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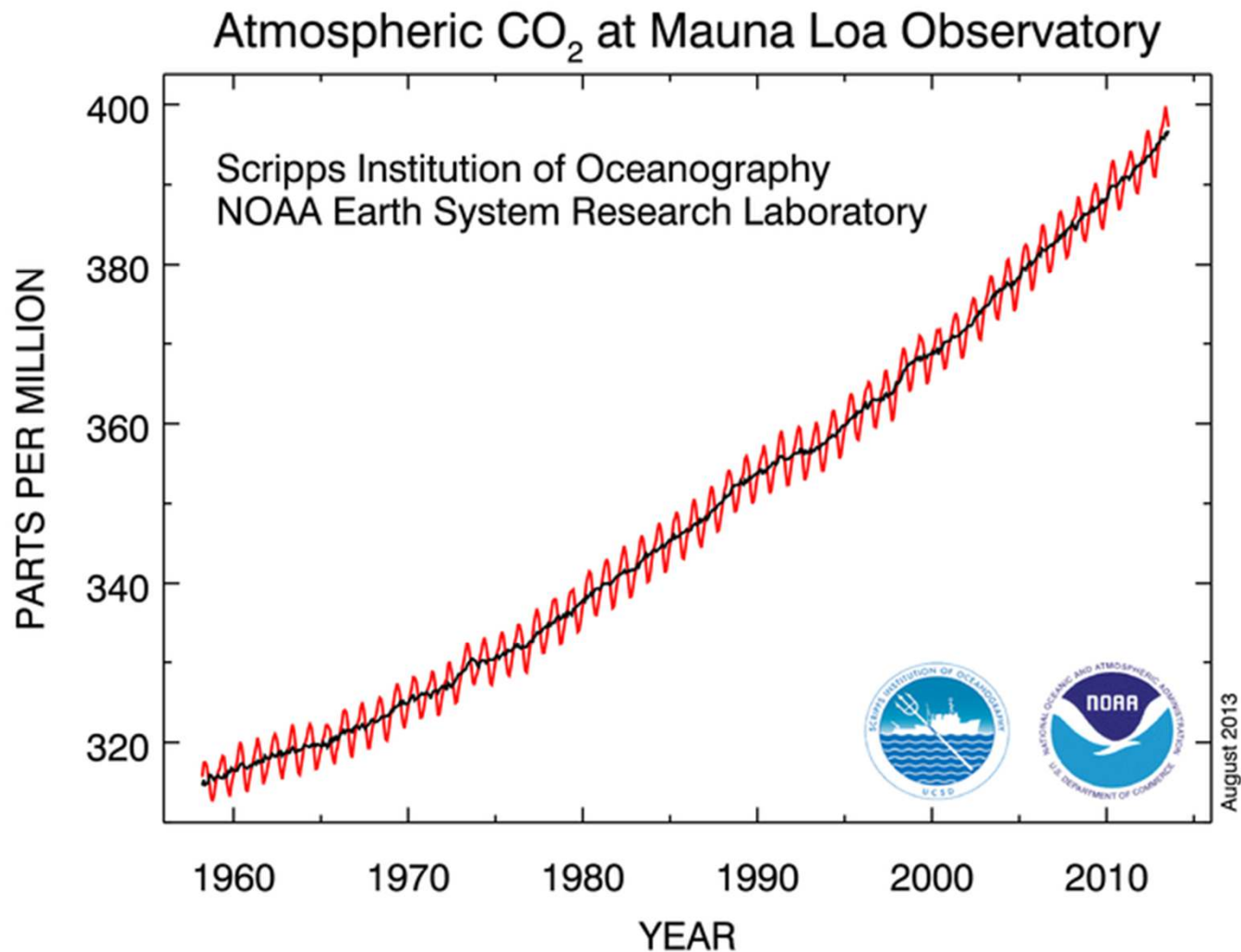
素质
测评、咨询、指导、训练
沙盘游戏 注意力记忆力训练
潜能开发 333全脑开发

天通科技园
咨询热线: 18711601817





Carbon concentrations going up



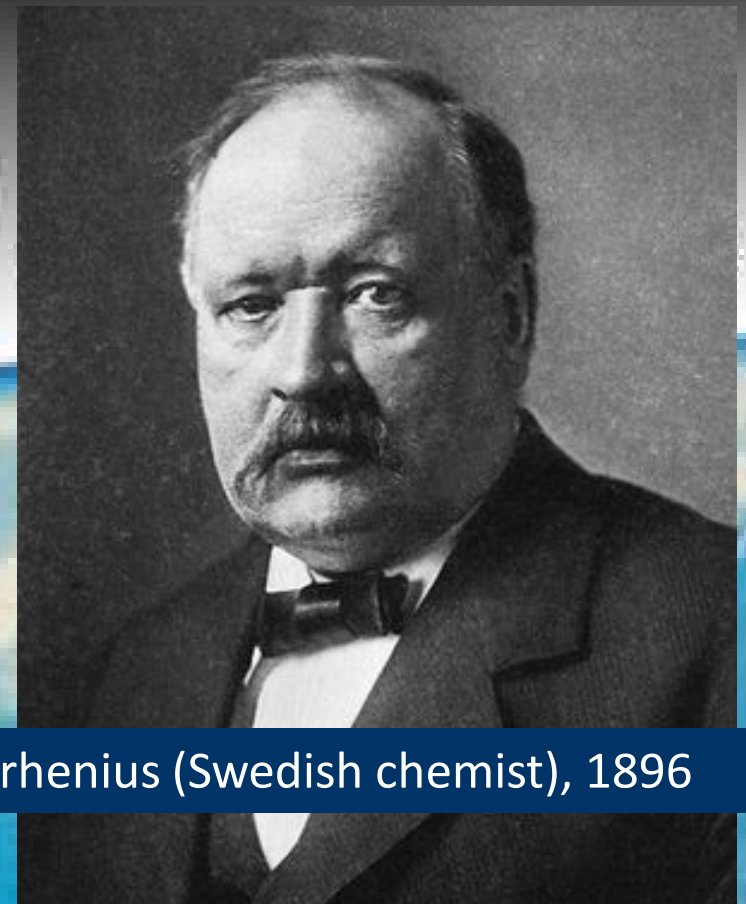
Source: : <http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/>

The Greenhouse Effect

Some of the sun's energy
is reflected back into space



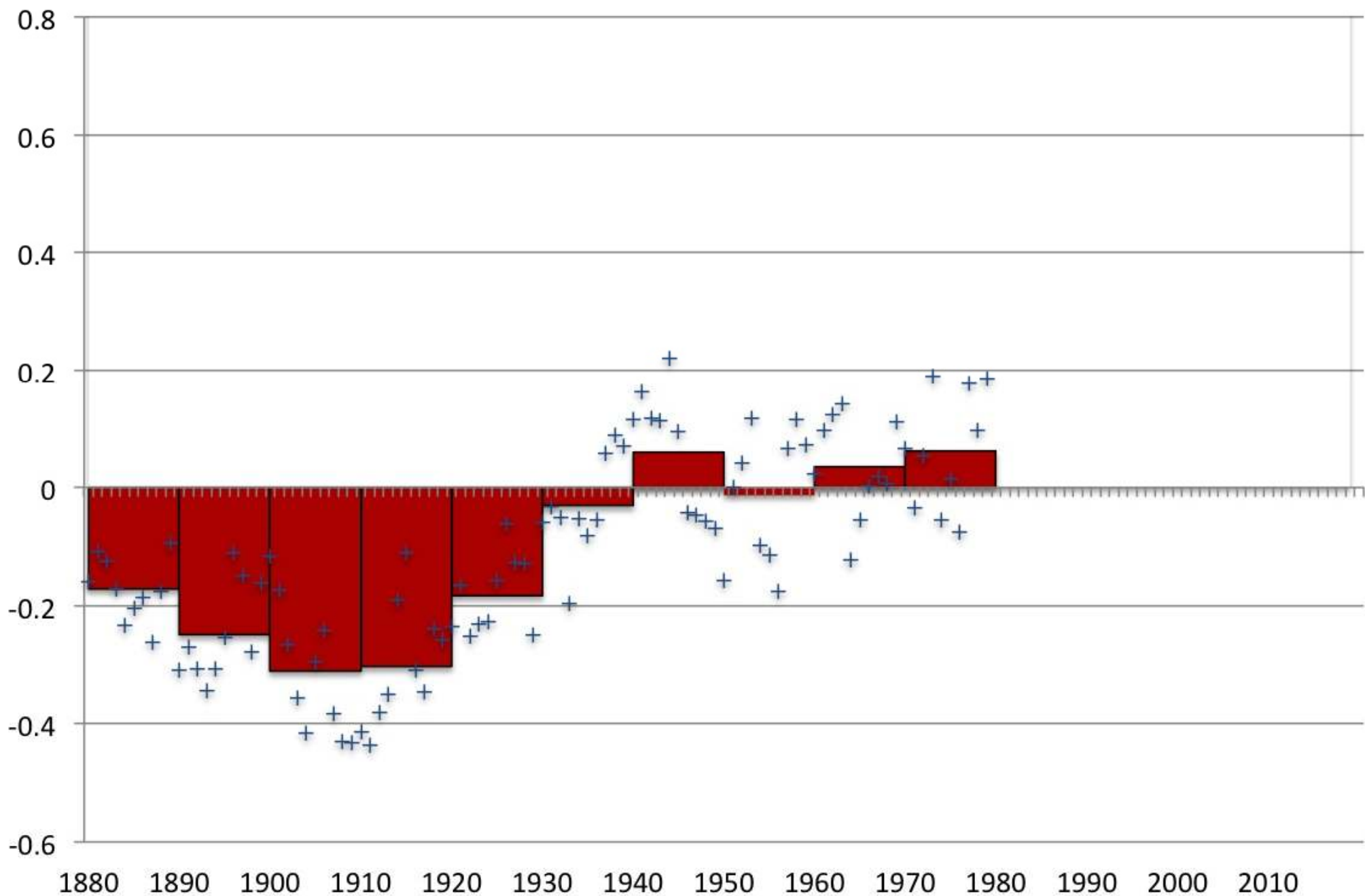
Solar energy passes
through the atmosphere,
warming the Earth



