# CARBON DIOXIDE REMOVAL

The state of play and the scale-up challenge

## **Steve Smith**

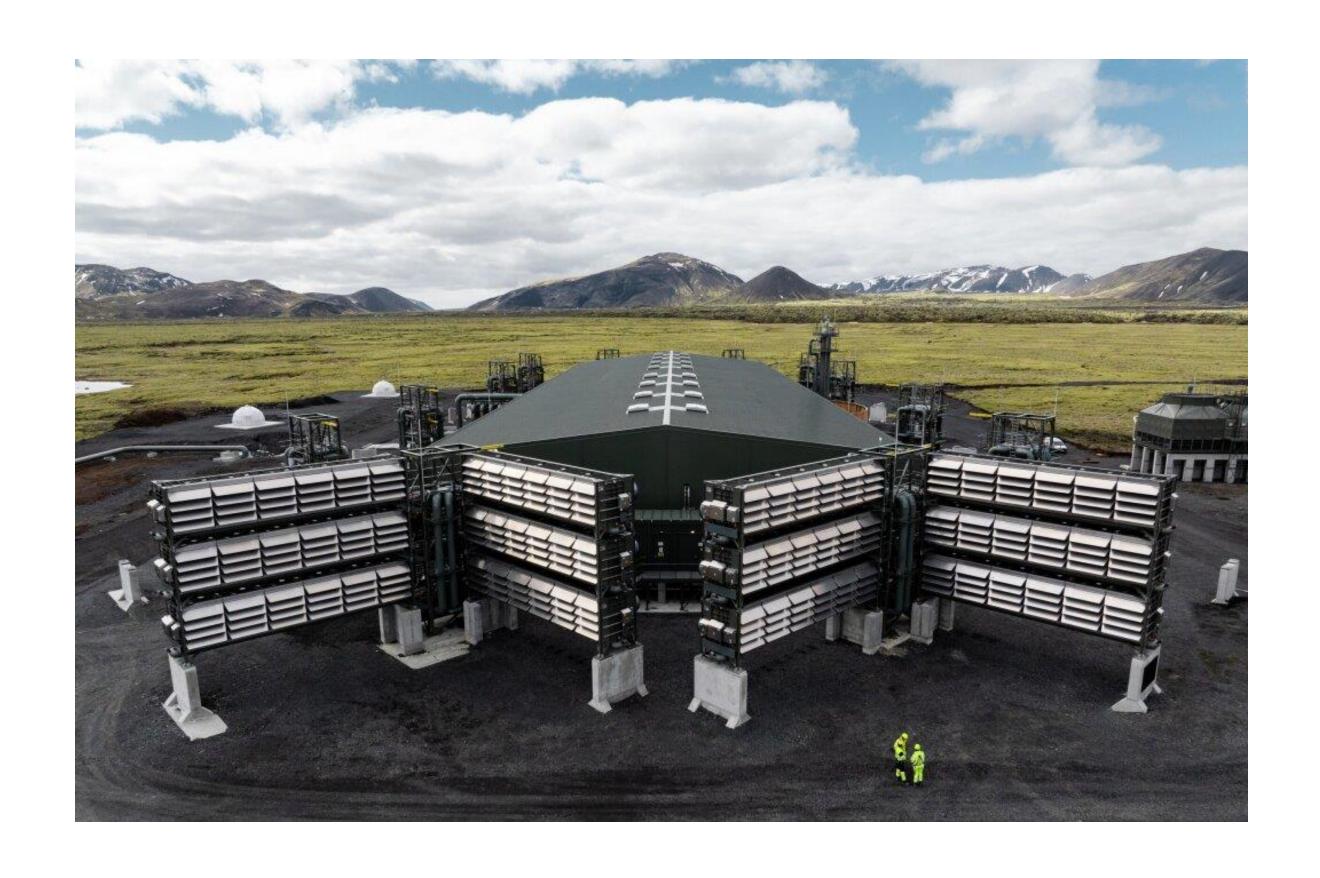
Associate Professor, University of Oxford





