

Negative emissions technologies, including carbon dioxide removal (CDR)

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Lead Authors IPCC AR6 WG III & Synthesis Report

15th Meeting of SBSTA Research Dialogue
Bonn, 8 June 2023

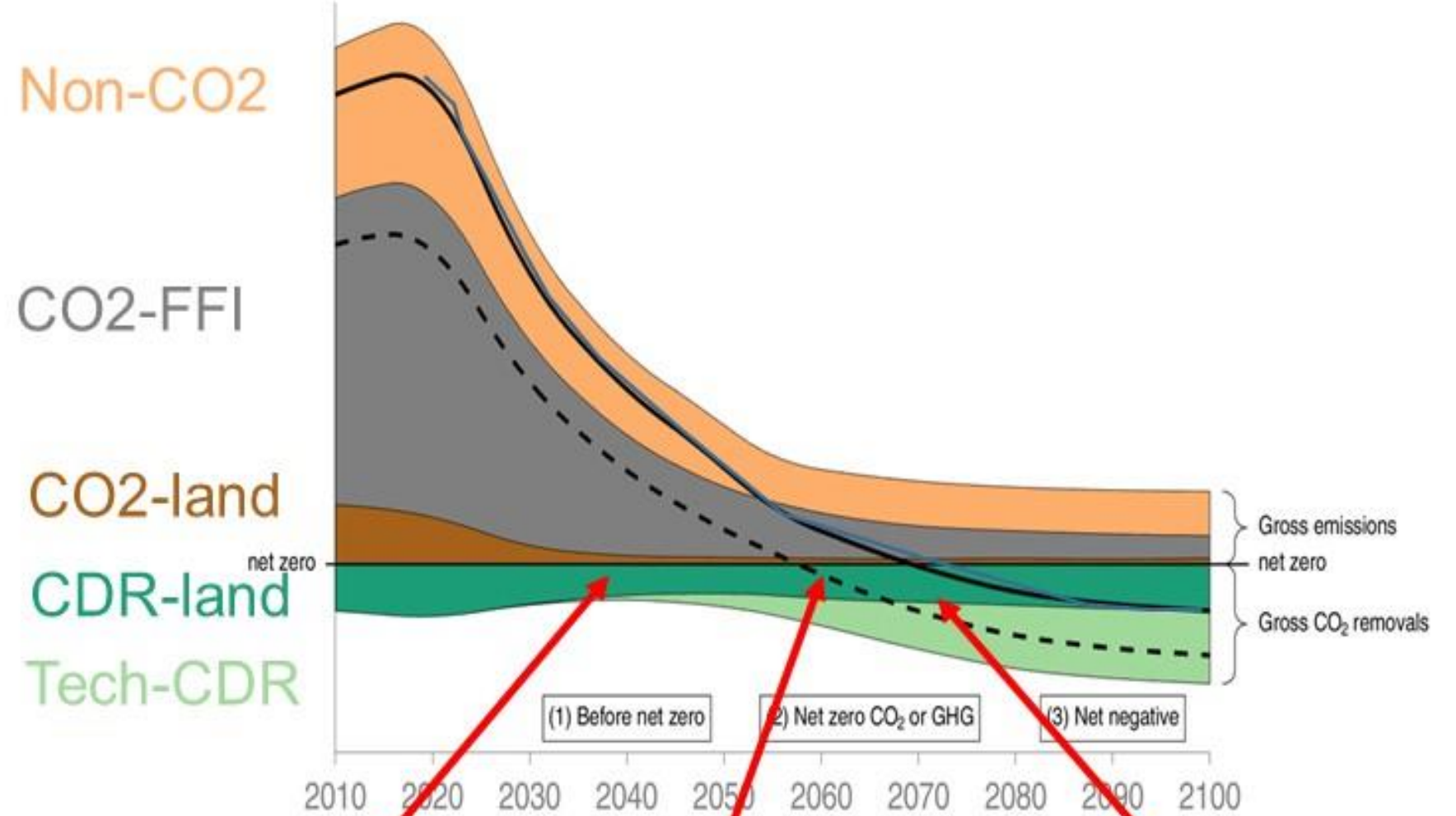