Arrhenius (Swedish chemist), 1896

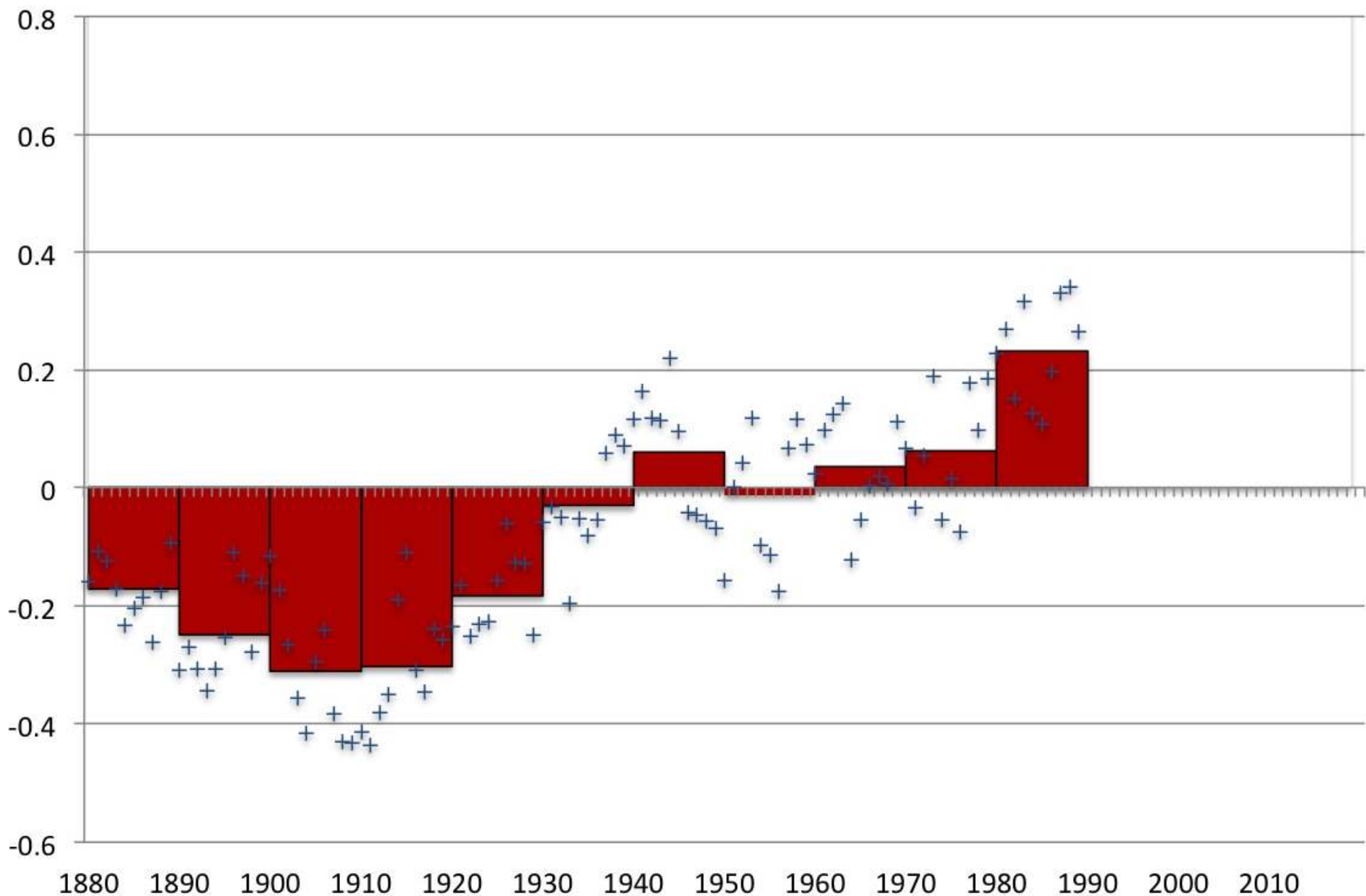
Annual Global Temperature Anomaly, in °C

(NOAA Land+Ocean data, relative to 1901-2000)



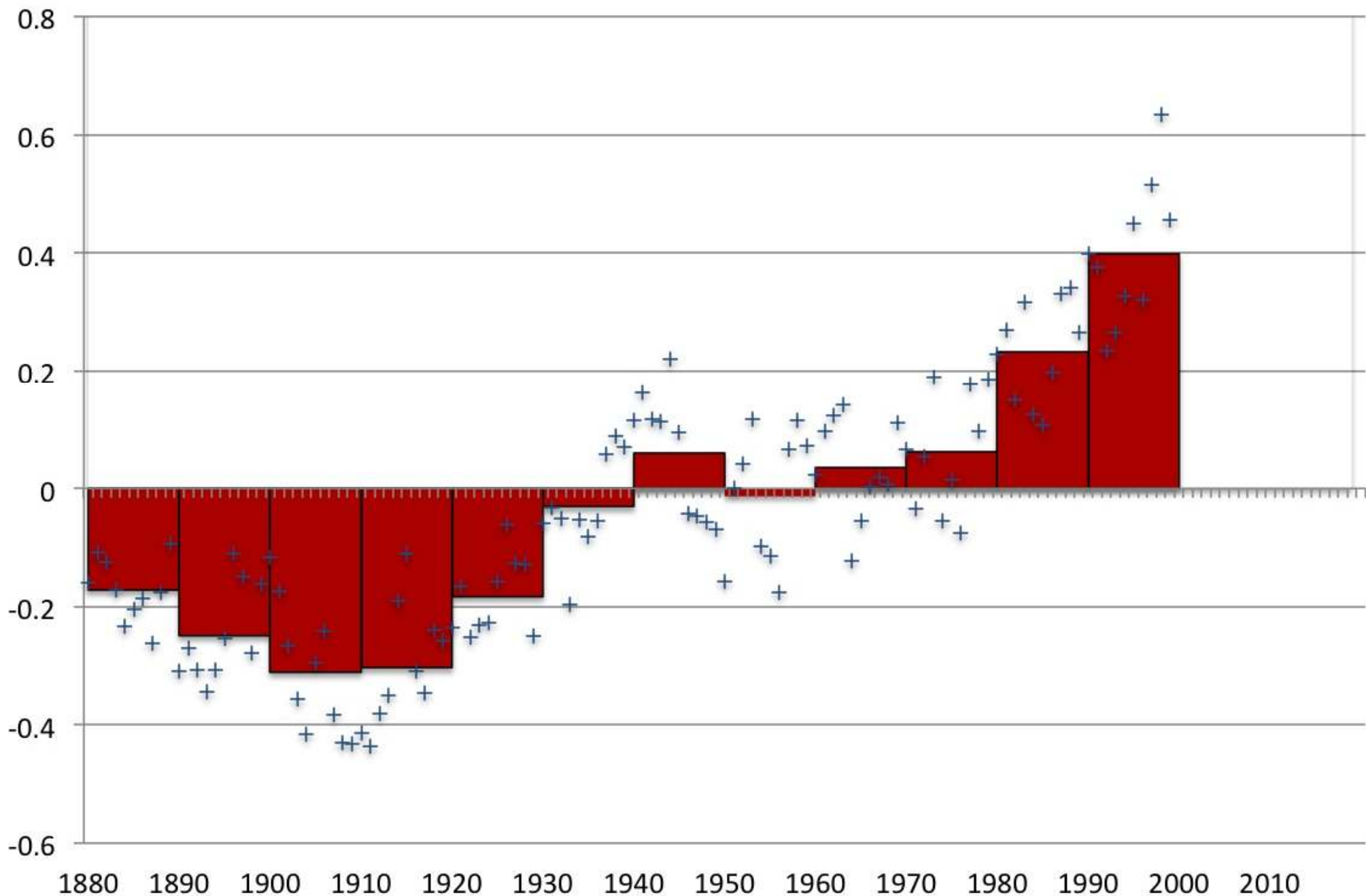
Annual Global Temperature Anomaly, in °C

