

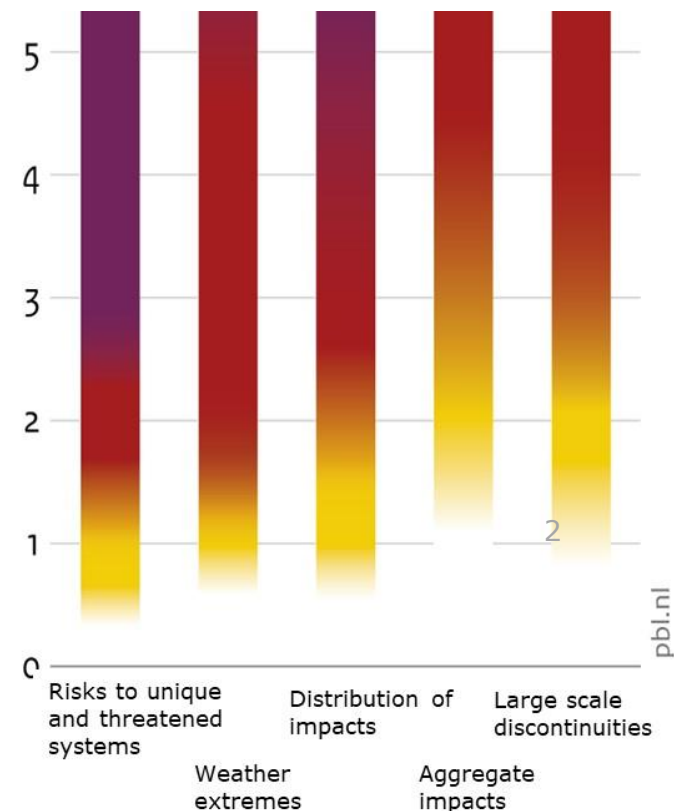
ARRHENIUS
PROGRAM FOR
CO₂ REMOVAL

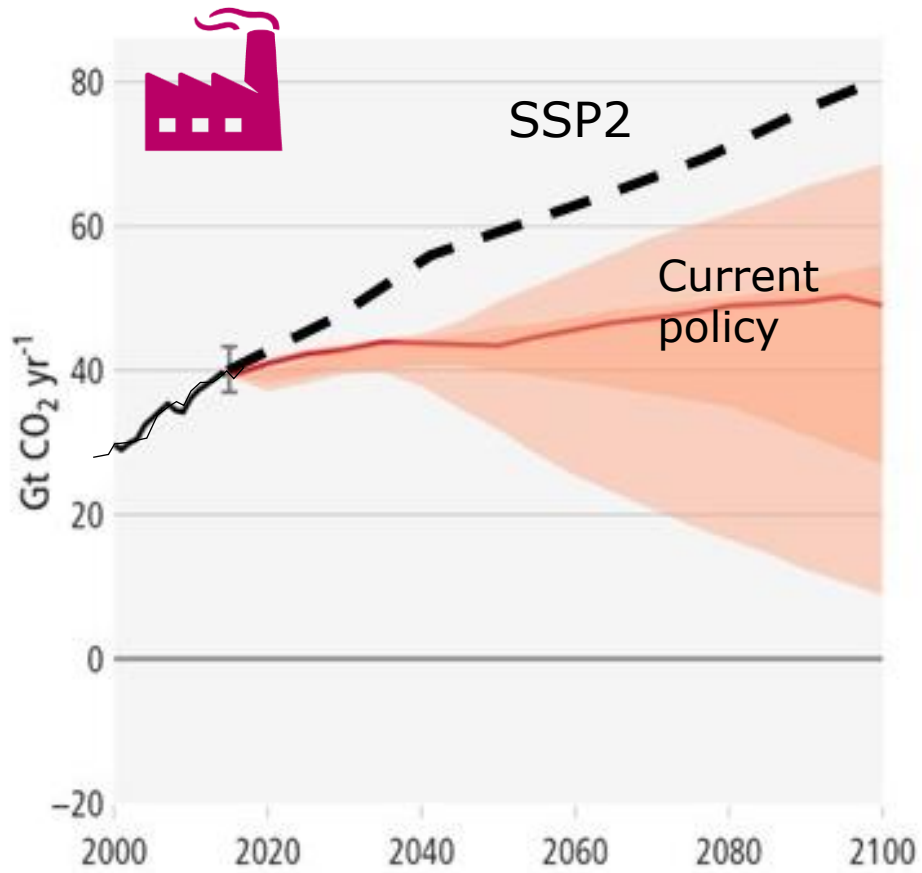


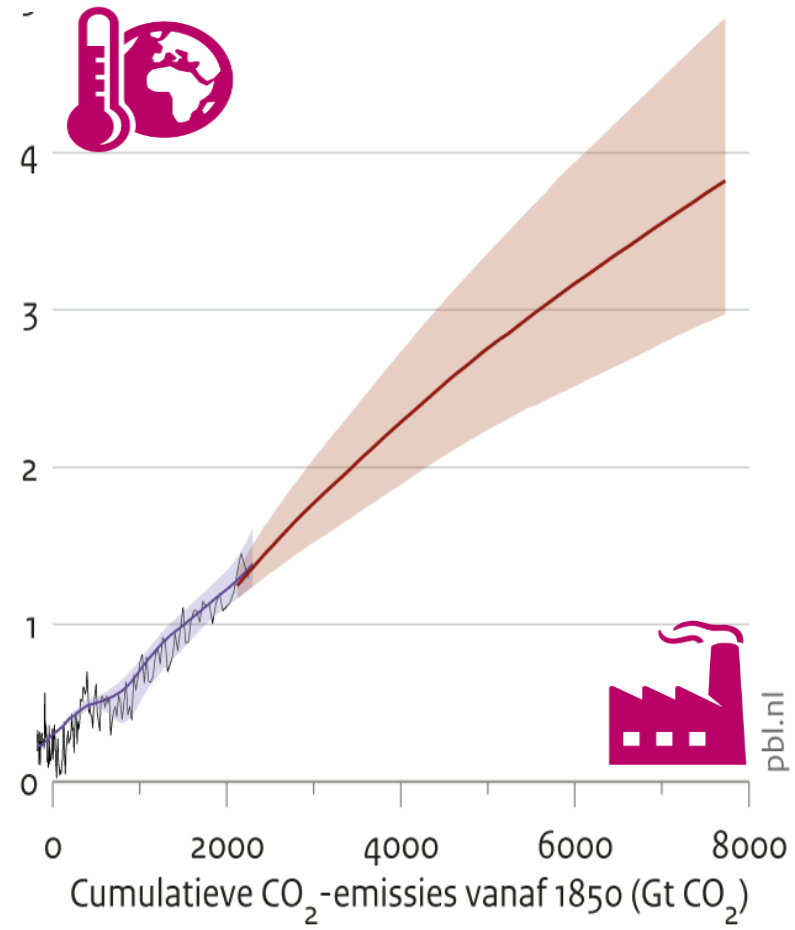
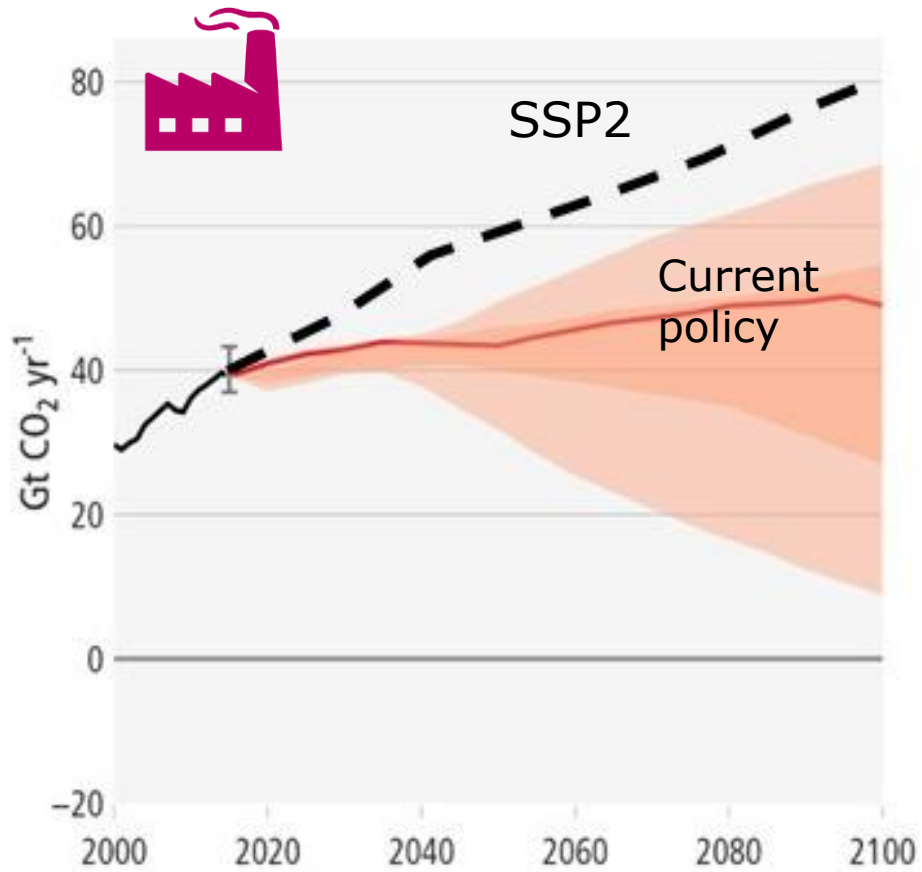
Paris-agreement