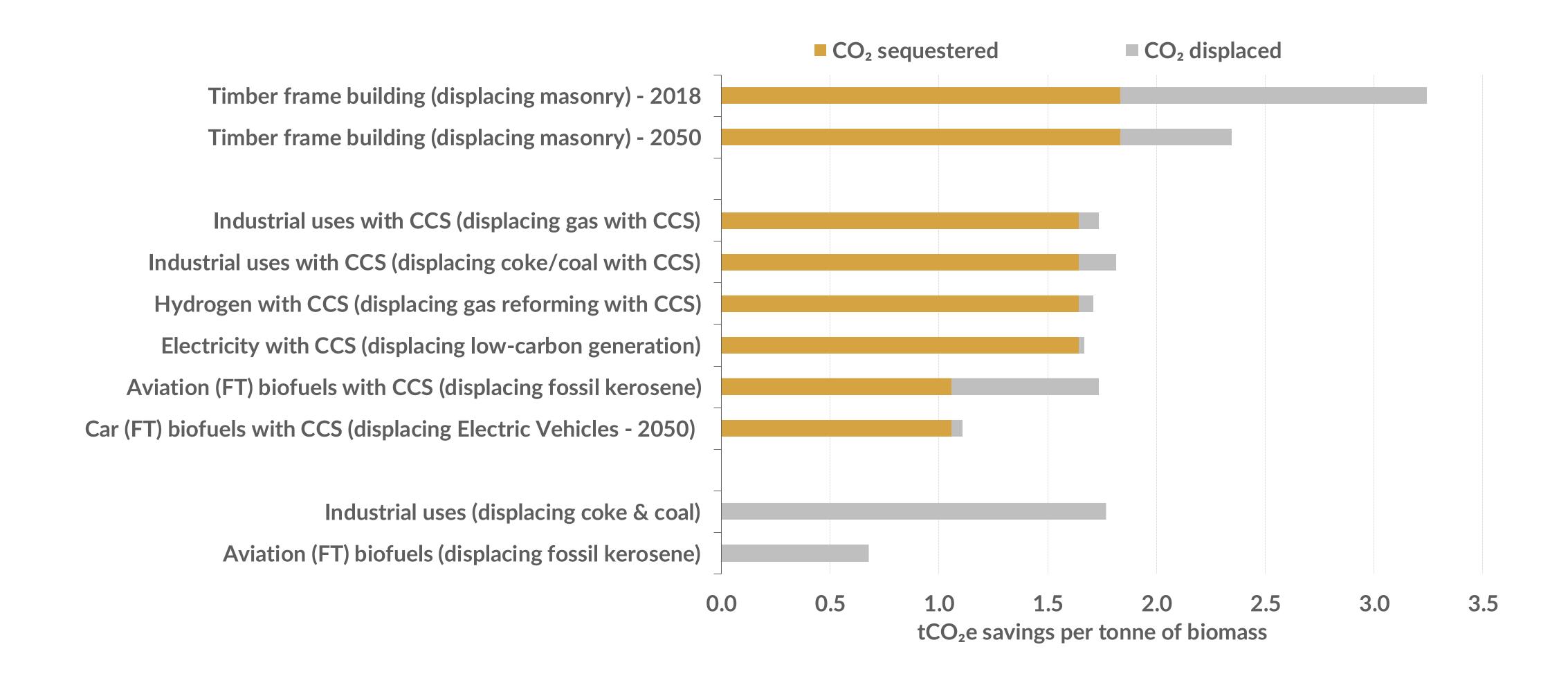


## Biomass is excellent at capturing CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere



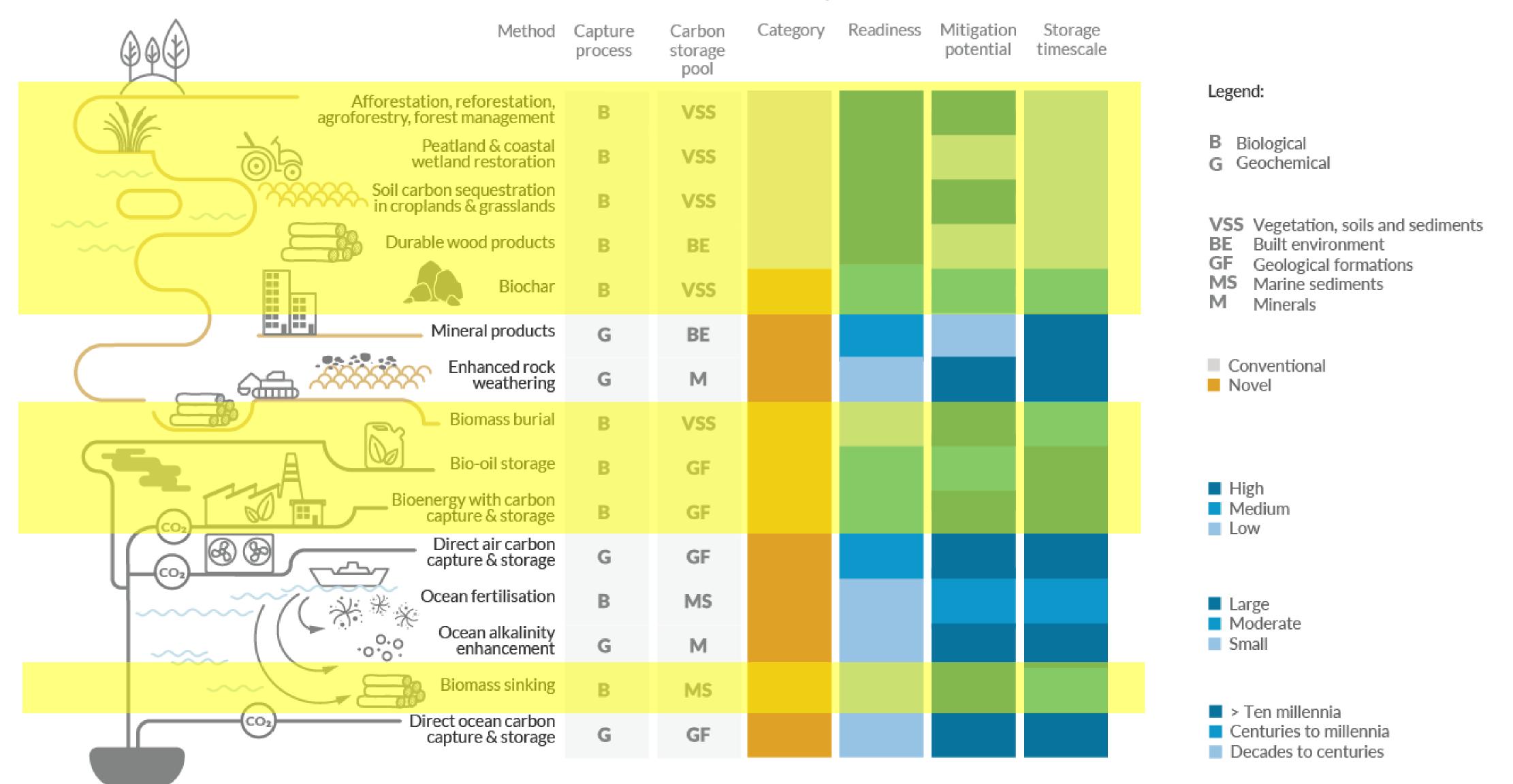


#### The best uses of biomass involve durable storage of as much carbon as possible



Source: CCC (2018) Biomass in a low-carbon economy

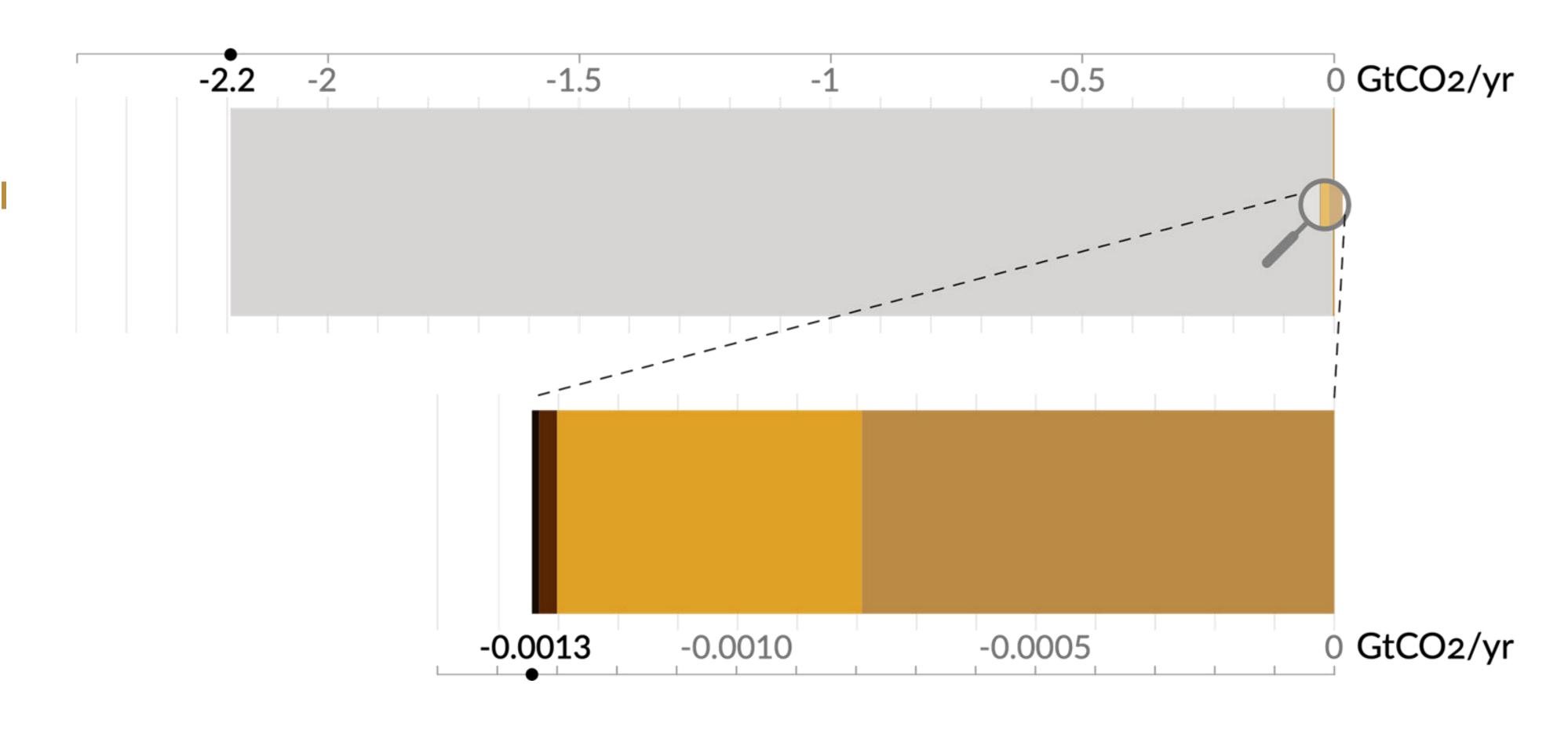
#### Many different ways to do CDR, mostly involving biomass



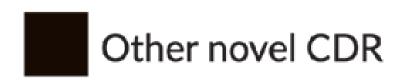
## CDR is emerging in carbon markets, and is currently expensive

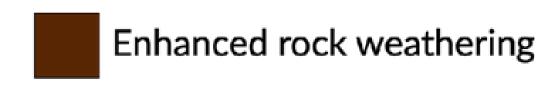
CDR method	Weighted average price (\$)	
	2022	2023
Afforestation/reforestation	12	16
Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage	No data	300
Biochar	212	131
Biomass burial	92	111
Bio-oil storage	600	505
Direct air carbon capture and storage	1,261	715
Direct ocean carbon capture and storage	984	1,402
Enhanced rock weathering	434	371
Forest management	15	12
Mineral products	471	No data
Ocean alkalinity enhancement	No data	1,608
Total	303	488

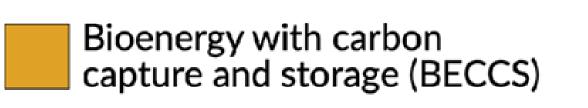
Combined estimate
of conventional
(averaged over
 2013-22) and novel
 methods (2023)