(NOAA Land+Ocean data, relative to 1901-2000)



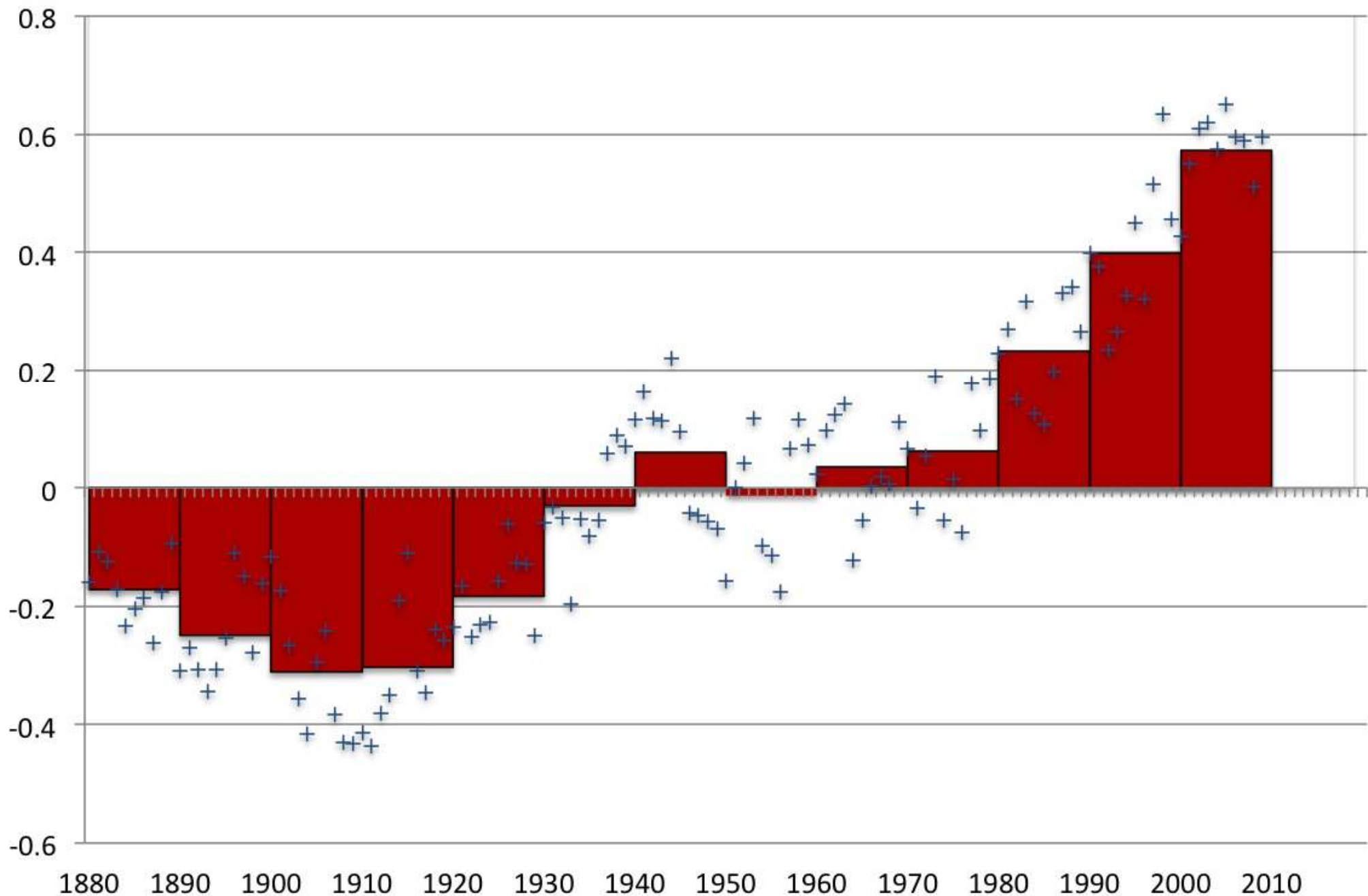
Annual Global Temperature Anomaly, in °C

(NOAA Land+Ocean data, relative to 1901-2000)



Annual Global Temperature Anomaly, in °C

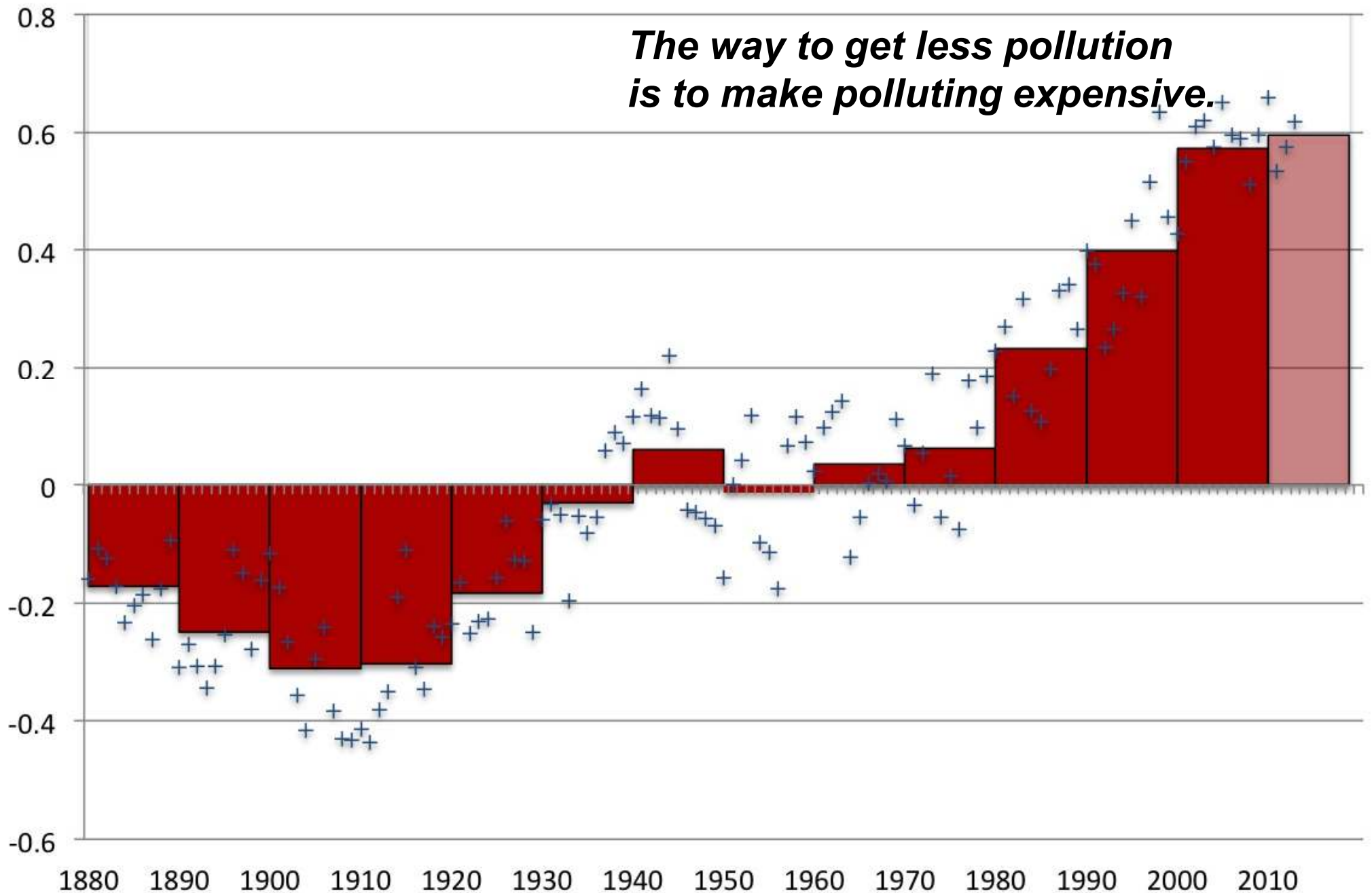
(NOAA Land+Ocean data, relative to 1901-2000)

