

# CDR Swiss Policy White Paper Launch

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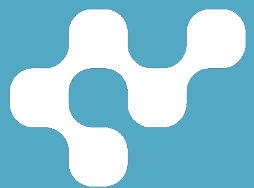
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# Scaling up CDR – sustainably – together

→ towards Net-Zero and beyond

We are a **broker** for contacts, opportunities, reflection and knowledge

We foster **collaboration** and synergies between members – enabling exchange and **networking**

We involve society and societal actors for a science-based **public debate** and **decision-making** under uncertainty

**Scaling up CDR  
sustainably, together.**

## **Innovation, Funding, Pilots**

- AG Innovation
- Empowerment through networking & cooperation

## **Stakeholder policy dialogue**

- AG Policy
- White paper
- Ethics workshop

## **Information, activation, public debate**

- Q&A about CDR in CH
- NETto-Zero Roadshow
- Newsletter, Website & Blog, Webinars

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# Agenda

- Intro / Motivation
- Policy Needs (short- and medium-term)
- Policy Mixes / Case Studies
- Policy Visions (long-term)
- Conclusion
- Discussion and Q&A

**Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR)** includes all solutions that remove CO<sub>2</sub> from the short carbon cycle and **store it permanently outside the atmosphere.** (R. Höglund)

# Intro / Motivation

- Main co-authors: Brazzola, N., Eberenz, S., Honegger, M.
- Further co-authors: Becattini, V., Betz, R., Bischof, S., Brunner, C., Florin, M-V., Hüppi, R., Koch, K., Reymond, A., von Rothkirch, J., Schübel, H., Sievert, K.



# Acknowledgments



- Feedback and Discussion with Members of the Swiss Carbon Removal Platform, including: Luka Blumer, Patrick Bürgi, Richard Chrenko, Jonas Fricker, Floris Heim, Roman Hüppi, Sebastian Manhart, Axel Michaelowa, Valentina Nesa, Martin Jiskra, Anthony Patt, Aymeric Reymond, Susanne Rhein, Nicolas Solenthaler, Tom Spencer, Jonathan Vouillamoz, Ivo Walliman-Helmer, and Sophie Wenger.
- The Swiss CDR Platform and its Policy Working Group
- The contents of this paper exclusively represents the views of its authors and does not represent a shared position of the Swiss Carbon Removal Platform or its members.

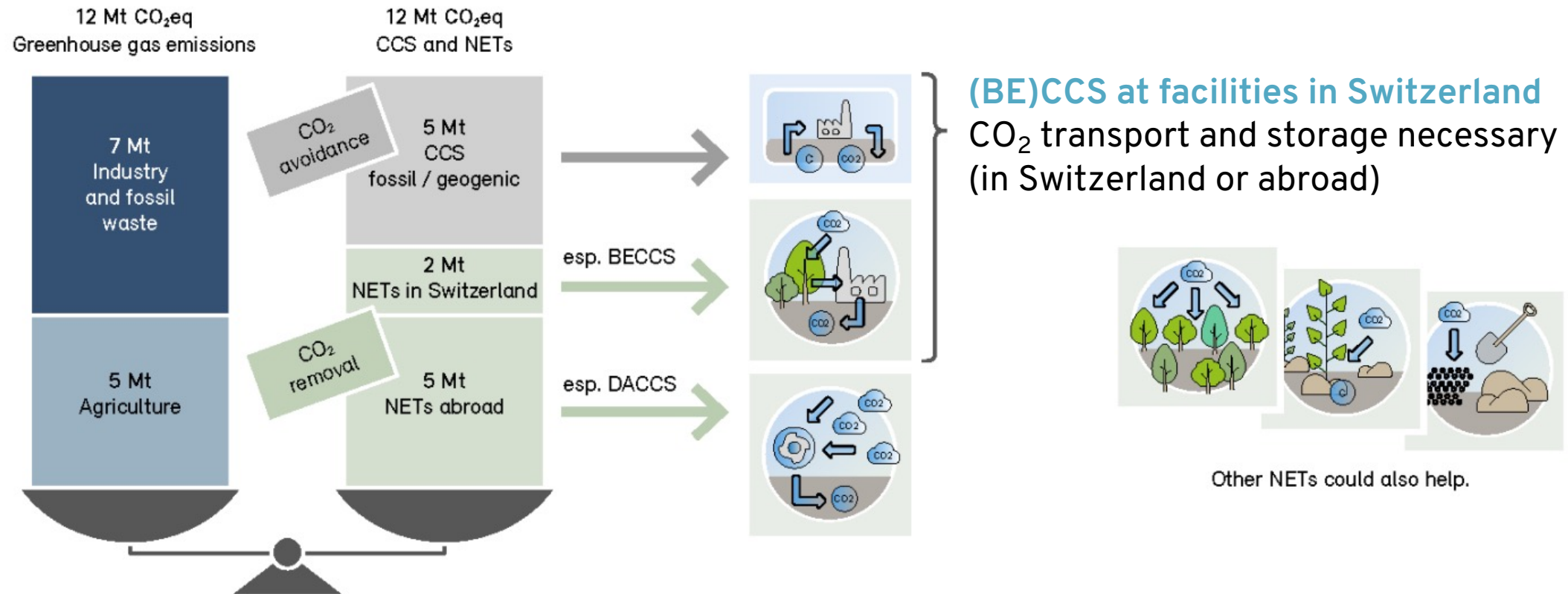
- Take a step back
- See needs, haves and wants for comprehensive Removals Policy in Switzerland
- Are we thinking about this correctly – policy paradigms
- Dream big – beyond net-zero?
- Imagine – how did we get to net-negative in 2065?
- Evolving policy landscape: the Swiss Climate and Innovation Law

