**Policy Video Script - US**

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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 – **a** **ban on combustion-engine cars**. | Shows a barred red circle inside of which there is a car with smoke/pollution. |
| 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. | 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] **2025**” and the smoke diminishes further, 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 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 **but it could come at the expense of other possible projects funded by the government**. **In the US, such a programme could create 4** **million** jobs in green sectors, such as public transportation, renewable power plants, buildings’ insulation, or sustainable agriculture, **but 2 million of people could lose their job in the fossil fuel industry.** | 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. **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. 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. |

**Policy Video Script – Spain**

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| **Speech** | **Image** |
| Para luchar contra el cambio climático y evitar un clima cada vez más cálido, necesitamos una serie de políticas.  *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. |
| Necesitamos políticas climáticas para cambiar la forma en que producimos energía, hacer que los edificios sean más ecológicos, circular con coches eléctricos y reducir nuestro consumo de combustible. Pero estas políticas también tienen que proteger los puestos de trabajo y los ingresos de los ciudadanos. Veamos tres políticas climáticas posibles.  *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. |
| Empecemos con una política que obliga a los fabricantes de automóviles a producir coches más ecológicos : la prohibición de vehículos de combustión  *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. |
| Con la prohibición de vehículos de combustión, los fabricantes de automóviles están obligados por ley a producir coches que emitan menos CO2 por kilómetro. El límite de emisiones se reduce cada año, de modo que a partir de 2030, sólo podrán venderse vehículos eléctricos o de hidrógeno. Sin embargo, hay que tener en cuenta que actualmente los coches eléctricos no pueden recorrer distancias tan largas y pueden ser más caros que los coches que funcionan con gasolina o diésel.  *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.* | 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] **2025**” and the smoke diminishes further, 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.** |
| Junto con un plan que asegure la producción de electricidad a partir de fuentes renovables, la prohibición de vehículos de combustión lograría la transición necesaria en la industria del automóvil.  *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 |
| Ahora, veamos una política que combina un impuesto sobre las emisiones de carbono y transferencias monetarias para, al mismo tiempo, reducir las emisiones y proteger el poder adquisitivo de los ciudadanos.  *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. |
| Con un impuesto sobre el carbono, todos los productos que emiten gases de efecto invenaderon estarían sujetos a impuestos. Por ejemplo, el precio de la gasolina aumentaría xx.  *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. |
| Con un impuesto sobre el carbono, las empresas y las personas pagan por los gases de efecto invernadero que emiten. Esto les empuja a reducir sus emisiones.  *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. |
| Para compensar a los ciudadanos por la subida de precios, la recaudación obtenida con el impuesto sobre el carbono se redistribuiría a todos los hogares, independientemente de sus ingresos. De esta manera, cada adulto recibiría XXX euros al año  *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). |
| Por lo general, las personas más pobres tienen coches más pequeños, viven en casas más pequeñas y vuelan menos, por lo que utilizan menos combustibles fósiles que la media. Ya que recibirían la misma transferencia monetaria que los demás, las personas más pobres suelen salir ganando con dicha política. Por el contrario, las personas más ricas tienden a perder.  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. |
| ¿Funciona esta política? Sí! La provincia canadiense, Columbia Británica, tiene un impuesto sobre el carbono con transferencias monetarias desde 2008 y las investigaciones demuestran que esta política ha reducido las emisiones de carbono, ha aumentado el empleo y ha enriquecido a la mayoría de la población.  *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)* |
| Veamos ahora la última política climática : un amplio programa de inversión pública en infraestructuras verdes,  *The last policy is a large program of public investment in green infrastructure,* | Shows a wind turbine below a crane. |
| que se financiaría con deuda adicional contratada por el gobierno.  *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. |
| Un programa de infraestructuras verdes lograría la transición en infraestructuras energéticas necesaria para frenar el cambio climático. Sin embargo, podría ir en detrimento de otros posibles proyectos financiados por el gobierno. En España, dicho programa podría crear 1,3 millones de puestos de trabajo en sectores verdes[[1]](#footnote-1), como transporte público, centrales eléctricas renovables, aislamiento de edificios o agricultura sostenible, pero XX millones de personas podrían perder su empleo en la industria de los combustibles fósiles.  *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 the US, such a programme could create 4******million*** *jobs in green sectors, such as public transportation, renewable power plants, buildings’ insulation, or sustainable agriculture,* ***but 2 million of people could lose their job in the fossil fuel industry.*** | 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. **Show a coal miner who loses his helmet and tools.** |
| En general, todas las políticas climáticas tienen el potencial de transformar la economía y construir un mundo más verde, más seguro y menos contaminado. Sin emabrgo, esta transformación verde tiene algunos inconvenientes: la gente tendrá que cambiar sus hábitos y algunas personas incluso tendrán que cambiar de trabajo.  *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. |
| Por ejemplo, habrá menos demanda en sectores contaminantes como la minería de carbón. Pero, se ofrecerán programas de formación para que los trabajadores afectados puedan encontrar un nuevo empleo en otro sector.  *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) |
| La transición verde también tiene beneficios: crea un mundo más seguro para las generaciones futuras y reduce la contaminación. Además, las políticas climáticas pueden diseñarse para proteger los hogares más pobres y de clase media. Por ejemplo, a través de impuestos sobre el carbono con transferencias monetarias que protegen sus ingresos o a través de un amplio programa de infraestructuras verdes que genera empleo.  *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. |
| Nos hemos centrado en tres políticas climáticas importantes, pero hay muchas otras que son útiles para luchar contra el cambio climático, como la financiación de la investigación en tecnologías verdes, subvenciones para el aislamiento de los edificios o la detención de la deforestación. Para detener el cambio climático, necesitamos probablemente todas ellas en su conjunto.  *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. |

1. <https://empresas.infoempleo.com/hrtrends/empresas-economia-verde-podrian-crear-millones-de-empleos-en-espana> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)