



CLIMEWORKS

Capturing CO<sub>2</sub> from air

# Regulatory and Financial Gaps Hindering Direct Air Capture

ERCST Roundtable, Brussels

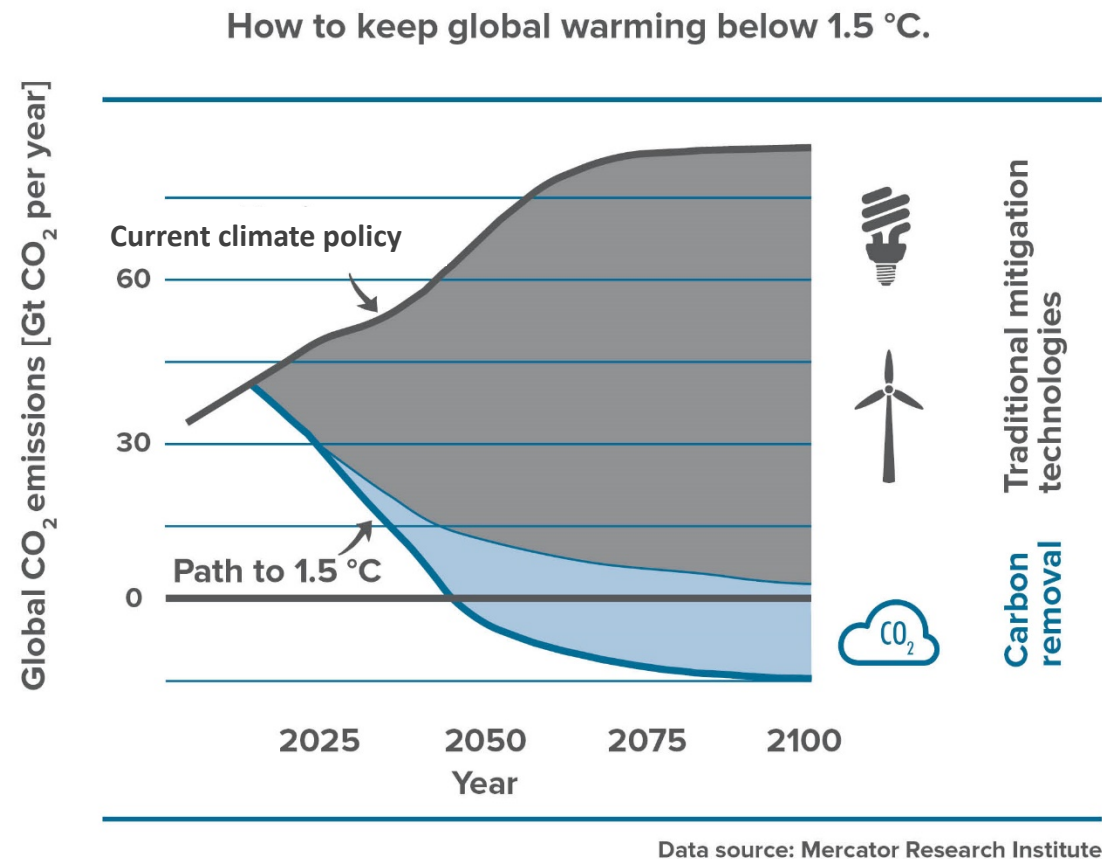
Nov 21<sup>st</sup>, 2019

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## To make Paris large scale CDR is needed!

