

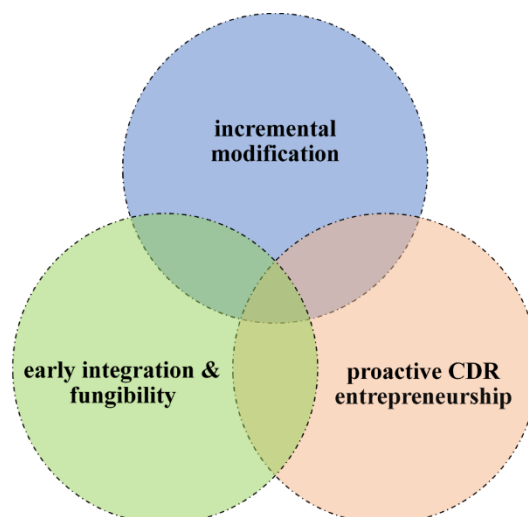
Carbon dioxide removal policy in the making: Assessing developments in 9 OECD cases

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Key messages:

- Net zero GHG emission targets have emerged as a new organizing principle of climate policy since the adoption of the Paris Agreement and IPCC's Special Report on 1.5°C Global Warming.
- In this context, carbon dioxide removal (CDR) is rising on the political agenda of governments, policymakers and stakeholders – CDR policies are already in place or currently emerging. Assessing these developments is a relevant part of exploring future feasibility of CDR.
- The study systematically assesses current developments in CDR policymaking by analysing 9 OECD empirical case studies: the European Union, Ireland, Germany, Sweden, Norway, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.
- Countries' approach toward CDR differ across 5 key dimensions:
 - Accounting of CDR in mitigation targets
 - View by actors of incumbent regime
 - Methods addressed (ecosystem- / geochemical-based)
 - Relation of CDR policy instruments to broader climate policy-mix
 - Government support for CDR niches.
- Varieties of CDR policy-making: The study identifies three different policy approaches



- Future comparative work is needed to assess developments in different sets of countries as well as ongoing dynamics in the countries examined in this study.