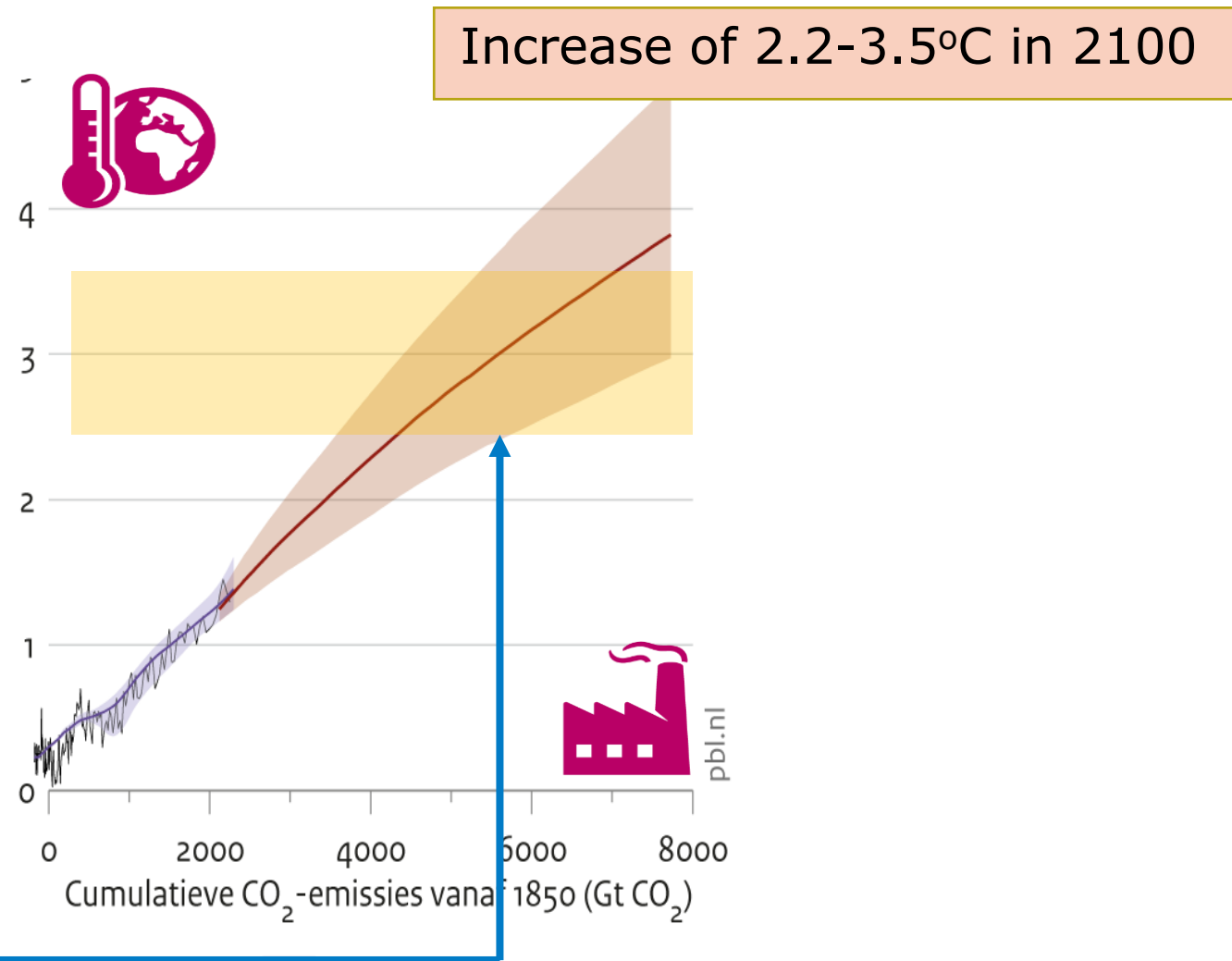
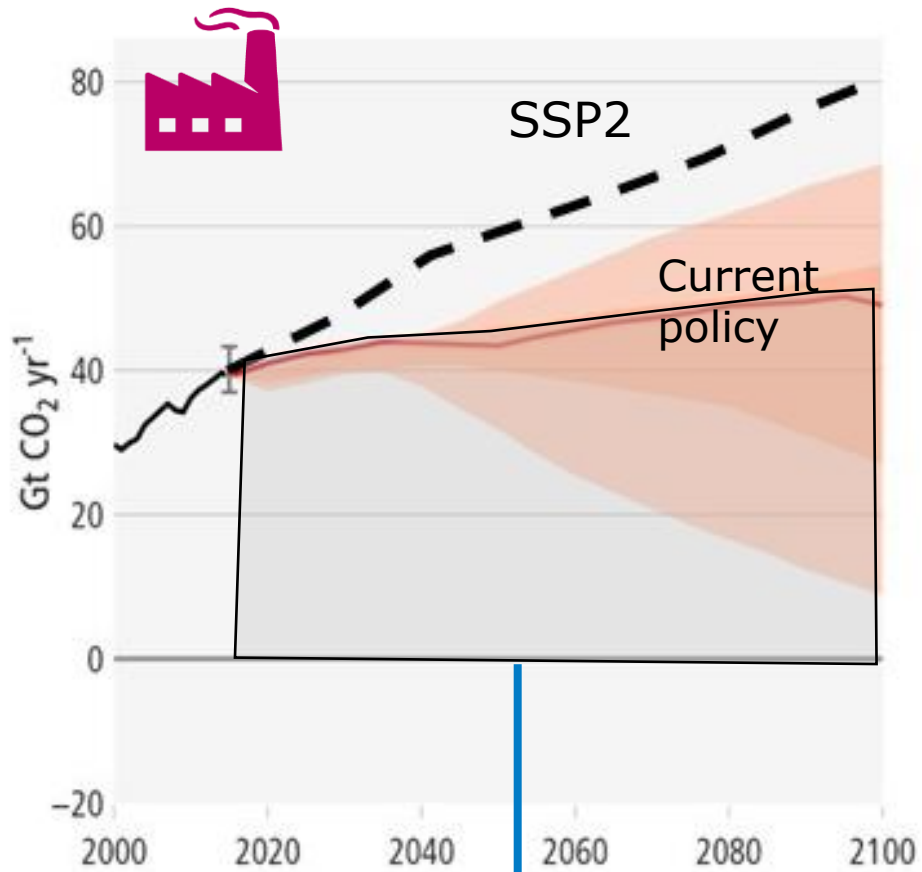