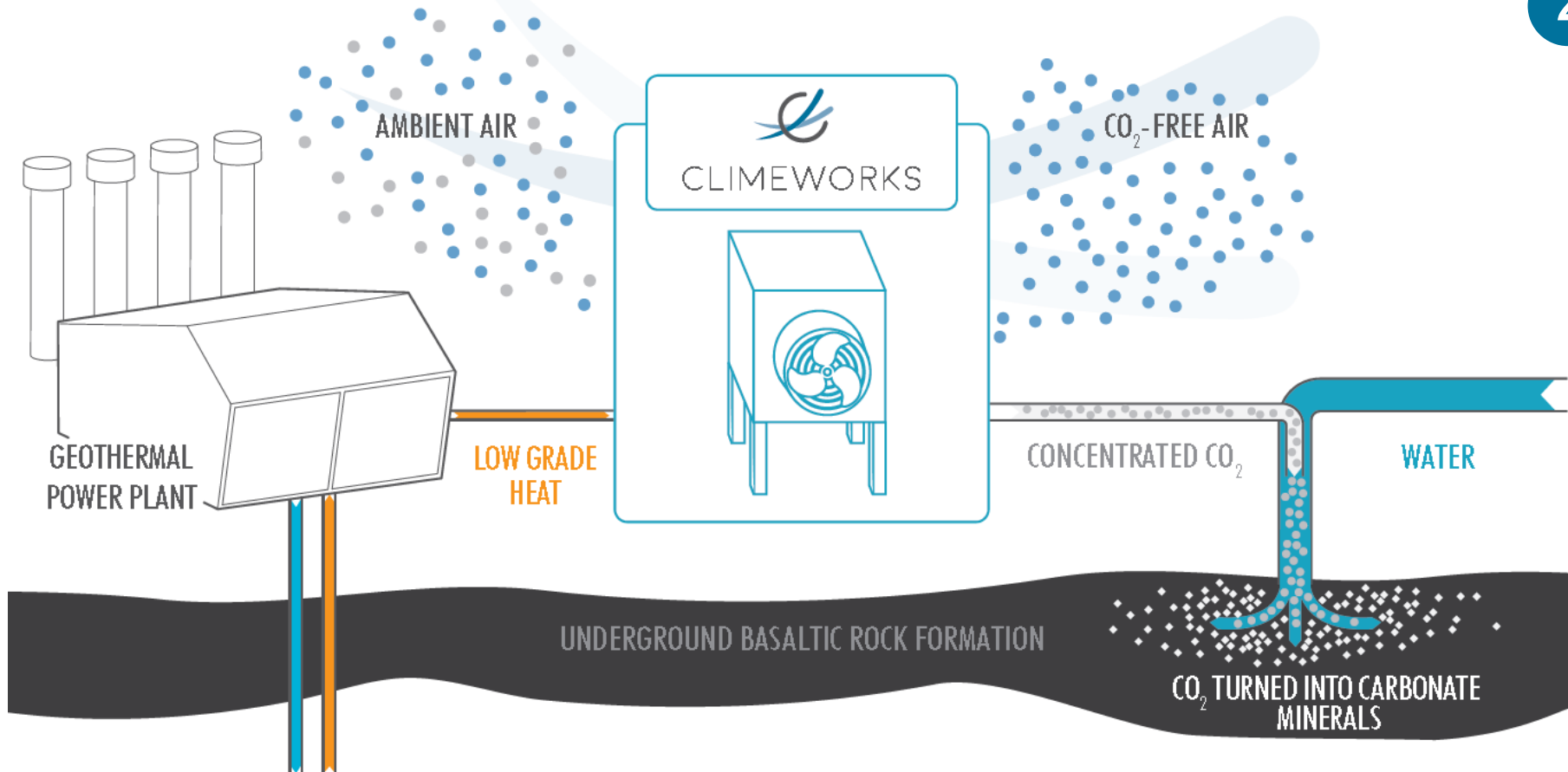
All IPCC mitigation scenarios compatible with the 1.5°C target - and 87% of 2°C - rely on the assumption of **large-scale atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> removal**



# PERMANENT ATMOSPHERIC CO<sub>2</sub>-REMOVAL



- 1 CO<sub>2</sub> is captured directly from the air using renewable, e.g., geothermal energy



- 2 CO<sub>2</sub> is pumped underground at favorable CO<sub>2</sub> storage sites, e.g. Iceland.