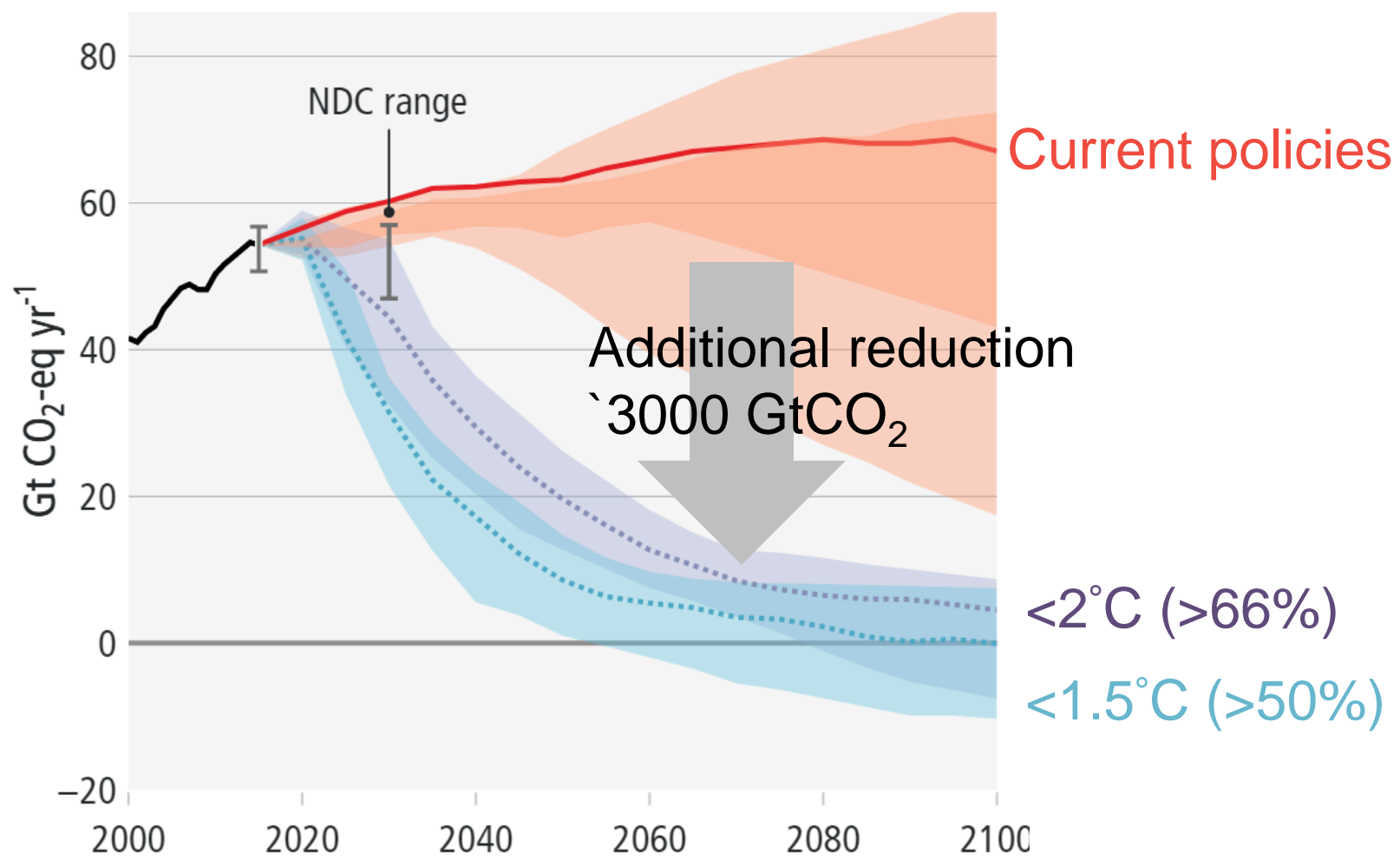
Definition of “Carbon Dioxide Removal”

Anthropogenic activities removing carbon dioxide (**CO₂**) **from the atmosphere** and **durably storing it** in geological, terrestrial, or ocean reservoirs, or in products.