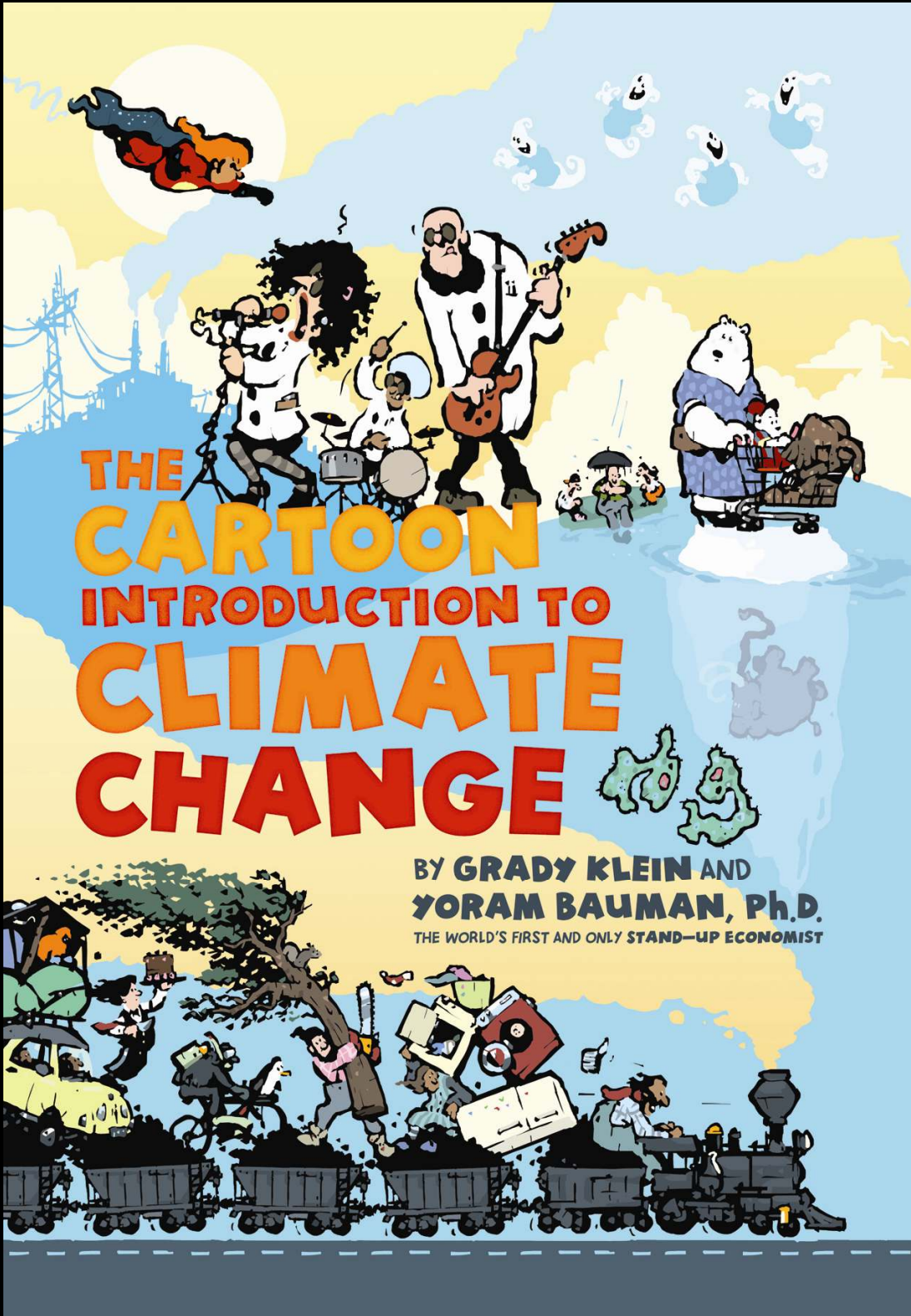


Annual Global Temperature Anomaly, in °C

(NOAA Land+Ocean data, relative to 1901-2000)

*The way to get less pollution
is to make polluting expensive.*



A colorful cartoon illustration depicting various impacts of climate change. At the top, a superhero flies through a sky with a large sun and clouds. Below, a band of four musicians (a guitarist, a bassist, a drummer, and a singer) performs on a floating ice floe. To their right, a polar bear pushes a shopping cart filled with groceries on another ice floe. In the background, small figures of people huddle under an umbrella on a tiny patch of ice. The title 'THE CARTOON INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE' is written in large, bold, orange and red letters across the center. To the right of the title are two small green, blob-like creatures. Below the title, the authors' names and a humorous title are listed. At the bottom, a train of coal cars is shown, with a person using a chainsaw to cut a tree in the background, and a person riding a bicycle on a small island. The entire scene is set against a backdrop of a blue sky and a yellow sun.

THE CARTOON INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

BY GRADY KLEIN AND
YORAM BAUMAN, Ph.D.
THE WORLD'S FIRST AND ONLY STAND-UP ECONOMIST

THE OBVIOUS WAY TO
PUT A PRICE ON CARBON IS WITH
A CARBON TAX...

A TAX?

NOW YOU'VE
**GOT OUR
ATTENTION.**

... LIKE THE ONE IN **BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

I DON'T LIKE TO **BRAG**,
BUT WE HAVE THE **BEST
CLIMATE POLICY** IN
THE WORLD.



ANOTHER WAY TO PUT A PRICE ON CARBON IS WITH
CAP AND TRADE.



LIKE THE EMISSIONS
TRADING SYSTEM
IN EUROPE...

...OR THE GLOBAL
WARMING SOLUTIONS
ACT IN CALIFORNIA.



THE WAY **POLITICIANS** TALK ABOUT CAP AND TRADE CAN
MAKE IT SOUND LIKE **MAGIC...**

WE'RE GOING TO
CAP EMISSIONS...

...AND LET PEOPLE
MAKE MONEY FROM
TRADING.

WHAT'S **NOT**
TO LIKE?