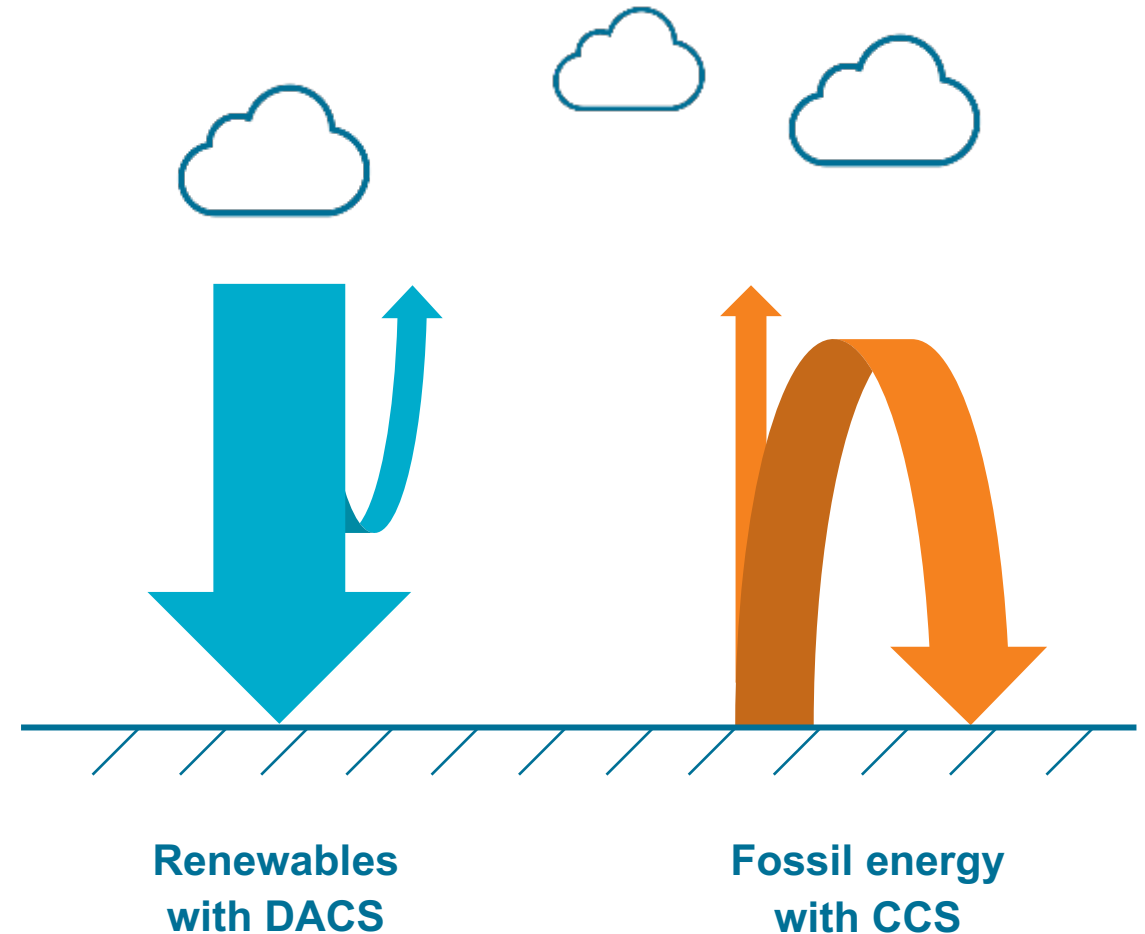
- 3 CO<sub>2</sub> reacts with underground rock formations and is mineralized. Thereby CO<sub>2</sub> is bound permanently and safely, reducing the CO<sub>2</sub>-content of the atmosphere.

# COMPARISON: DACS VS. CCS



- **Direct Air Capture & Storage** (DACs): Captures and sequesters CO<sub>2</sub> directly from the atmosphere
- **Carbon Capture & Storage** (CCS): captures and sequesters fossil CO<sub>2</sub> from point sources
- **Only DACs** is **carbon negative**, while fossil CCS achieves carbon neutrality at best

