

- **Frank Strie**

How many times did I / did we read the terms "Pyrogenic Carbon" and or Biochar in this 37-page DRAFT report in 2023?

Meanwhile in Europe and beyond:

<https://www.biochar-industry.com/.../European-Biochar...>

Keep it lean, get the info and explore by sharing what we learned...

other key words:

Pyrolysis, Gasification, PyCCS = Pyrogenic carbon & SinkSequestration, Site Specific Forest Management, Regenerative & Renovative & Restorative Farming, Forestry Landscape-Catchment Management, ...

The latest episode of Just Have a Think <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hyVRtEPKhTY&t=55s> looks at a recent assessment of progress on CDR since the Paris Agreement titled, The State of Carbon Dioxide Removal. The results that surprised them but should come as no surprise to us include:

1. Holding to 2 degrees warming will require a reduction of 31%-33% CO₂e emissions by 2030 plus CDR of 8-14 GtCO₂/y by 2050.
2. We are nowhere near on track for either of those. Thus far new renewable additions have only added to overall power supply, not taken any fossil away. Paris CDR pledges (in latest NDCs) amount to 0.1 to 0.65 GtCO₂/y by 2030.
3. There is a great disparity between deploying CDR methods that we know work and where we are actually spending money.

On that last point, Borlach says:

As the concept of CDR gained traction the number of research publications started to follow what looks like a bit of an exponential curve. Today, as our knowledge of the pros and cons and the various CDR techniques has improved significantly the most researched area is actually biochar, representing the big purple section (chart) followed closely by soil carbon sequestration in general, again shown in dark green. By contrast the report found that of the roughly 4.1 billion dollars of direct funding currently in place, the vast majority- about 3.5 billion dollars- is being plowed into proposed direct air capture demonstrators in America.

Borlach concludes:

Now the authors of this paper are very careful not to cast any aspersions whatsoever on the various direct air capture companies currently operating around the world, so what I'm about to say is purely my point of view and does not represent the views of the paper's authors. But in my humble opinion what's happening in the real world is that innovation in CDR is morphing into intellectual property that can be used by existing big businesses, many of which are based in or have close links with the fossil fuel industry, to create profitable new enterprises

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Two of the biggest DACCS companies operating today, Carbon Engineering and Global Thermostat, are either using their sequestered CO₂ for enhanced oil recovery, which eeks out otherwise unavailable pockets of oil from depleted oil seams, which of course then gets burnt and releases all its carbon dioxide back into the atmosphere, or they're combining carbon dioxide with hydrogen to make hydrocarbons that they can sell as so-called Net Zero fuels.

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The conclusion that the research team draws from all this analysis is that the coming decade will be a crucial time for new CDR technologies. Essentially, say the authors, if we don't get a move on now and start hitting

some serious targets in the next few years, then we really will have left ourselves with an impossible task during the second half of this century, which is of course when our kids and grandkids will be busy mopping up after us.

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Please read from Albert Bates and Kathleen Draper:

BURN: Igniting a New Carbon Economy to Reverse Climate Change

and now in German as Cool Down Mit Pflanzenkohle die Klimakrise



YOUTUBE.COM

Catastrophic Carbon Removal. How the 'Big Solution' is failing badly.

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