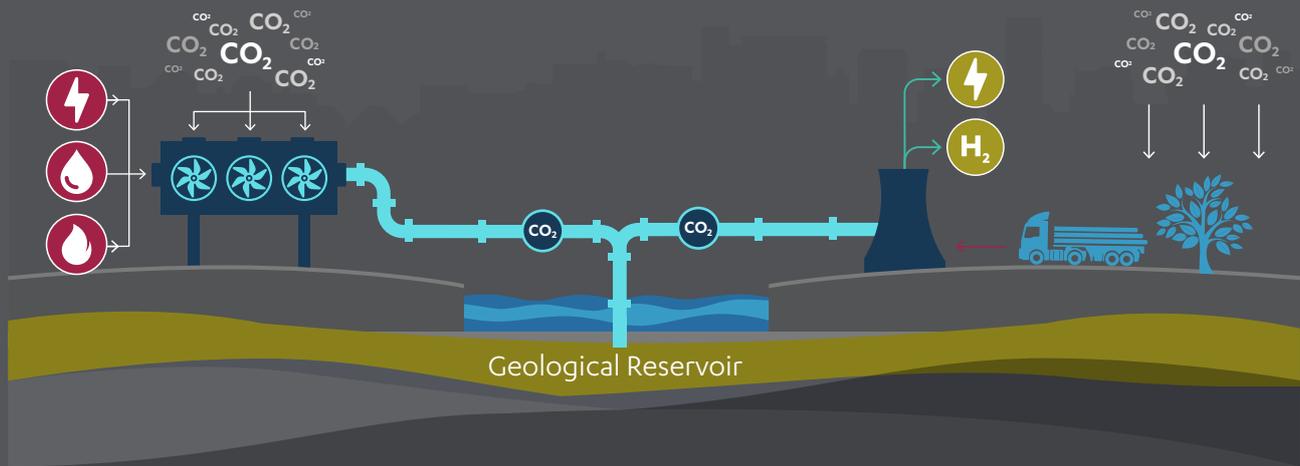


Engineered removals will become a major new UK infrastructure sector

Engineered removals capture carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and permanently store it

Direct air carbon capture and storage

Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage



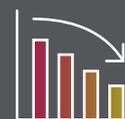
The case for engineered removals

The UK needs engineered removals, for the hardest emissions to remove. UK emissions need to fall from around 500 MtCO₂e a year now to zero in 2050.

Deployment is needed to



learn more



reduce costs



improve performance

Government should commit to deploy 5-10 MtCO₂e of engineered removals by 2030. The UK needs to get started now



Too often the UK has been slow to deliver new infrastructure – with this sector there is a chance to:



get ahead



act decisively



deliver effectively

By 2050, 40-100 MtCO₂e of removals could be needed - and scaling up new technologies can take decades. Even by 2035, around 15-25 MtCO₂e of removals are needed to meet climate targets

Government support is needed to deploy the first engineered removals, but in the long term polluting industries should pay

Government should support the first plants to deliver 5-10 MtCo₂e by 2030 - a sector of the scale of around £2 billion a year

Stage of readiness	Policy mechanism	Who pays
Development, through to pilot and demonstrator	Staged competitions	Government
Developing at scale proposals	Government investment	Investment repaid with revenue from polluters
Ready for commercial operations	Contracts for revenue	Polluters and government

Long term

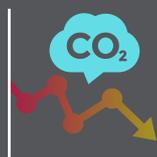
Operating commercially	Market model	Polluters
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- Polluting industries should pay for engineered removals to offset emissions and meet net zero
- Engineered removals compete to sell offsets
- This competitive market could deliver a sector with tens of billions of pounds of revenue by 2050.

To achieve this, the Commission recommends:



Government commits to deploy engineered removals by 2030



Removals must not reduce action on cutting emissions



A robust, independent monitoring regime



Polluters are required to offset residual emissions



Government supports the first plants to get a range of technologies to scale



Polluters should pay but vulnerable groups should be protected



Ensuring supporting infrastructure is in place on time