## Schematic Carbon Flow



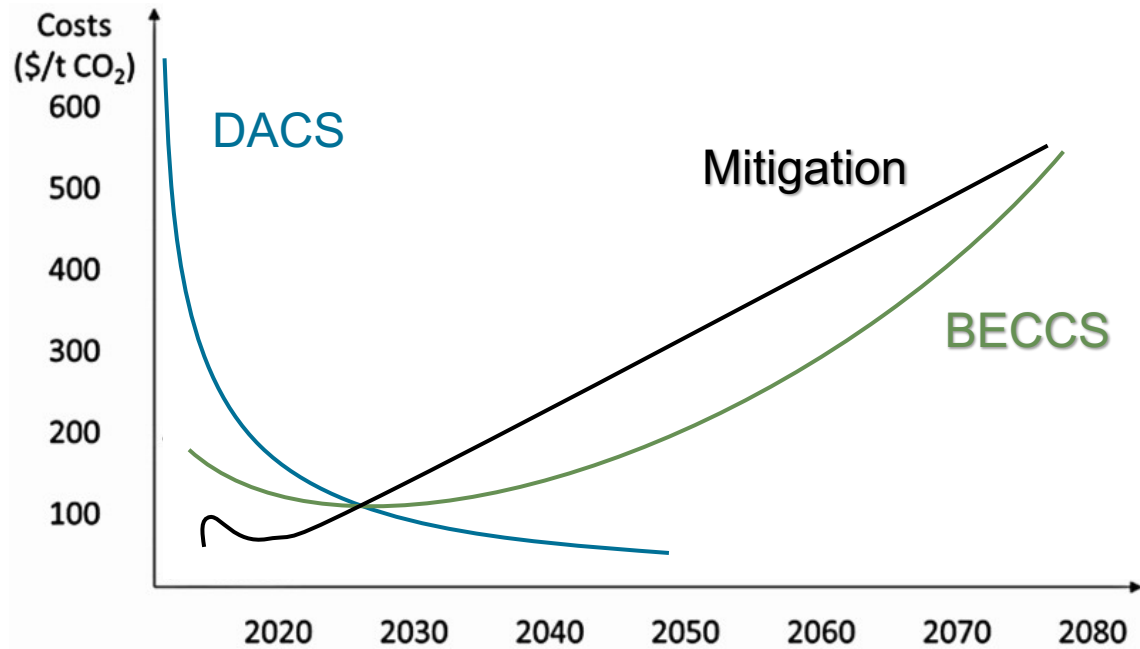
# CO<sub>2</sub> REMOVAL APPROACHES – A COMPARISON



		AREA REQUIRED <sup>1</sup> to remove 8 Gt CO <sub>2</sub> per year	WATER REQUIRED <sup>2</sup> to remove 8 Gt CO <sub>2</sub> per year	EXPECTED COST at large scale	IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT*
<b>AFFORESTATION</b> Large-scale tree plantations to increase carbon storage in biomass and soil.		 6'400'000 km <sup>2</sup> Europe = 10'500'000 km <sup>2</sup>	 740 km <sup>3</sup> Yearly global freshwater withdrawal 2010 <sup>2</sup> = 4'000 km <sup>3</sup>	\$ 5 - 50 USD / t CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>3</sup>	BIODIVERSITY ALBEDO FOOD SECURITY
<b>BECCS</b> Bioenergy in combination with carbon capture and storage.		 2'500'000 km <sup>2</sup>	 480 km <sup>3</sup>	\$ 100 - 200 USD / t CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>3</sup>	BIODIVERSITY ALBEDO FOOD SECURITY
<b>ENHANCED WEATHERING</b> Distribution of crushed silicate rocks on soil surfaces to absorb and bind CO <sub>2</sub> chemically.		 220'000 km <sup>2</sup>	 3 km <sup>3</sup>	\$ 50 - 200 USD / t CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>3</sup>	RIVER/ OCEAN CHEMISTRY
<b>DIRECT AIR CAPTURE</b> Direct capture of CO <sub>2</sub> from ambient air through engineered chemical reactions.		 15'800 km <sup>2</sup> <sup>4</sup>	none	\$ <100 USD / t CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>4</sup>	none