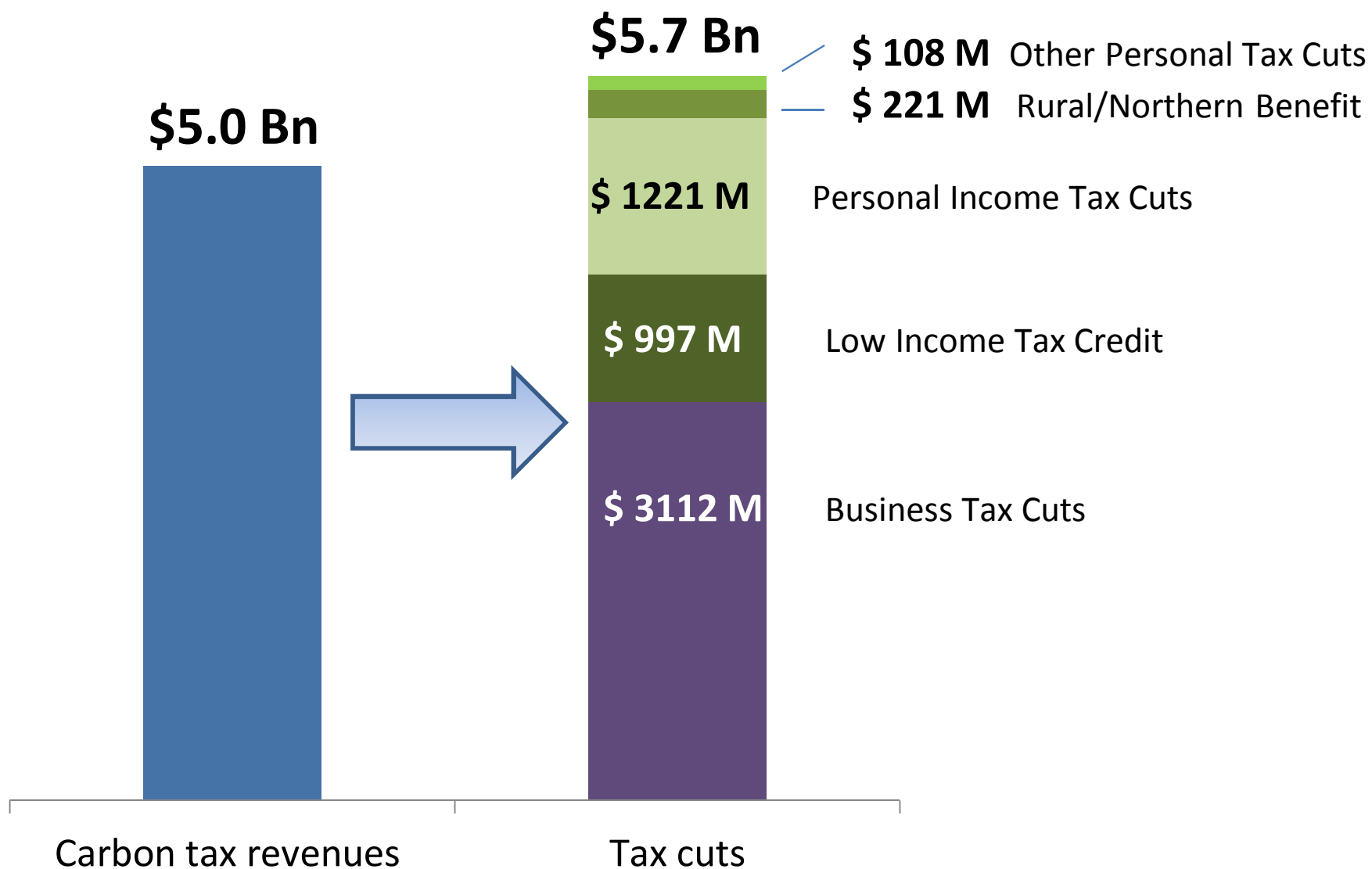
...A SPECIAL KIND OF MAGIC THAT HAS **NOTHING IN COMMON WITH TAXES.**

BUT **ECONOMISTS KNOW** THAT CAP AND TRADE AND CARBON TAXES ARE ACTUALLY **QUITE SIMILAR**.



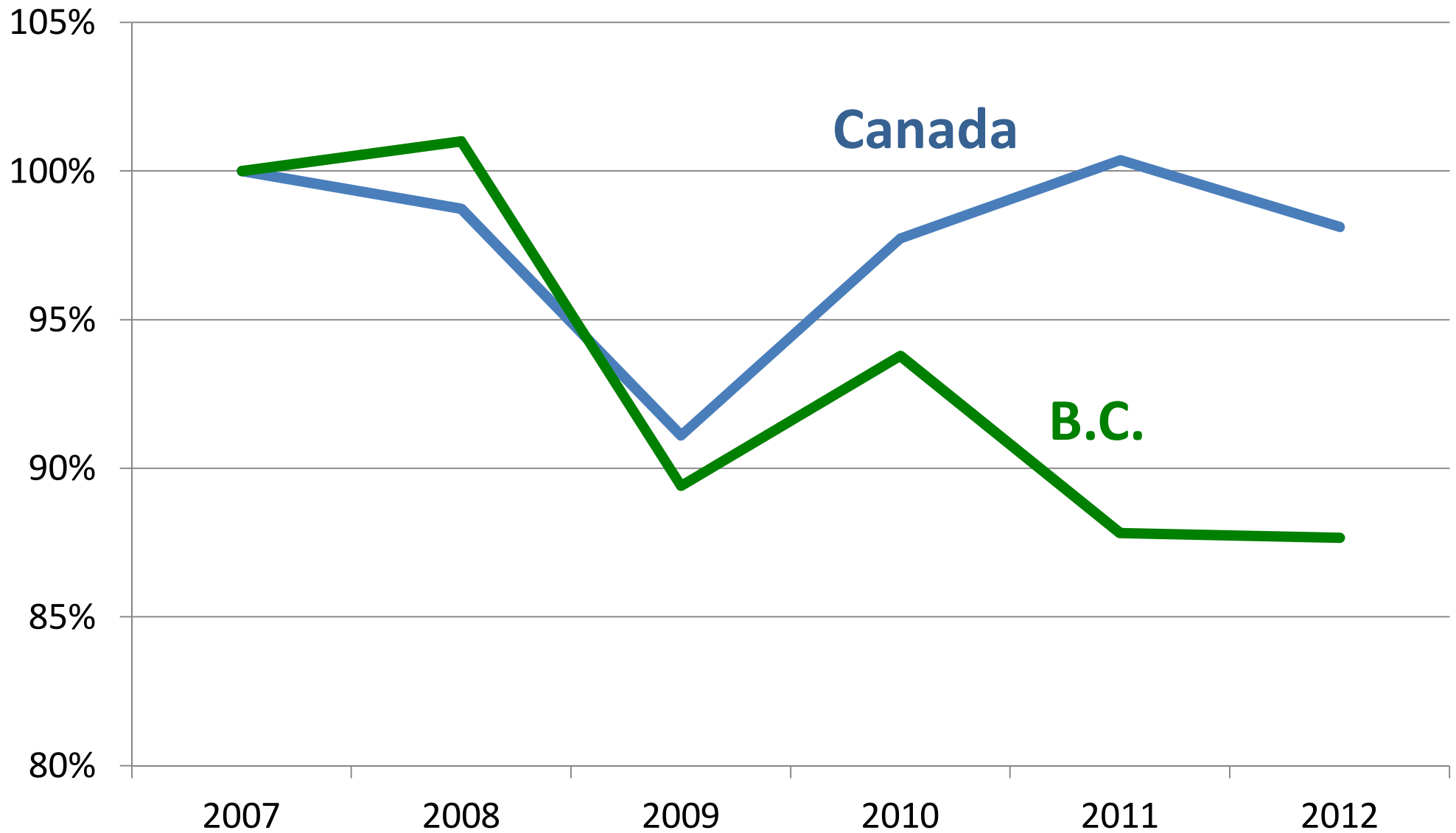
IN FACT, THE EASIEST WAY TO THINK ABOUT CAP AND TRADE IS AS AN **ODDLY SHAPED KIND OF CARBON TAX**.