It includes existing and potential anthropogenic enhancement of biological or geochemical CO₂ sinks and direct air carbon dioxide capture and storage (DACCS), but excludes natural CO₂ uptake not directly caused by human activities.

Carbon capture and storage (CCS), which **alone does not remove CO₂ from the atmosphere**, can help reduce atmospheric CO₂ from industrial and energy-related sources if it is combined with bioenergy production (BECCS), or if CO₂ is captured from the air directly and stored (DACCS).

a. Net global GHG emissions



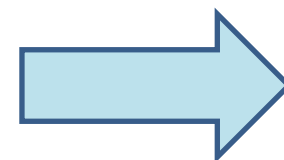
Reduce emissions rapidly

Counterbalance remaining emissions

Net negative emissions, to reduce atmospheric CO2 concentration

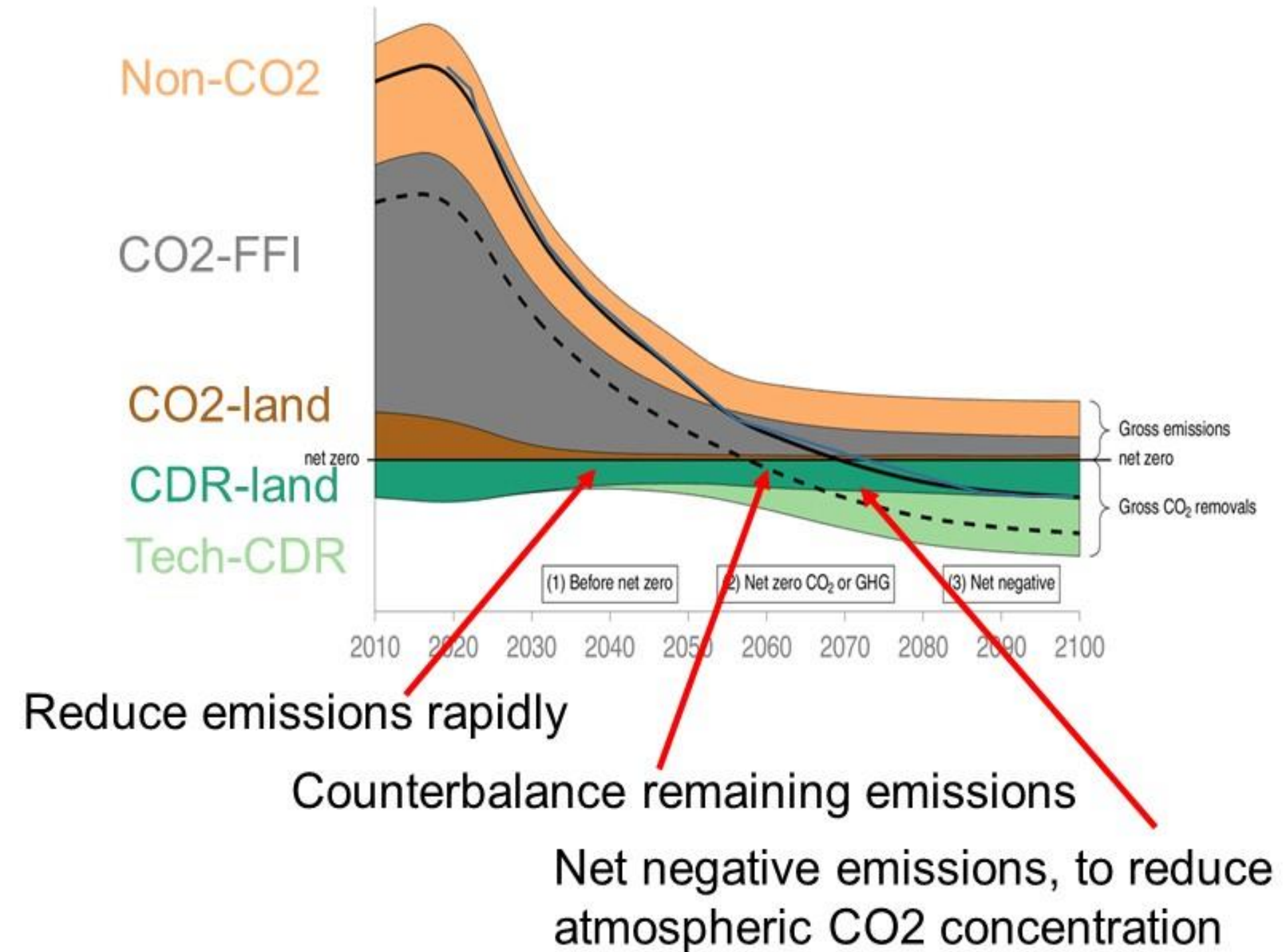
Why CDR:

