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Dear friends,

As COP26 opens in Glasgow, governments and others will once again endeavour to progress the international response to climate change, building on the foundations laid in the Paris Agreement to strengthen commitments to policies and action that will limit warming to 1.5°C. The need for such progress both inside and outside of the COP is becoming increasingly evident as current political commitments put us on a pathway to 2.7°C warming and the many fires and floods of recent months starkly highlight the growing scale of the international emergency we now face.

The recent [IPCC report](#) and the new [UNEP Emissions gap report](#) highlight more clearly than ever the need for rapid and deep reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions, and the scaling-up of removals if we are to deliver on the Paris Agreement, and mitigate the extent of future loss and damage. Following four years of C2G's efforts raising awareness and catalysing discussions about the governance of carbon dioxide removal, it is encouraging to see the issue begin to receive more of the attention it deserves. However, much more is needed and without climate response strategies commensurate to the scale of the challenge we are facing, other more uncertain response measures such as solar radiation modification are coming under increasing scrutiny.

The new IPCC report assesses solar radiation modification (you can read [C2G's summary here](#)) and more detail relating to its governance is anticipated in further reports to follow next year. C2G's work to strengthen governance of such measures now appears to be more important than ever and our efforts continue apace.

Over the past months, we continued our outreach activities with country representatives to the UN in New York, in pursuit of our strategic objective for the UN General Assembly to consider the issue of solar radiation modification in 2023. Feedback from these engagements continues to be supportive and encouraging, but we still have a long way to go.

While Covid-19 restrictions have begun to ease, allowing some C2G travel and in-person meetings, many uncertainties remain, so for the time being, much of our work continues online. The

many uncertainties remain, so for the time being, much of our work continues online. The pandemic highlights the complex systemic challenges faced in addressing an urgent global threat and there are no doubt many important lessons here for how we cooperate to address the climate emergency and indeed how we strengthen governance of any and all of the approaches that we may need to consider.

While there are many encouraging signs of progress in efforts to reduce emissions globally, the physical science paints a daunting picture of the challenge we face and the ongoing political gap in the international response to that challenge grows increasingly concerning. As such, C2G's work has never been more important in raising awareness and catalysing learning and discussion to help the world better understand and respond to the greatest challenge of our time – climate change.

—Janos Pasztor, Geneva, October 2021

Tell us what you think! C2G Stakeholder Survey 2021

C2G is undertaking its annual survey of those who have engaged directly or indirectly with our products or activities, to receive feedback on our performance and overall impact. We very much welcome your feedback through the survey questionnaire that can be accessed here: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/LHL5WPS>

Upcoming Event



11 Nov 2021 COP26 side event: ‘Accelerating along the pathway to Net-Zero with large-scale carbon dioxide removal and storage’ C2G and CO2GeoNet are convening a side-event during COP26 exploring the role large-scale CO2 removal and storage have to play in achieving net-zero and net-negative emissions to reach Paris temperature goals and realise the SDGs to ensure a sustainable future. Registered COP26 participants can join the event on the [COP26 platform here](#). For details of the livestream which will begin at 11:30 GMT see the [C2Gs events page](#).

C2G Blog



The New IPCC Assessment Report: A Sobering Read

By *Paul Rouse*

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the UN's expert advisors about climate change science, had published their latest report on the physical science basis for climate change as part of IPCC's Sixth Assessment cycle. The code red wakeup call must surely then rouse us into action to cut our emissions faster, and to rapidly accelerate our capacity to remove CO₂ from the atmosphere, using Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR).

C2GTalk



How can the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean help create governance for climate-altering approaches?

6 Aug 2021 An interview with Alicia Bárcena

Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

C2G has just launched a podcast series, streaming audio content from the C2GTalk, C2GDiscuss and C2GLearn series' (see introductory [video](#) and [audio](#) explainers with C2G's Executive Director). The content is available on [Apple Podcasts](#) and [Spotify](#), in video on [YouTube](#), and on the [C2G](#) and [Carnegie Council of Ethics in International Affairs](#) (CCEIA) websites, and also feature interpretation from English into Chinese, French, and Spanish.