Cumulative BC Carbon Tax Revenues and Tax Cuts 2008 – 2014



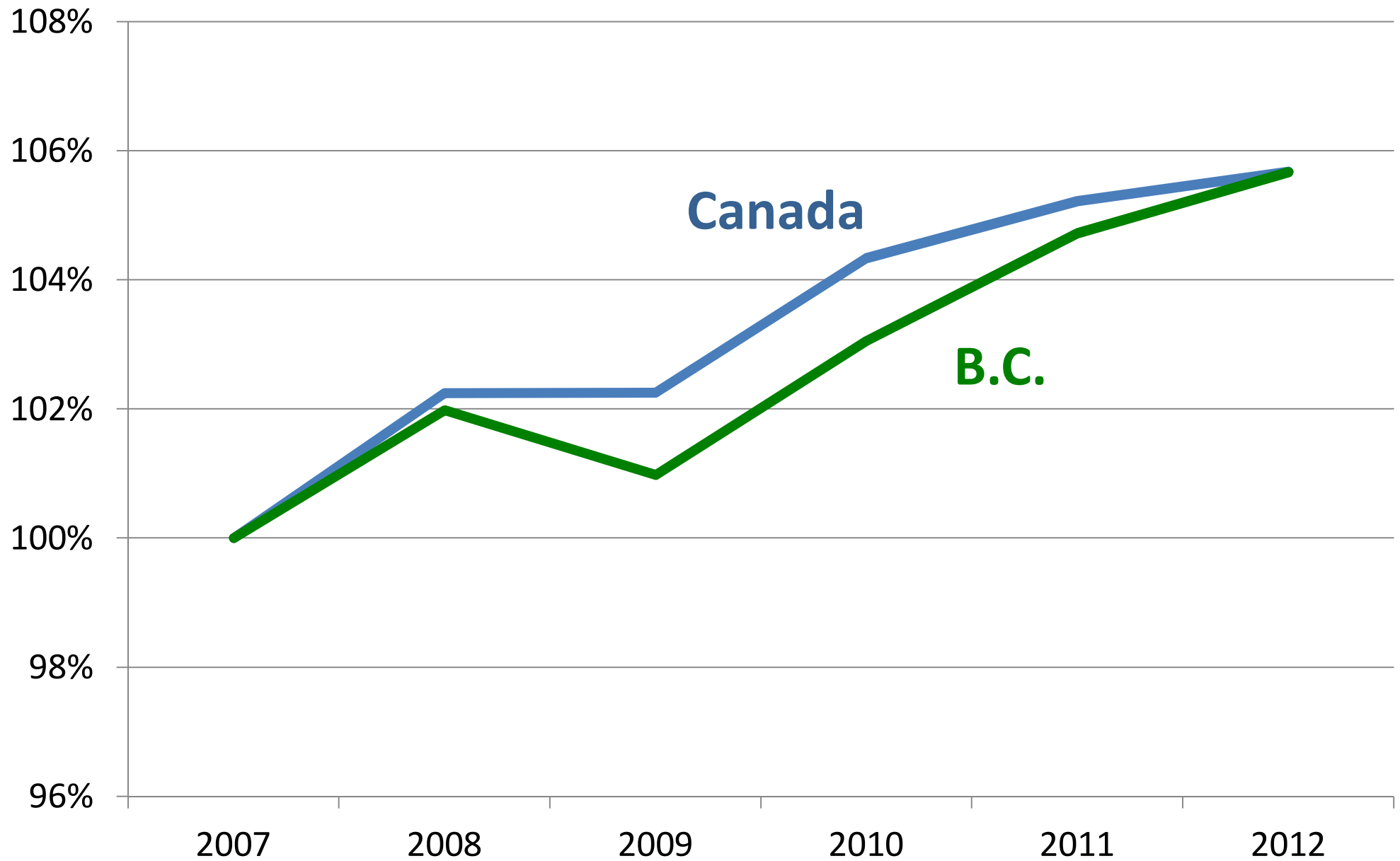
Source: BC Budgets 2008-2013

Sales of refined petroleum products per capita (2007 = 100%)



Source: CANSIM 134-0004, 051-0001

Real GDP per capita (2007=100%)