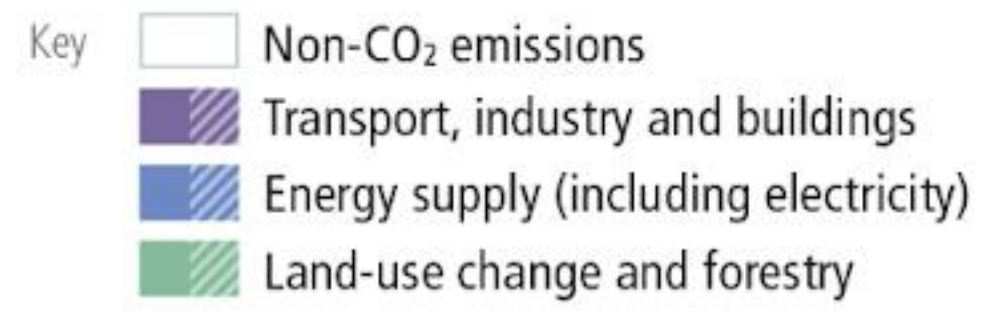
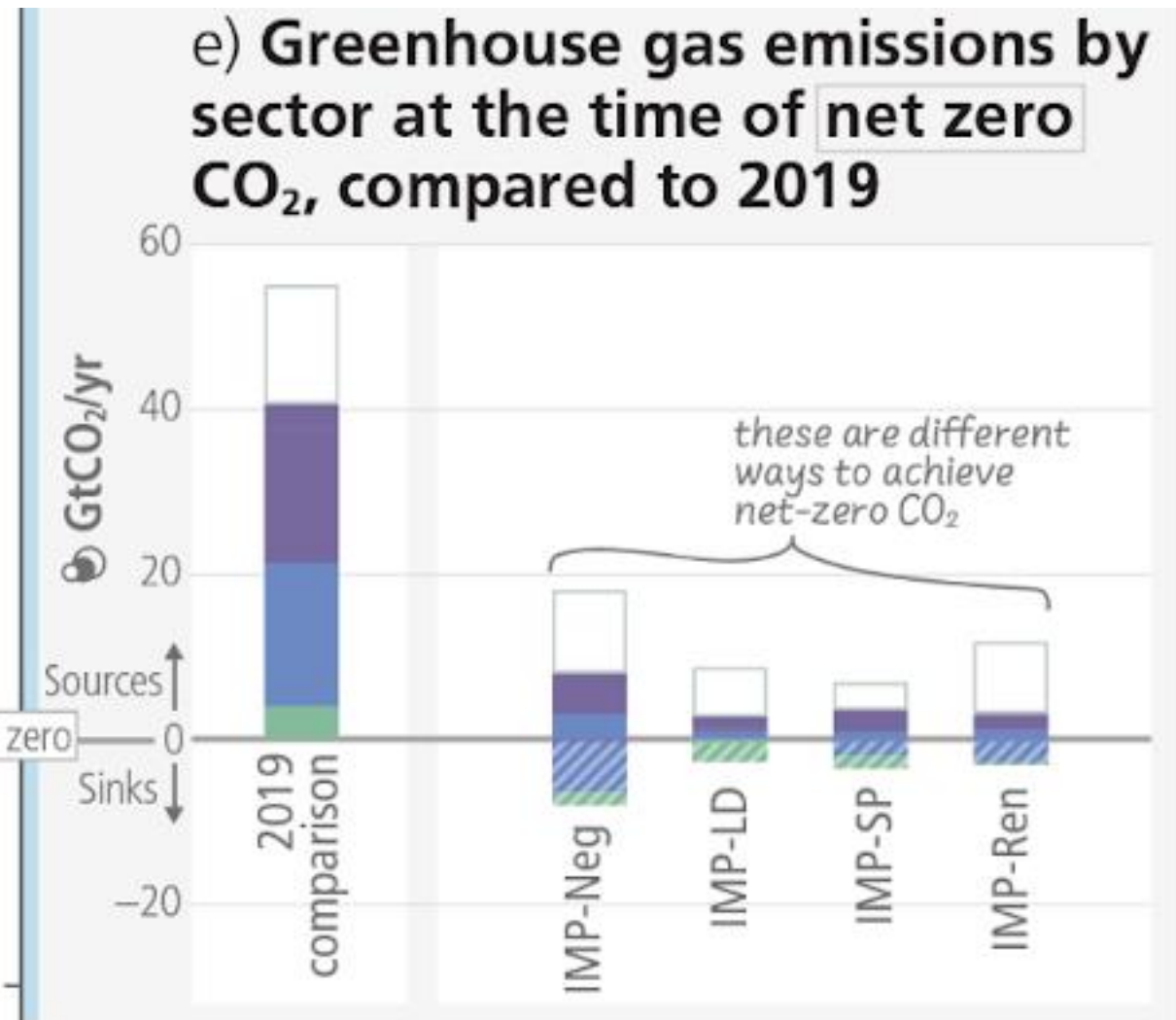