- > The universal agreement's main aim is to keep a global temperature rise this century **well below 2 degrees Celsius** and to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to **1.5 degrees Celsius** above pre-industrial levels

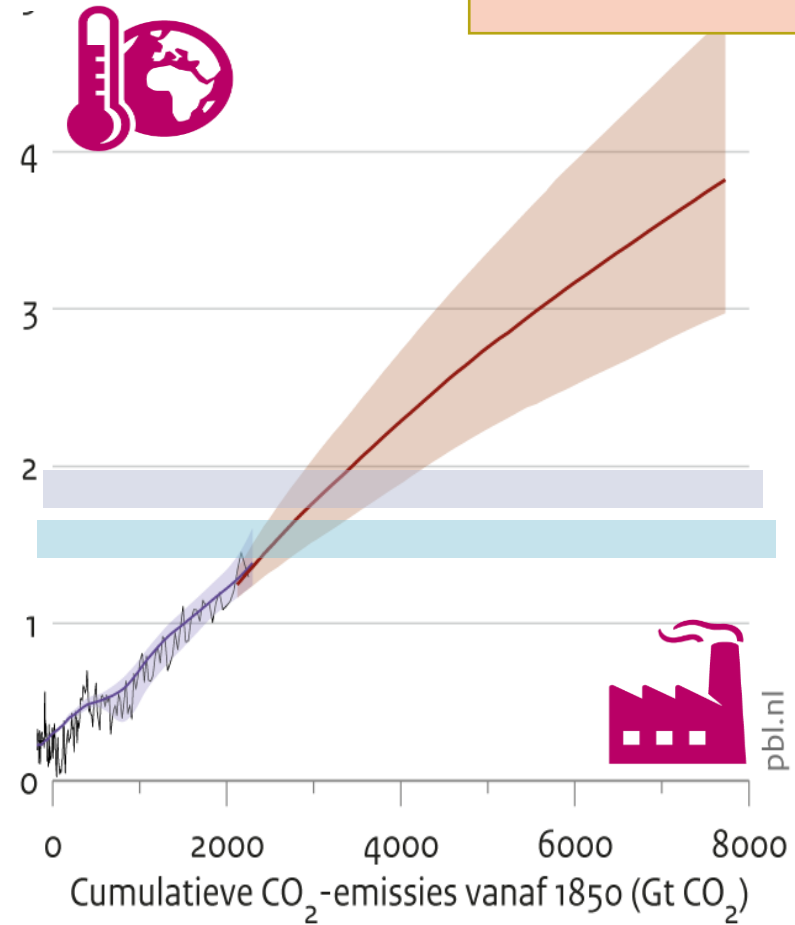








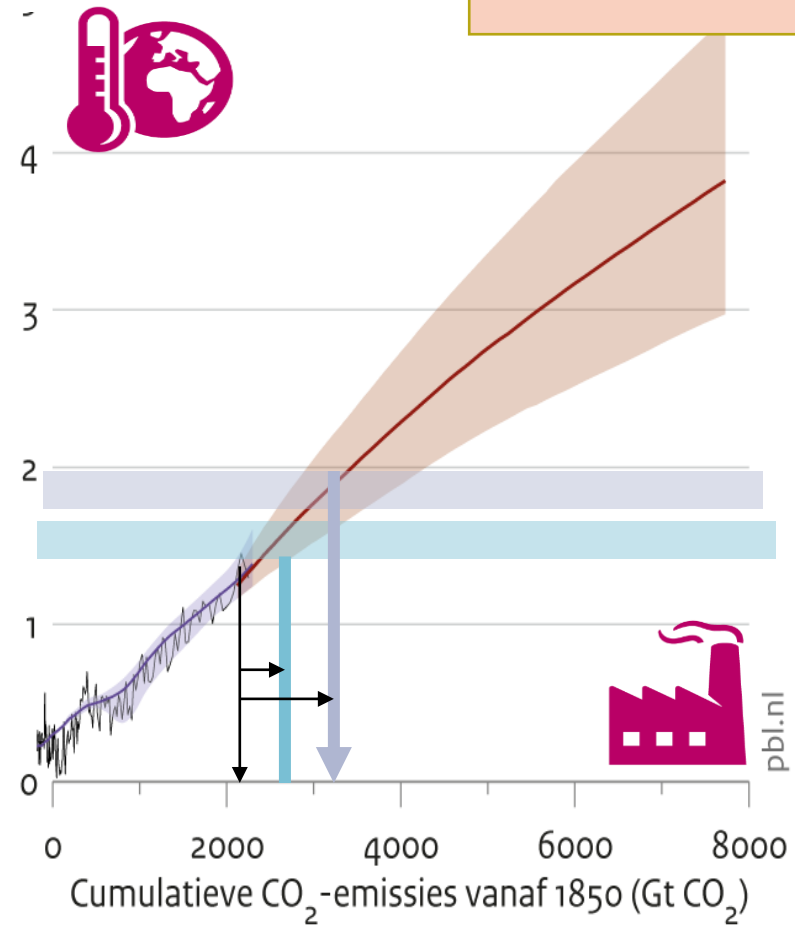
Increase of 2.2-3.5°C in 2100



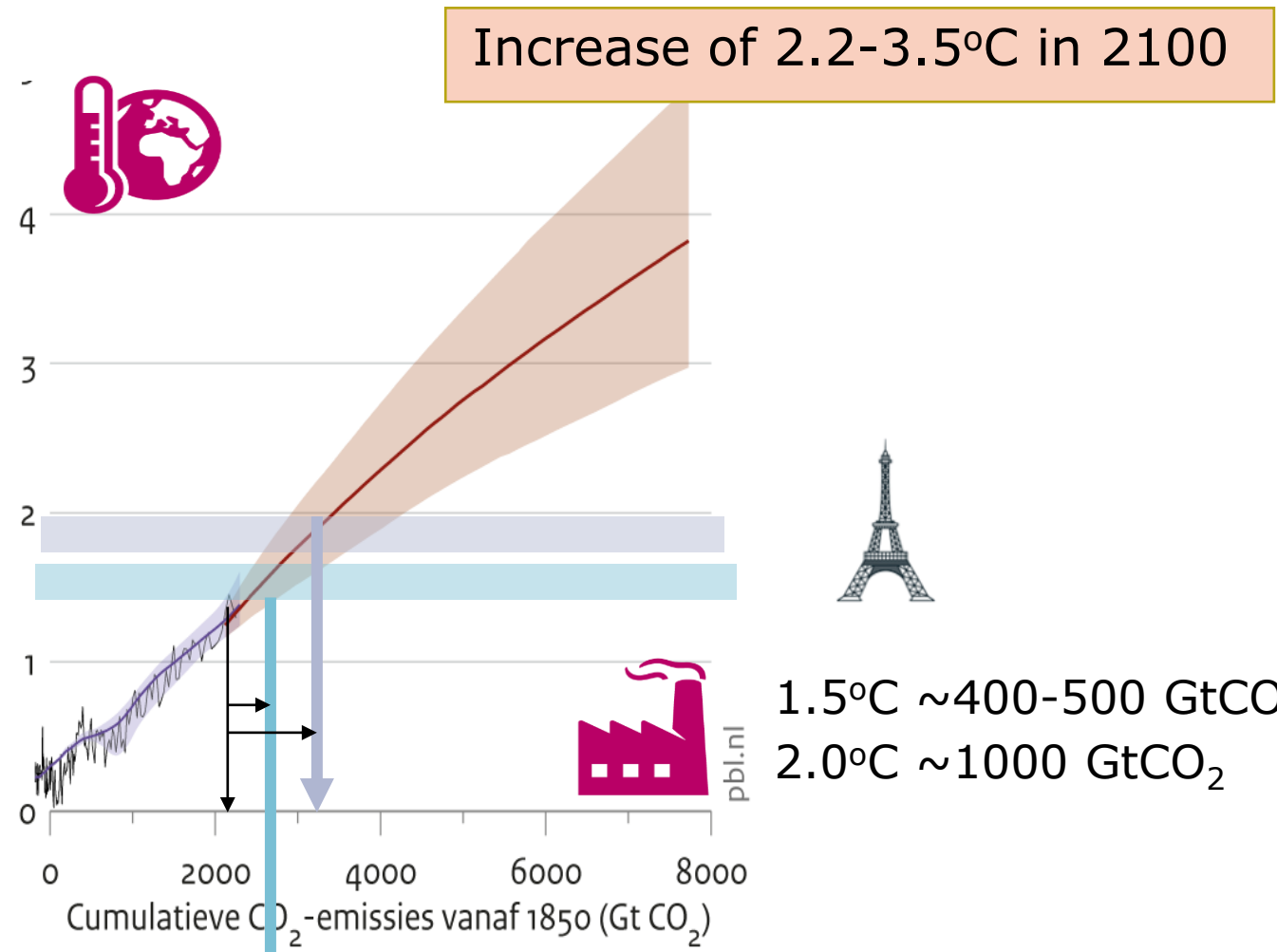
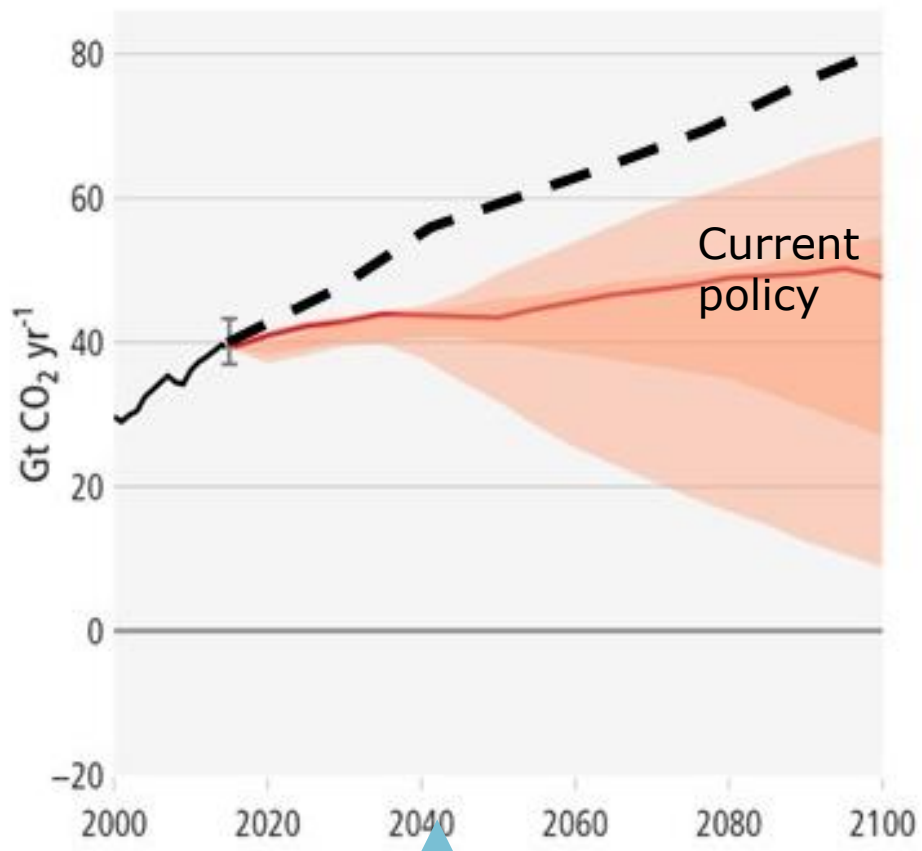
pbl.nl