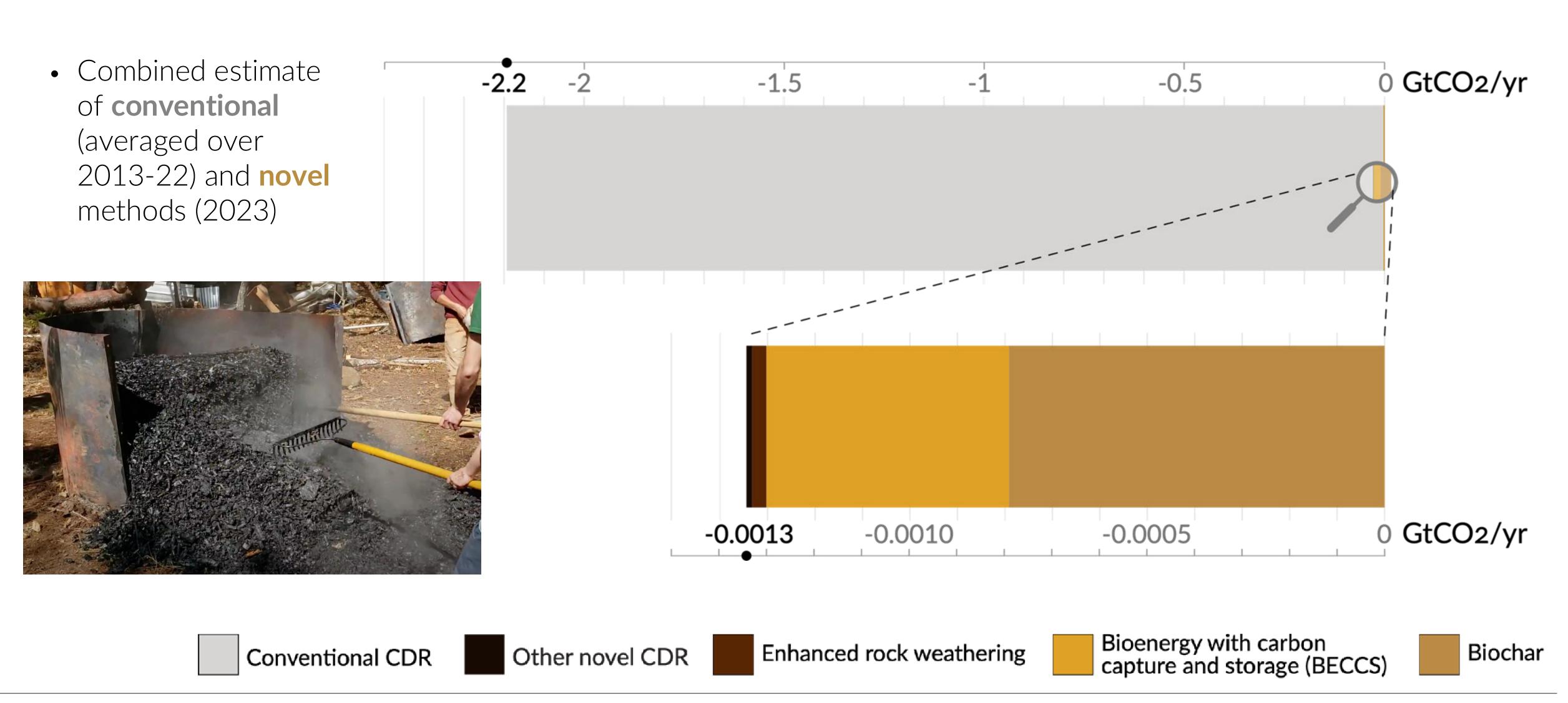


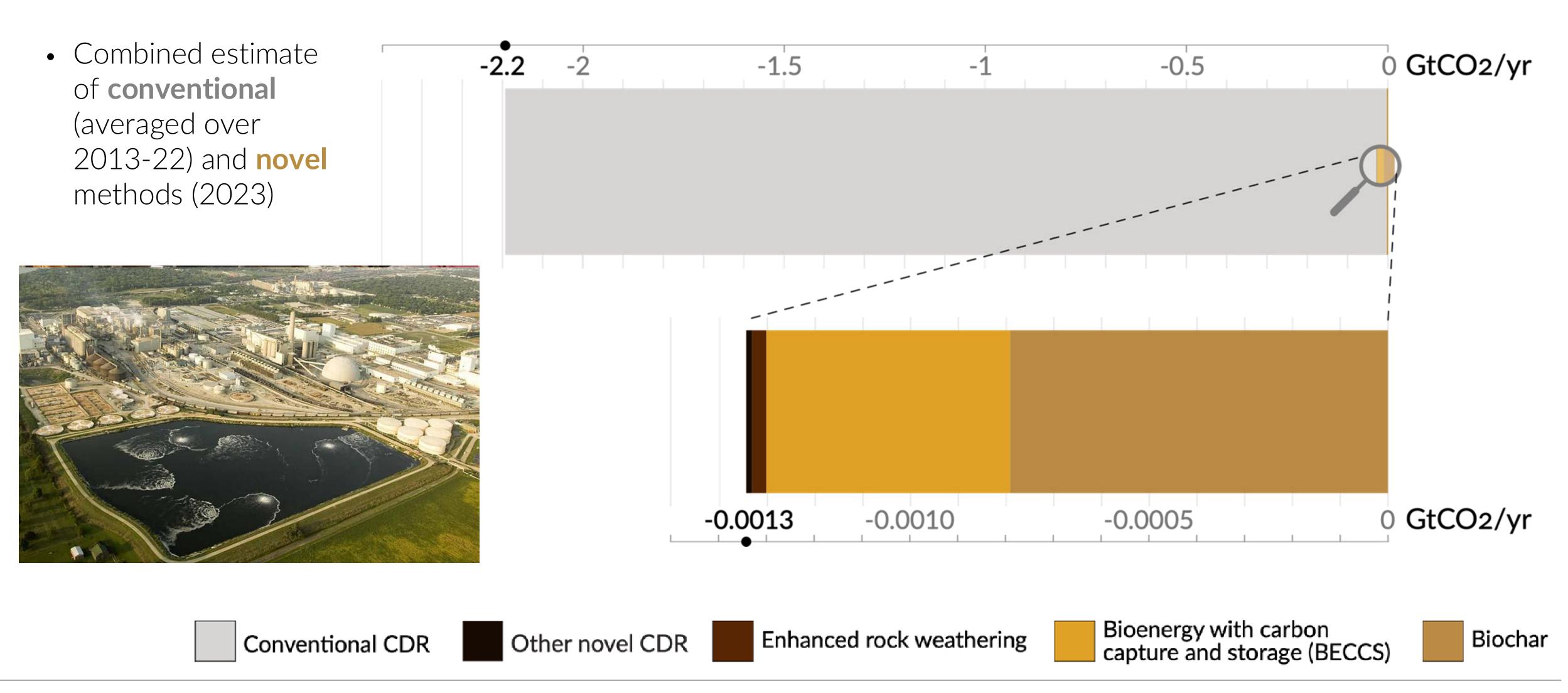


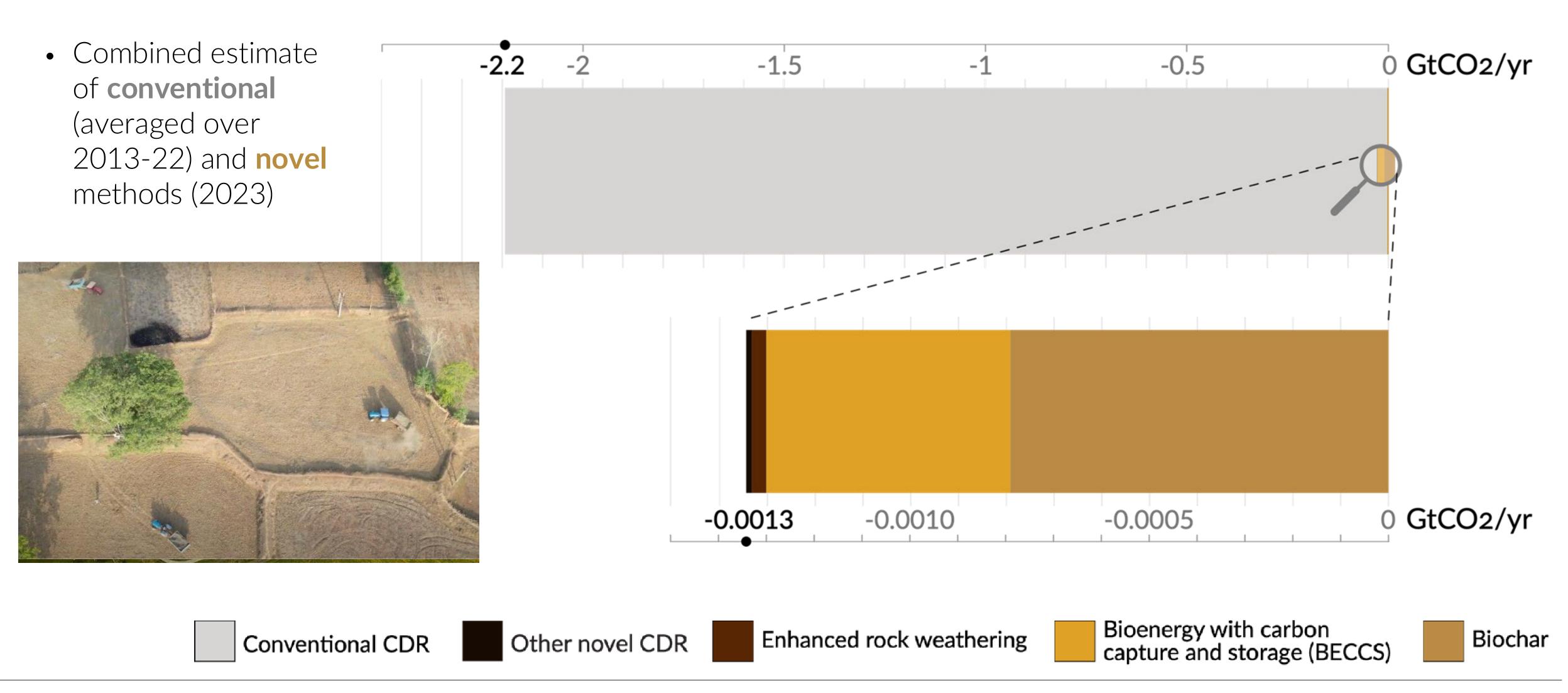




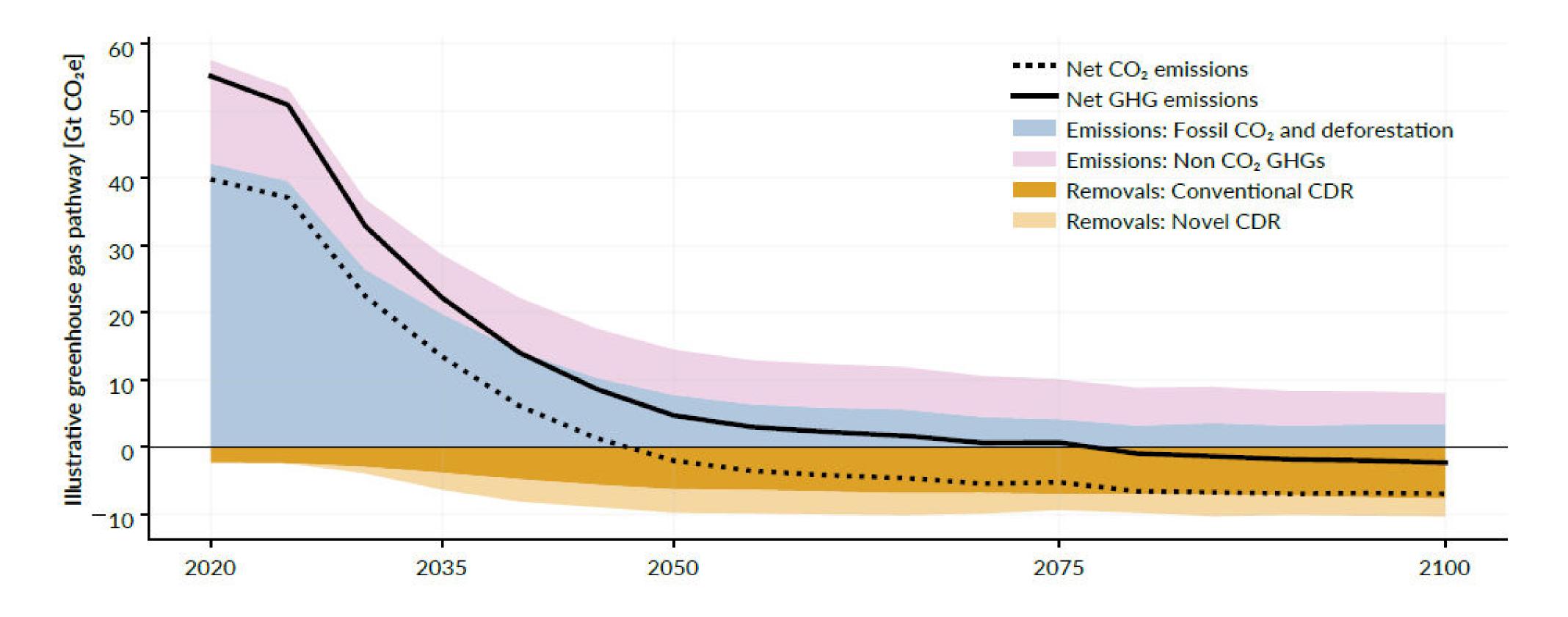








