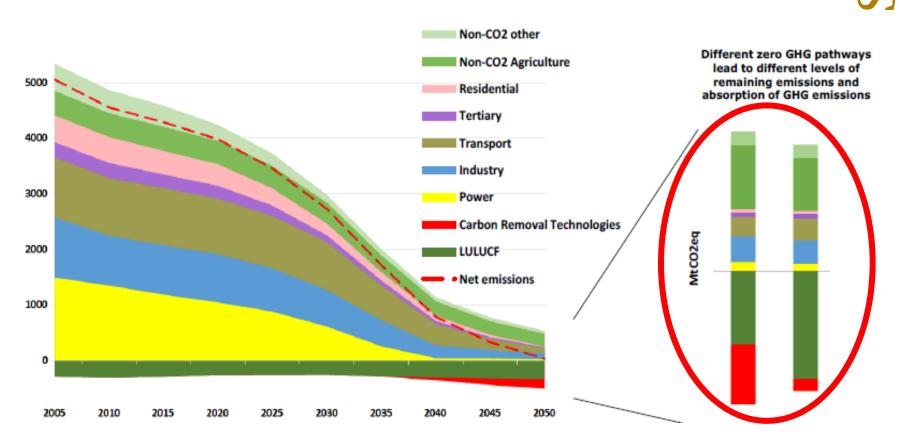
Carbon Dioxide Removal in EU Climate Policy: strategic policy design choices

Oliver Geden

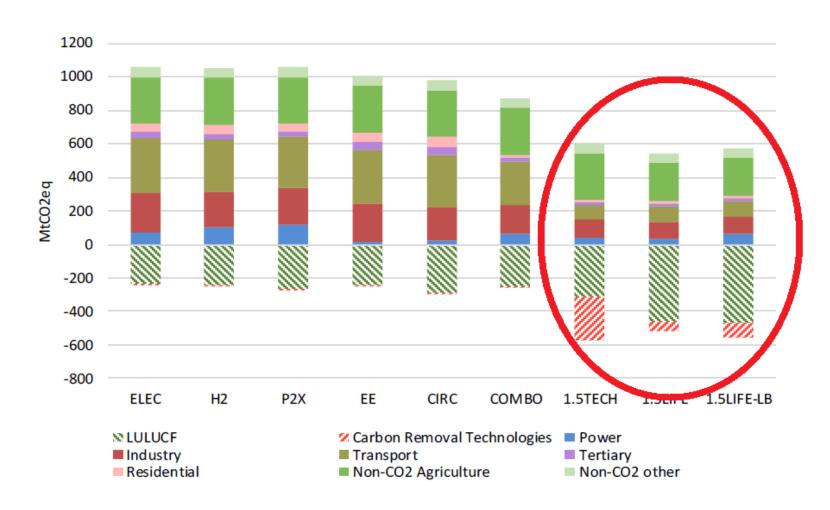
German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP)
Institute for Science, Innovation and Society (InSIS), University of Oxford

ERCST Brainstroming, Brussels, Sep 24, 2019

Residuals vs. Removals Principle



Which sectors to benefit from removals?



Distributional Considerations

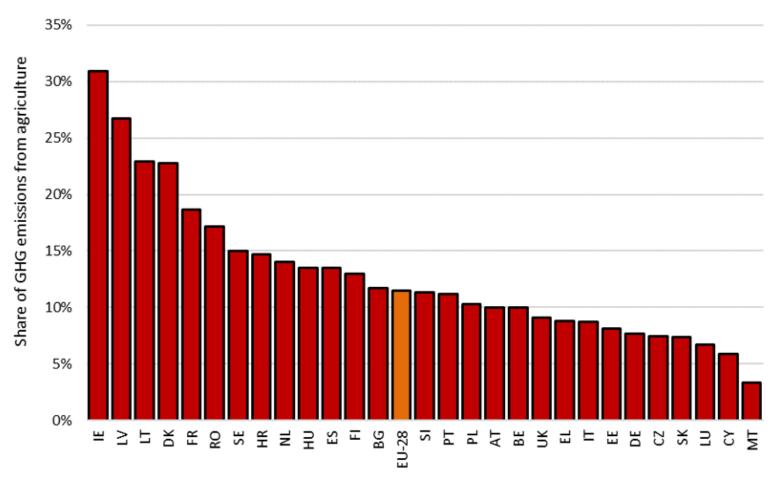
- The higher the residuals/removals columns, the more flexibility in mitigation trajectories
- Residuals to become highly politicised category
- If not every sector, company or EU Member State needs to eliminate all its emissions then others will need to go net negative
- •Main issues: Who's allowed to stay above zero, who needs to go net negtive (and how far)? Who's responsible for delivering removals – and who's going to pay for it?

Removals to Prolong National (GDP-related) Differentiation of Efforts?

Member State specific emission reduction targets for 2030 compared to 2005, for sectors outside the EU Emissions Trading System including new flexibilities for reaching those targets



Removals to Maintain Specific National Economic Structures?