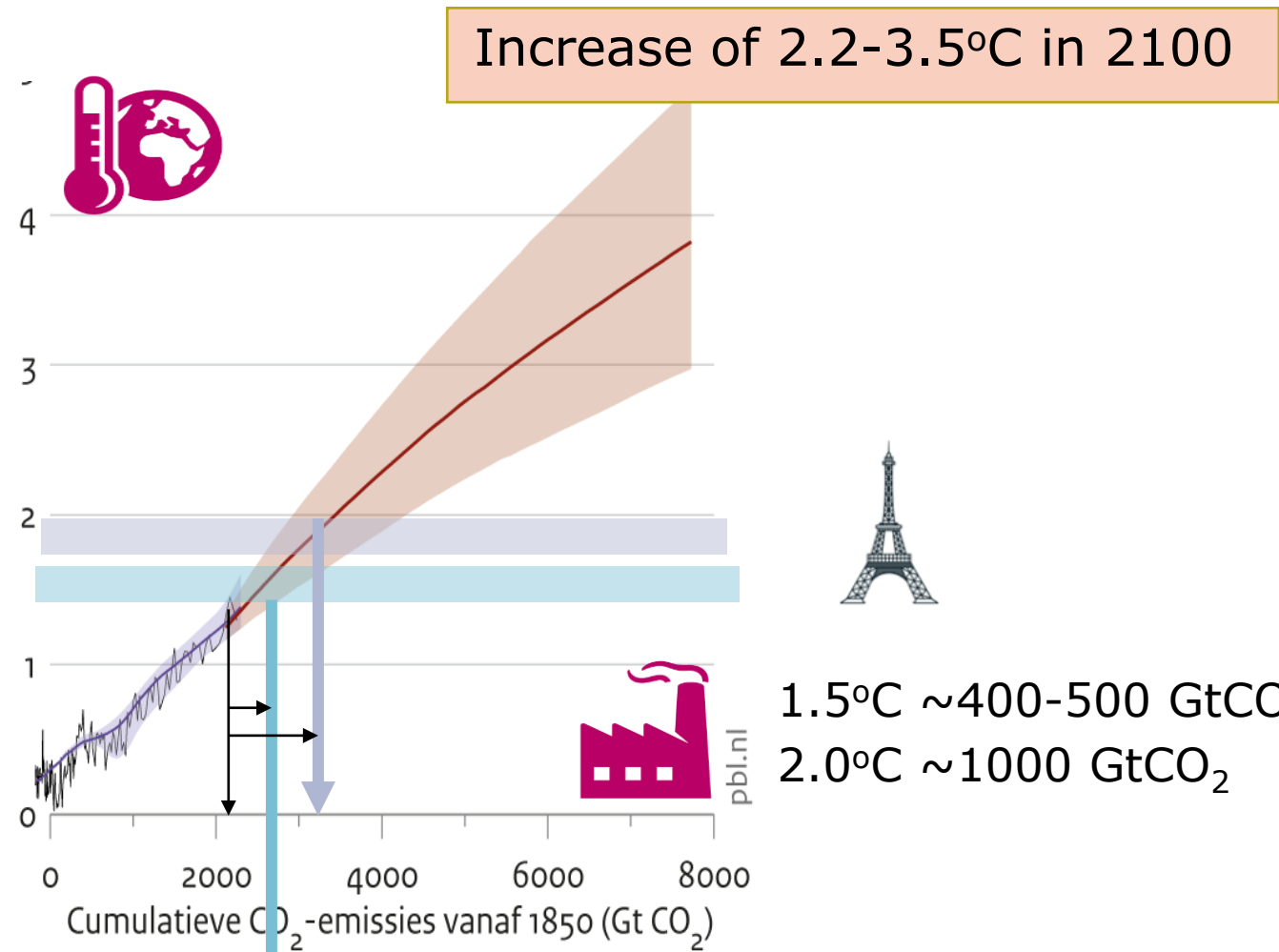
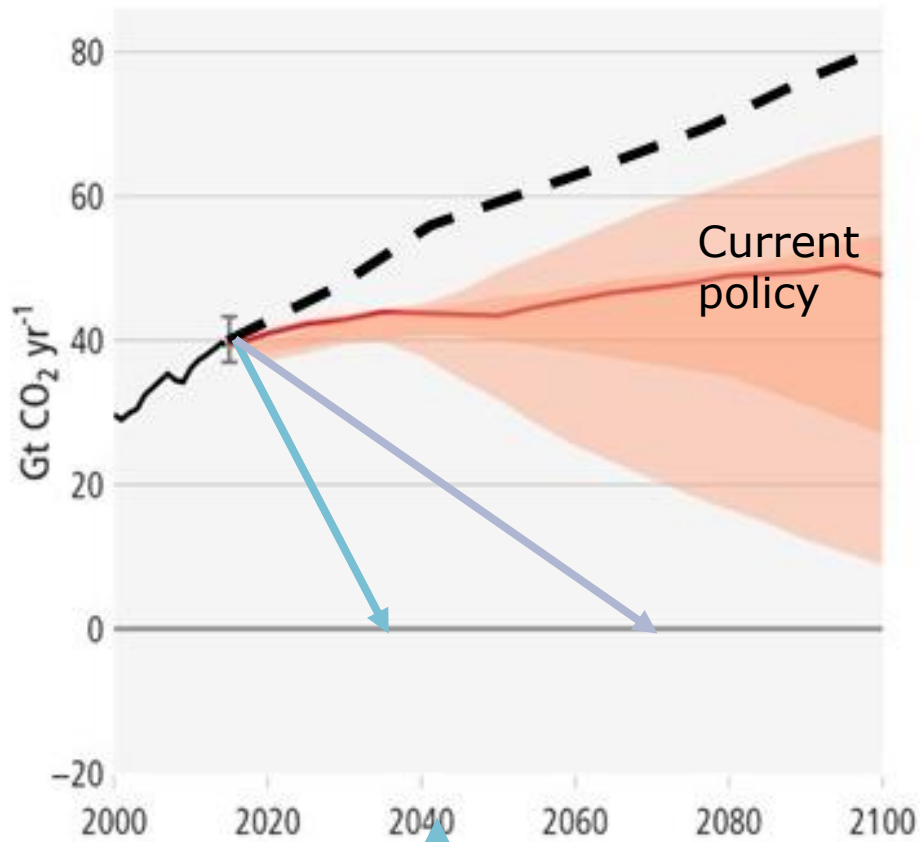