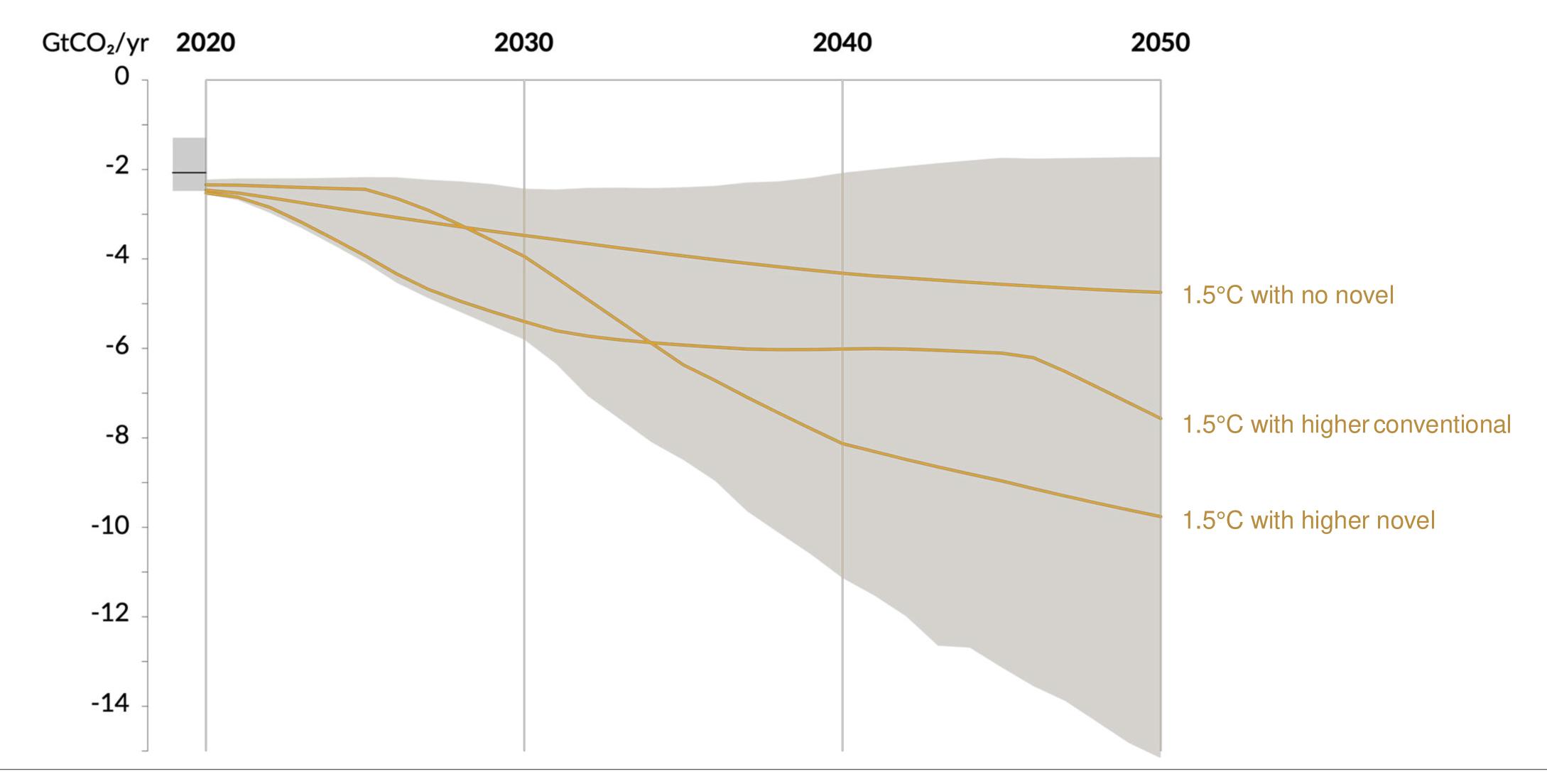
#### All Paris-relevant scenarios assessed by the IPCC involve CDR



CDR is crucial for counterbalancing remaining levels of  $CO_2$  and other GHGs to achieve net zero emissions

... and open the door to net negative emissions if needed

## The amount of CDR we need depends on the scenario we follow



# The scale-up challenge

#### For novel CDR:

- · Median scenario scales novel CDR 30x by 2030...
- ... and 1,300x by 2050

#### For conventional CDR:

- · Median scenario doubles the land sink by 2050...
- ... and puts an end to deforestation



