**Video scripts –China**

**Policy Video Script**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Timestamp** | **Chinese** | **English** | **Image** |
| 0:00.2 | 为了应对气候变化和避免气候日益变暖，我们需要一系列的政策。之所以需要气候政策，是为了 | 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. |
| 0:08.6 | 改变我们的能源生产方式、 | to transform the way we produce energy, | Each corresponding item appears when its name is pronounced: a wind turbine below a crane |
| 0:11.0 | 让建筑更环保、 | to make buildings greener, | Building construction, |
| 0:12.9 | 让更环保的汽车上路以及降低油耗。 | to put greener cars on the roads and reduce our fuel consumption. | a barred red circle with polluting car, |
| 0:17.5 | 但这些政策也需要保障人们的工作和收入。现在我们来深入了解一下三种可行的气候政策。 | But these policies also need to protect people’s jobs and incomes.Let’s have a closer look on three possible climate policies. | a person with a gallon of oil in one hand and cash in the other where size of gallon diminishes and cash grows. |
| 0:27.4 | 首先是一个强制汽车制造商生产更环保汽车的政策——禁止内燃机汽车。 | Let’s start with a policy that forces car producers to produce greener cars – a ban on combustion-engine cars. | Shows a barred red circle inside of which there is a car with smoke/pollution. |
|  |  |  | Show a car with smoke/pollution next to a factory, |
| 0:36.5 | 在禁止使用内燃机汽车的政策下，首先汽车生产商根据法规只能生产二氧化碳排放量较少的汽车。排放限值会逐年下调， | 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, | 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] 2025” and the smoke diminishes further, |
| 0:48.6 | 这样在2030年以后，就只有电动或氢能汽车才能出售。请注意，电动汽车目前不能远行，而且可能比汽油机汽车更昂贵。 | 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. | then “only electric [\newline] 2030”, the smoke disappears and an electric plug appears on the car  Show the electric car and the normal car moving from left to right, except the electric car that stops in the middle. |
| 1:02.1 | 禁止内燃机汽车的政策将与一项清洁能源发电的计划一起实行，完成汽车行业的过渡。 | 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. | The electric car, a sign “+” and wind panels, a sign “=” and a thumb up |
| 1:10.0 | 现在，让我们来看看一项结合了通过征收碳排放税来减少碳排放 | Now, let’s turn to a national policy that combines a tax on carbon emissions to reduce emissions | Shows the person with a gallon of oil in one hand and cash in the other where size of gallon diminishes |
| 1:15.7 | 和通过现金补贴来保障人民的购买力的政策。 | and cash transfers to protect people’s purchasing power. | and cash grows. |
| 1:19.9 | 通过征收碳税，所有排放温室气体的产品都会被征税。 | With a carbon tax, all products that emit greenhouse gases would be taxed. | A person fills up her gas tank. The price of gasoline is displayed, and it goes up. |
| 1:24.5 | 例如，汽油价格每升会提高**0.7元。** | For example, the price of gasoline would increase by **0.7¥**per liter**.** | The sign is **“XXX”** and the price increase “**XXX**” |
| 1:28.6 | 通过征收碳税，企业和人民要为他们排放的温室气体买单。 | With a carbon tax, companies and people pay for the greenhouse gases they emit. | The person walk away from her car |
| 1:33.6 | 这促使他们减少碳排放。 | This pushes them to reduce their emissions. | and takes a bicycle. |
| 1:35.9 | 为了补偿物价上涨对人民的影响，碳税收入会重新分配给所有家庭。不论他们收入多少， | To compensate people for the price increases, the revenues of the carbon tax would be redistributed to all households, regardless of their income. | Shows a balance with on one side two barrels of oil and on the other side a pile of cash. **“+900**” appears within **each barrel** so the balance tilts on the barrel side, Next to the balance is a normal person (e.g. woman in a dress).**It is a motorbike instead of a car.** |
| 1:43.3 | 每位成人每年都可获得**1800**元。 | Each adult would thus receive **1800¥**per year. | then new cash comes on the pile with “**+ 1800**” above and the balance tilts very slightly towards **cash**. |