Increase of 2.2-3.5°C in 2100

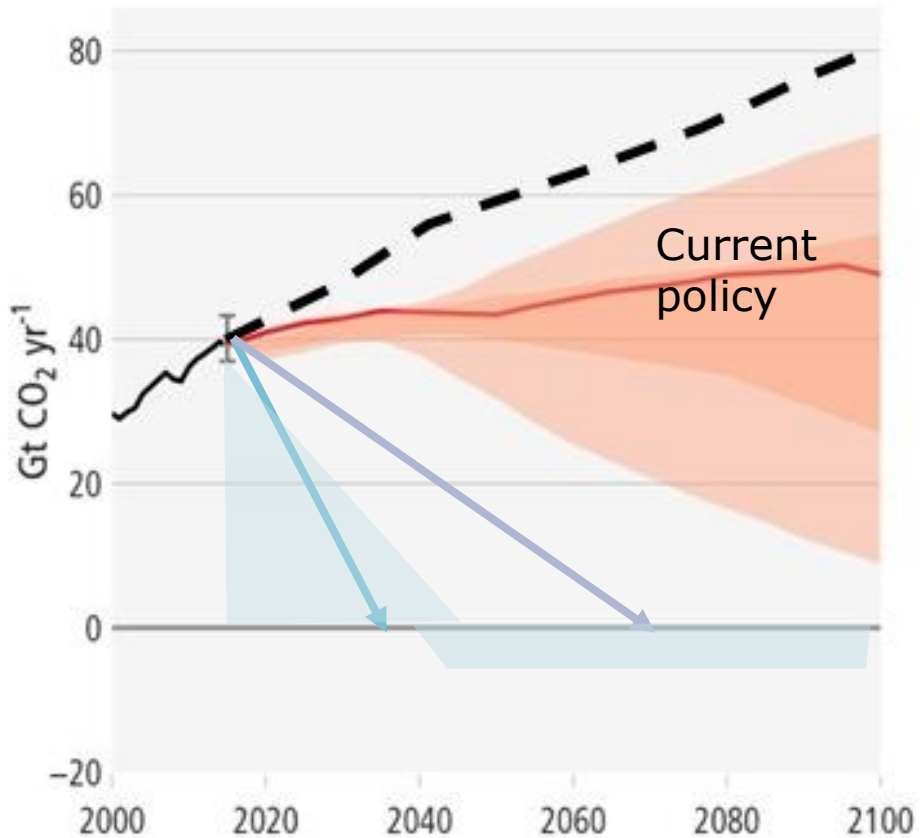


1.5°C ~400-500 GtCO₂
2.0°C ~1000 GtCO₂





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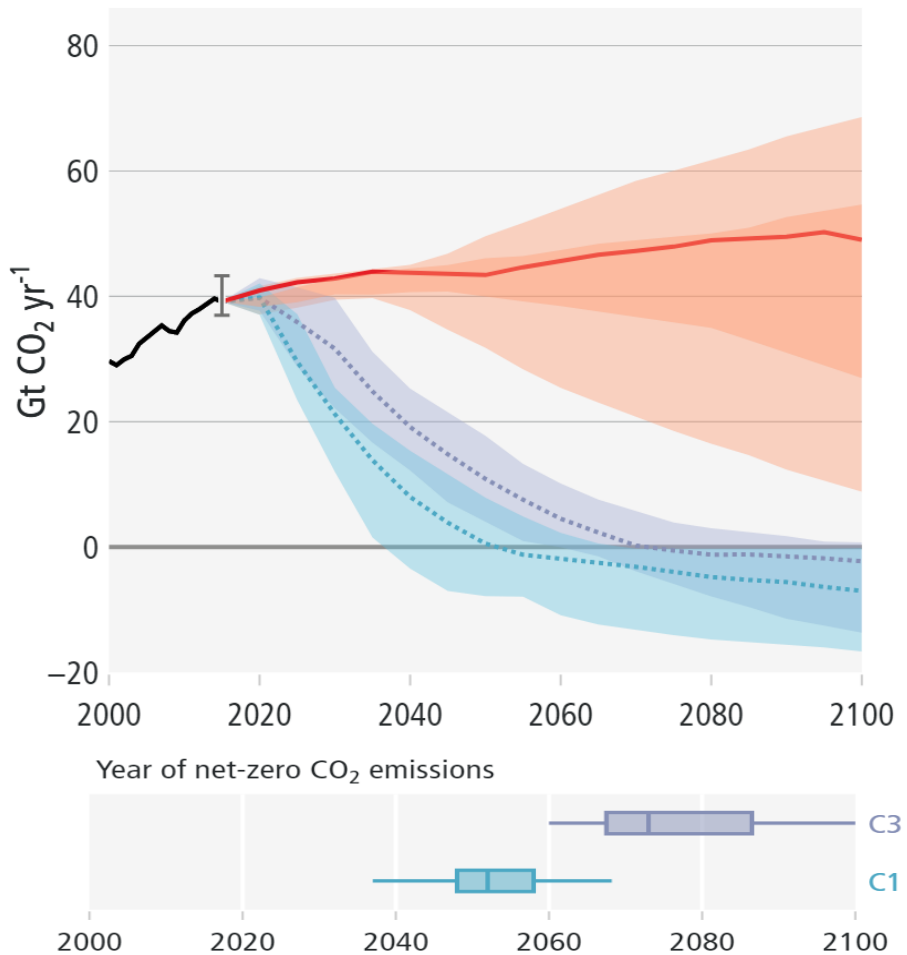


Negative emissions:

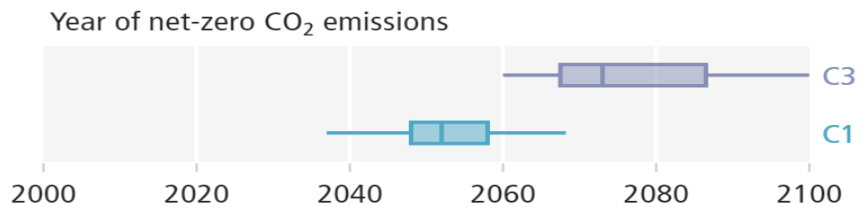
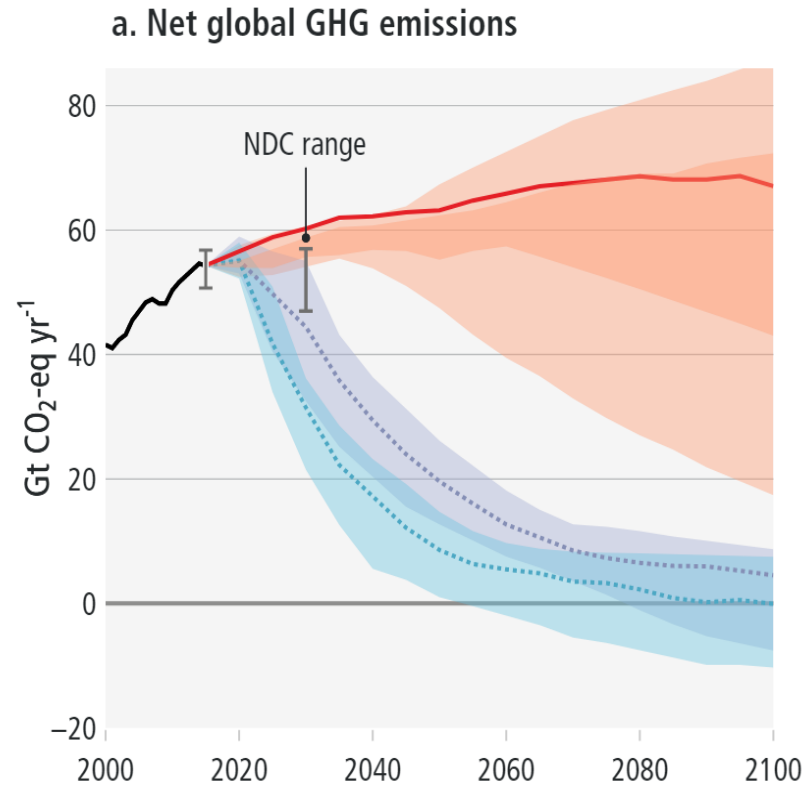
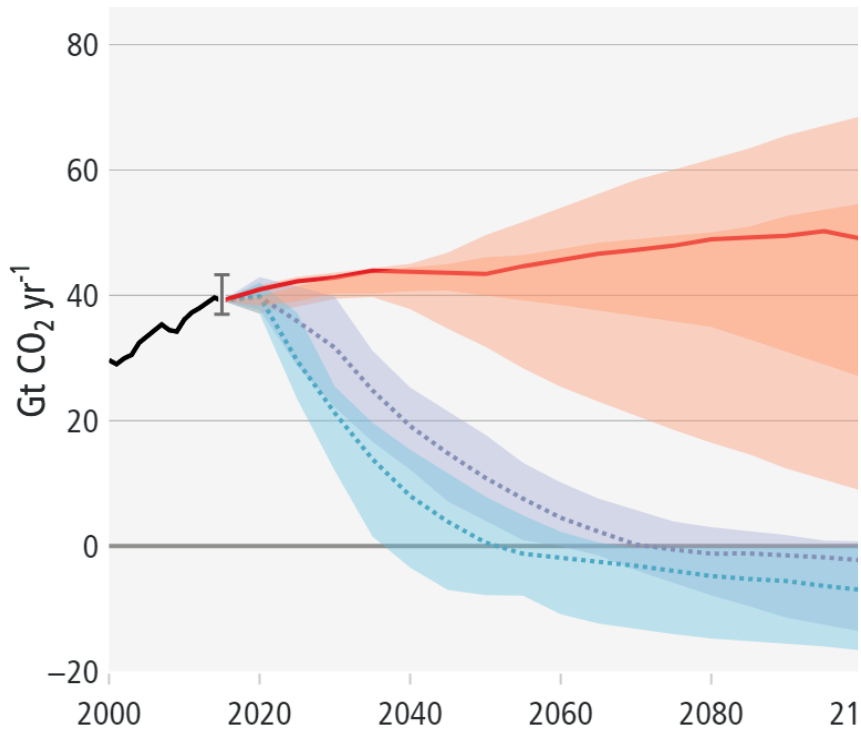
Could help, but

- Temporary overshoot temperature target
- Possible negative impacts on land use
- Limit potential