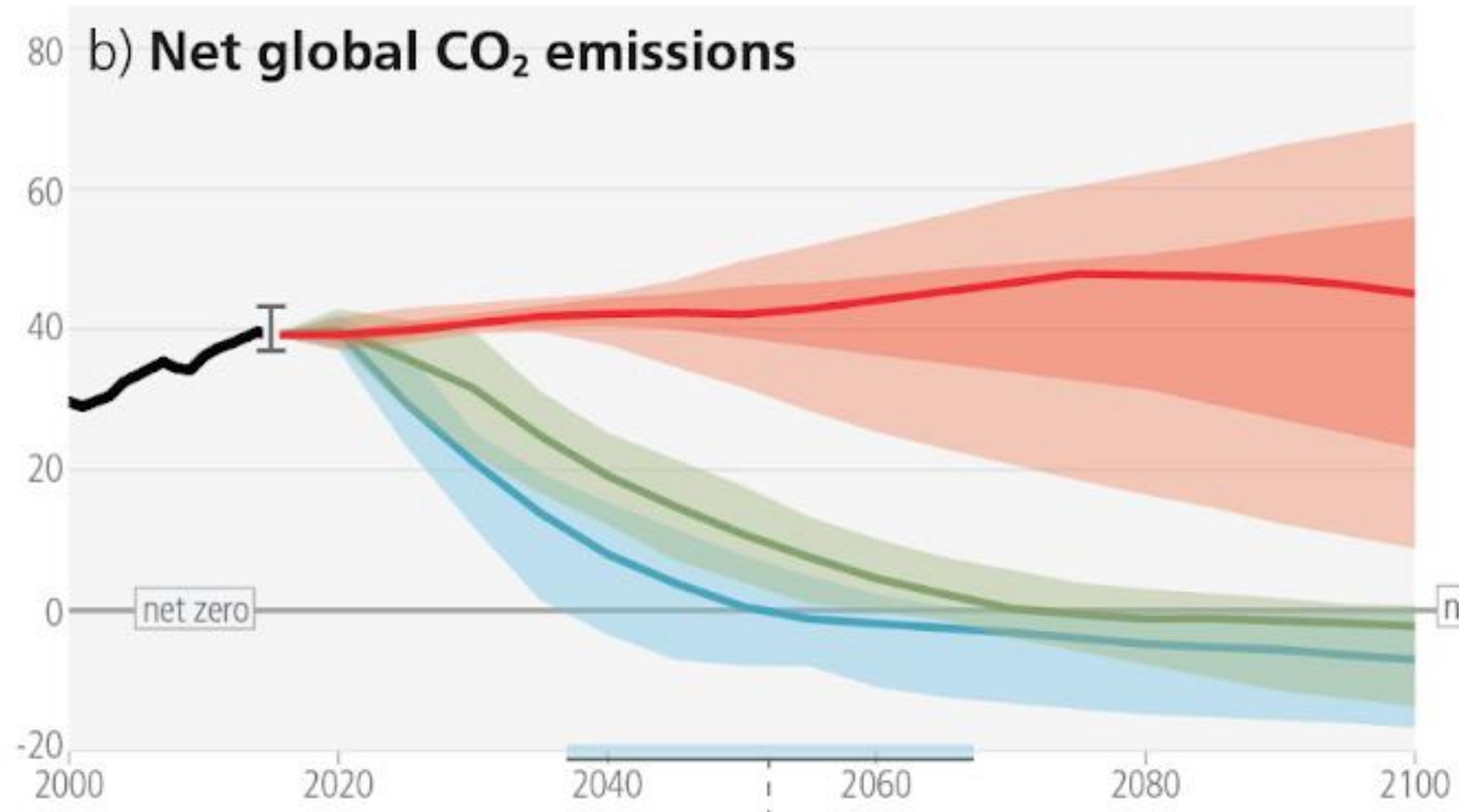
- Carbon budget 400-500 GtCO2 for 1.5°C
- Hard-to-abate CO2 emissions
- Non-CO2 emissions are not expected to go to zero



