

# European Environment Agency

Post-production script for the Climate Change Video

19<sup>th</sup> November 2004

TEXT	VISUALS	SYNC
10.00.		
<p>Dissolve in and out of EEA moving logo</p> <p><b>CLIMATE CHANGE Impacts and Responses</b></p>	<p>JACQUELINE MCGLADE in voice over. Flood pictures from 2003, ambulance and forest fire pictures from 2002, old men drinking from a fountain</p>	<p>600,000 people were affected by the floods of 2002 and 80 lives were claimed; in the heat wave of 2003 the mortality rate shot up 20,000 deaths, mainly among the elderly and vulnerable.</p>
<p><b>Caption: Jacqueline McGlade</b></p>	<p>JACQUELINE MCGLADE in front of a projected image, followed by flood and heat-wave pictures</p>	<p>Anyone who still believes that climate change is a dire prediction made by scientists and environmentalists should look around them - it's a reality and it is happening now.</p>
	<p>Against picture of report cover, then projected series of skills from the report cover.</p>	<p>Impacts of Climate Change in Europe, a European Environment Agency report based on 22 indicators and authoritative evidence from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. What it shows is that these are not freak occurrences, but the continuously changing pattern induced by climate change.</p>

<p>Title: CAUSES</p> <p>Moving subtitle: CO2 emissions have caused the temperature to warm by 0.5 degrees Celsius in the last 50 years. That could double in the next 50 years</p>	<p>Tilt up from grass to series of large scale industrial plant pictures</p>	
<p>Martin Parry Co-chair, Working Group 2, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</p>		<p>Well, these emissions come from fossil fuel burning for energy in power stations, in the transport sectors through emissions from automobiles, from agriculture, from the plough up of carbon-rich soils that then releases carbon to the atmosphere, the reduction of forests, which when wood is destroyed one way or another decomposes or is burnt - then that's also carbon released into the atmosphere.</p>
<p>Title: IMPACTS</p> <p>Moving subtitle: Glaciers have reduced by a quarter in the last 50 years... Some Alpine glaciers could vanish within 100 years.</p>	<p>Alpine pictures, moving into Martin Parry in vision</p>	<p>One of the important aspects of glacier decrease will be that the delivery of fresh water right across Europe from the Alps, which are sometimes referred to as the water towers of Europe, will decrease because the water towers store this frozen water over the seasons and over the years and then deliver it through snow melt right through</p>

		<p>the spring and summer. But as the Alpine glaciers and snow cover decreases, then precipitation over the Alps simply falls, runs off quickly and becomes much less available for plant use and use in agriculture and irrigation.</p>
<p><b>Subtitle: MARTIN PARRY</b></p>	<p>Jacqueline McGlade, in front of more flood pictures, arid looking pictures of Cyprus</p>	<p>Weather and climate-related disasters doubled during the 1990s and if our projections are right, over the coming 100 years we will see Europe rapidly becoming divided into two parts: a northern, flood-prone area and a southern area parched of water, without enough to keep its agriculture going.</p>
	<p>Martin Parry, beginning over pictures of river overflow and storm aftermath in Bangladesh, then in vision.</p>	<p>It may well be that climate change will have beneficial effects in some parts of the world and damaging effects in others. But that doesn't mean that the overall effect evens out somewhere as neutral, because we know from experience that damaging effects in some parts of the world can ripple right through the global economy and indeed the global political system, through the migrations of people that are moving away</p>

		from areas of adversely affected climate change. So the closely-knit nature of the world will mean, I think, that the damaging effects do ripple right through the world economy and potentially if we don't take action have a damaging effect globally.
<p>Title: RESPONSES</p> <p>Joke Waller Hunter Executive Secretary, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p>	<p>UN flag slow motion fluttering, then Joke Waller Hunter in vision</p> <p>UN flag slow motion</p>	<p>As CC is a global problem, it needs a response from all countries in the world. That's why in 1992 the United Nations Framework convention on CC was adopted. As the c is rather general in nature it was felt that more stringent measures were needed and that's why in 1997 the K p was adopted it gives legally binding e reduction targets to industrialised countries. Now that enough countries have ratified the Kyoto Protocol, including Russia, it will enter into force and the targets included in the protocol will have a legal basis.</p>
<p>Jos Delbeke Director, Directorate C, DG Environment</p>	<p>Zoom into EU building, then Jos Debelke in vision</p>	<p>Well Europe accepted to reduce its emissions by 8 percent based on 1990 level. That's not easy because with increased economic</p>