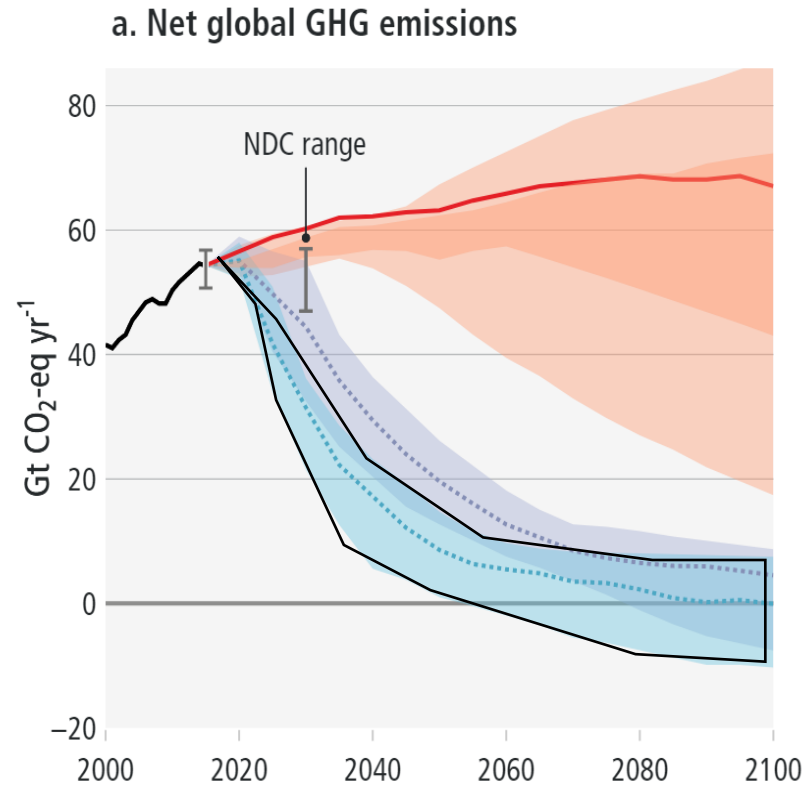
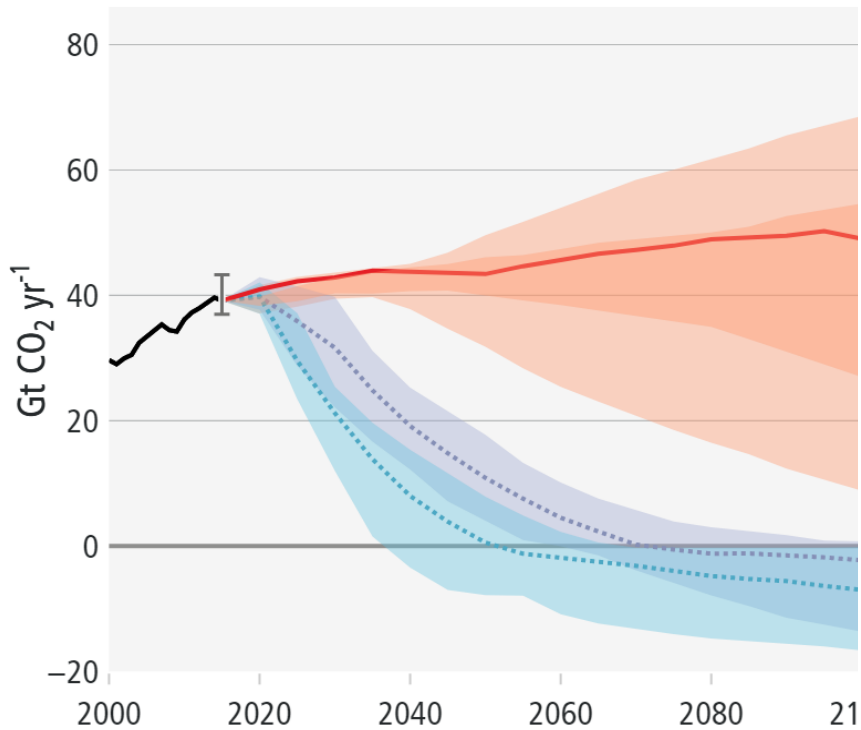
Paris-agreement



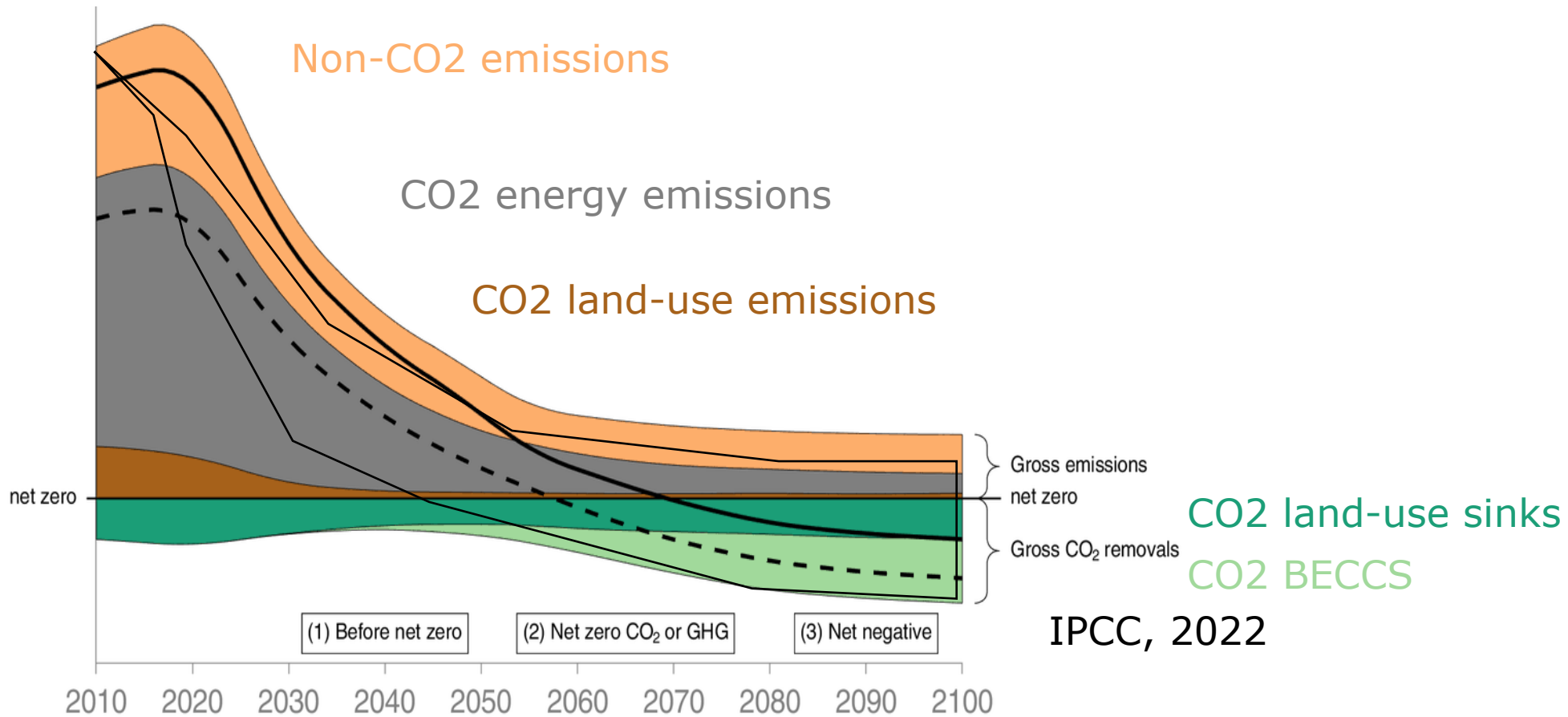
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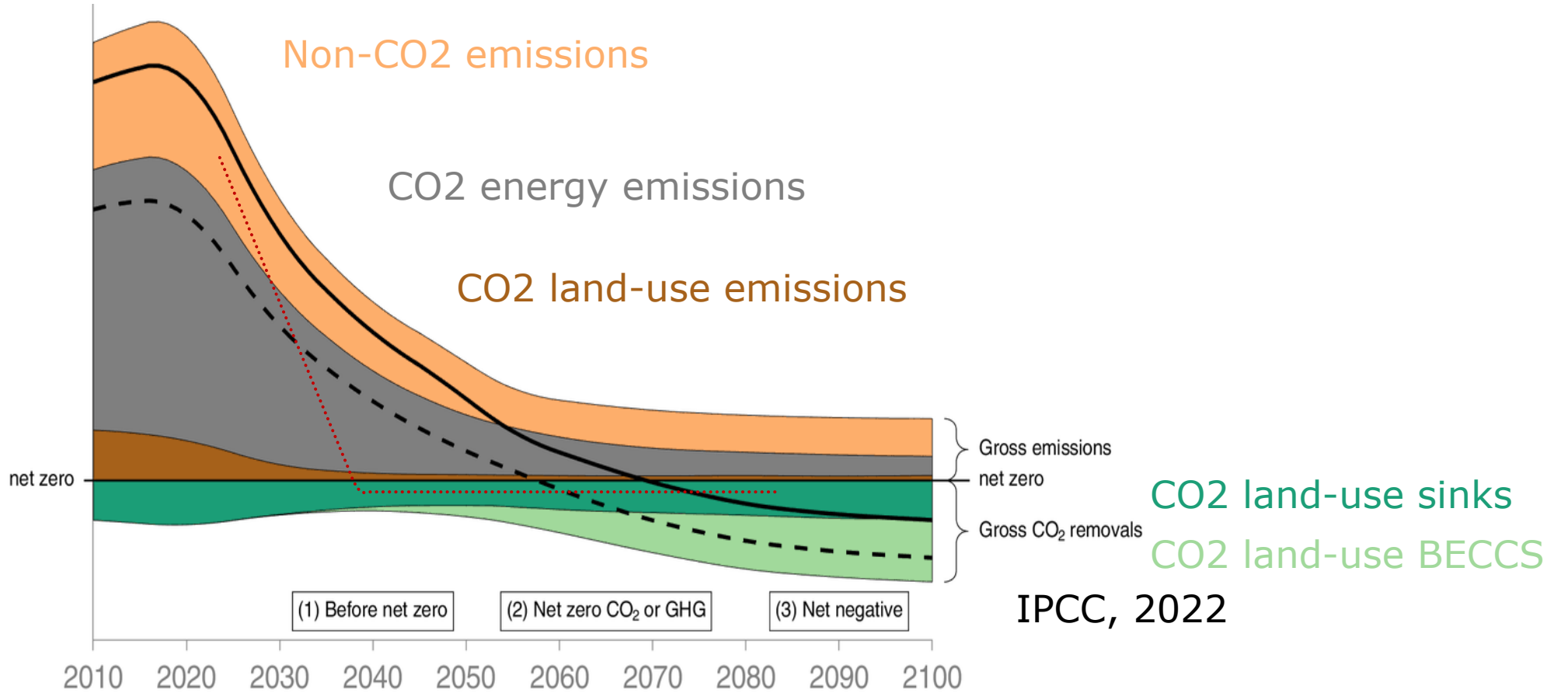
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Role of CDR



