



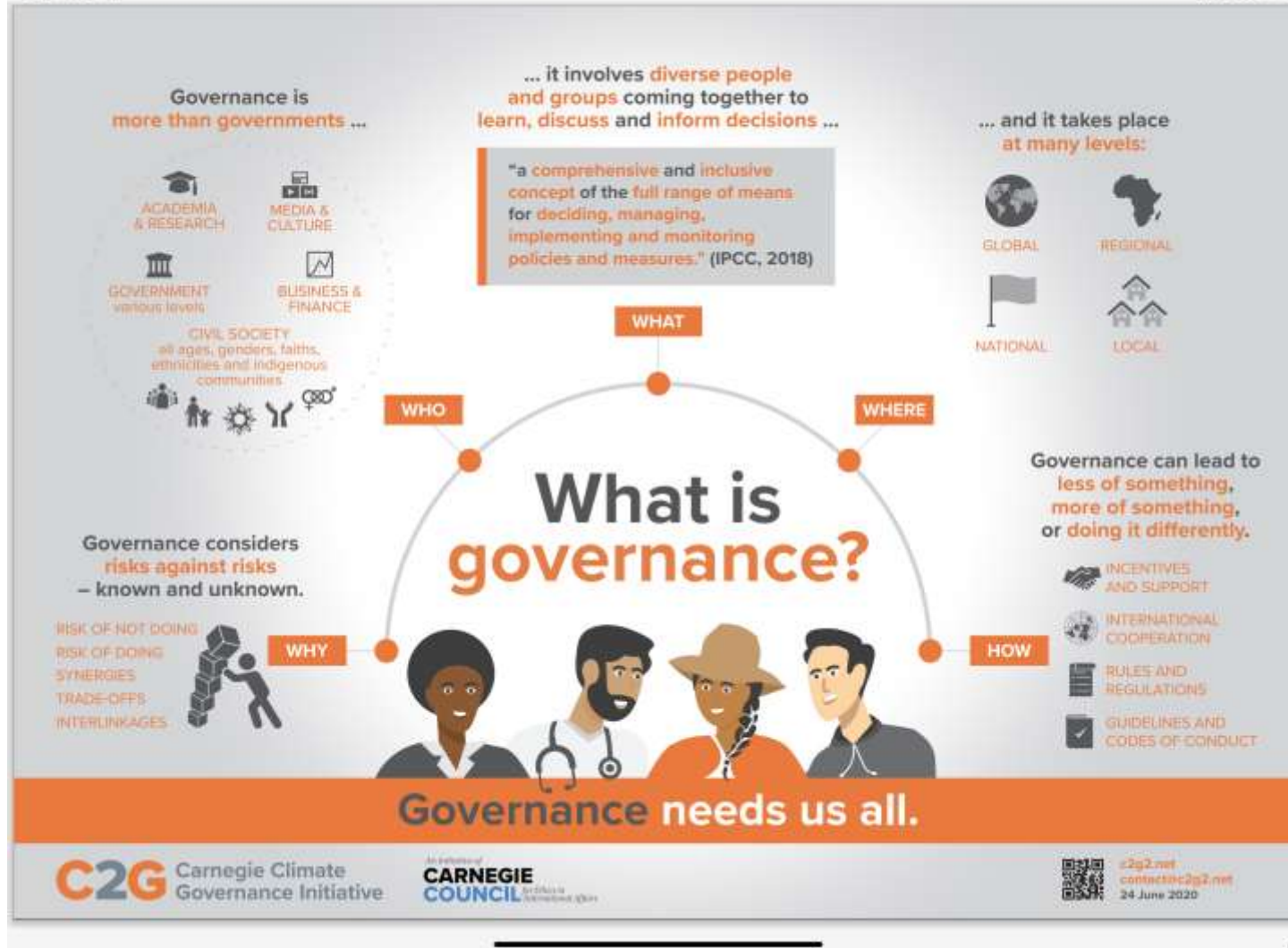
Inconvenient Truth 2.0

Ecole Polytechnique – Paris
3 October 2024

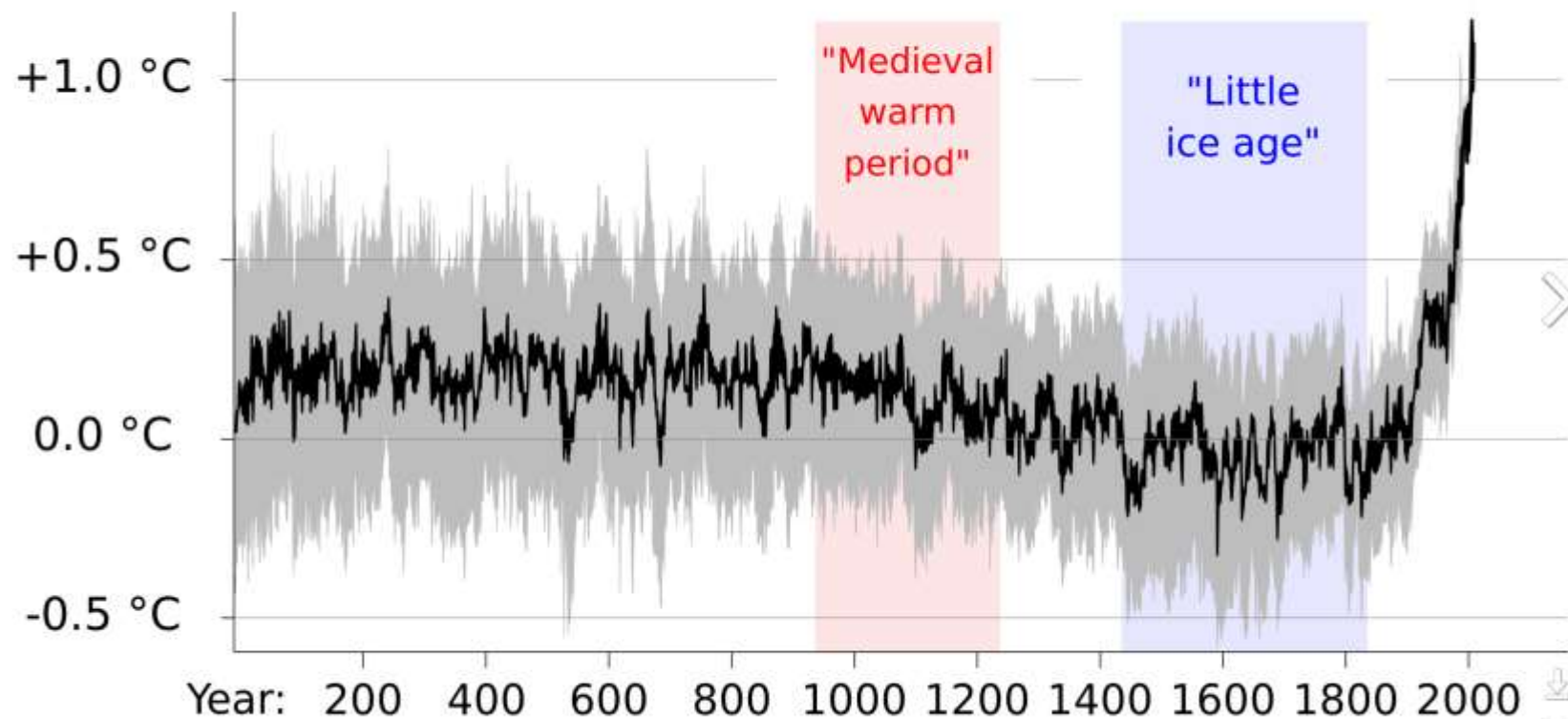
JANOS PASZTOR

Outline

- Definitions/Clarifications/Background
- The Climate Crisis
- Technology Issues
- Governance Issues
- Conclusions