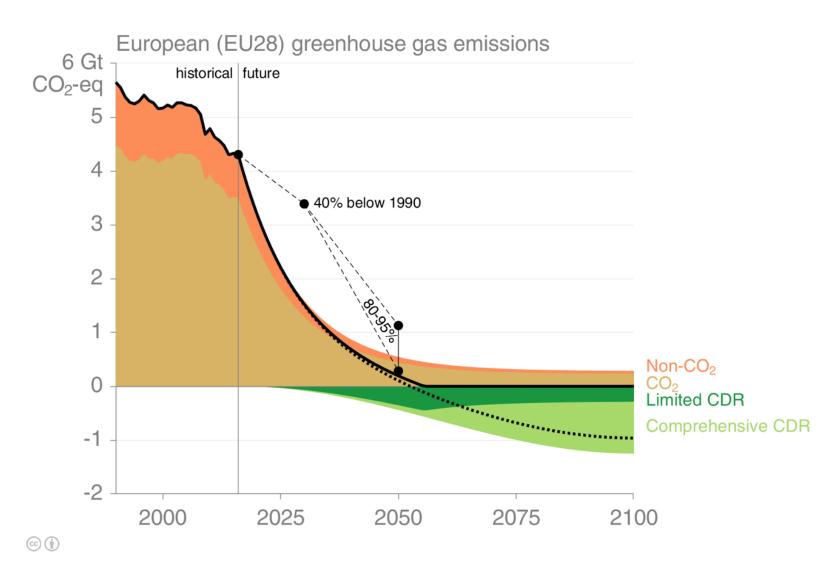
EU Statistical Pocketbook 2018

Main Takeaways

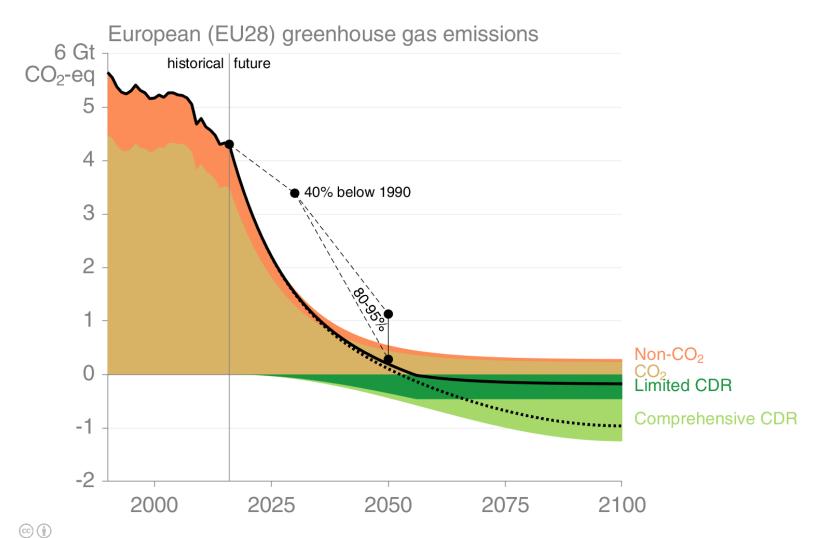
- Efforts to reach net zero will not be evenly distributed among sectors and Member States
 - Distribution will not primarily follow cost-optimal designs but political considerations
- Major EU design choices
 - –Integration of removals into existing structure (ETS ESR – LULUCF) or creation of specific (tech) removal instrument?
 - -Open competition (no limits on removals) or split targets for conventional mitigation and removals (95%-5% or 90%-10%)?
 - -What is EU aiming for in the (very) long-term?

Backup

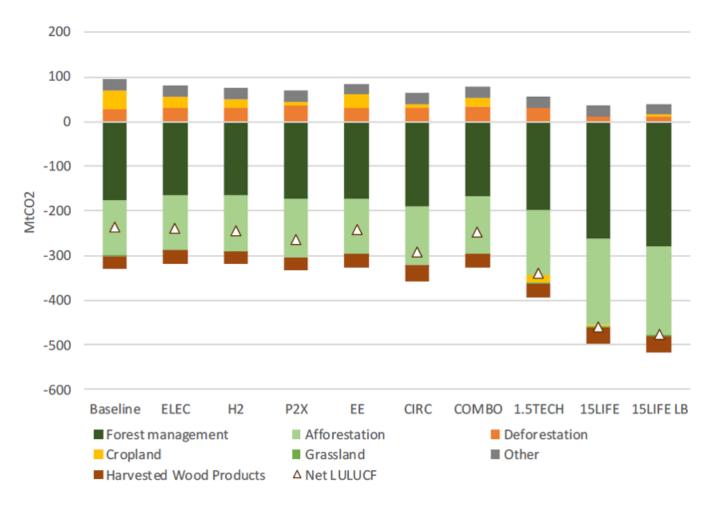
Long-Term: Net Zero or Fully Net Negative?



Long-Term: Slightly or Fully Net Negative?



LULUCF Emissions in 2050



CO₂-Capture, Utilisation and Storage