Role of CDR



IPCC, 2022



Reduce



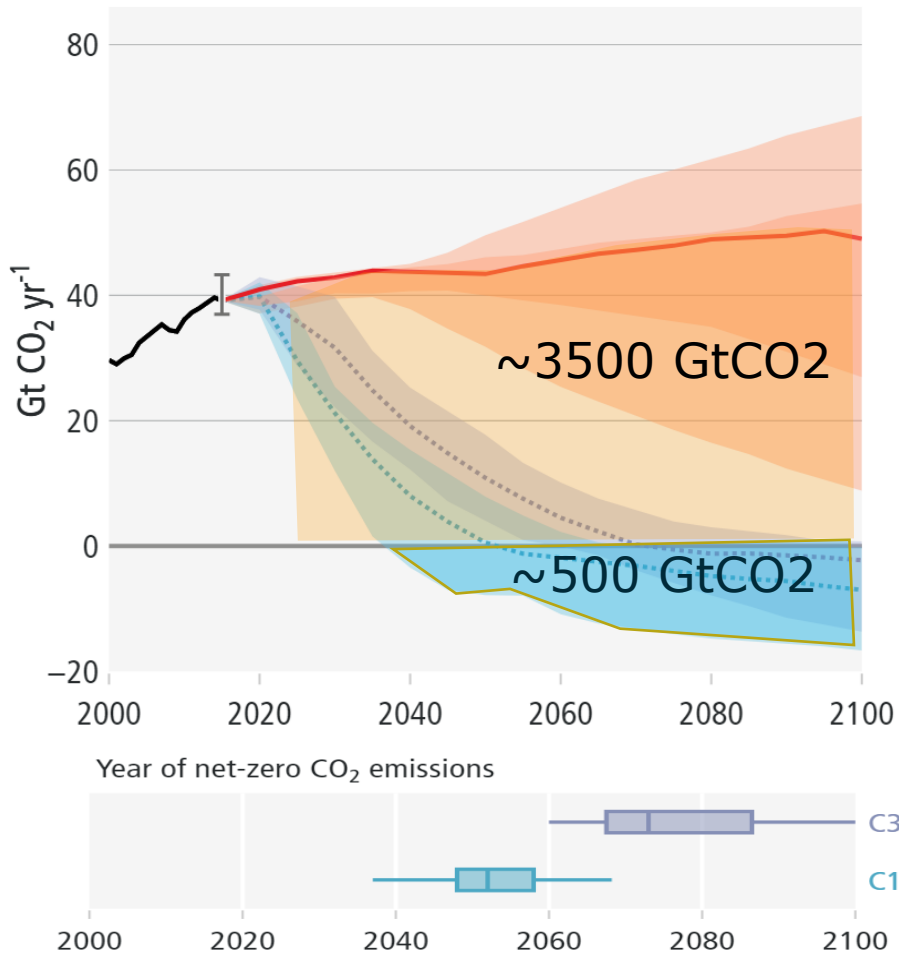
Compensate



Return



Paris-agreement



	<1.5 (50%)		<2 (66%)	
	Low	High	Low	High
BECCS	30	780	170	650
Afolu	20	400	10	250
Net neg	20	660	0	290



EXAMPLES

Afforestation & reforestation

Additional trees are planted, capturing CO₂ from the atmosphere as they grow. The CO₂ is then stored in living biomass.

Biochar & soil carbon sequestration (SCS)

Biochar is created via the pyrolysis of biomass, making it resistant to decomposition; it is then added to soil to store the embedded CO₂. SCS enhances soil carbon by increasing inputs or reducing losses.

Bioenergy with carbon capture & sequestration (BECCS)

Plants turn CO₂ into biomass, which is then combusted in power plants, a process that is ideally CO₂ neutral. If CCS is applied in addition, CO₂ is removed from the atmosphere.

How to organize permance

Sustainability aspects
Limitations in potential



EXAMPLES

Ocean alkanisation

Iron or other nutrients are applied to the ocean, stimulating phytoplankton growth and increasing CO₂ absorption. When the plankton die, they sink to the deep ocean and permanently sequester carbon.

Still many questions
regarding
consequences

Enhanced weathering

Minerals that naturally absorb CO₂ are crushed and spread on fields or the ocean; this increases their surface area so that CO₂ is absorbed more rapidly.

Costs, energy

Direct air capture (DAC)

Chemicals are used to absorb CO₂ directly from the atmosphere, which is then stored in geological reservoirs.

Energy, international
coordination.