| 1:48.1 | 一般来説，比较贫穷的人没有私家车。 | On average, poorer people don’t own a vehicle, | The person is now a blue collar**without motorbike**.Shows the same balance as before with one less barrel: |
| 1:51.4 | 他们生活在较小的房子里，出行较少，因此使用的化石燃料比平均水平少。 | live in smaller houses and fly less, so they use less fossil fuels than average. | Smaller house |
| 1:59.6 | 由于他们会获得与其他人相同的现金补贴，所以他们就能够从碳税中获取收益了。 | As they would receive the same cash transfer as everyone else, poorer people will generally gain from a carbon tax with cash transfers. | now the balance clearly tilts towards cash. |
| 2:07.7 | 反之，比较富有的人就很可能会有损失。 | Conversely, rich people will tend to lose. | **A car appears. Same modifications for the figures** |
| 2:12.0 | 这项政策是否有效？是的！自2008年以来，加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚省实行碳税及现金补贴措施。 | Does this policy work? Yes! The Canadian province of British Columbia has a carbon tax with cash transfers since 2008. | Shows a map of Canada with inside a car with |
| 2:23.0 | 研究表明，这项政策降低了碳排放， | Research has shown that this policy has decreased carbon emissions, | diminishing pollution, |
| 2:27.0 | 增加了就业， | increased employment, | 3 blue collars holding cash that turn 4 then 5 blue collars |
| 2:28.5 | 也让大多数人变得更富有了。 | and made a majority of people richer. | holding more cash. |
| 2:31.2 | 最后一项政策是对绿色基础设施进行大规模公共投资， | The last policy is a large program of public investment in green infrastructure, | Shows a wind turbine below a crane. |
| 2:36.7 | 这笔资金会由政府通过额外债务来获取。 | 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. |
| 2:41.5 | 绿色基础设施计划会带来阻止气候变化所需的能源基础设施转型，但这可能会牺牲其他本来政府会资助的项目。在**中国**，这样的一个方案可以为绿色产业创造**1200万**个就业机会，包括在公共运输、 | 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**China**, such a program could create **12 million**jobs in green sectors, such as public transportation, | Show a blue collar next to the wind turbine, |
| 3:02.5 | 可再生发电厂、 | renewable power plants, | then also a person in a bus, |
| 3:04.6 | 建築物保溫 | buildings’ insulation, | then also a construction worker near a building, |
| 3:06.6 | 或可持续农业等行业， | or sustainable agriculture, | then also a farmer in a field. |
| 3:09.5 | 但同时有**350**万人可能会在化石燃料行业失去工作。 | but **3.5 million** people could lose their job in the fossil fuel industry. | Show a coal miner who loses his helmet and tools. |
| 3:15.5 | 总体而言，所有气候政策都有可能让经济变得更环保、更安全和更少污染。 | In general, all climate policies have the potential to transform the economy into a greener, safer, less polluted world. | 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. |
| 3:24.2 | 这种绿色转型有一些负面影响：人们要改变自己的习惯，有些人甚至必须要换工作。 | This green transformation has some downsides: people will have to change their habits, and some people will even have to change job. | Shows a coal miner next to the other (but a bit farther away), |
| 3:32.6 | 例如，对**煤炭开采**等会造成污染的行业的需求会减少。但是会为这些行业的工人提供再培训方案，以确保他们能在其他地方找到新的工作。 | 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. | 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) |
| 3:46.7 | 绿色过渡也带来了好处：当然就是为了下一代建设一个更安全的世界，还有就是降低污染。 | And the green transition also comes with benefits: a safer world for future generations of course, but also less pollution. | Eearth |
| 3:56.0 | 气候政策的制定也可以保护贫困和中产阶级家庭，因为他们可以通过现金补贴获得更多的碳税收入， | 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, | On the right side of the arrow, two blue collars holding cash. |
| 4:06.1 | 以及通过绿色基础设施计划获得更多工作机会。 | and more jobs with a green infrastructure program. | And more blue collars |
| 4:10.8 | 我们刚才重点关注了三项重要政策，但还有许多其他政策也会有助应对气候变化，包括为绿色技术研发提供资金， | We have focused on three important policies, but many others would be useful to fight climate change, including funding research into green technologies, | Shows a green light bulb, |