# ECONOMICS OF MITIGATION, BECCS & DACS

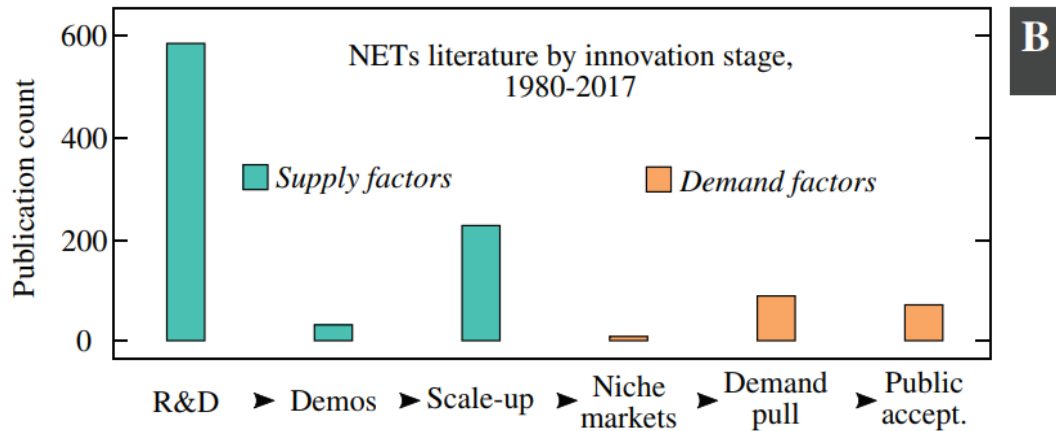
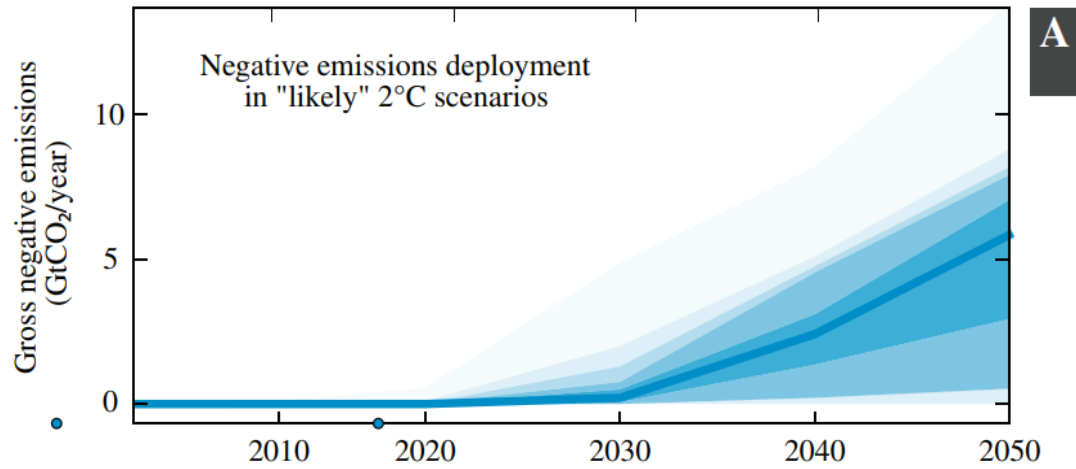


Source: Reiner & Honegger 2018: Development of costs of BECCS, DACS and classical mitigation over time assuming strong political will to cover mitigation costs.

Note: Curves are indicative.

- **Cost of DACS is falling faster than science anticipated (blue curve)**
- Whilst costs of Mitigation and plant based CDR (BECCS) will be rising in the long run due to resource constraints (Land, Water)

# CDR SCALE-UP REQUIREMENTS



Source: Nemet et al, Environmental Research Letters 13/6, 2018

- **Urgency** of scaling up NETs is largely **unappreciated**
- Annual NETs **growth rate of 58%** required from 2019 to remove **6 billion tons** by 2050
- **80% growth rate** per year needed, if delayed to 2025
- 100% from 2030...



- **CDRTs are ready to scale**
- **Different regulatory frameworks for CCS and CDRTs needed** (fossil flue gas capture vs. atmospheric capture)
- **Ramp up of CDRTs now to reach required scales** (and avoid sky-rocketing ETS prices)
- **PtX can be used to scale CDRTs** (Co<sub>2</sub> needed as feedstock for e-fuels & materials)



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# CLIMEWORKS - After 10 Years



- **World's first** company supplying atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> to customers
- **16 DAC plants across Europe**
- **75 FTEs** in Headquarters in **Zurich**, Switzerland with a subsidiary in **Cologne**, Germany
- **Modular** CO<sub>2</sub> capture plants. **Scale-up** via mass production of CO<sub>2</sub> collectors
- **Low-temperature heat** (renewable or waste) as main energy source (4/5<sup>th</sup>)
- **Minimal carbon footprint:** Current 90% net efficiency, mid-term target 95%
- **Cost:** Current 600CHF/ton, mid-term 100CHF/ton