## Key Framing Decisions (Art. 3)

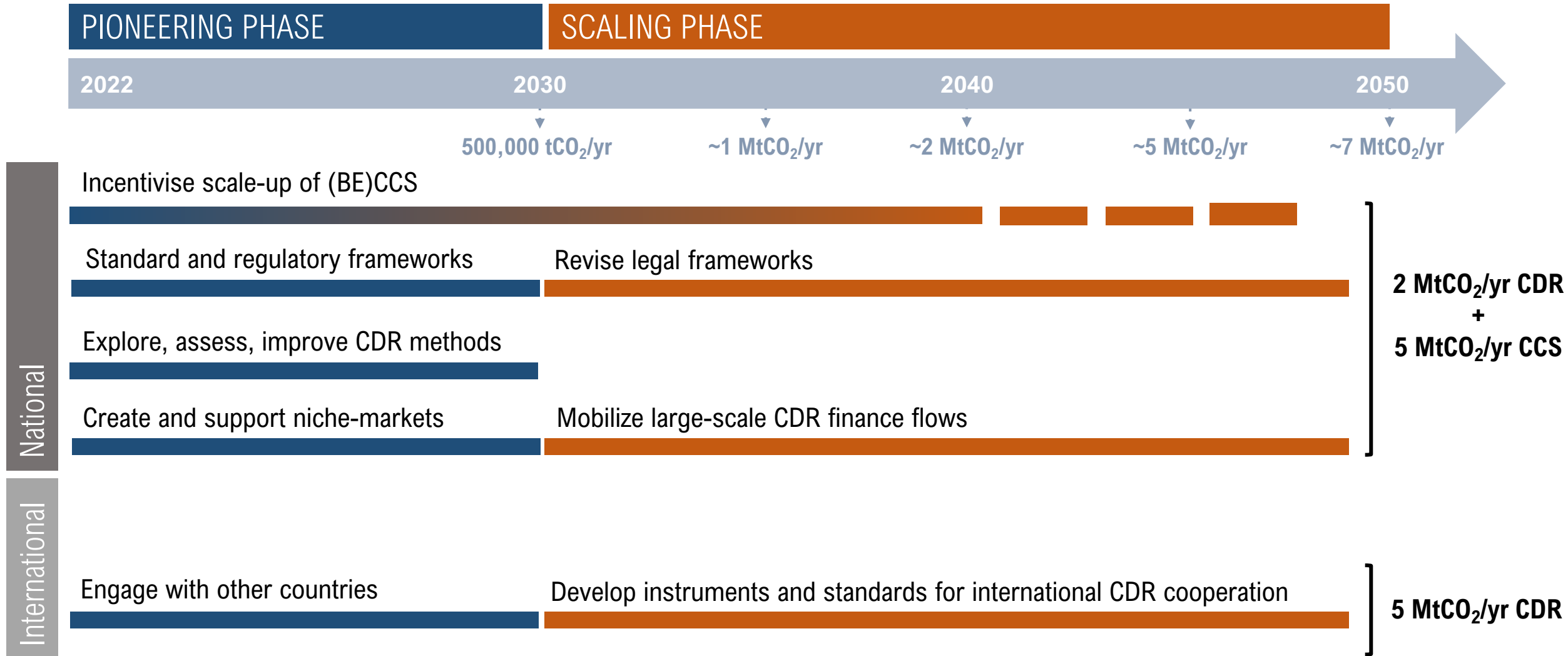
- First time: net-negative target – “after 2050”
- Defines downward emissions slope both overall and sector-specific
- Federation and Cantons ensure enough storage by 2050 (within mandates)
- Federal Council to set guiding values for CDR (Art. 4)
- Financial support to companies by 2030 through existing instruments; no duplication of funding or regulatory requirements (Art. 6)
- Federal Risk-Capital for necessary public infrastructure investments (Art. 7)

