**Video scripts – Japan**

**Policy Video Script**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Timestamp** | **Japan** | **English** | **Image** |
|  | 気候変動と戦い、温暖化を食い止めるためには、様々な政策が必要です。気候政策は | 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. |
|  | エネルギーを創り出す方法を変え、 | to transform the way we produce energy, | Each corresponding item appears when its name is pronounced: a wind turbine below a crane |
|  | 建築をより環境に優しいものにし、 | to make buildings greener, | Building construction, |
|  | より環境に優しい車を走らせ、 | to put greener cars on the roads | a barred red circle with polluting car, |
|  | 燃料の消費を減らすために、必要となります。 | and reduce our fuel consumption. | a person with a gallon of oil in one hand and cash in the other where size of gallon diminishes and cash grows. |
|  | しかし、これらの政策は、人々の雇用や収入を守る必要もあります。３つの気候政策について、詳しく見ていきましょう。 | But these policies also need to protect people’s jobs and incomes. Let’s have a closer look on three possible climate policies. | Person has money |
|  | まずは、自動車メーカーに環境に優しい車を製造させるようにした政策－燃焼機関自動車の禁止から始めましょう。 | 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, |
|  | 燃焼機関自動車の禁止により、自動車メーカーはまず、法律により、１キロメートル当たりのCO2排出量の少ない車の製造が求められます。排出量の上限は、毎年低くなり、 | 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, |
|  | 2030年以降は、電気又は水素自動車のみが、販売可能になります。電気自動車は現在、ガソリン車より遠くへ行くことができませんし、値段が高くなることもあります。 | 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. |
|  | クリーンな原料から電気を作る計画と併せて、燃焼機関自動車の禁止は、自動車産業に必要な変化をもたらすことが期待されています。 | 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 |
|  | 次に、排出量を減らすための炭素排出量に対する税金と、人々の購買力を守るための現金の給付を組み合わせた政策を見てみましょう。 | 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. |
|  | 炭素税により、温室効果ガスを排出する全ての製品には、税金がかかります。 | 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. |
|  | 例えば、ガソリンの価格は、1リットルあたり￥12上がります。 | For example, the price of gasoline would increase by **12 ¥** per liter**.** | The sign is “**¥**” and the price increase “**XXX**” |
|  | また炭素税によって、企業や人々は、自分が排出した温室効果ガスに対して税金を支払います。 | With a carbon tax, companies and people pay for the greenhouse gases they emit. | The person walk away from her car and |
|  | これにより、排出の削減を促します。 | This pushes them to reduce their emissions. | takes a bicycle. |
|  | 価格上昇を補うために、炭素税の歳入は、収入に関わらず、全ての家庭に再配分されます。 | 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. **“+20,000**” 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). |
|  | 全ての成人は、年間￥40,000を受け取ります。 | Each adult would thus receive **40,000 ¥**per year. | then new cash comes on the pile with “**+ 40,000**” above and the balance tilts very slightly towards **cash**. |
|  | 平均して、貧しい人々は、小さい車を所有し、 | On average, poorer people own smaller cars, | The person is now a blue collar. Smaller car |
|  | 小さい家に住み、飛行機での移動も少ないので、平均的な人達より、化石燃料を使用しません。 | live in smaller houses and fly less, so they use less fossil fuels than average. | Smaller house |
|  | 彼らも他の人達と同じ金額を受け取るので、一般的に、貧しい人達は現金給付付の炭素税で得をすることになります。 | As they would receive the same cash transfer as everyone else, poorer people will generally gain from a carbon tax with cash transfers. | Shows the same balance as before with one less barrel: now the balance clearly tilts towards cash. |
|  | 逆に、裕福な人達は、利益が少なくなると考えられます。 | Conversely, rich people will tend to lose. | **Same modifications for the figures** |
|  | この政策は機能するでしょうか？はい！カナダのブリティッシュコロンビア州では、2008年から、現金給付付の炭素税を実施しています。 | 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 |
|  | 研究によると、この政策により、炭素排出量は減少し、 | Research has shown that this policy has decreased carbon emissions, | diminishing pollution, |
|  | 雇用は増加し、 | increased employment, | 3 blue collars holding cash that turn 4 then 5 blue collars |
|  | そして、多くの人達がより裕福になりました。 | and made a majority of people richer. | holding more cash. |
|  | 最後の政策は、環境に優しいインフラへの、大規模な公共投資プログラムです。 | The last policy is a large program of public investment in green infrastructure, | Shows a wind turbine below a crane. |
|  | その資金は、政府が負担する追加的な負債で賄われます。 | 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. |
|  | グリーンインフラプログラムにより、気候変動を止めるために必要なエネルギーインフラの移行が可能になりますが、これにより、政府による他のプロジェクトが犠牲になる可能性があります。日本では、そうしたプログラムにより、環境産業において150万人の雇用を創出できる可能性があります。例えば、公共交通機関、 | 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, |
|  | 再生可能エネルギーの発電所、 | renewable power plants, | then also a person in a bus, |