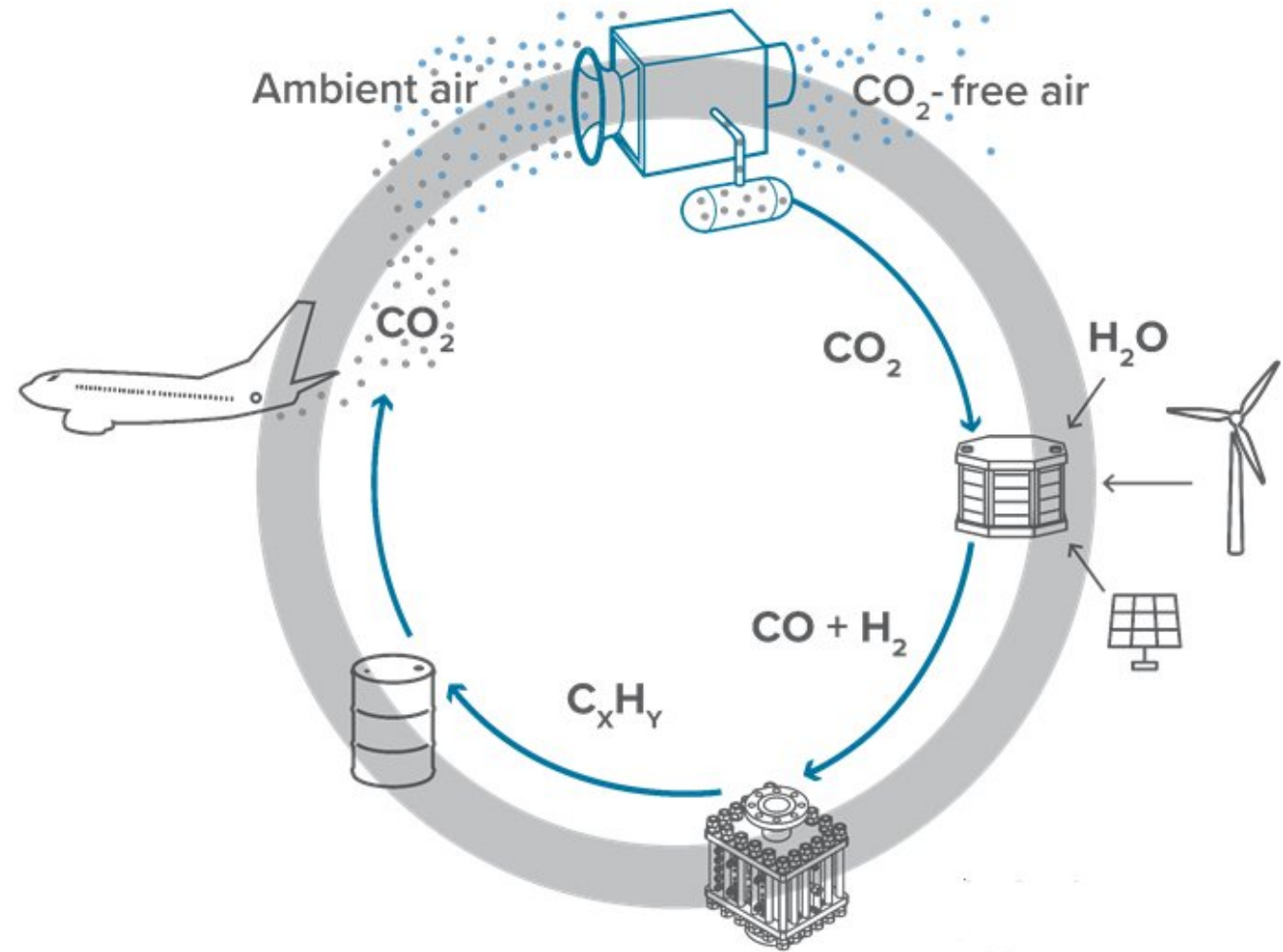




# E-FUELS FROM AIR: CLOSING THE CARBON CYCLE



- $\text{CO}_2$  is captured from atmosphere with **Direct Air Capture** (DAC).
- This allows for **carbon neutral E-fuel** production
- **DAC based E-Fuels** can be used to scale **CDRTs**



# SCALEABILITY AND LAND REQUIREMENT



Surface area needed to meet the 2010 EU transportation energy demand (17,000 pJ/year)

