



Dear Friend,

I am delighted to welcome you to the first edition of **C2G2 News**, a quarterly update from the Carnegie Climate Geoengineering Governance Initiative. We are a global initiative to bring more voices to an important, emerging issue: how the world should govern solar geoengineering and large-scale carbon removal technologies. I look forward to introducing our work to a wider audience.

You are receiving this newsletter because of your interest in climate change, carbon removal, solar geoengineering, or the role of ethics in international affairs. You can find out more about us and our priorities on our [website](#). Please feel free to tell us what you would find useful to follow this debate. You can opt out by [unsubscribing here](#), or through the link below.

The time has come for society-wide conversations about how these proposed technologies might be governed, before they are fully developed and potentially used. We do not yet know the extent to which any of these technologies will be used, if at all, but if societies were to decide to make use of them, they would need to be well governed.

Two years after the Paris Agreement on climate change, evidence is growing that without a rapid acceleration in action, limiting global temperature rise to 1.5-2°C might not be achieved by reducing emissions alone. So far, that acceleration shows little sign of occurring at the necessary speed or scale.

Carbon removal and solar geoengineering technologies have attracted renewed public interest over recent months. There is mounting scrutiny of the huge amounts of carbon removal assumed by many climate models—a discussion which has increased in intensity ahead of a landmark special report on 1.5°C by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change later this year.

A recent US Congressional hearing, as well as numerous academic papers, have also pushed solar geoengineering higher up the agenda. A team of scientists at Harvard aims to conduct the world's first limited outdoor stratospheric aerosol injection experiment ([SCoPEX](#)) in late 2018.

These developments raise many questions about how solar geoengineering or large-scale carbon removals would be governed and by whom. C2G2, together with many partners, is working with different stakeholders to find answers and to catalyse the development of responses—none of which will be possible without society-wide conversations at local to global levels.

I invite you to join us in that conversation.

—Janos Pasztor, Executive Director, C2G2, 2 May 2018

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# New from C2G2

## **Paths toward decisions on solar geoengineering**

The absence of effective, comprehensive governance surrounding the research and decision-making around the potential deployment of solar geoengineering technologies (as part of the global risk management approach for climate change) poses a critical risk to current and future generations.

## **How do we categorise carbon removal?**

Should the deployment of technologies to remove atmospheric carbon dioxide—known as carbon removal—be considered a form of mitigation (something the climate world is well acquainted with), a form of geoengineering (something it is not), or something else altogether?

## **Optimism and prudence in geoengineering governance**

At what point does optimism become counterproductive, if its assumptions are no longer true?

## **Some ethical issues in geoengineering by David Morrow**

Geoengineering touches on profoundly challenging moral and ethical issues, not least the relationship between humankind and the planet. David Morrow of the Forum for Climate Engineering Assessment explores some of the concerns that keep geoengineering researchers awake at night.

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## Policy Developments

**As U.S. Congress debates geoengineering, cutting emissions must come first** (*Janos Pasztor op-ed, Reuters*)

# C2G2 Events

## **Briefing by C2G2 to the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UN Environment**

C2G2 is catalysing an international leadership movement committed to preventing uncontrolled deployment of solar geoengineering.

## **C2G2/Greenfaith Webinar on “Geoengineering and Faith Communities”**

With over 80 percent of the world’s population identifying itself as belonging to a religion, faith communities are a key sector of society and particularly well suited to explore concerns around geoengineering.

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# From C2G2 Partners

## **FCEA: Polycentric Governance of Solar Geoengineering**

The Forum for Climate Engineering Assessment’s Co-Executive Director Simon Nicholson and Program Coordinator Carolyn Turkaly discuss near-term governance for solar geoengineering.

## **SRMGI: Developing countries must lead on solar geoengineering research**

The nations that are most vulnerable to climate change must drive discussions of modelling, ethics and governance, argue A. Atiq Rahman, Paulo Artaxo, Asfawossen Asrat, Andy Parker and 8 co-signatories.

## **SRMGI: Decimals Fund**

SRMGI, in partnership with **The World Academy of Sciences**, has called for proposals for a major new solar radiation management modelling fund for developing country scientists: the DECIMALS Fund (Developing Country Impacts Modelling Analysis for SRM).

## **‘It’s going to take a village’: Sikina Jinnah on Climate Engineering Governance**

Sikina Jinnah argues that “although governing climate engineering will be a massive undertaking—and incredibly challenging—it is possible through what many call a ‘polycentric’ approach. This means that we shouldn’t expect a new treaty or single institution to take on this issue anytime soon. Rather, climate engineering governance is likely to unfold in a patchwork manner across scales and institutions.”

## Climate Engineering Conference 2017 conference report

In October 2017, the world’s leading experts on large-scale carbon removal and solar geoengineering technologies gathered in Rome to discuss the state of play post-Paris, and a growing sense of urgency ahead of the forthcoming IPCC special report on 1.5°C.



an initiative of  
**CARNEGIE**  
**COUNCIL** *for Ethics in International Affairs*

C2G2, an initiative of **Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs**, seeks to catalyse the creation of effective governance for climate geoengineering technologies by shifting the conversation from the scientific and research community to the global policy-making arena, and by encouraging a broader, society-wide discussion about the risks, potential benefits, ethical and governance challenges raised by climate geoengineering. The C2G2 initiative is not for or against the research, testing or potential use of climate geoengineering technologies. That is a choice for society to make.

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