# Policy Needs

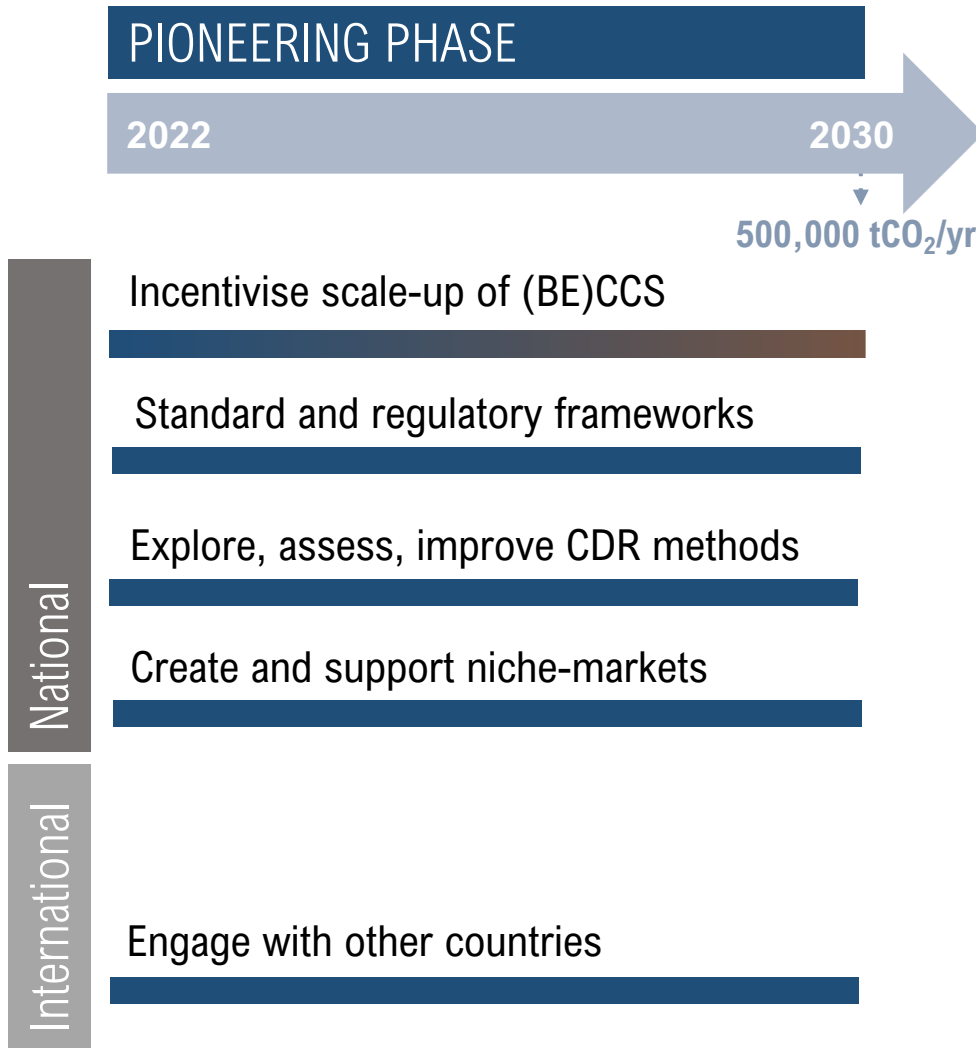
# FOEN's CDR Roadmap



# Identified policy needs



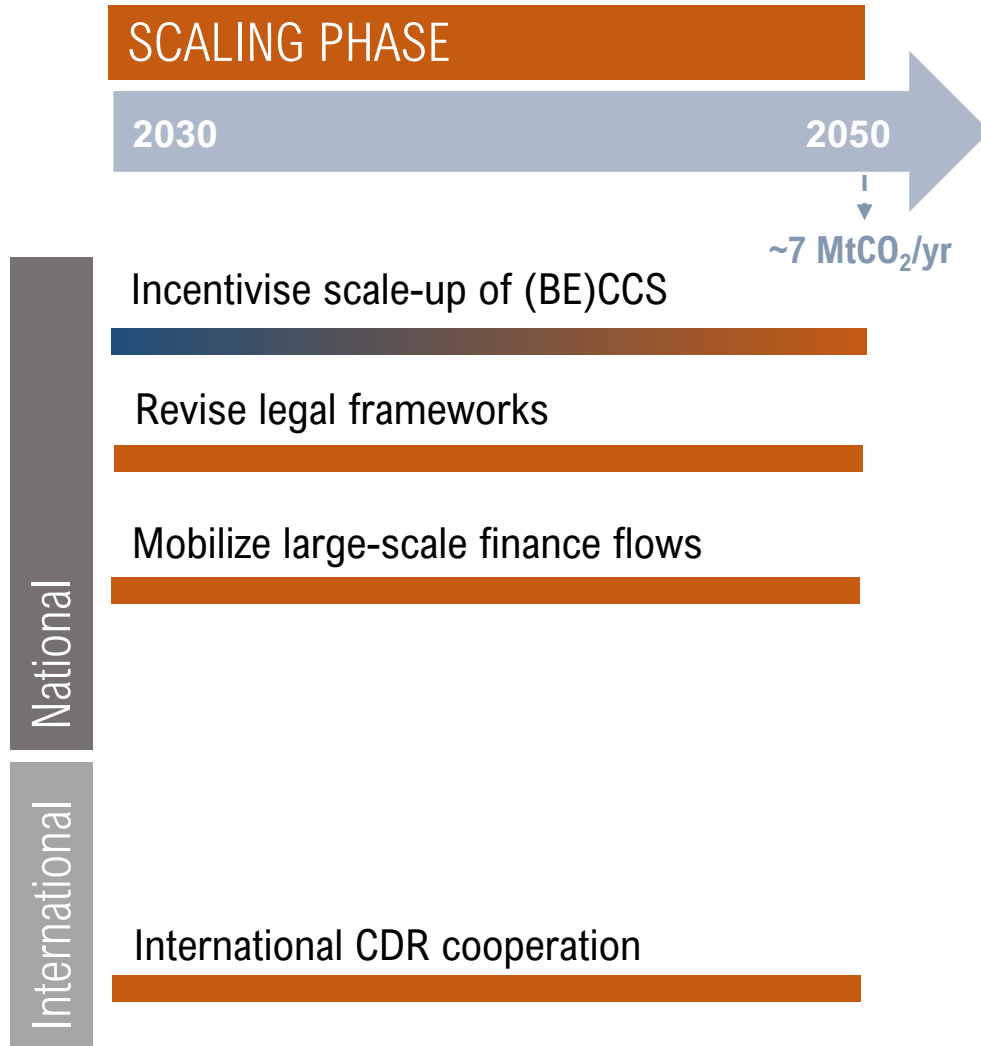
# Short-term policy needs



## Key actions

1. Facilitate interconnected stakeholders
2. Establish clear legal frameworks
3. Promote CDR RDD&D
4. De-risk first CDR movers and investment in CO<sub>2</sub> infrastructure
5. Engage in bilateral and multilateral agreements