## Corn Biofuel

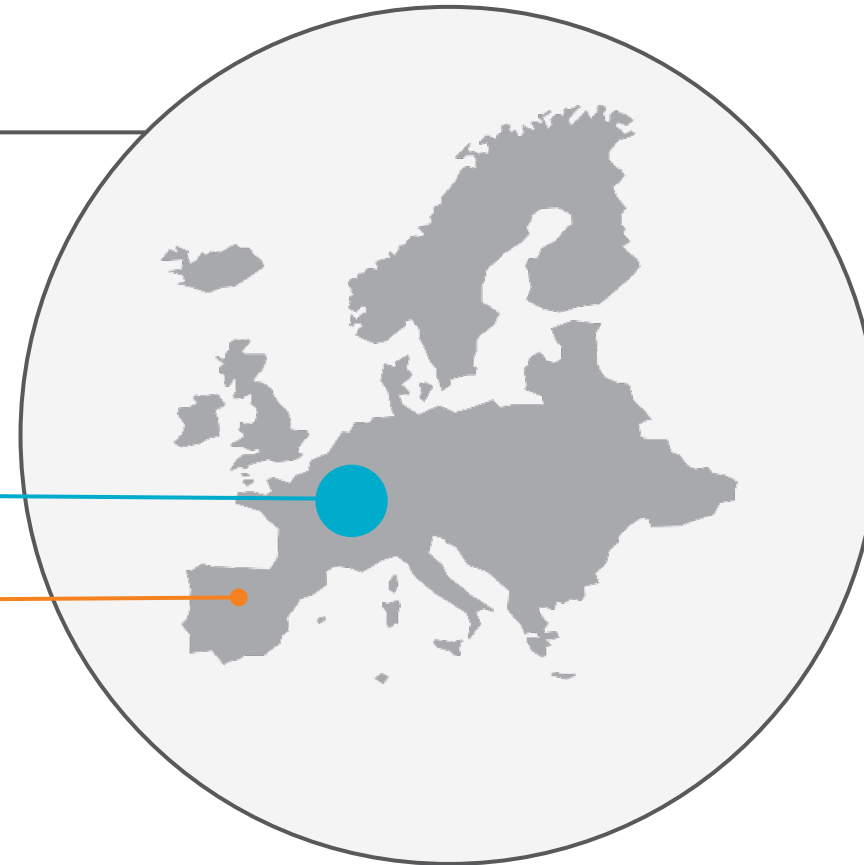
28'000'000 km<sup>2</sup>  
of arable land  
(yield assumption 18 g/ac/y)

## Algae Biofuel

200'000 km<sup>2</sup>  
of barren land  
(yield assumption 2'500 g/ac/y)

## Renewable Synfuels

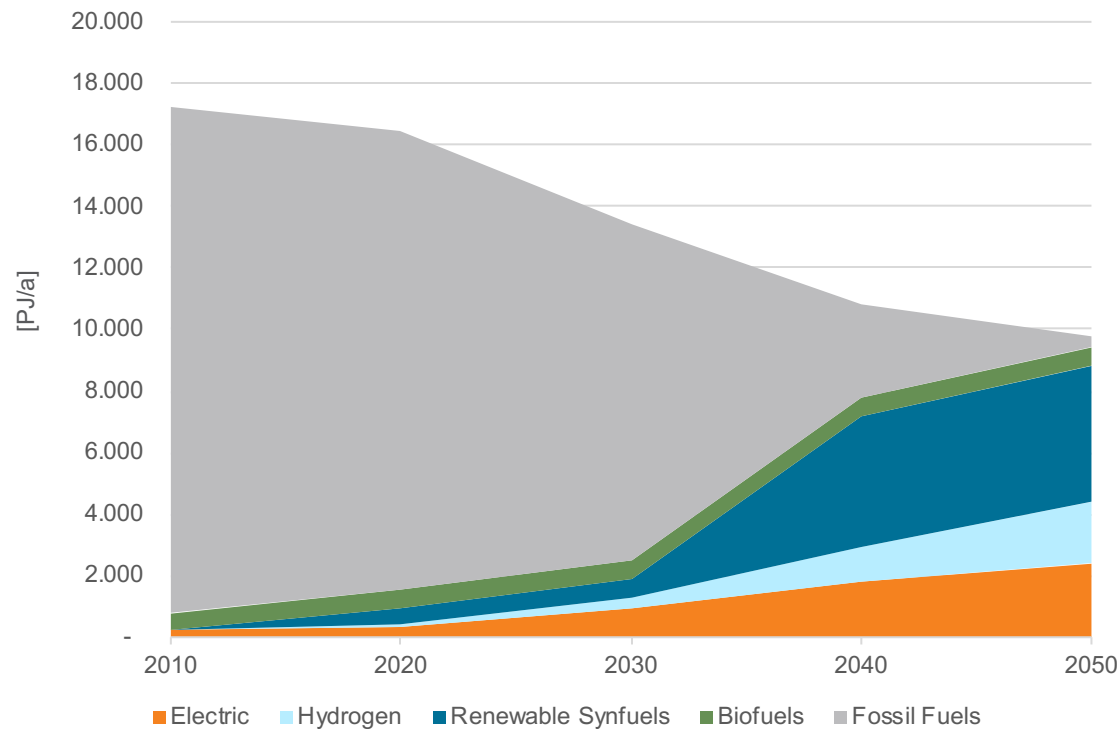
14'200 km<sup>2</sup>  
of barren land  
(assumption: 1'900kWh/m<sup>2</sup>,  
 $\eta_{PV} = 25\%$ ,  $\eta_{PtX} = 70\%$ )