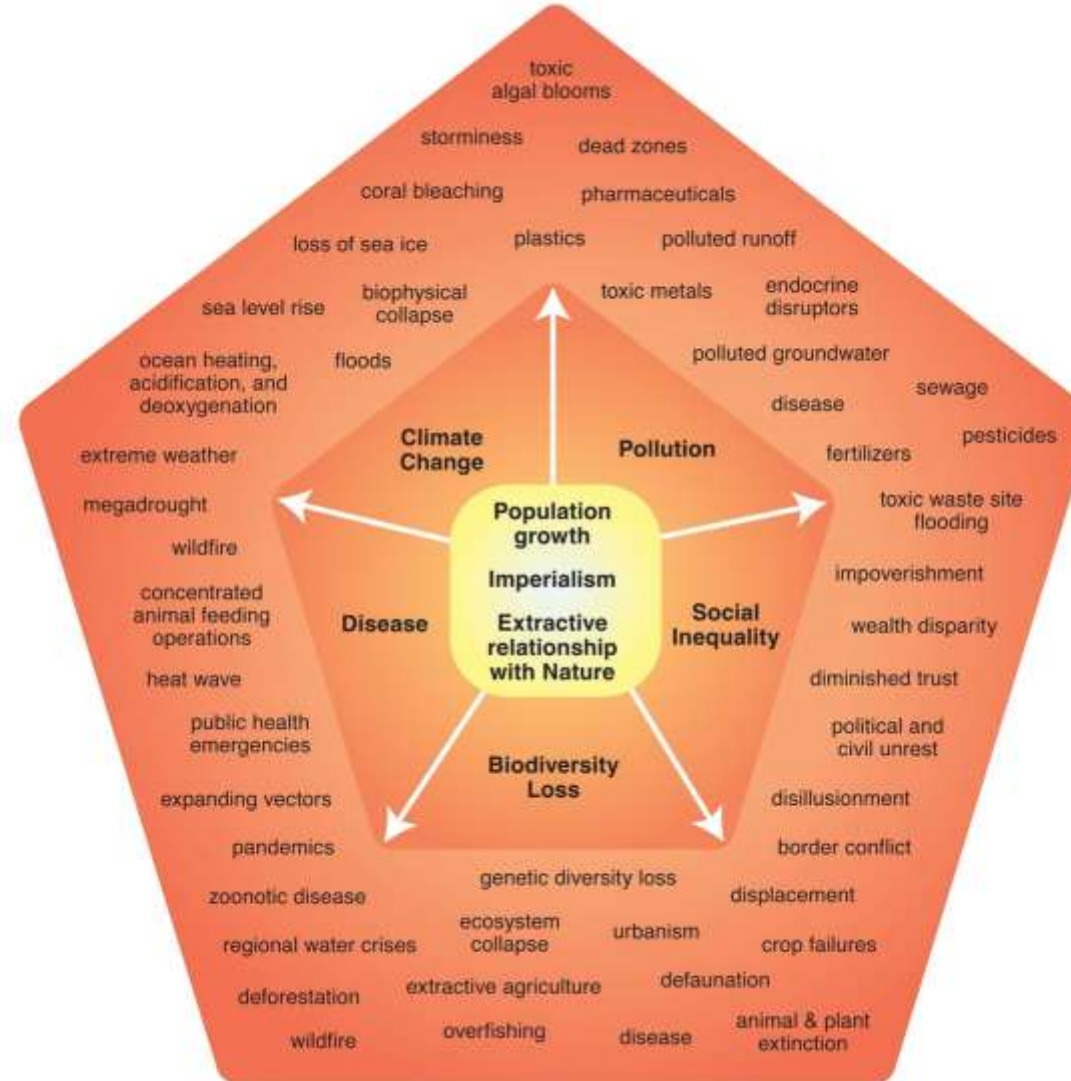
Global Average Temperature Change



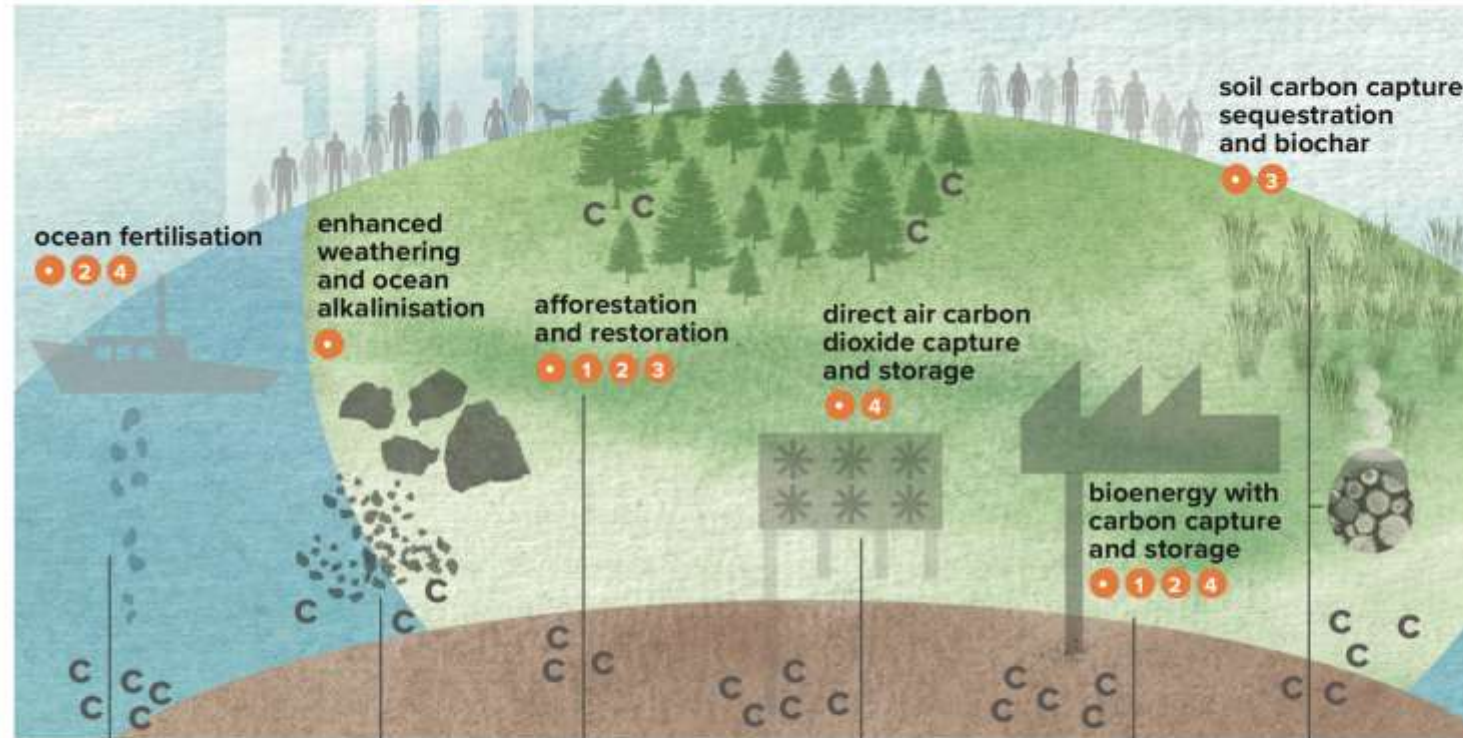
Temperature record of the last 2,000 years (Chart showing the so-called [Medieval Warm Period](#) and [Little Ice Age](#) were not planet-wide phenomena)

[More details](#)

The "polycrisis"



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 CO₂ directly from ambient air; using or permanently storing the CO₂



Burning biomass for energy generation; capturing and permanently storing the resulting CO₂