# Mid-term policy needs

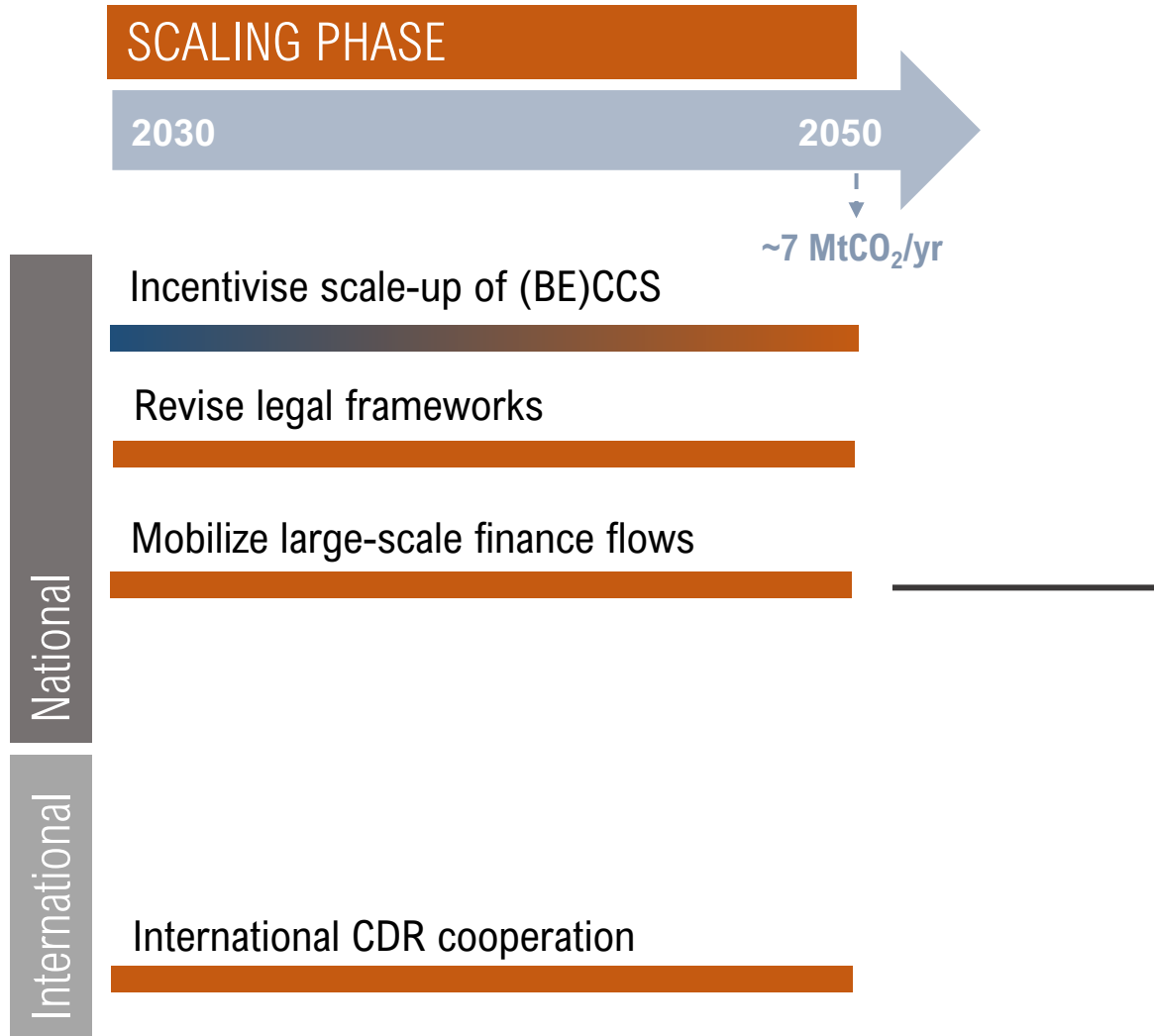


## Key actions

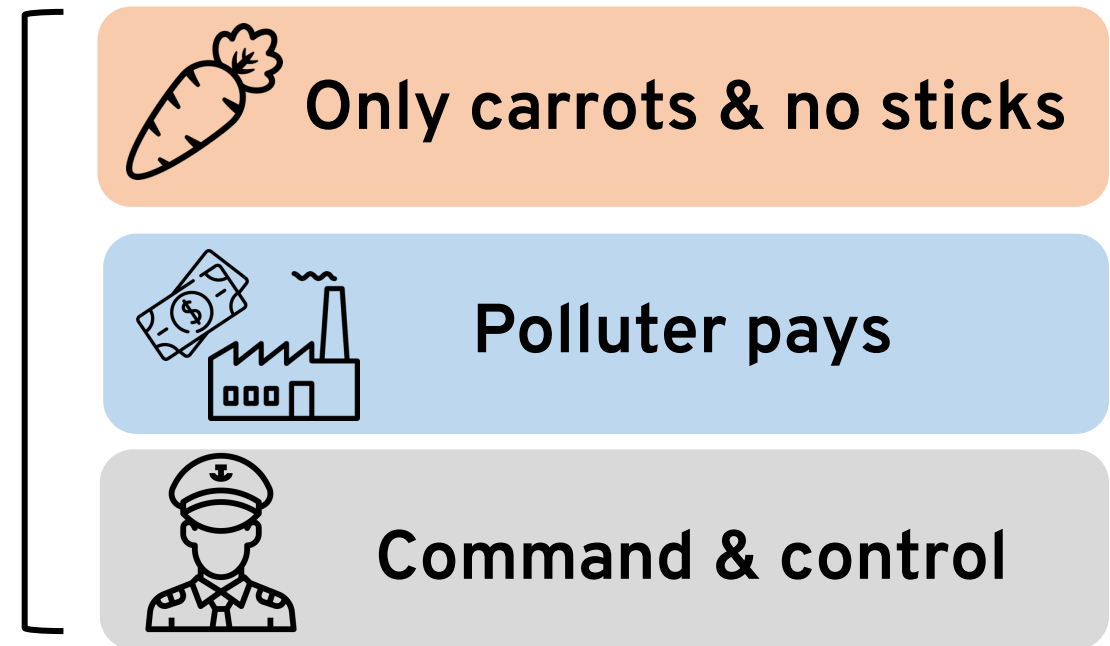
1. Permitting processes & participatory elements
2. De-risk investment environment by ensuring robust business cases
3. Create sustainable streams of revenue
4. Minimize risks for host countries, clarify liabilities, avoid double-counting






# Mid-term policy needs



## Three policy pathways



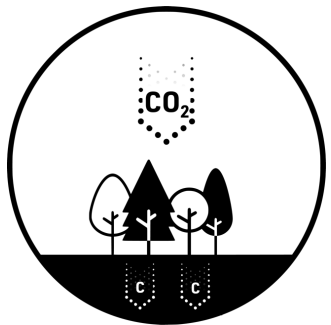
	 <b>Only carrots &amp; no sticks</b>	 <b>Polluter pays</b>	 <b>Command &amp; control</b>
Mechanism	Financial support and incentives to enable CDR deployment	Pricing emissions and crediting CDR via CO <sub>2</sub> levy or ETS	Stringent sector-specific emission targets and CDR mandates
Advantages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addresses near-term barriers for developers and investors</li> <li>Promotes innovation and fair competition</li> <li>Broad public and political support</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilizes established governance models</li> <li>Signals long-term CDR policy</li> <li>Fosters competition and cost reduction</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct control over carbon budget</li> <li>Simple governance, speed, and cost control</li> <li>De-risk investments</li> </ol>
Risks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No long-term CDR revenue</li> <li>Insufficient demand</li> <li>Strain national budget</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Price volatility and revenue uncertainty</li> <li>Mitigation deterrence</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Untested policy, low political and public acceptance</li> <li>Economic burden on hard-to-abate sectors</li> </ol>
Ex.	Negative Emissions Tariff (Luxembourg)	Integration of CDR in European ETS	EU Net Zero Industry Act