| 4:22.3 | 资助建筑隔热材料， | subsidising the insulation of buildings, | construction to repair a roof, |
| 4:24.5 | 或停止砍伐森林。 | or stopping deforestation. | and a growing tree. |
| 4:27.1 | 为了阻止气候变化，我们很可能需要这些政策一起实施。 | To stop climate change, we probably need all of them together. | All policies together. |

**Climate Video Script**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Timestamp** | **Chinese** | **English** | **Image** |
| 0:00 | 在近几十年，人类排放的煤、天然气或石油等化石燃料越来越多。燃烧化石燃料会将二氧化碳释放到大气中。 | Over the past decades, humans have been emitting 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/> ) |
| 0:12.6 | 目前，二氧化碳在大气中的浓度比过去80万年来的任何时候都还要高。 | 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 |
| 0:19.7 | 而造成全球温度上升的因素就是二氧化碳等温室气体的浓度。 | 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/> ) |
| 0:26.1 | 气候科学家一致认为：人类活动释放的温室气体在大气中积聚，因而导致了气候变化。 | Climate scientists agree: the build-up of greenhouse gases released by human activity in the atmosphere causes climate change. |  |
| 0:35.0 | 从化石燃料快速过渡是可能的，这可使全球均溫只上升攝氏2度以内。 | A rapid transition away from fossil fuels is possible and could contain global warming below +2°C. | Extends graph of temperatures with 2°C scenario (e.g. using the figure below), and some windpanels and trees on the side |
| 0:42.6 | 但是，如果温室气体排放继续保持当前的趋势，到2100年时全球均溫将上升攝氏4度，到2200年时将上升攝氏7度。 | 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. | 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 |
| 0:55.3 | 这可能看起来很遥远，但气候变化现在已经影响到我们生活的地方。 | This may seem far away, but climate change is already affecting us right now in the places where we live. |  |
| **1:01.2** | * **2020年7月的洪水摧毁了40万间房屋，对6300万人造成影响。气候变化就是造成洪灾的因素之一，而且也会导致未来的洪灾更加频繁和严重。** | * **The July 2020 flooding has destroyed 400,000 houses and affected 63 million people. Climate change is partly responsible and will make future floodings more frequent and more severe.** | **Shows a river flood.** |
| **1:15.4** | * **在中国，化石燃料造成的空气污染每年会造成120万人死亡。** | * **Air pollution generated by fossil fuel is already responsible for 1.2 million deaths per year in China.** | Shows a polluting car and a skull with **“XXX”** |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1:22.3 | * 如果不采取积极措施来阻止气候变化，科学家预料会产生更严重的影响： | Without ambitious measures to stop climate change, the impacts expected by scientists will be much worse: |  |
| 1:30.0 | * **到本世纪末，中国将有5700万人居住在海平面下。** | * **In China, the land where 57 millions peoplelive would be underwater by the end of the century** | **Show a city looking like Shanghai and going under water, as well as a pictogram of a woman and the number XXX** |
| **1:35.6** | * **中国北部水资源稀缺，加上人口增长和气温上升，现正面临缺水危机。** | * **Scarce water resources in the North of China associated with growing population and increasing temperatures puts the country at risk of a water shortage crisis** | **Shows an emptying lake with someone thirsty at the tap** |
| **1:43.5** | * **中国北方平原特别容易受到气候变化的威胁，如果碳排放继续保持目前的趋势，这一带可能会面临致命性热浪，到时候可能会让农民无法在户外工作，** | * **North China Plain is specifically threatened by climate change. If emissions continue on their current trend, the region is likely to experience deadly heatwaves that could even prevent farmers from working outside.** | **Show farmer working outside under the sun and fainting due to the heat** |
| **1:57.3** | * **稻米和小麦的产量会因而下降。** | * **As a consequence,production of rice and wheat would decrease.** | **Show field withwheat dying** |
| 2:00.8 | 为了应对气候变化，我们必须将温室气体排放降低至接近零。这是可能以实现的，但需要对造成高碳放量的行业的进行深入的转型，包括能源、 | 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, | Shows the pie chart and highlights the sectors when the voice says them: |
| 2:13.3 | 运输 | transport, |  |
| 2:14.4 | 和工业。 | and industry. |  |