All scenarios have some CDR

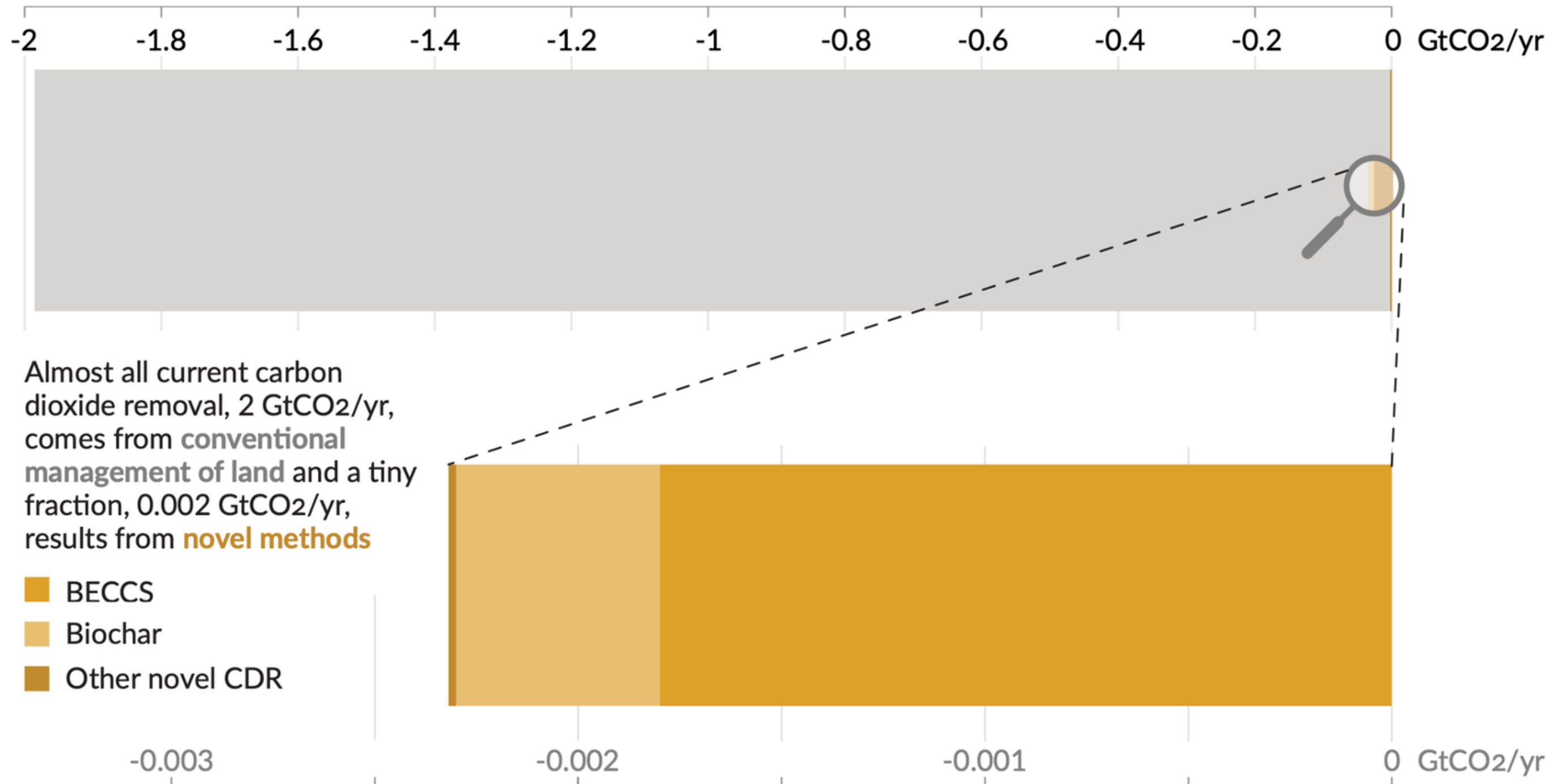
- Use in 1.5°C scenarios on the order of several 100s GtCO₂
- Uncertainty in upscaling and serious sustainability risks with most CDR options, depending on volumes and placement
- Overshoot involves climate risks
- In other words: CDR will not be unlimited





- Strategies to reduce reliance on CDR available (e.g. lifestyle changes, early steep emission reductions)

Current CDR is around 2 GtCO₂/yr – only 0.1% (2 MtCO₂/yr) is from novel methods



Knowledge gaps, research needs & emerging action



Fundamentals

- Definition of *durability*
- Measurement, reporting and verification of carbon flows



