**Policy Video Script**

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| **Speech** | **Image** |
| To fight climate change and avoid an ever-warming climate, we need an array of policies. Climate policies are needed | Curve of temperature is rising, then an item appears and blocks its further increase, then the curve continue to be drawn but flat. This item is a barred red circle inside of which there is a plane and a car with smoke/pollution. |
| 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. | Each corresponding item appears when its name is pronounced: a wind turbine below a crane, a barred red circle with polluting car, a person with a gallon of oil in one hand and cash in the other where size of gallon diminishes and cash grows. |
| Let’s start with a policy that forces car producers to produce greener cars - an *emission* *limit for cars*. | Shows a barred red circle inside of which there is a car with smoke/pollution. |
| With an emission limit, car producers are required by law to produce cars that emit less CO2 per kilometre. The emission limit is lowered every year, with the aim that only electric or hydrogen vehicles will be sold after 2040. Note that electric vehicles can be more expensive than cars that run on petrol. | Show a car with smoke/pollution next to a factory, then a bill of law with “max 95 gCO2/km [\newline] 2021” written, then the smoke diminishes, then the text becomes “max 60 gCO2/km [\newline] 2030” and the smoke diminishes further, then “only electric [\newline] 2040”, the smoke disappears and an electric plug appears on the car |
| Together with a plan to produce electricity from clean sources, an emission requirement would accomplish the transition needed in the car industry. | The electric car, a sign “+” and wind panels, a sign “=” and a thumb up |
| 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. | Shows the person with a gallon of oil in one hand and cash in the other where size of gallon diminishes and cash grows. |
| With a carbon tax, all products that emit greenhouse gases would be taxed. For example, the price of gasoline would increase by 40 cents per gallon**.** | A person fills up her gas tank. The price of gasoline is displayed, and it goes up. |
| With a carbon tax, companies and people pay for the greenhouse gases they emit. This pushes them to reduce their emissions. | The person walk away from her car and takes a bicycle. |
| 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 600 dollar per year. | Shows a balance with on one side two barrels of oil and on the other side a pile of cash. “+ $300” appears within each barrel so the balance tilts on the barrel side, then new cash comes on the pile with “+$600” above and the balance tilts very slightly towards cash [figures to be adjusted]. Next to the balance is a normal person (e.g. woman in a dress). |
| 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. | The person is now a blue collar. Shows the same balance as before with one less barrel: now the balance clearly tilts towards cash. |
| *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.* | *Shows a map of Canada with inside a car with diminishing pollution, 3 blue collars holding cash that turn 4 then 5 blue collars holding more cash (they don’t smile)* |
| The last policy is a large program of public investment in green infrastructure, | Shows a wind turbine below a crane. |
| which would be financed by additional debt taken up by the government. | Shows cash transiting from a bank and the government coffers to the wind turbine/crane. |
| A green infrastructure program would bring about the transition in energy infrastructure needed to halt climate change. In the US, 1.5 million of people could find a job in green sectors, such as public transportation, renewable power plants, buildings’ insulation, or sustainable agriculture. | Show a blue collar next to the wind turbine, then also a person in a bus, then also a construction worker near a building, then also a farmer in a field. |
| *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.* | *Shows a factory / coal power plant, a polluting car and a coal miner, then an arrow, then a wind turbine, a bicycle and a construction worker.* |
| *For example, there will be less demand for polluting sectors such as coal mining. But re-training options would be offered to workers in these sectors to ensure that they could find a new job elsewhere.* | *Shows a coal miner next to the other (but a bit farther away), his helmet switches from mining helmet (with lamp) to construction site helmet and his pick-axe switches to a hammer. (i.e. the coal miner becomes a construction worker)* |
| *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.* | *On the right side of the arrow, add several blue collars holding cash.* |
| *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.* | *Shows a green light bulb, construction to repair a roof, and a growing tree.* |

**Climate Video Script**

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| **Speech** | **Image** |
| In the past decades, humans have been burning more and more fossil fuels like coal, gas or oil. Burning fossil fuels releases CO2 in the atmosphere. | Graph (if possible, animated) of historic CO2 concentration, next to polluting cars (cars with smoke), planes, and coal power plants / factories (e.g. using <https://www.temperaturerecord.org/> ) |
| Today, the concentration of CO2 in the atmosphere is higher than any time over the last 800,000 years. | Unzoom to show graph of concentration over 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. | Show graph of temperatures (e.g. using <https://www.temperaturerecord.org/> ) |
| A rapid transition away from fossil fuels is technically feasible and could contain the global increase in temperature to 2°C. | Extends graph of temperatures with 2°C scenario (e.g. using the figure below), and some wind turbines and trees on the side |
| But if greenhouse gas emissions continue on their current trend, the rise in global temperature will be 4°C in 2100 and 7°C in 2200. | Keep previous graph but adds a +4°C scenario (e.g. using the figure below), and on the side now there is a polluting car and a coal power plant / factory |
| *This may seem far away, but we can already feel the climate change consequences as heat waves, droughts and other disasters intensify. Air pollution caused by the burning of fossil fuels is already responsible for 6 million annual deaths worldwide.* | *Shows a skull with “6,000,000”, then a desert with a shrub drying.* |
| Here are some of the impacts expected by scientists in the absence of ambitious action to halt climate change: | The thermometer rises between 3 and 4°C (color red) |
| * there would be more frequent and more severe natural disasters such as hurricanes, heat waves, droughts, floods, and forest fires | A hurricane, a drought, and a fire appear when there names are pronounced |
| * by 2070, one third of the global population could have to migrate towards places where the temperature remains suited for humans | Shows a family with suitcase, leaving there house in the middle of the desert, under a bright sun |
| * by 2100, sea-level rise would flood the land where hundreds of million people currently live | Shows a house near a beach, the sea-level rises (shrinking the size of the beach), then a waves comes and floods the house |
| * agricultural yields would decrease in most regions | Shows a banana tree with bananas on it (or any other crop), and some bananas dry up or disappear |
| * a large proportion of species and ecosystems would face an increased risk of extinction (for example, half of the Amazon rainforest could be replaced by savannah by the end of the century) | Shows a tropical forest (for example a few trees with a bird and a snake) that dries up, the trees lose their leaves, some fall, and the bird also falls dead |
| *On average, each American emits 18 tons of CO2 per year.* | *A person from the US (i.e. a man with the American flag) with a polluting car [or without?], the size of the pollution clouds proportional to the emission, and within the cloud “18t” is written, and next to that the Earth with a pollution cloud (of size corresponding to 4.4t)* |
| *To stop climate change, we need to bring these emissions down to zero in the coming decades. This is possible, but requires a deep transformation in the sectors most responsible for greenhouse gas emissions: energy, transport, and industry.* | *Shows the second figure below.* |

