 0,054 | |
| Shouf MF Initiative (Libanon) | 1 | 698,477 | 0,698 | |
| Voskopoja MF Initiative (Albania) | 1 | 338,075 | 0,338 | |
| TOTAL | 21 | 6510,952 | 6,51 | |

Table 2: Model Forest Representatives flights CO₂ Emissions and Corresponding Carbon Credits















Graph 1: Comparison of CO₂ Emissions and Carbon Credits for Model Forests Flights

III - Estimating Carbon Emission Costs

To assess the financial impact of our carbon emissions, we utilized the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) market to estimate the associated costs. This analysis helped us determine the total payments required for our emissions in 2024 and a forecasted cost for 2025.

By leveraging EU ETS data, we have calculated the financial obligations tied to our emissions, providing a clear picture of our environmental responsibility for the present and near future (Table 3; Graph 2).

What is the EU ETS?

The EU ETS is a cornerstone of the EU's climate policy and its key tool to reduce greenhouse gas emissions costeffectively. It is the world's first carbon market and remains among the largest ones globally. ⁽⁴⁾













| | | Estimated Cost € EU ETS | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Model forest | Carbon Credits (Metric Tons) | 2024 | 2025 (Forecast) | | |
| | | 65€ / 1 carbon credit | 80€ / 1 carbon credit | | |
| MMFNS (Italy) | 1,1 | 71,494 | 87,992 | | |
| IMFNS (Canada) | 1,062 | 69,016 | 84,943 | | |
| Ifrane MF (Morocco) | 0,257 | 16,71 | 20,566 | | |
| Mildet MF Initiative (Morocco) | 0,257 | 16,71 | 20,566 | | |
| Paca MF (France) | 0,08 | 5,222 | 6,427 | | |
| Montagne Fiorentine MF (Italy) | 0,183 | 11,916 | 14,665 | | |
| Istria MF (Croatia) | 0,241 | 15,682 | 19,3 | | |
| Tlemcen MF (Algeria) | 0,119 | 7,72 | 9,502 | | |
| Bucak MF (Türkiye) | 0,576 | 37,452 | 46,094 | | |
| Yalova MF (Türkiye) | 0,515 | 33,501 | 41,231 | | |
| Western Macedonia MF (Greece) | 0,404 | 26,269 | 32,331 | | |
| Valle Aterno MF (Italy) | 0,195 | 12,681 | 15,607 | | |
| Oborniki MF (Poland) | 0,43 | 27,952 | 34,403 | | |
| Palencia candidate MF (Spain) | 0,054 | 3,513 | 4,323 | | |
| Shouf intiative (Libanon) | 0,698 | 45,401 | 55,878 | | |
| Voskopoja MF Initiative (Albania) | 0,338 | 21,975 | 27,046 | | |
| TOTAL | 6,51 | 423,214 | 520,874 | | |

Table 3: Model Forest Representatives flights CO₂ Emissions and Corresponding Carbon Credits















Graph 2: Carbon Credits Cost in EU ETS market in euro € for 2024 and 2025

We utilized the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) market to estimate the costs associated with our carbon emissions, arriving at a total payment:

- · 2024: 423,214 euros.
- 2025: (Forecast): 520,874 euros based on EU ETS carbon allowance price projections published by Ian Tiseo on May 8, 2024, on Statista.com. ⁽⁵⁾

As part of our commitment to sustainability and our duty as an organisation, the Mediterranean Model Forest Network (MMFN) will allocate these funds toward carbon compensation by supporting one of our projects in forest restoration, afforestation, or environmental education within our Mediterranean Model Forest network in 2025. This initiative underscores our dedication to mitigating climate change and promoting environmental stewardship across the region.













Conclusion

This report estimates the carbon credits needed to offset the emissions of Model Forest representatives travelling to the Med Forum in Barcelona from November 3rd to 8th.

By calculating CO2 emissions based on flight distance and using a short/ long -haul emission factor, we determined the required carbon credits for each representative.

In summary, Accurate carbon credit estimation is crucial for effective sustainability planning. This analysis not only supports the Med Forum's environmental goals but also aligns with the broader mission of the Mediterranean Model Forest Network (MMFN) to promote sustainable forestry practices and mitigate climate change.

References

⁽¹⁾ IPCC Special Report on Aviation and the Global Atmosphere: <u>https://www.ipcc.ch/report/aviation-and-the-global-atmosphere-2/</u>

⁽²⁾ European Environment Agency (EEA) : <u>https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/topics/in-depth/transport-and-mobility</u>

⁽³⁾ Source: Conservation international - What are carbon credits: <u>https://www.conservation.org/retire-carbon-credits</u>

⁽⁴⁾ EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS): <u>https://climate.ec.europa.eu/eu-action/eu-emissions-trading-system-eu-ets_en</u>

⁽⁵⁾ Forecast European Union Emissions Trading System (EU-ETS) average carbon allowance prices from 2024 to 2035: <u>https://www.statista.com/statistics/1401657/forecast-average-carbon-price-eu-</u> <u>emissions-trading-system/#:~:text=European%20Union%20Emissions%20Trading%20System,dioxide%20</u> (<u>tCO%E2%82%82e)%20in%202024</u>







