Does the world need rules to manage large scale Carbon Dioxide Removal?



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

The idea of removing CO₂ from the air is not new. Science tells us that the scale and speed being considered need to be much bigger. The UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement have some provisions to govern it, but important gaps remain.

Who do you think should set rules for large-scale CO_2 removal - domestically and globally?

C2G2 seeks the creation of effective governance for large-scale Carbon Dioxide Removal and Solar Radiation Modification. It is impartial in that work: C2G2 is neither for nor against research, testing or potential use. That is a choice for society to make. Let's learn more, together.

Is nature-based Carbon Dioxide Removal risk-free?



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All proposals to remove large amounts of CO₂ from the air have risks, costs and potential benefits. Some nature-based-approaches – like large-scale afforestation – could have serious implications for land use and the livelihoods of local people, and face challenges regarding permanence of the removal.

How should countries work with communities to encourage nature-based CO_2 removal?

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Is there a role for the United Nations in governing **Solar Radiation Modification?**



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Due to its global impact, some international governance of Solar Radiation Modification would be essential. But it is unlikely one organisation could do it alone. Some bodies which could help include the UN Environment Assembly, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the UN General Assembly.

How do you think the world should create rules for Solar Radiation Modification?

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Would Solar Radiation Modification encourage countries to emit more CO₂?



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Solar Radiation Modification may have a cooling effect on global temperatures, but it would not reduce atmospheric CO₂, the major cause of climate change. People are concerned that using it – or even just discussing that possibility – could weaken crucial efforts to reduce and remove greenhouse gas emissions.

How do you think the world could reduce the "moral hazard" of geoengineering?

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Is Stratospheric Aerosol Injection ungovernable?



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We don't know yet. The international community doesn't understand enough about its risks, costs and potential benefits. Neither does it know how it would be governed: including what rules and safeguards should be established, and how to include a broad cross-section of society in those decisions.

How can the world learn more about the governance of Stratospheric Aerosol Injection?

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