|  | 建物の断熱 | buildings’ insulation, | then also a construction worker near a building, |
|  | 持続可能な農業などです。 | or sustainable agriculture, | then also a farmer in a field. |
|  | しかし、化石燃料産業においては、25万人の人達が仕事を失ってしまいます。 | but **250,000** people could lose their job in the fossil fuel industry. | Show a coal miner who loses his helmet and tools. |
|  | 一般的に、全ての気候政策は、社会をよりグリーンで、安全で、環境汚染の少ないものに移行する可能性を持っています。 | 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. |
|  | このグリーンな社会への移行には、マイナス面もあります：人々は習慣を変えなければいけませんし、一部の人達は仕事も変えなければいけません。 | 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), |
|  | たとえば、石油精製所などより環境を汚染する産業での需要は少なくなります。しかし、こうした産業で働く人達には、新しい仕事が見つけられるように、再トレーニングをする機会が提供されます。 | 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) |
|  | そして、グリーンな社会への移行には、プラス面もあります：それは、将来の世代のために、より安全で環境汚染の少ない世界にすることです。 | And the green transition also comes with benefits: a safer world for future generations of course, but also less pollution. | Earth |
|  | さらに、気候政策は、貧困層や中間層の家庭を守る施策につながります。炭素税の還元で収入が増え、 | 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, cash to the pair of blue collars |
|  | グリーンインフラプログラムにより、更なる雇用機会を得ることができるのです。 | and more jobs with a green infrastructure program. | More blue collars |
|  | ３つの重要な政策にフォーカスしましたが、他にも、気候変動と戦うための政策がたくさんあります。環境に優しい技術への研究に資金を供給したり、 | 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, |
|  | 建物の断熱に助成金を用意したり、 | subsidising the insulation of buildings, | construction to repair a roof, |
|  | 森林破壊を止めることが含まれます。 | or stopping deforestation. | and a growing tree. |
|  | 気候変動を止めるためには、おそらく全ての政策が必要になるでしょう。 | To stop climate change, we probably need all of them together. | All policies together. |

**Climate Video Script**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Timestamp** | **Japanese** | **English** | **Image** |
|  | 過去数十年にわたって、人類は、ますます多くの石炭やガス、石油などの化石燃料を使用してきました。化石燃料を燃やすことで、大気中にCO2が放出されます**。** | 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/> ) |
|  | 今日、大気中のCO2濃度は、過去80万年の中で、最も高くなっています。 | 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 |
|  | そしてCO2のような温室効果ガスの濃度が、地球温暖化を引き起こしています。 | 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/> ) |
|  | 気候の科学者たちは、人類の活動によって放出された温室効果ガスが大気中に蓄積されることが、気候変動の原因となっていると同意しています。 | Climate scientists agree: the build-up of greenhouse gases released by human activity in the atmosphere causes climate change. |  |
|  | 化石燃料からの急速な移行は実現可能で、これにより、温度上昇を＋２度未満に抑えることができます。 | 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 |
|  | しかし、温室効果ガスの排出が現在のペースで続いた場合、平均的な温度上昇は、2100年には＋４度、2200年には＋７度になると言われています。 | 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 |
|  | 遠い未来のように感じますが、気候変動はすでに私達の住んでいる場所でも影響が出始めています。 | This may seem far away, but climate change is already affecting us right now in the places where we live. |  |
|  | - 気温の上昇と雨量の増加により、すでに米や果物の品質が悪くなっています。 | - **Rising temperatures and increasing rainfall have already deteriorated rice and fruits quality.** | **Shows rotten fruits and broken rice grains** |
|  | * デング熱を媒介するヒトスジシマカは、かつて関東地方で確認されていましたが、国全体の気温が上昇していることから、今ではもっと北の地域でも確認されています。 | * **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** |
|  | 化石燃料の燃焼による大気汚染が原因で、日本ではすでに毎年８万人が亡くなっています。 | **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”** |
|  | 気候変動を止めるための様々な施策がなければ、さらに悪い影響があると、科学者たちは予測しています。 | 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) |
|  | * 勢力の強い台風がさらに増えると考えられます。 | * **The intensity of typhoons would increase** | **Show typhoon close to Japan** |
|  | * 気候変動による積雪や海氷域の減少により、冬季の観光が影響を受けるかもしれません | * **Declines in snow cover and sea-ice extent due to climate change will negatively impact winter tourism** | **Show mountains with snow melting** |
|  | * 暑さによるストレスで亡くなるリスクの高い人の数は、５倍に増えるかもしれません。 | **The number of people at high risk of death from heat stress may increase fivefold.** | **Show people fainting due to heat** |
|  | * 気候変動により海水レベルも上昇し、現在1200万人の日本人が暮らしている沿岸陸地が永久に水没してしまうかもしれません。 | * **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.** |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 気候変動に対応するために、私達は温室効果ガスの排出をゼロに近づける必要があります。これは実現可能です、しかしこれには、排出に最も責任のある産業、例えば、エネルギー、 | 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: |
|  | 交通、 | transport, |  |
|  | 工業において、大規模な変革が必要となります。 | and industry. |  |