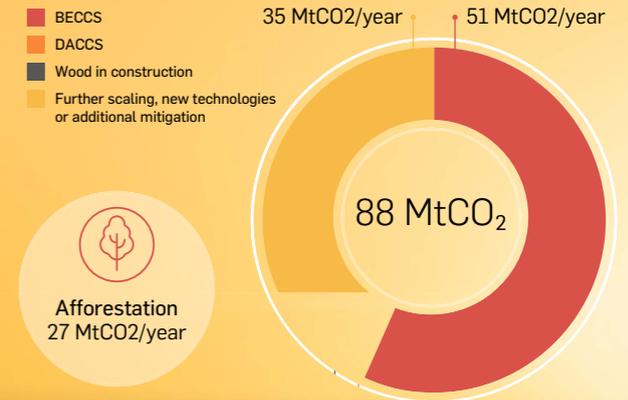


DIRECT AIR CARBON AND STORAGE (DAC)

Potential =
1-25 MtCO₂/year



Cost, technological readiness and overall removal potential often shape discussions about the optimal GGR technology mix. In reality, deployment will be shaped by a range of factors. Social, cultural and regulatory interactions will influence what is acceptable. Meanwhile, carbon benefits will need to integrate with other environmental objectives. Social factors will also shape which activities need GGR to decarbonise. How these interactions are navigated will be as important as the issues themselves.



Infrastructure

DACCS and BECCS will rely on infrastructure for transporting and storing CO₂. New infrastructure will impact local communities, and will require both regulatory and wider public approval. How will this be sought?



Land Use

BECCS, Afforestation and DACCS all require land, to plant trees, grow bioenergy feedstock or build infrastructure. Where will the land come from? How will land use changes impact landscapes and local livelihoods? Challenges to local landscape, culture and heritage are likely to be contested.



New economic opportunities

The low-carbon transition will transform national and local economies. **The new GGR sector will bring opportunities for local business and employment.** Realising these opportunities will stem from how the local community is engaged.



Negotiating policy priorities

GGR options will interact with a range of policy areas, such as agriculture, flood management, biodiversity and wellbeing. How will these economic and non-financial values be balanced?

Liability

Forest carbon is vulnerable to fire, disease and drought over the lifetime of a tree and beyond.
For BECCS and DACCS, geologically-stored carbon must be monitored to ensure permanence.
Who will be liable for stored carbon?