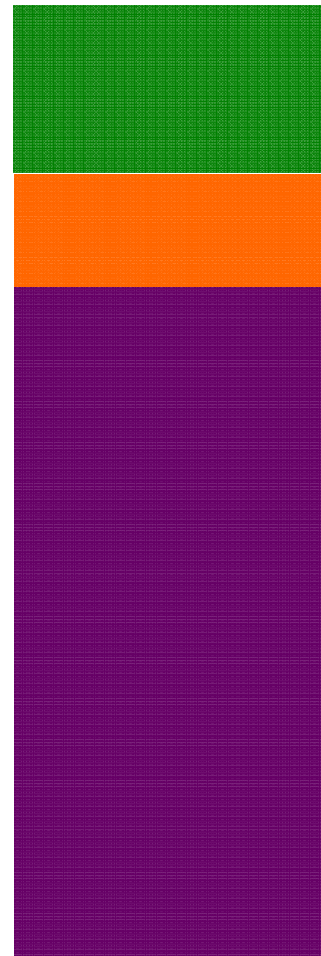
Source: CANSIM 384-0038, 051-0001

CarbonWA.org tax swap

Carbon tax:
≈\$1.7 billion



Tax cuts:
≈\$1.7 billion



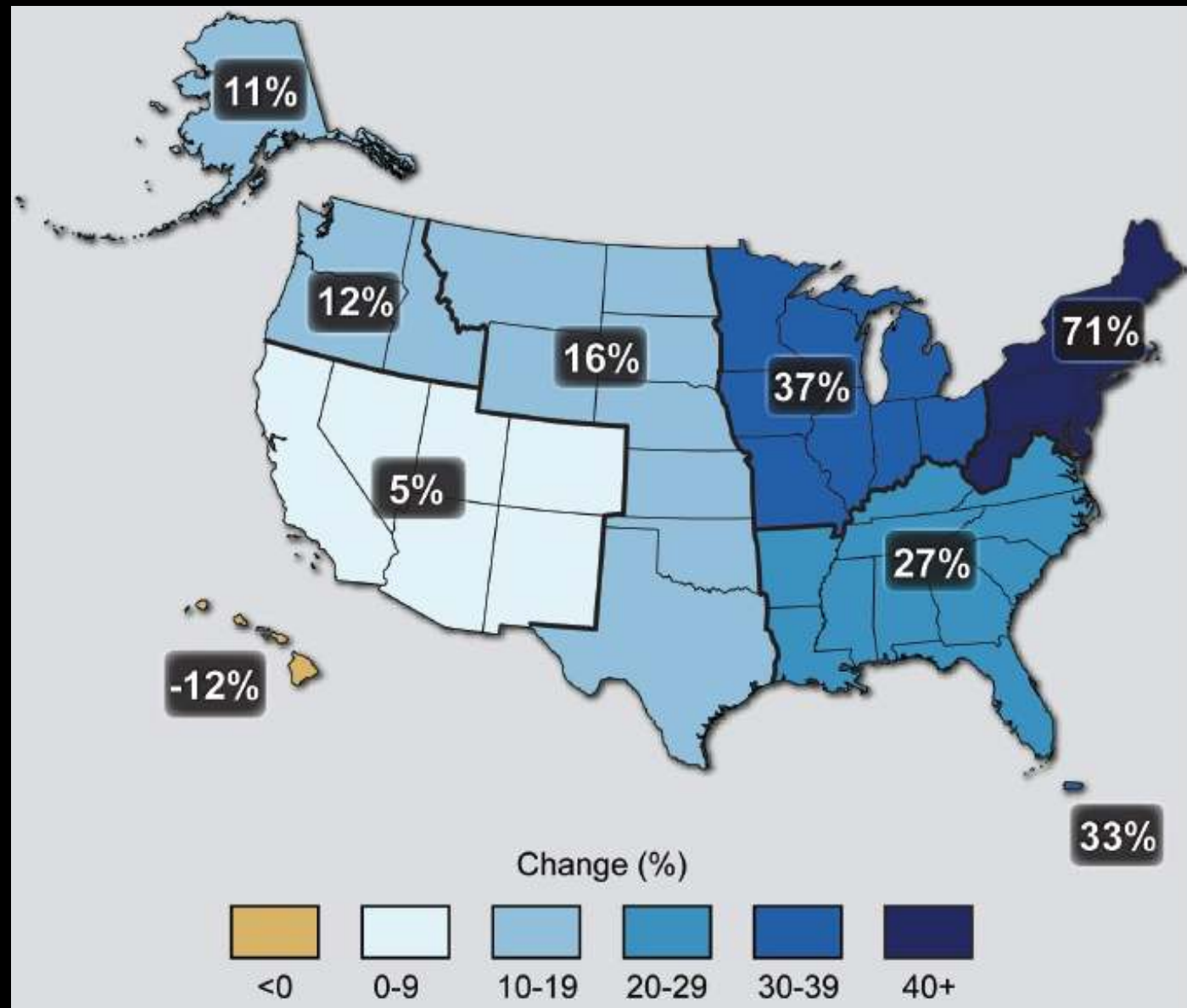
Business (B&O)
tax cuts: \$300m

Working Families
Rebate: \$200m

Cut sales tax
one full point:
\$1.2 billion

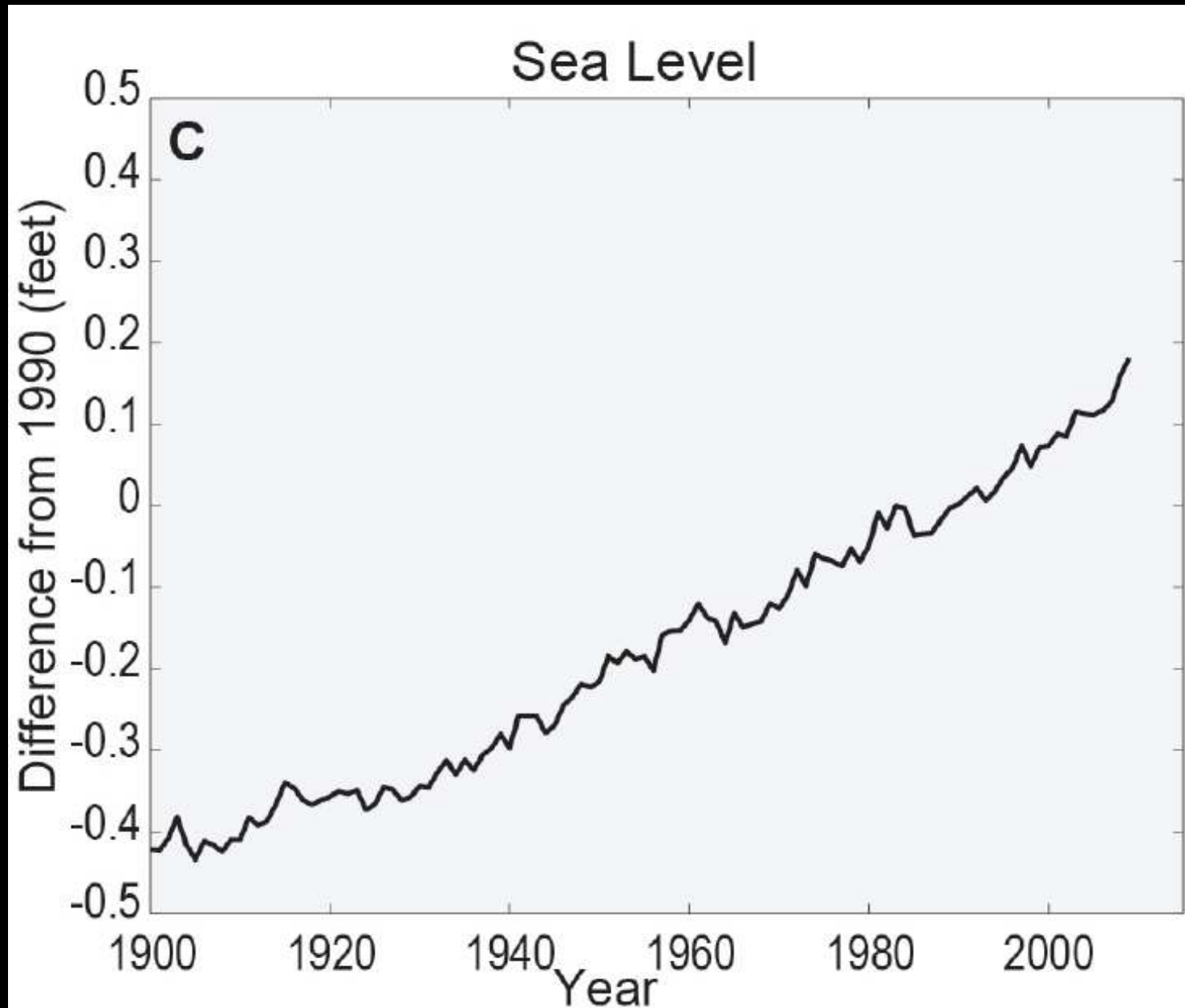
Maintain revenue neutrality by slowly raising carbon tax rate

Observed change in very heavy precipitation



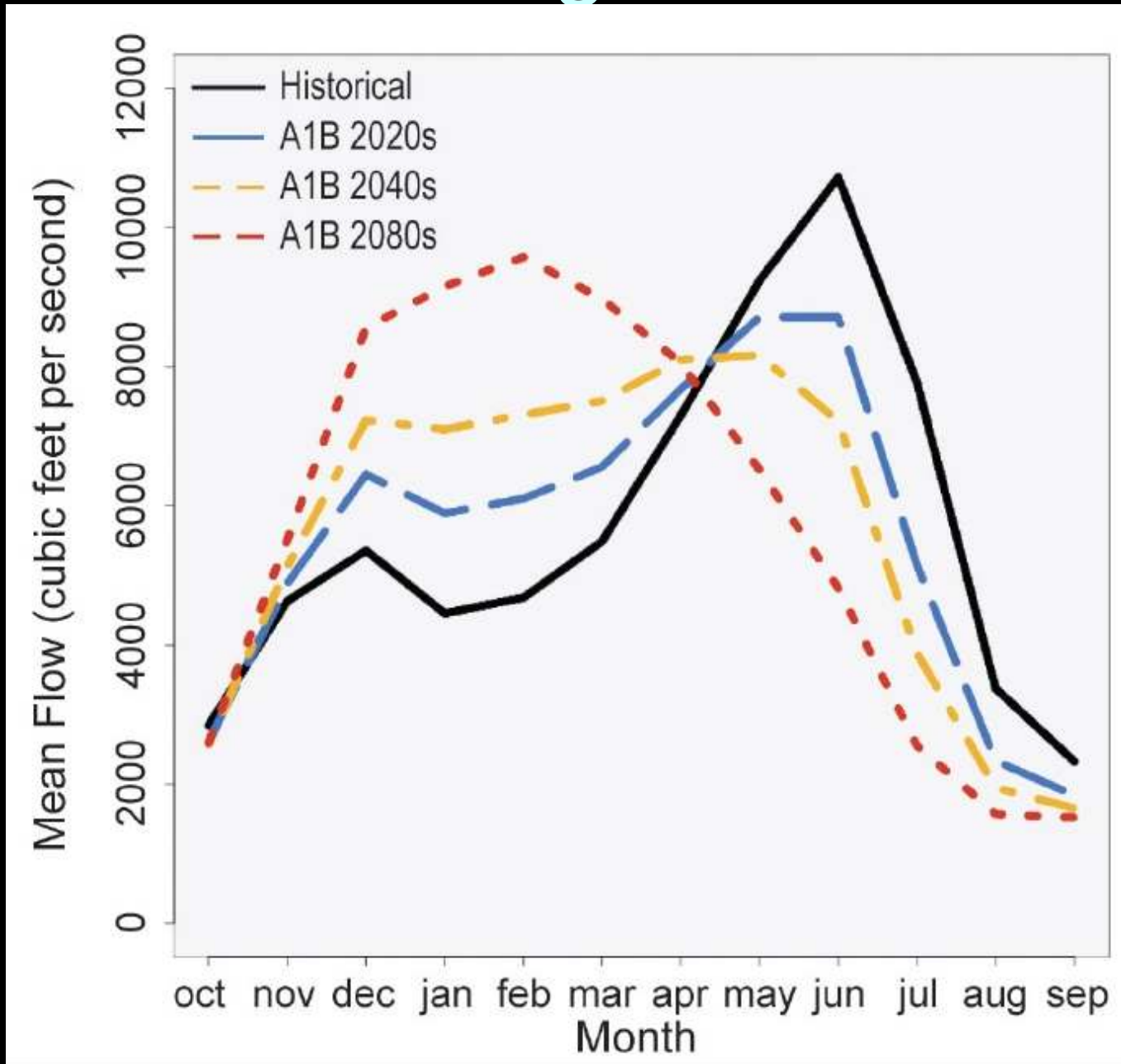
Source: National Climate Assessment (2014)