# **Policy Mixes / Case Studies**

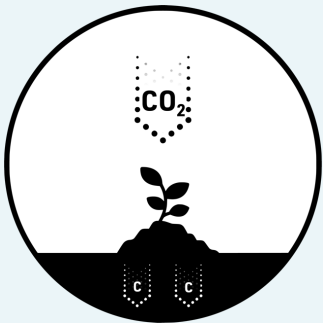
# Policy mixes: 3 examples

- There are many different CDR methods but not one single silver bullet.
- Large variety in stage of development and implementation, investment and operational costs, potential capacity, co-benefits, trade-offs and sectors affected.
- Differentiated policy needs to leverage development and optimize output (realization of long-term CDR capacities) vs. fair competitive conditions.

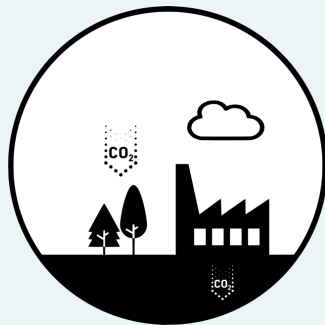
# Policy mixes: 3 examples



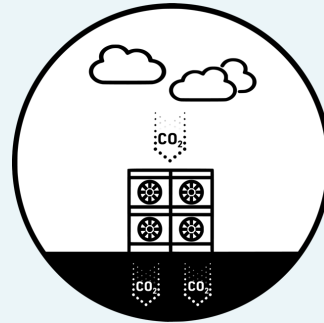
Afforestation +  
Reforestation +  
Forest management +  
Wood utilization



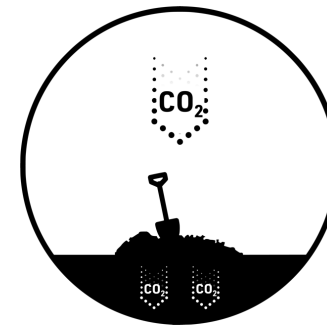
Biochar +  
Soil management



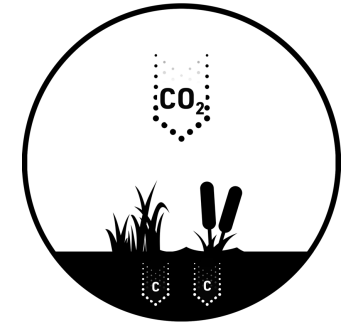
Bioenergy with  
Carbon Capture  
+ Storage  
(BECCS / BiCRS)



Direct Air Capture +  
Storage (DACCS)



Enhanced weathering +  
mineralization  
(e.g., in demolished  
concrete)

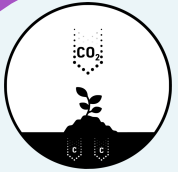


Wetland + coast  
renaturation

...etc.

# Policy mixes: 3 examples

## Premises:



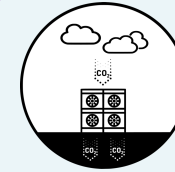
### Biochar

- Mature technology
- Large theoretical potential
- Largest share on voluntary carbon markets (CDR)
- Prices do not cover costs
- Many disputed co-benefits and long-term side-effects
- Biomass use target conflicts
- Regulative restrictions for compliance market



### BECCS / BiCRS

- Demonstrated pathways
- infrastructure-intensive
- Foreseeable potential from point sources (waste-to-energy, biogas, etc.)
- Energy penalty
- High CAPEX and OPEX
- Chicken-or-egg problem: Capture vs. Transport vs. Storage
- Lack of viable revenue model
- Synergies with CCS



### DACS

- Low commercial maturity
- Role for CH: abroad + prepare technology for long-term upscaling to climate relevant levels
- High costs and energy demand
- Lack of business model
- No co-benefits
- Synergies with (BE)CCS

# Policy mixes: 3 examples

## Policy & regulatory needs:



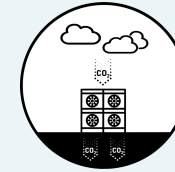
### Biochar

- Less regulatory restrictions
- Valorization of co-benefits
- Integration in Swiss agriculture + other sectors
- Incentivize sustainable sourcing of biomass, e.g., cascade use of wood / avoid subsidiary distortions



### BECCS / BiCRS

- Coordinated infrastructure planning + investments
- Demand-side: obligation schemes for hard-to-abate emissions, fees for waste producers
- Supply-side: de-risking (revenue guarantees), incentives: see NL (SDE++), SE (reverse auctioning), DK (CCS fund), EU (innovation fund).



