**Video scripts – Japan**

**Policy Video Script**

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| **Japan** | **English** | **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, | Each corresponding item appears when its name is pronounced: a wind turbine below a crane |
|  | to make buildings greener, | Building construction, |
|  | to put greener cars on the roads and reduce our fuel consumption. | a barred red circle with polluting car, |
|  | 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. |
|  | 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, |
|  | 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, |
|  | 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. |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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 **12 ¥** per liter**.** | A person fills up her gas tank. The price of gasoline is displayed, and it goes up. The sign is “**¥**” and the price increase “**XXX**” |
|  | 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 **40,000 ¥**per year. | Shows a balance with on one side two barrels of oil and on the other side a pile of cash. **“+20,000**” appears within **each barrel** so the balance tilts on the barrel side, then new cash comes on the pile with “**+ 40,000**” above and the balance tilts very slightly towards **cash**. Next to the balance is a normal person (e.g. woman in a dress). |
|  | On average, poorer people own smaller cars, | The person is now a blue collar. Shows the same balance as before with one less barrel: now the balance clearly tilts towards cash. |
|  | 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. | **Same modifications for the figures** |
|  | 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 |
|  | Research has shown that this policy has decreased carbon emissions, | diminishing pollution, |
|  | increased employment, | 3 blue collars holding cash that turn 4 then 5 blue collars |
|  | and made a majority of people richer. | holding more cash. |
|  | 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 but it could come at the expense of other possible projects funded by the government. In **Japan**, such a program could create **1.5 million** jobs in green sectors, such as public transportation, | Show a blue collar next to the wind turbine, |
|  | renewable power plants, | then also a person in a bus, |
|  | buildings’ insulation, | then also a construction worker near a building, |
|  | or sustainable agriculture, | then also a farmer in a field. |
|  | but **250,000** people could lose their job in the fossil fuel industry. | Show a coal miner who loses his helmet and tools. |
|  | 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. |
|  | 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), |
|  | For example, there will be less demand for polluting sectors such as **oil refineries**. 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) |
|  | 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, To stop climate change, we probably need all of them together. | Shows a green light bulb, |
|  | subsidising the insulation of buildings, | construction to repair a roof, |
|  | or stopping deforestation. | and a growing tree. |
|  | To stop climate change, we probably need all of them together. | All policies together. |

**Climate Video Script**

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| **Japanese** | **English** | **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. | 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 +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 climate change is already affecting us right now in the places where we live.   * - **Rising temperatures and increasing rainfall have already deteriorated rice and fruits quality.** | **Shows rotten fruits and broken rice grains** |
|  | * **Tiger mosquitoes that transmit dengue fever were once found in the Kanto region but they have since been detected much farther north as temperatures have risen across the country.** | **Show people bitten by mosquito getting sick** |
|  | **Air pollution generated by fossil fuel combustion is already responsible for 80,000 deaths per year in Japan.** | Shows a polluting car and a skull with **“80 000”** |
|  | Without ambitious measures to stop climate change, the impacts expected by scientists will be much worse: | The global thermometer rises between 3 and 4°C (color red) |
|  | * **The intensity of typhoons would increase** | **Show typhoon close to Japan** |
|  | * **Declines in snow cover and sea-ice extent due to climate change will negatively impact winter tourism** | **Show mountains with snow melting** |
|  | **The number of people at high risk of death from heat stress may increase fivefold.** | **Show people fainting due to heat** |
|  | * **Climate change also causes sea level to rise, which will permanently flood coastal land where 12 million Japanese currently live.** | **Shows flood of a city near the sea.** |
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|  | 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: |
|  | transport, |  |
|  | and industry. |  |