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Dear Friend,

With record-breaking extreme weather events causing increasing destruction and disruption across the planet, and C2G now well into the final year of its operations, further significant developments relevant to the governance of solar radiation modification (SRM) continue to rapidly emerge.

In June, the White House published a [congressionally-mandated report on SRM](#) including a research plan and research governance framework, and the [European Union announced](#) its support for international efforts to assess the risks and uncertainties of SRM and promote discussions at the highest international levels on a potential international framework for its governance. This level of political engagement by the EU and US around the topic of SRM and its governance would have been unthinkable just a few years back and its notable how much the conversation has changed since we began our work on this seven years ago.

The topic continues to emerge on intergovernmental agendas too. Following the publication of reports addressing SRM and its governance from the [UN Environment Programme in February](#) and the UN Secretary General's [High Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism \(HLAB\) in April](#), the UN Human Rights Council Advisory Committee published its [report on the impact of new technologies intended for climate protection \(including SRM\) on human rights](#) in July, and a report on the ethics of climate engineering (including SRM) is expected from the [UNESCO Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology](#) later this year.

With a growing number of UN and other intergovernmental processes indicating that the risk of ungoverned SRM is becoming a cause for concern, and increasingly active engagement from governments such as the EU, the US and [Mexico](#), the international discussion about SRM and its governance is well underway. However, further steps are now needed from countries to provide the leadership required to move such a complex agenda forward if the world is to effectively address the risks posed by the lack of comprehensive international governance for SRM. In our final months of operation, myself and my team will continue to work hard to catalyse and support such efforts.

Governments and other actors have increasingly begun to ask C2G to share what we have learned through our work about the potential roles of different intergovernmental processes on SRM governance, and related timing/sequencing. In response to such requests, during these final months of the initiative's work, we will be increasingly reflecting on, and documenting what we have learned from our seven years of international engagement on this topic. We plan to develop and share various knowledge products distilling some of this learning in ways we hope can help inform the development of comprehensive international governance for SRM and indeed for other emerging technologies of international significance in future. We look forward to sharing this learning with you when we complete our work and close the initiative at the end of 2023.

- Janos Pasztor, Geneva, August 2023



How can Global South civil society be engaged in deliberations about Solar Radiation Modification?

Shuchi Talati
Founder of The Alliance for Just Deliberation on Solar Geoengineering



C2GTalk

What can small islands bring to tackling the climate crisis?


Ronald (Ronny) Jumeau
Independent Consultant, Seychelles



C2GTalk

What have been the implications of the experimentation of solar radiation modification in Mexico?


Agustín Ávila
Head of the office of the General Directorate of the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC)



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How can solar radiation modification governance account for different political and ethical perspectives?

Maarten Van Aalst
Director of the International Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre



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How Can the World Put Justice at the Heart of Governing Climate-Altering Technologies?

Kumi Naidoo
South African Human Rights and Climate Justice Activist



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Should the Caribbean region be involved in solar radiation modification research?

Michael Taylor
Dean of the Faculty Science & Technology, Mona campus The University of the West Indies

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Events

Side Event
HLPF

Risk-risk Analysis and Governance of Solar Radiation Modification to Safeguard Sustainable Development

11 July 2023
8:00 – 9:30 AM (EDT)



Nicholas Herrero
Carnegie Climate Governance Initiative



Agustín Ávila
Government of Mexico



Clara Buitto
Brazil



Matthias Henniger
Perspectives Climate Research



Santiago Lorenzo
United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)



Indu Camlin
University of Buenos Aires



Janos Pásztor
Carnegie Climate Governance Initiative



HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



United Nations



C2G Carnegie Climate Governance Initiative

[Engaging civil society in SRM research](#)

[Radiation Modification?](#)

31 Jul 2023

An interview with Shuchi Talati, Founder of The Alliance for Just Deliberation on Solar Geoengineering

[What can small islands bring to tackling the climate crisis?](#)

17 Jul 2023

An interview with Ronald (Ronny) Jumeau, Independent Consultant, Seychelles

[What have been the implications of the experimentation of Solar Radiation Modification in Mexico?](#)

10 Jul 2023

An interview with Agustín Ávila, General Director of Policies for Climate Action at the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) and Head of the office of the General Directorate of the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC)

[How can SRM governance account for different political and ethical perspectives?](#)

12 Jun 2023

An interview with Maarten Van Aalst, Director of the International Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre

[How can the world put justice at the heart of governing climate-altering technologies?](#)

31 May 2023

An interview with Kumi Naidoo, South African Human Rights and Climate Justice Activist

[Should the Caribbean region be involved in solar radiation modification research?](#)

5 May 2023

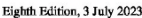
An interview with Michael Taylor, Professor of Climate Science and Dean of the Faculty of Science and Technology at the Mona campus of The University of the West Indies

[Risk-risk analysis and governance of solar radiation modification to safeguard sustainable development](#)

11 Jul 2023

This side event is co-organized with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Carnegie Climate Governance Initiative (C2G).