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



Carnegie Climate Geoengineering Governance Initiative

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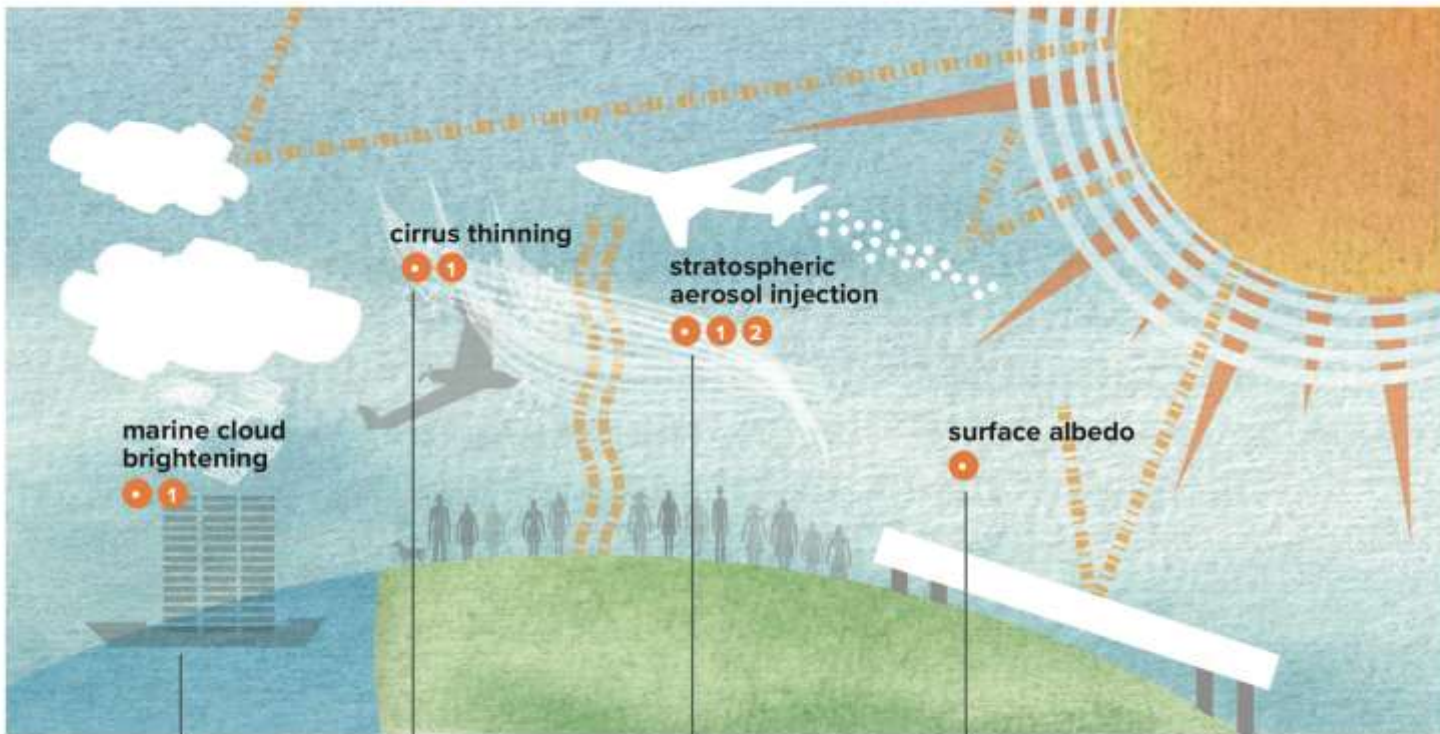
Shared Governance Challenges include:

- 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 CO₂ isolated from atmosphere;
- 4 High costs — land use, capital, deployment, energy — mean policy signals, e.g., price on carbon or other regulation, are needed.

Governing Solar Radiation Modification



Seeding clouds above ocean surfaces (such as with self-steering, autonomous ships) or whitening clouds above land to reflect sunlight back into space



Thinning cirrus clouds to allow more infrared radiation to escape from the Earth



Injecting reflective aerosol into the lower stratosphere to increase planetary albedo (reflectivity), and reduce temperatures



Making surfaces (such as urban areas, roads, agricultural land, grasslands, deserts, polar ice caps, or oceans) brighter to reflect solar radiation

Shared Governance Challenges include:

- 1 Codes of conduct, guardrails and public policy direction for research;
- 2 Assessing the risks and potential benefits to sustainable development in a risk-risk framework;
- 3 Monitoring, attribution and management of risks and impacts;
- 4 Potential public concerns, including transparency of information, accountability, involvement in decisions;
- 5 Liability and compensation.

Specific Governance Challenges include:

- 1 Globally legitimate decision-making on whether or not to research; to consider for use; to decide whether or not to deploy;
- 2 Institutional guarantees against premature termination.



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Thank you – merci!

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