	Car and traffic pictures	<p>growth the emissions of GHGs always have a tendency to increase. We have an agreement mainly with the European car manufacturers, which are also US ones, because they are sister companies, all part of the same conglomerates, to improve the energy efficiency of cars by 25% over one decade. Now costs went up, so the fairness debate came up and we started discussions with the Japanese and Korean manufacturers and came to a similar agreement. That means that cars are becoming more energy efficient - they have improved 13percent over the last five years and will improve another 12percent in the next 5 years.</p>
<p>Moving band: As well as mitigation - measures to cut down emissions, climate change strategy must respond to changes which have already occurred, a process called adaptation.</p>	Sun drenched rubbish dump pictures from Malta	
	Pictures of Climate Change books on shelves, moving into Martin Parry in vision	<p>Well we're expecting emissions to - to increase - er - from their current position - er - by several hundred parts of a million to</p>

		perhaps eight or nine hundred parts of a million with no action taken, but with substantial action taken, we can draw those emissions down to perhaps seven fifty parts per million. Kyoto's only one very small step, but it's the first step towards that.
Title: NEXT STEPS		
	Jacqueline McGlade in front of a series of crop and tree pictures	We have to look at how we are going to adapt. From looking at how we plant trees to meet different kinds of temperature and rainfall regime, to the way in which we grow our crops and the way in which we protect ourselves from flood and drought - all these become part of an adaptation package that we must now embark on.
	Joke Waller Hunter	The Kyoto Protocol is unique in that it includes mechanisms that allow the industrialised countries to reduce the emissions at the lowest cost. They can take measures at home, but they can also buy emission credits elsewhere.
	Jos Debelke	Now this emissions trading is a very new way of making environmental policy, new compared to what we did in the past. In

		<p>the past we were setting technical standards for products, for installations, while this is giving quotas to companies and allowing them to trade those quotas. This system is going to start as of January 1st 2005 and with that we are world leaders in having a market for Green House Gas emission reductions throughout the EU 25.</p>
<p>JOKE WALLER-HUNTER</p>		<p>CC is a long term problem so we must look ahead to what needs to be done after 2012, after the first commitment of the KP. And then of course, parties have to realise that when the next steps will be effective then all countries should participate including those that have now chosen not to ratify the Kyoto Protocol, like the US and Australia and that also that the developing countries are at the table to look how we can move jointly into the future when more bold steps than the KP are required to deal with Climate Change.</p>
	<p>Jacqueline McGlade in front of a changing series of pictures.</p>	<p>We're very good at setting targets, but we've got to meet them. Over the next 20, 30, 40 years, we</p>

		have to look and see what other kinds of targets we need to aim for to bring down the level of carbon in our atmosphere and halt the fastest-changing climate change this planet has ever seen.
10.09.29 - ENDS		

## B-Roll Shot list

10.10.07 Jacqueline McGlade sync

10.13.00 Martin Parry sync

10.15.45 Joke Waller-Hunter sync

10.18.02 Jos Delbeke sync

10.19.55 Flood pictures

10.20.13 Forest fire pictures

10.20.33 Shot of sea

10.20.42 Flooding

10.20.45 Arid looking shot of Cyprus

10.20.48 Shot of cracked earth

10.21.01 Flooding - men sitting on wall surrounded by flood water

10.21.05 Alps

10.21.09 Flooding

10.21.12 Industrial Plant

10.21.24 Smoking industrial Chimneys

10.21.38 Alps

10.21.56 Thunder and lightning and flooding

10.22.15 Arid landscape

10.22.20 Desalination shots

10.22.32 Flooding

10.22.58 UN flag

10.23.10 Exterior shot of European Commission building

10.23.16 Traffic

10.23.26 Climate Change books and reports on shelves

10.23.35 Rubbish tip pictures from Malta

10.24.0 Forest

10.24.08 Farmers tending to crops

10.24.12 Building sandbag flood defences

10.24.19 Traffic

10.24.25 Power station

10.24.30 Forest

10.24.35 Heavy clouds / sun through clouds

10.24.43 EEA moving logo

10.24.58 - ENDS