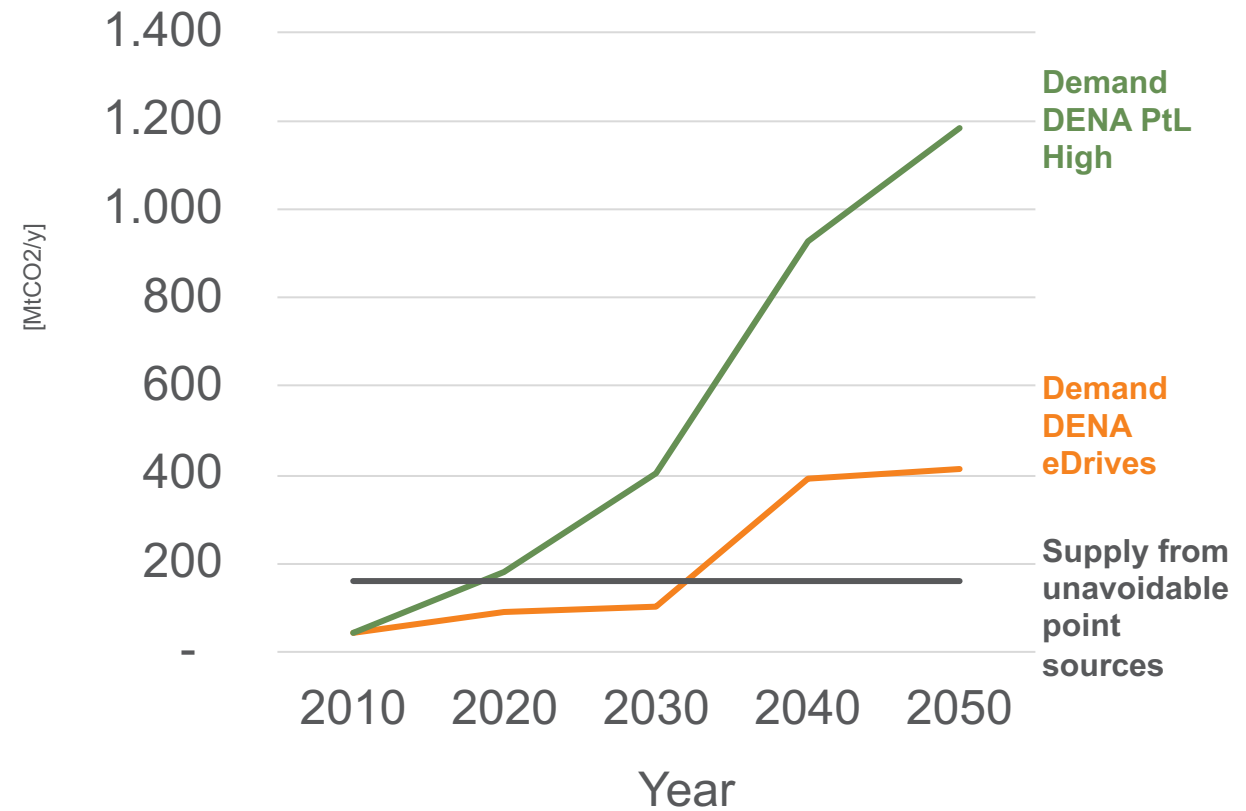
# CO<sub>2</sub> WILL BE A SCARCE RESOURCE



EU Transportation sector final energy demand by fuel type (eDrive scenario)



EU CO<sub>2</sub> demand for synfuels vs. fossil fuels



Source: DENA (2017) The Potential of electricity-based fuels for low emissions transport in the EU