**Second Climate Video Script**

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| **Speech** | **Image** |
| 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. | Graph (if possible, animated) of historic CO2 concentration, next to polluting cars (cars with smoke), planes, and coal power plants / factories (e.g. using <https://www.temperaturerecord.org/> ) |
| Today, the concentration of CO2 in the atmosphere is higher than at any point in time over the last 800,000 years. | Unzoom to show graph of concentration over 800,000 years |
| And it’s the concentration of greenhouse gases like CO2 that drives global temperature. | Show graph of temperatures (e.g. using <https://www.temperaturerecord.org/> ) |
| Climate scientists agree: the build-up of greenhouse gases released by human activity in the atmosphere causes climate change. |  |
| A rapid transition away from fossil fuels is possible and could contain global warming below +2°C, meaning 3.6 °F. | Extends graph of temperatures with 2°C scenario (e.g. using the figure below), and some windpanels and trees on the side |
| But if greenhouse gas emissions continue on their current trend, the average global warming will be +8°F in 2100 and +13°F in 2200. | Keep previous graph but adds a +4°C scenario (e.g. using the figure below), and on the side now there is a polluting car and a coal power plant / factory |
| **This may seem far away, but climate change is already affecting us right now in the places where we live.**  **- Because of climate change, in the US hurricanes have become increasingly intense and cause much more harm and damages. Hurricane Katrina caused more than 1,800 deaths and more than 100 billion dollars in damages.** | **Shows a hurricane / a storm that tear off a roof and a palm tree.** |
| * **The amount of air pollution generated by burning fossil fuels is already responsible for 200,000 deaths in the US each year** | **Shows a polluting car then a skull with “200,000”.** |
| * **Heatwaves are becoming longer, more frequent and more severe.**   **In the absence of ambitious action against climate change, the US will experience 70 days of extreme heat per year (that is six times more than in the past) and up to 135 days a year in a State like Texas.** | **Shows a desert with someone sweating more and more.** |
| * **In the South and in the Midwest, agricultural yields will decrease because of the heat.** | **Shows a corn field with some visible cobs and some cobs dry up or disappear. (It could be bananas, tomatoes or else instead of corn).** |
| * **With the mix of more hurricanes, rising sea levels, more heatwaves, and lower agricultural output, the average income in the Southern states will be 10 to 20% lower than it could be.** | **Shows a farmer with money, then with less money.** |
| * **In the North-East, the risk of heavy rain has already increased by 55%. More severe storms and rising sea levels will lead to more flooding** | **Shows a coast with sea-level rise, a storm, and a flood.** |
| * **In the West, hotter and drier conditions are causing more wildfires. Since the mid 80s, the area burned by wildfires across the Western US is estimated to have been twice what it would have been without climate change. This was even before accounting for the California wildfires last summer, which were by far the largest on record.** | **Shows a forest fire.** |
| To tackle climate change, we need to bring greenhouse gas emissions close to zero. This is possible, but it requires a deep transformation in the sectors most responsible for emissions: energy, transport, and industry. | Shows the second figure below. |

**Additional voiceover (for 2nd climate video script): what is in bold above and below**

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| * **Heatwaves are lasting longer, and are more frequent and more severe: thermometers hit 48 °C in Delhi in 2019, and 11 out of the 15 warmest years have occurred within the last 15 years. Temperatures will increase even further with climate change, up to the point that some regions may become uninhabitable because of extreme heat.** |
| * **Dry years are expected to be drier and wet years wetter. An abrupt change in monsoons could cause a major crisis, triggering more frequent droughts as well as greater flooding in large parts of India.** |
| * **36 million people will live in a zone that is flooded annually in 2050. Kolkata and Mumbai are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of rising sea levels, tropical cyclones, and riverine flooding.** |
| * **The amount of air pollution generated by burning of fossil fuels is already responsible for 700,000 deaths in India each year.** |
| * **Due to climate change, rice and wheat yields are expected to become 15 to 20% lower than what they would otherwise be.** |