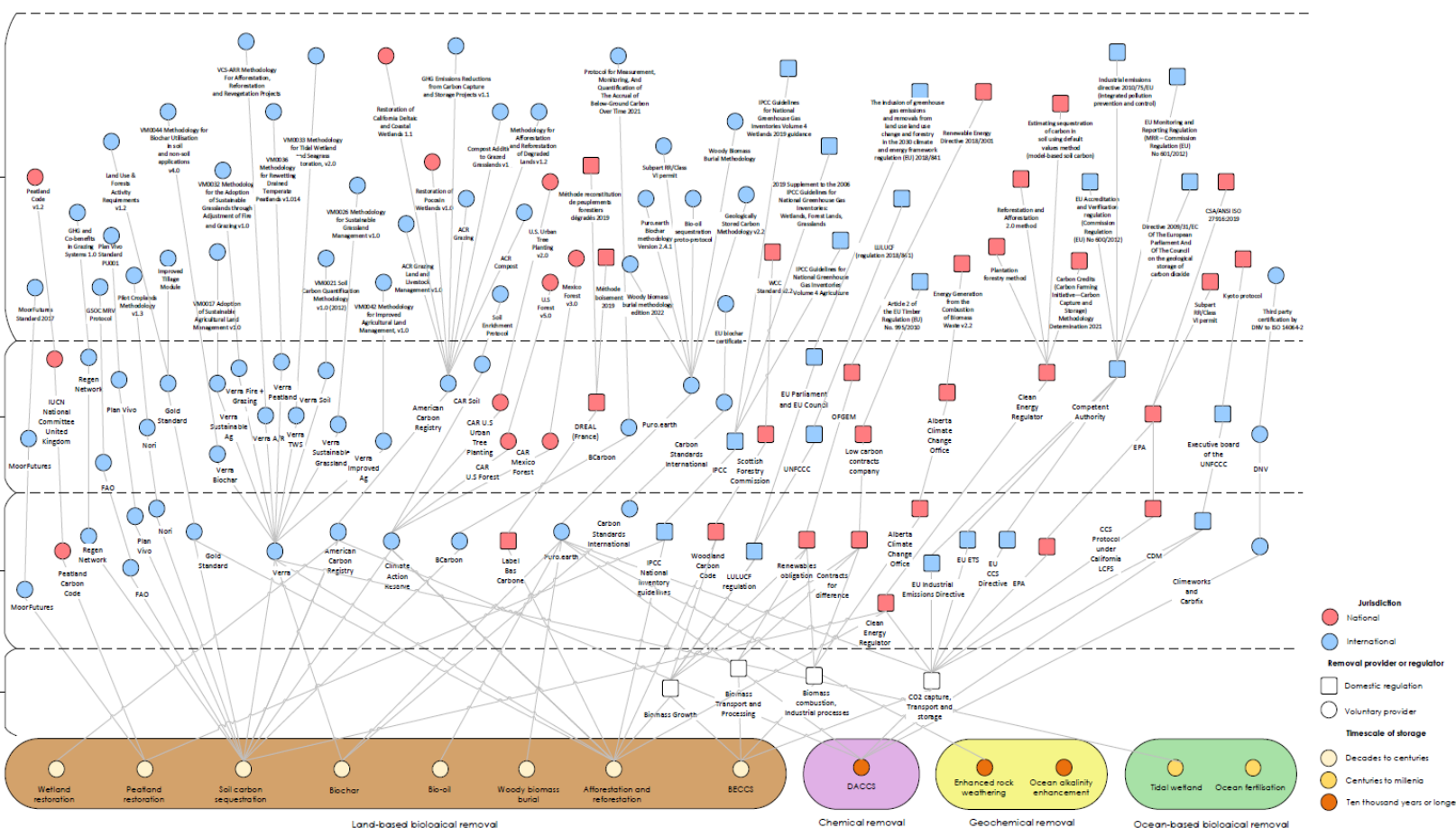
Methods & Pathways

- Effectiveness of methods
- Risks & co-benefits
- Demonstration (*UK, US, EU*)
- Residual emissions vs. CDR



Governance/Policy

- Voluntary vs. Compliance Markets
- Certification & accounting (*PA Art. 6.4, EU, US, UK*)
- Int. Cooperation (*Mission Innovation*)
- Targeted incentives (*SWE, US*)
- Residuals vs. removals (*GER*)
- National Net-Negative (*DEN*)



Mercer/Burke (2023): Strengthening MRV standards for greenhouse gas removals to improve climate change governance. Grantham Institute and CCEP/LSE