C2GDiscuss



From net zero to net-negative: policy implications for Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR)

20 Sep 2021 A discussion with Jan Minx, James Mwangi, Shuchi Talati and Janos Pasztor

Side events at international meetings



Climate Security: Going Carbon Neutral Now

20 Oct 2021 Global Economic Development & Security Forum by the Boao Forum for Asia

C2G
Why do climate-altering approaches need governance now? Click here
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Saving the Arctic? Reflecting sunlight with aerosols: governance gaps and challenges
Arctic Circle Assembly in-person Side Event
Friday, 15 October 2021 at 17:30-18:25 (UTC)

Saving the Arctic? Reflecting sunlight with aerosols: governance gaps and challenges

15 Oct 2021 A discussion with Béatrice Coroenne, Douglas MacMartin, Halldór Thorgeirsson and Cynthia Scharf
Arctic Circle Assembly

Side-event to the UN High-Level Dialogue on Energy
Challenges and Opportunities for Harnessing Climate & SDG Synergies: the role of Carbon Dioxide Removal
24 September 2021 11:00 UTC (07:00 EDT)
Olga Algayerova, Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, Alicia Bárcena, Rola Dashti, Vera Songwe and Janos Pasztor

Challenges and Opportunities for Harnessing Climate & SDG Synergies: the role of carbon dioxide removal

24 Sep 2021 A discussion with Olga Algayerova, Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, Alicia Bárcena, Rola Dashti, Vera Songwe and Janos Pasztor

The UN High-Level Dialogue on Energy

Publications

C2G Policy Briefs

POLICY BRIEF
Direct Air Carbon Dioxide Capture & Storage (DACCs)
23 August 2021

Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR), also known as negative emissions, aims to address the primary driver of climate change by removing CO₂ from the atmosphere and storing it long-term. Direct Air Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage (DACCs) is an approach to CDR which may have the potential to contribute to slowing the rate of global warming and help prevent dangerous climate change. It is a form of Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) and Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS). DACCs captures CO₂ directly from ambient air and subsequently stores it. CCS stops additional new CO₂ from entering the atmosphere at its point of source.

23 Aug 2021 Direct Air Carbon Dioxide Capture & Storage (DACCs) (pdf)

BRIEFING NOTE
Solar Radiation Modification in the
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6)
Working Group I: Climate Change 2021: Physical Science Basis

The IPCC AR6 Working Group I (WG I) report published on 9 August 2021 covers the physical science of climate change, including the need for emissions reductions to net zero. Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) and Solar Radiation Modification (SRM). Part I of this briefing note summarises key findings from the report relevant to CDR and SRM. Part II provides a brief summary of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) and the role of CDR and SRM in the report. Part III provides an initial analysis of the policy implications of the findings in the report. It will only be possible to make a full assessment of how AR6 deals with the issue of SRM in 2022, when the potential risks, ethics and policy implications of the technique are expected to be assessed by WG II (Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability) and SRM management issues are expected to be addressed by both WG II and WG III (Mitigation of Climate Change).

10 Aug 2021 Briefing Note: Solar Radiation Modification in the IPCC AR6 WGI (pdf) (中文) (Français) (Español)

C2G Evidence Briefs

EVIDENCE BRIEF
Direct Air Carbon Dioxide Capture & Storage (DACCs)
23 August 2021

Summary

This briefing summarises the latest evidence around Direct Air Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage (DACCs) technologies. It describes the technique, explores their technical readiness, identifies research, applicable governance frameworks, and other socio-political considerations. It also provides an overview of the key governance instruments of relevance to DACCs. Information about other CDR techniques is available in C2G's Evidence Brief 'Carbon Dioxide Removal and its Governance'.

23 Aug 2021 Direct Air Carbon Dioxide Capture & Storage (DACCs) (pdf)

EVIDENCE BRIEF
Climate-altering approaches and the Arctic
02 August 2021

Summary

This briefing summarises the latest evidence around Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR), Solar Radiation Modification (SRM) and other climate-altering approaches and techniques relevant to the Arctic. It highlights the key decisions that must be made to ensure these approaches are considered and explores their relevance in the Arctic context. It also provides an overview of some generic governance issues and the key instruments relevant for the governance of different approaches.

10 Aug 2021 Climate-altering Approaches and the Arctic (pdf)

C2G Team in the Media

- **9 Sep 2021** [Combattre le réchauffement climatique Comment les sorciers du climat veulent refroidir la planète](#) Virginie Lenk, *Le Matin Dimanche*
 - **14 Aug 2021** [Geoengineering is conspicuously absent from the IPCC's report](#) *The Economist*
 - **14 Aug 2021** [Letters to the editor](#) *The Economist*
-

C2GLearn, C2GDiscuss and C2GTalk are available in Chinese, French and Spanish



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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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