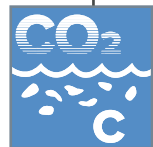
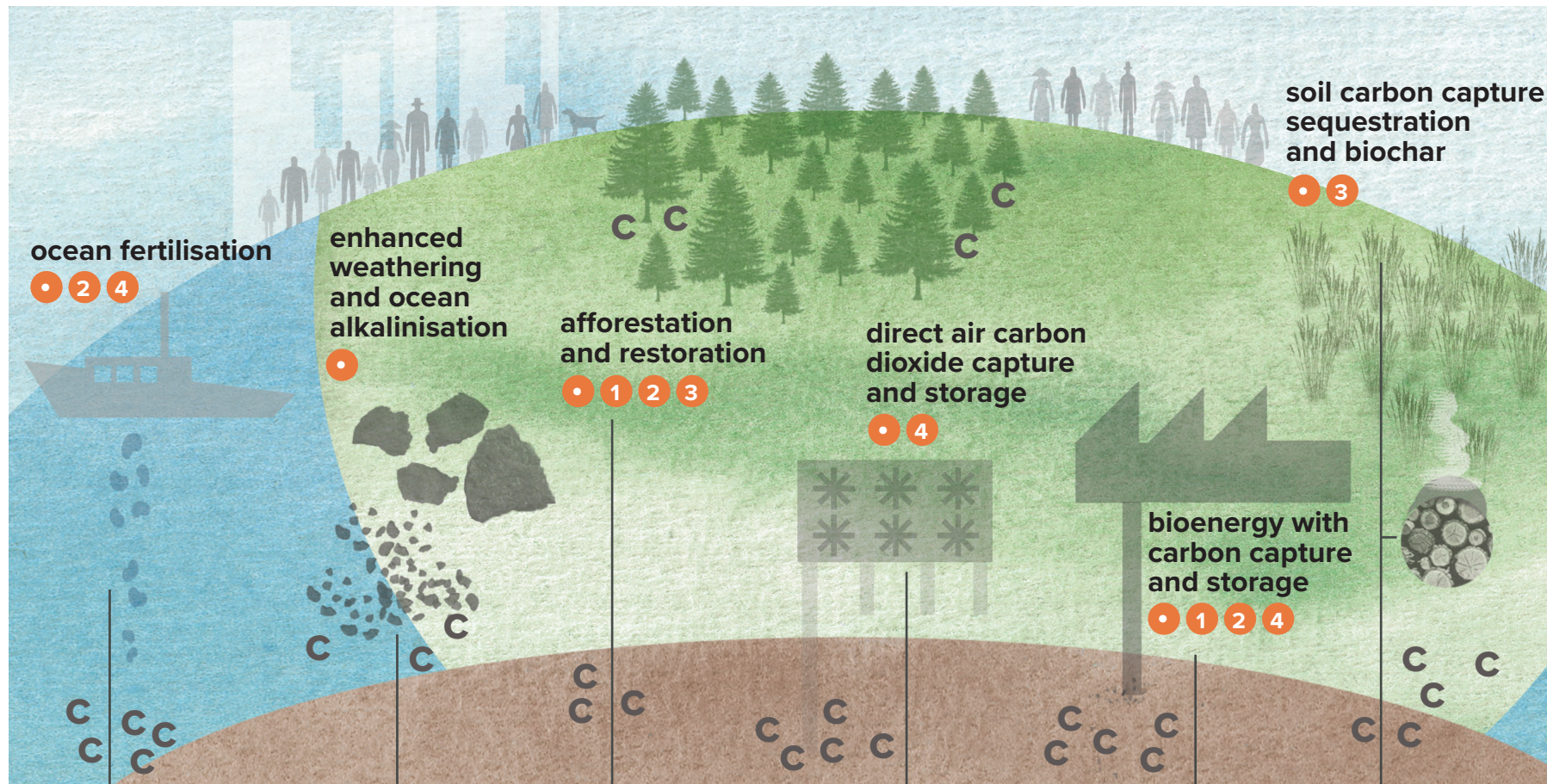


# Governing Carbon Dioxide Removal



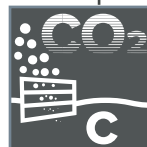
Fertilising ocean ecosystems to accelerate phytoplankton growth, which partly sinks to transport carbon from atmosphere to seabed



Enhancing natural weathering of rocks by extracting, grinding, and dispersing carbon-binding minerals on land, or adding alkaline minerals to the ocean to increase carbon uptake



Planting forests and restoring ecosystems, for long-term carbon storage in above- and below-ground biomass



Using chemical process to capture CO<sub>2</sub> directly from ambient air; using or permanently storing the CO<sub>2</sub>



Burning biomass for energy generation; capturing and permanently storing the resulting CO<sub>2</sub>



Burning biomass under low-oxygen conditions, yielding charcoal “biochar” to add to soil and enhance soil carbon levels

## Shared Governance Challenges include:

- Measurement and reporting;
- Speed/scale issues;
- Potential public concerns, including transparency of information, accountability, involvement in decisions;
- Liability and compensation.

## Specific Governance Challenges include:

- 1 Managing the competition for land use and related impacts on the SDGs at domestic and transboundary levels;
- 2 Managing risks and potential implications for biodiversity;
- 3 Addressing permanence of CO<sub>2</sub> isolated from atmosphere;
- 4 High costs — land use, capital, deployment, energy — mean policy signals, e.g., price on carbon or other regulation, are needed.



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