Projected 1-4 ft sea level rise by 2100



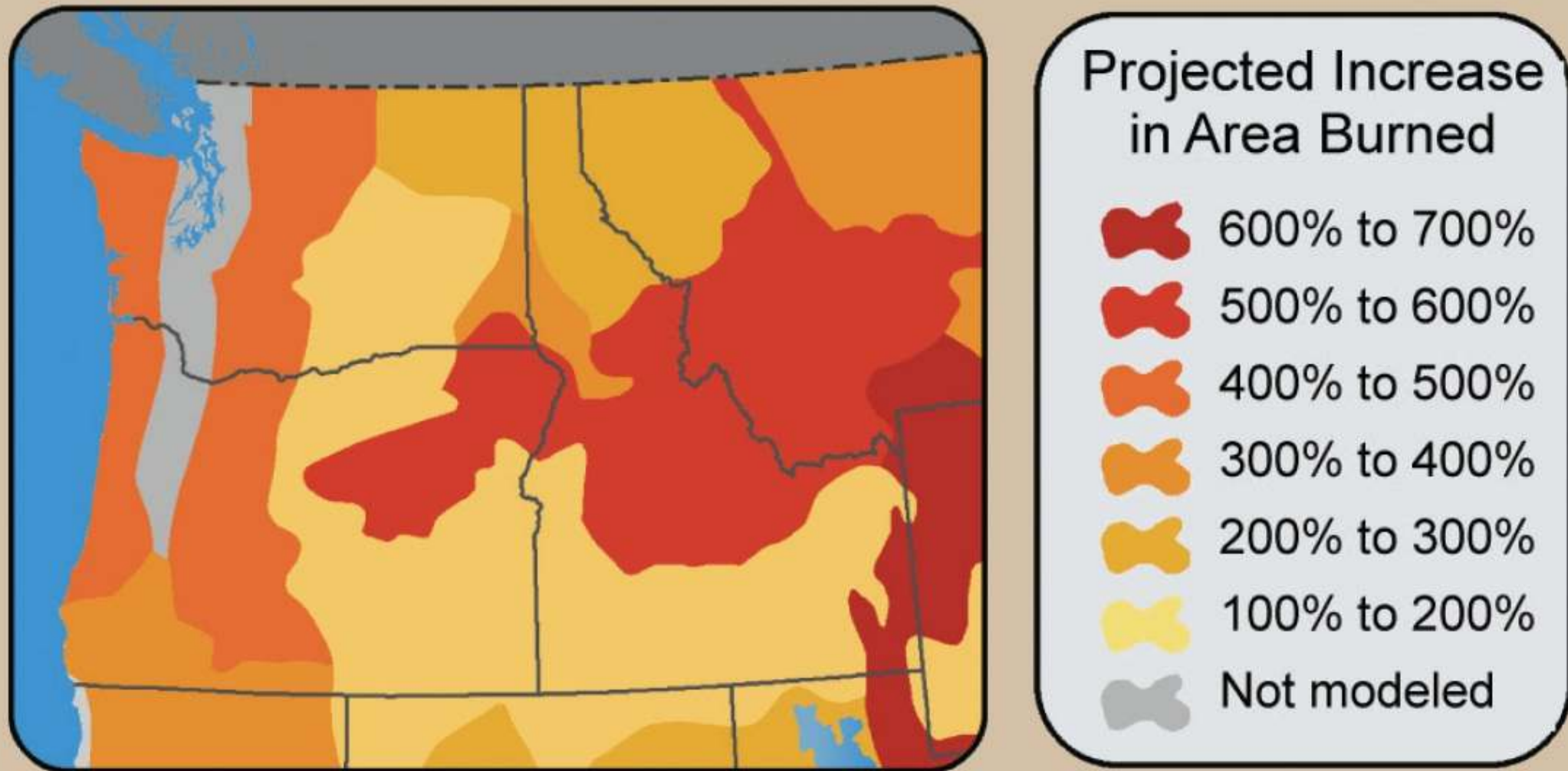
Source: National Climate Assessment (2014)

Streamflow timing for Yakima River



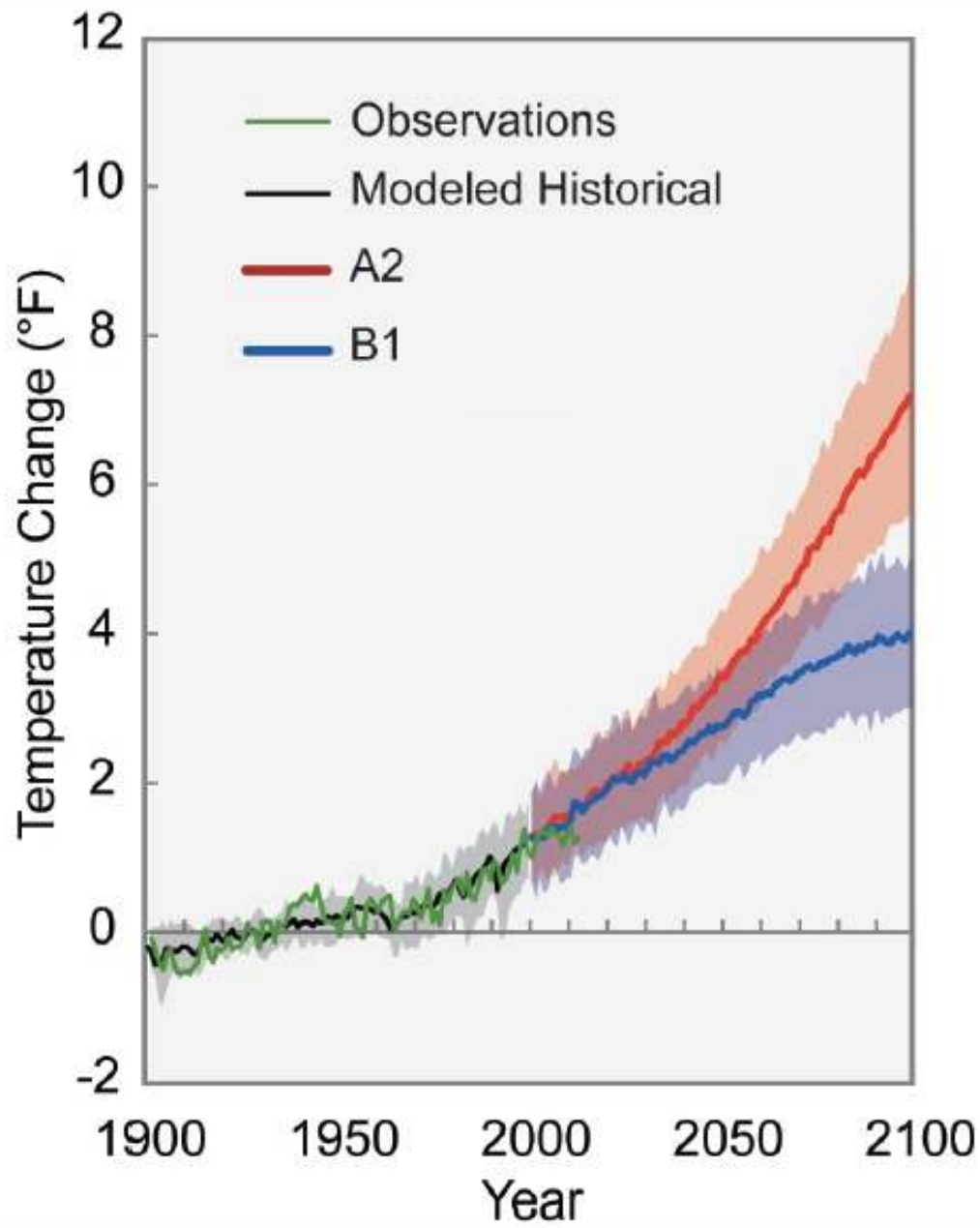
Source: National Climate Assessment (2014)

Acres burned up 4x by 2080s



Source: National Climate Assessment (2014); map shows impact of 2.2F warming; 4x is 2080s relative to 20th century under A1B

Projected Global Temperature Change



Different amounts of heat-trapping gases released into the atmosphere by human activities produce different projected increases in Earth's temperature. The lines on the graph represent a central estimate of global average temperature rise (relative to the 1901-1960 average) for the two main scenarios used in this report. A2 assumes continued increases in emissions throughout this century, and B1 assumes significant emissions reductions, though not due explicitly to climate change policies. Shading indicates the range (5th to 95th percentile) of results from a suite of climate models. In both cases, temperatures are expected to rise, although the difference between lower and higher emissions pathways is substantial. (Figure source: NOAA NCDC / CICS-NC).



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