**Denmark Video Scripts**

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| **Speech (to be translated to Danish)** | **Danish** |
| Over the past decades, humans have been burning more and more fossil fuels like coal, gas or oil. Burning fossil fuels releases CO2 into the atmosphere. |  |
| Today, the concentration of CO2 in the atmosphere is higher than at any point in time over the last 800,000 years. |  |
| Climate scientists agree: it’s the accumulation of greenhouse gases like CO2 released by human activity into the atmosphere that increases temperatures and causes climate change. |  |
| A rapid transition away from fossil fuels is possible and could contain global warming below +2°C. |  |
| But if greenhouse gas emissions continue on their current trend, the average global warming will be +4°C in 2100 and +7°C in 2200. |  |
| This may seem far away, but climate change is already affecting us right now in the places where we live.   * Due to climate change, the sea level is rising. With its 7,300 km of coast, Denmark is particularly vulnerable to sea level rise. Actually, it is one of the European country with the largest costs per capita from sea level rise. |  |
| * Moreover, climate change may bring up to 40% more rain to Denmark in winter. Together with sea-level rise, increased precipitation will cause erosion and flooding of low-lying coasts and river valleys. The effects on agricultural crops are uncertain, but yields could slightly increase with moderate warming. |  |
| * Climate change will also disrupt ecosystems: most species will migrate to the North, some will disappear. And we expect more oxygen depletion in Danish waters, which will damage marine ecosystems. |  |
| * The amount air pollution generated by burning of fossil fuels is already responsible for 1,500 deaths in Denmark each year. |  |
| To tackle climate change, we would need to bring greenhouse gas emissions close to zero. This is possible, but requires a deep transformation in the sectors most responsible for these emissions: energy, transport, and industry. |  |

**Policy Video Script**

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| **Speech (to be translated to Danish)** | **Image** |
| To fight climate change and avoid an ever-warming climate, we need an array of policies. Climate policies are needed |  |
| to transform the way we produce energy, to make buildings greener, to put greener cars on the roads and reduce our fuel consumption. But these policies also need to protect people’s jobs and incomes. Let’s have a closer look on three possible climate policies. |  |
| Let’s start with a policy that forces car producers to produce greener cars – a ban on combustion-engine cars. |  |
| With a ban on combustion-engine cars, car producers are first required by law to produce cars that emit less CO2 per kilometre. The emission limit is lowered every year, so that only electric or hydrogen vehicles can be sold after 2030. Note that electric vehicles currently cannot travel as far and can be more expensive than cars that run on petrol. |  |
| Together with a plan to produce electricity from clean sources, a ban on combustion-engine cars would accomplish the transition needed in the car industry. |  |
| Now, let’s turn to a policy that combines a tax on carbon emissions to reduce emissions and cash transfers to protect people’s purchasing power. |  |
| With a carbon tax, all products that emit greenhouse gases would be taxed. For example, the price of gasoline would increase by 2 DKK per litre. |  |
| With a carbon tax, companies and people pay for the greenhouse gases they emit. This pushes them to reduce their emissions. |  |
| To compensate people for the price increases, the revenues of the carbon tax would be redistributed to all households, regardless of their income. Each adult would thus receive 3,700 DKK per year. |  |
| On average, poorer people own smaller cars, live in smaller houses and fly less, so they use less fossil fuels than average. As they would receive the same cash transfer as everyone else, poorer people will generally gain from a carbon tax with cash transfers. Conversely, rich people will tend to lose. |  |
| *Does this policy work? Yes! The Canadian province of British Columbia has a carbon tax with cash transfers since 2008. Research has shown that this policy has decreased carbon emissions, increased employment, and made a majority of people richer.* |  |
| The last policy is a large program of public investment in green infrastructure, |  |
| which would be financed by additional debt taken up by the government. |  |
| A green infrastructure program would bring about the transition in energy infrastructure needed to halt climate change but it could come at the expense of other possible projects funded by the government. In Denmark, such a programme could create 75,000 permanent jobs in green sectors, such as public transportation, renewable power plants, buildings’ insulation, or sustainable agriculture, but 40,000 of people could lose their job in the fossil fuel industry. |  |
| In general, all climate policies have the potential to transform the economy into a greener, safer, less polluted world. This green transformation has some downsides: people will have to change their habits, and some people will even have to change job. |  |
| For example, there will be less demand for polluting sectors such as oil extraction or coal mining. But re-training options would be offered to workers in these sectors to ensure that they could find a new job elsewhere. |  |
| And the green transition also comes with benefits: a safer world for future generations of course, but also less pollution. And climate policies can be designed to protect poor and middle-class households, as they can have more income with the carbon tax with cash transfers, and more jobs with a green infrastructure program. |  |
| We have focused on three important policies, but many others would be useful to fight climate change, including funding research into green technologies, subsidising the insulation of buildings, or stopping deforestation. To stop climate change, we probably need all of them together. |  |