



Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change Priestley International Centre for Climate

# What CDR options do we have and are they ready?

## Jan C. Minx

## Demystifying negative emissions technologies

## **EU Pavilion**

**COP24** Katowice, Poland

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## CO<sub>2</sub> removal is used to compensate for atmospheric overshoot and residual emissions





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## While the recent discussions have mainly focussed on BECCS, the spectrum of options is large

#### NATURAL FORESTRY / AGRICULTURE







#### **Biochar** Partly burnt biomass is added to soil absorbing additional CO<sub>2</sub>

#### Soil Carbon Sequestration

Land management changes increase the soil carbon content, resulting in a net removal of  $CO_2$  from the atmosphere



#### Other Land-Use/Wetlands Restoration or construction of high carbon density, anaerobic ecosystems

#### COMBINED

NATURAL + TECHNOLOGICAL



Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS)

Plants turn CO<sub>2</sub> into biomass that fuels energy systems; CO<sub>2</sub> from conversion is stored underground

#### TECHNOLOGICAL

ENERGY / INDUSTRY



#### **Accelerated Weathering**

Natural minerals react with  $CO_2$  and bind them in new minerals







CO<sub>2</sub> is removed from ambient air and stored underground

**Direct Air Capture** 

#### Ocean Alkalinity Enhancement

Alkaline materials are added to the ocean to enhance atmospheric drawdown and negate acidification

#### CO<sub>2</sub> to Durable Carbon

CO<sub>2</sub> is removed from the atmosphere and bound in long-lived materials



UN Environment (2017), The Emissions Gap Report 2017

## The discussion on CDR is not new, but has diversified over time



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## Most CDR options show relevant potentials, but all have limits



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## Important trade-offs between timing, costs and reversability

NATURAL

FORESTRY / AGRICULTURE



Afforestation/ Reforestation Tree growth takes up CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere



#### Biochar Destlutions to adde

Partly burnt biomass is added to soil absorbing additional CO<sub>2</sub>



Less costly

**Closer to deployment** 

More vulnerable to reversal

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#### CO<sub>2</sub> to Durable Carbon

CO<sub>2</sub> is removed from the atmosphere and bound in long-lived materials

- More costly <
- Greater R&D needs <
- Less vulnerable to reversal <-







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UN Environment (2017), The Emissions Gap Report 2017

enhance at drawdown acidificatio CO<sub>2</sub> to Dur CO<sub>2</sub> is rem





## Technological transitions often take time! Urgency in developing CDR portfolios



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## The need for acceleration in innovation and diffusion of CDR technologies









## Thanks!



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