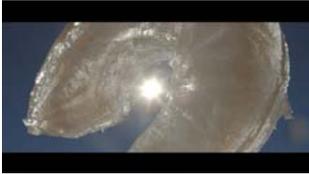


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## FROZEN 2, MELTING IN THE SUN - DRIPPING SLOWLY, TIME TICKING AWAY

*Some say the climate meeting in Paris is our last hope.*



## ESTABLISH JUNGFRAUJOCH - REVEAL THE RESEARCH CENTRE PERCHED ON TOP

*Some 500 km away from Paris, this is Jungfrauoch in the Swiss Alps --- nicknamed: "the top of Europe".*



## GVs - BECKY HAS VIEW BEHIND HER AND RESEARCH EQUIPMENT OVER HER SHOULDER

PTC: This isn't just a tourist attraction with stunning views - although that would be reason enough to come here - instead its lofty location gives it something of an edge when it comes to taking in the atmosphere.



## HELICOPTER SHOTS OF THE STATION

*This High Altitude Research station is nearly four thousand metres above sea level. It's one of a network of stations around the world monitoring greenhouse gasses.*



## STEFAN WALKS OUT ON TO THE GANTRY TO CHECK EQUIPMENT

*Over the years, researchers have seen emissions go sky high - carbon dioxide being the biggest culprit.*



## STEFAN AND BECKY GO INSIDE TO WHERE THE RESULTS ARE GATHERED

*Stefan Reimann is one of the scientists keeping an eye on Europe's air.*



## STEFAN SHOWS BECKY ONE OF THE READOUTS WITH A DISPLAY OF OVER 400ppm

STEFAN: This is the CO2 measurement here at Jungfrauoch. We are normally above 400 parts per million. The reading about 10 years ago was definitely below around 380 ppm. This is actually the highest ever, as far as we know - the last 800,000 years.

*Bringing emission levels down will be one of the primary aims of the Paris conference. The pressure is on to get results.*

*But that means 195 countries reaching an agreement.*



### **BECKY OUTSIDE AGAIN, ON A PLATFORM AT THE TOP OF THE STATION**

PTC: It might sound like a big ask but It's not impossible for the world to come together. This station was one of the first to monitor CFCs, the man-made gas that, as you remember, punched a hole in the ozone layer.

*It got the whole world talking.*



### **OZONE ARCHIVE - NASA GRAPHIC OF THE HOLE IN RECENT YEARS**

THATCHER (1989): "The problems will only be solved by common action, and every country must play its full part."



### **ARCHIVE: MONTREAL, 1987**

*The Montreal Protocol signed the death warrant for ozone damaging substances, most notably CFCs. Now the ozone layer is on the mend - thanks to this uniquely successful international agreement. So when climate change became the big issue, it was hoped the world could agree again.*



### **ARCHIVE: RIO DE JANEIRO, 1992**

*Efforts began with the Rio Earth Summit, in 1992, with the creation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which called for the stabilisation of greenhouse gas emissions, without saying much about how to do it.*



*But, it did stipulate there should be a meeting every year called the Conference of the Parties - or COPs.*



*Paris will be the 21st COP.*

### **PARIS ON-SITE PREPARATIONS FOR CONFERENCE**

PTC: This will be the nerve centre of the negotiations. It might look a bit messy now, but once the representatives of 195 countries get going it could get messier. Unfortunately, when these meetings first started they didn't agree on a voting system. So now there has to be a

consensus between every country - about every word - and every piece of punctuation - in every agreement. In six languages.



### CHRISTIANA FIGUERES POPS UP

*And this is the woman who'll be in charge of the whole thing.*



BECKY: Can I get your official job title so we get it right?

FIGUERES: It's terrible... It's absolutely terrible.

BECKY: Is it long?

FIGUERES: Yes it is and it means absolutely nothing to anyone, but anyway: Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - I'm very sorry about that!

BECKY: Do you think we're going to have a deal?

FIGUERES: Yes.

BECKY: Why?

FIGUERES: Because governments are not decreasing but increasing their political will. Because every single one is already impacted negatively by climate change - they want to address that. So yes, we will have an agreement.

BECKY: And what's at stake if we don't?

FIGUERES: We don't even want to entertain that scenario.



### KYOTO ARCHIVE, 1997

*But - Cops gone by have been none too inspiring.*

*Although the Kyoto Protocol of 1997 set emission cutting targets on developed countries - a landmark achievement at the time - America pulled out and others failed to comply, but, historically, it had been a good COP. Then came bad COP.*



### COPENHAGEN NEWS HEADLINES



### FARHANA YAMIN, ENVIRONMENTAL LAWYER:

The leaders were invited in at the end but inadvertently what that meant was that all the big political issues were left to the final few days for the leaders to solve, and that proved very very complicated - and essentially they ran out of time. This time the leaders are being invited at the *beginning* of the conference to set the overall political

direction, to empower their ministers.

*Copenhagen did snatch one agreement from the jaws of defeat.*

**REPRISE FROZEN 2, MELTING IN THE SUN - DRIPPING SLOWLY. BECKY PULLS INTO FOCUS BEYOND IT**



PTC: 2 is the critical number. Copenhagen resulted in the general consensus that a rise of 2 degrees Celsius by the end of the century will be about as much as the planet can take. Past that point scientists say the earth will suffer catastrophic changes. But global temperatures have already risen by about 1 degree since the late 19th century. As far as the 2 degree ceiling goes - we're already halfway there.

### **MORE DRAMATIC SHOTS OF JUNGFRAUJOCH STATION, INCLUDING HELICOPTER**

*As emission levels go on climbing, climate models show global temperatures will follow.*

*The higher we head above the 2 degree rise, the more doomsday-like the UN's climate forecasts get - melting ice caps, flooded cities, loss of wildlife, food shortages - the list goes on.*



STEFAN: CO<sub>2</sub> is a really really long-lived gas in the atmosphere. So if we cut emissions by let's say 30 per cent, 40 per cent, it will still go up - so the increase will just be a little bit lower. But nature can still not cope with what we are emitting.

### **COP PREPARATIONS IN PARIS**

*As we near the next COP, it's felt that the political climate has evolved.*



*For the first time, most of the countries have already set out what they intend to do to cut emissions. These pledges - called Intended Nationally Determined Contributions - or INDCs - will set the tone of the whole conference. Even China and the US are on board.*

*But - when the pledged reductions are taken together, the result will still see global warming bust the 2 degree threshold by the end of the century. So is a meaningful outcome already lost?*

### **CHRISTIANA FIGUERES:**

Instead of being on a trajectory towards 4 or 5 degrees, we're on a trajectory to be under 3 degrees. That is not enough either. But it is certainly a huge dent in the irresponsible and runaway growth in emissions that we had before. So it is a constant review and improve, review and improve - that is going to be the dynamic that Paris will set up.

### **INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IMAGES**

*Since the industrial revolution, economic growth has largely risen in parallel with emissions. For things to change, growth needs to be uncoupled from our fossil fuel habit.*

*Developing countries are now told they'll need to give their own carbon intensive periods a miss and use greener alternatives... But how much financial help they'll get to do that will be a big*

*talking point - as will what money is on hand for the countries who'll be hardest hit by the consequences of global warming.*

### **JUNGFRAUJOCH FOR CONCLUSION**

*In the coming years, places like Jungfrauoch will be among the first to notice whether this summit will have made a big enough difference.*



*Last year was the hottest on record - this year could be hotter still. The question arising in Paris will be whether hopes of hitting a 2 degree target are ever achievable - or already lost?*

### **A SNOWBALL HITS THE FROZEN 2, SENDING IT TOPPLING**

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