3 Jul 2023



Summary

With climate impacts intensifying and no credible pathway in place for international climate action to limit global warming below 1.5°C¹, **increasing voices are calling for and preparing additional emergency options such as solar radiation modification (SRM)² to keep global temperature rise in check³.** This briefing note provides a high-level overview of the current status and developments in research, intergovernmental processes and non-governmental engagement relating to SRM and its governance globally⁴.

The latest assessment of science by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published in 2021-23 indicates that while **SRM techniques may be theoretically effective in reducing some climate hazards, the risks or benefits they pose are poorly understood and relevant governance is weak or missing⁸**. In addition to the IPCC assessment, other UN bodies have recently published (or are preparing) reports addressing SRM and its governance and over the past year public statements both supporting and objecting to more SRM-related research have increased along with private sector engagement and media interest.

In late June 2023 the White House published an SRM research plan and governance framework and the European Union announced its support for international efforts to assess the risks and uncertainties of SRM and promote discussions on a potential international framework for its governance. Earlier in April, the UN High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism (HLAB) published a report recommending a forum on the governance of climate engineering to explore altering technologies. In February 2023, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) published a rapid independent expert review of SRM research and deployment concluding on the need for robust scientific assessment, development of governance frameworks, and promotion of globally inclusive discussions. Meanwhile a US company began selling 'cooling credits' and launching balloons for the purpose of stratospheric aerosol injection based SRM and two international groups of scientists called for more research into SRM and its impacts. Outdoor marine cloud brightening experiments are underway in Australia while planned stratospheric aerosol injection-related experiments were recently cancelled over the US and Sweden, following objections from indigenous groups. In the Arctic, the US Coast Guard and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) successfully completed its first stratospheric research flights over the Arctic to better assess, among other things, the potential costs and benefits of SRM climate intervention.

With an increasing number of UN and other intergovernmental processes indicating the risk of unregulated SRM is becoming a growing cause for concern, the international discussion about SRM and its governance is now firmly emerging on the international agenda.

Eighth Edition, 3 July 2021

www.c2g2.net

- 27 July [Geoengineering: Irrsinn oder Klima-Rettung?](#) Franziska Dzugan, Siobhán Geets, and Christina Hiptmayr
- 21 July [Que l'on soit pour ou contre, la géo-ingénierie solaire doit être encadrée par des règles de gouvernance](#) Janos Pasztor, Le Monde
- 11 July [Por 9,95 euros usted puede enfriar un poco el planeta: el riesgo creciente de bloquear el sol impulsa la idea de un tratado global](#) Isabel Miranda, ABC
- 7 July [Solar Radiation Modification: Why young people must have a say](#) Clara Botto, Sarah Kwerit, Loann Marquant, and Aasima Kamal Mowni, Climate and Development Knowledge Network
- 7 July [The U.S. and EU take cautious steps toward geoengineering](#) Andrew Freedman, Axios
- 17 June [Un responsable africain s'en prend à Bill Gates et George Soros : «Mon continent n'est pas votre laboratoire climatique géant»](#) Jack Davis, Réseau International (Note: The New York Times article published 18 April 2023 contained references to C2G and others that we consider to be misleading. C2G has written to the publication to set the record straight. See also this [Letter of response](#) from a group of African climate scientists published in May 2023).
- 7 June [Inside the controversy and profitability of solar geoengineering](#) Leah Garden, Greenbiz
- 27 May [Solar Geoengineering kommt: Zeit, es zu regulieren](#) Janos Pasztor, Cynthia Scharf, and Kai-Uwe Barani Schmidt, Wiwo
- 23 May [Solar Geoengineering Is Coming. It's Time to Regulate It](#) Janos Pasztor, Cynthia Scharf, and Kai-Uwe Barani Schmidt, Foreign Policy

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C2G, an initiative of [Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs](#), seeks to catalyse the creation of effective governance for emerging climate technologies and approaches, in particular for solar radiation modification and large-scale carbon dioxide removal. To achieve this, it aims to expand the conversation from the scientific and research community to the global policy-making arena, and to encourage society-wide discussions about the risks, potential benefits, and ethical and governance challenges. C2G is Impartial: it is not for or against the research, testing or potential use of any proposed method or technology. These are choices for society to make.



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