### DACS

- R&D support to lower costs and energy demand of DAC
- Long-term policy support to level out competitive disadvantages and realize potential (careful!), e.g., take-back-obligations
- Secure long-term abundance of renewable energy supply
- Regulation for geological storage

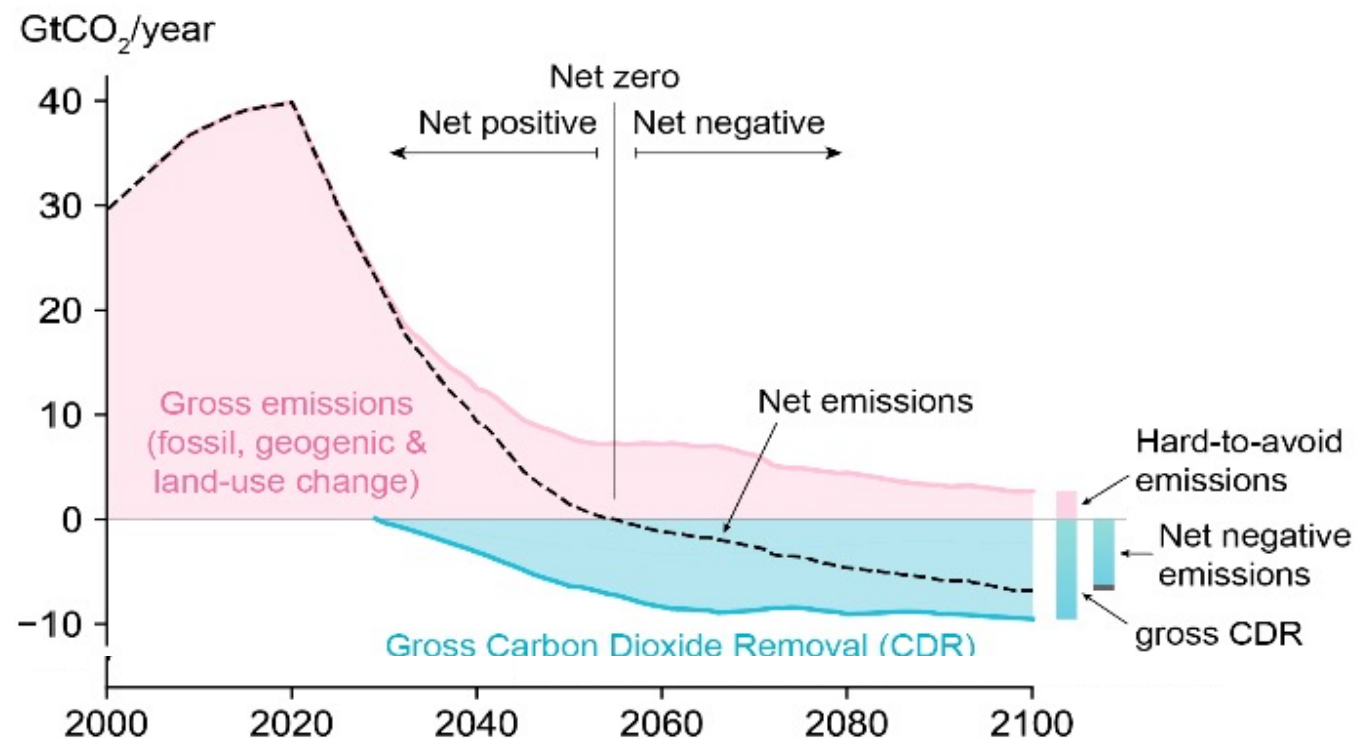
# Policy Visions



# Long-Term CDR Policy Visions for a Net Negative Switzerland

## Why think about Net Negative?

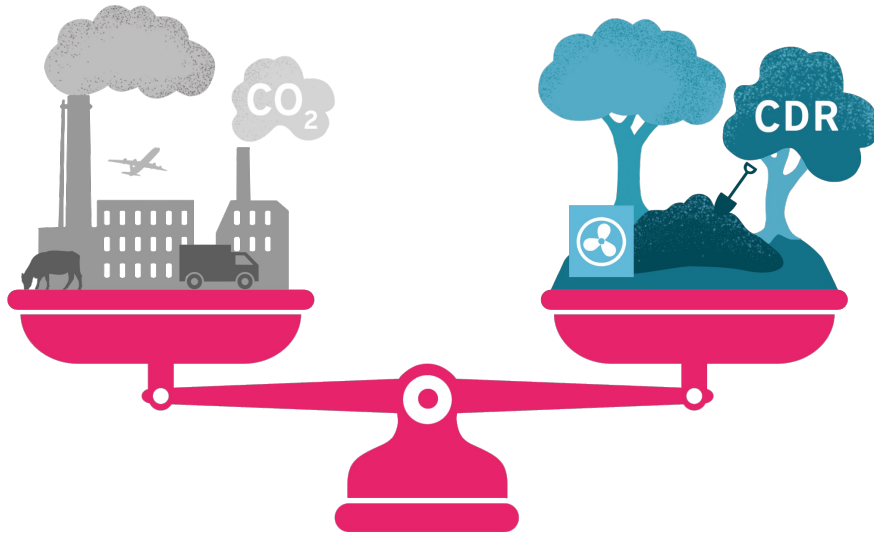
- Net Zero is a point target
- Excess removals to lower temperatures
- CDR as tool to counteract accelerated climate system breakdown (tipping points)



Data source: IPCC AR6  
Scenario Database hosted by IIASA (Byers et al., 2022),  
historical emissions from Minx et al. (2021).

# Long-Term CDR Policy Visions for a Net Negative Switzerland

## Four Paradigm shifts for sustained CDR post “net zero”:



- Toxic Waste Removal
- Carbon Debt
- Non-CO<sub>2</sub> Pricing
- Hybrid Governance

# Welcome to 2065!

## A Speculative Excursion to a “Net Negative” Future



- “Do Our Best, Remove the Rest!”
- The Laws that Saved the Carbon Markets
- Infrastructure on the Move
- No Silver Bullet, But a Broad and Innovative Removal Portfolio Across Sectors
- Switzerland’s Success Is Also a European Story
- Paris Agreement Article 6 as a Vehicle for Increased International Cooperation
- Net Negative Emissions: Reparation and Recovery

# Conclusion

# Parallel Developments

In **Switzerland** – operationalization ongoing:

- Revision of the CO<sub>2</sub>-law (relevant for 2025–2030)
- Ordinances to come for 2nd period (2031–2040) and 3<sup>rd</sup> (2041–2050)
- Operationalization of financial support provisions
- Purchases of ITMOs from CDR abroad

In the **EU**:

- Carbon removal crediting (question marks around agriculture, buildings, CCU)
- Reform of the ETS – to be mirrored in Swiss ETS (incl. regarding biomass-CO<sub>2</sub>)

And in the **UNFCCC**:

- Requirements for removals under Article 6.4
- Refinements of IPCC guidance for GHG inventory accounting

# Political Battles

- Defining: Hard-to-abate emissions
- Preventing battle between sectors
- Avoiding deterrence of emissions reductions efforts
- Need for Swiss leadership on international level
- Navigating public perception and ensuring support for meaningful action

# Work only beginning with KIG

- Aligning financial flows (Art. 9): many opportunities for far-reaching interpretations!

Operationalization ongoing:

- Revision of the CO<sub>2</sub>-law (relevant for 2025–2030)
- Law(s) to come for 2<sup>nd</sup> period (2031–2040) and 3<sup>rd</sup> (2041–2050)

# The Swiss Climate & Innovation Act (KIG)



## Policy framework for “domestic” net zero THG by 2050

- Reduction targets must be “technically possible and economically bearable” and as domestic “as possible”
- Residual domestic hard-to-abate emissions to be fully neutralized by 2050 with CDR projects in Switzerland and abroad.
- 2040 target for administration and cantons
- Companies to achieve net zero for scopes 1 & 2 (& 3?) by 2050
- Subsidies for new technologies and processes incl. CDR for “pioneer phase” 2025-2030

Read more: <https://www.carbon-removal.ch/the-swiss-climate-act-vote-2023-policy-at-a-crossroads/>



# What's next?

- CO<sub>2</sub> ordinance and revised CO<sub>2</sub> law to specify implementation of KIG, but also CDR method specific regulation (e.g., construction norms, biochar, etc.)
- Coordinated efforts and pioneer projects for CO<sub>2</sub> management infrastructure: capture, transport, storage
- International negotiations and bids for storage capacities
- Increased public visibility and debate, also on fairness and distribution of costs and benefits
- Join the conversations between policy makers, administration, industry, research, civil society and the public

**Join the Swiss Carbon Removal Platform!**

[info@carbon-removal.ch](mailto:info@carbon-removal.ch)

# Discussion and Q&A

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Project Manager at Risk Dialogue Foundation

**Matthias Honegger**

Senior Researcher and Head of “Carbon Dioxide  
Removals”, Perspectives Climate Research



## Carbon Dioxide Removal Policies for a Net Zero Switzerland and Beyond.

Policy Pathways and Visions.

# Learn more about CDR Swiss and CDR-related activities



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# Thank you for your attention!

