

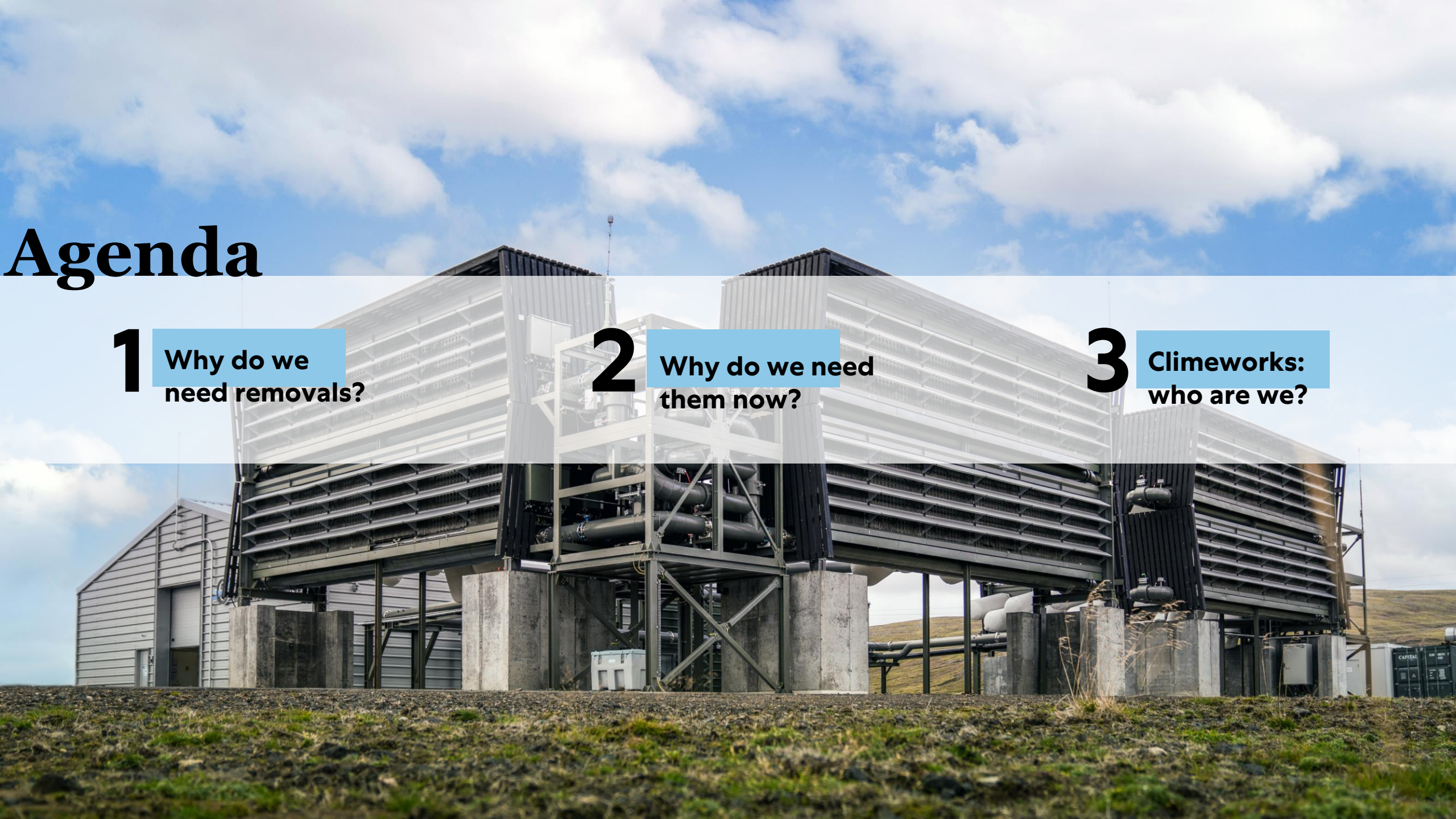


Agenda

1 Why do we need removals?

2 Why do we need them now?

3 Climeworks: who are we?



Why carbon removal?

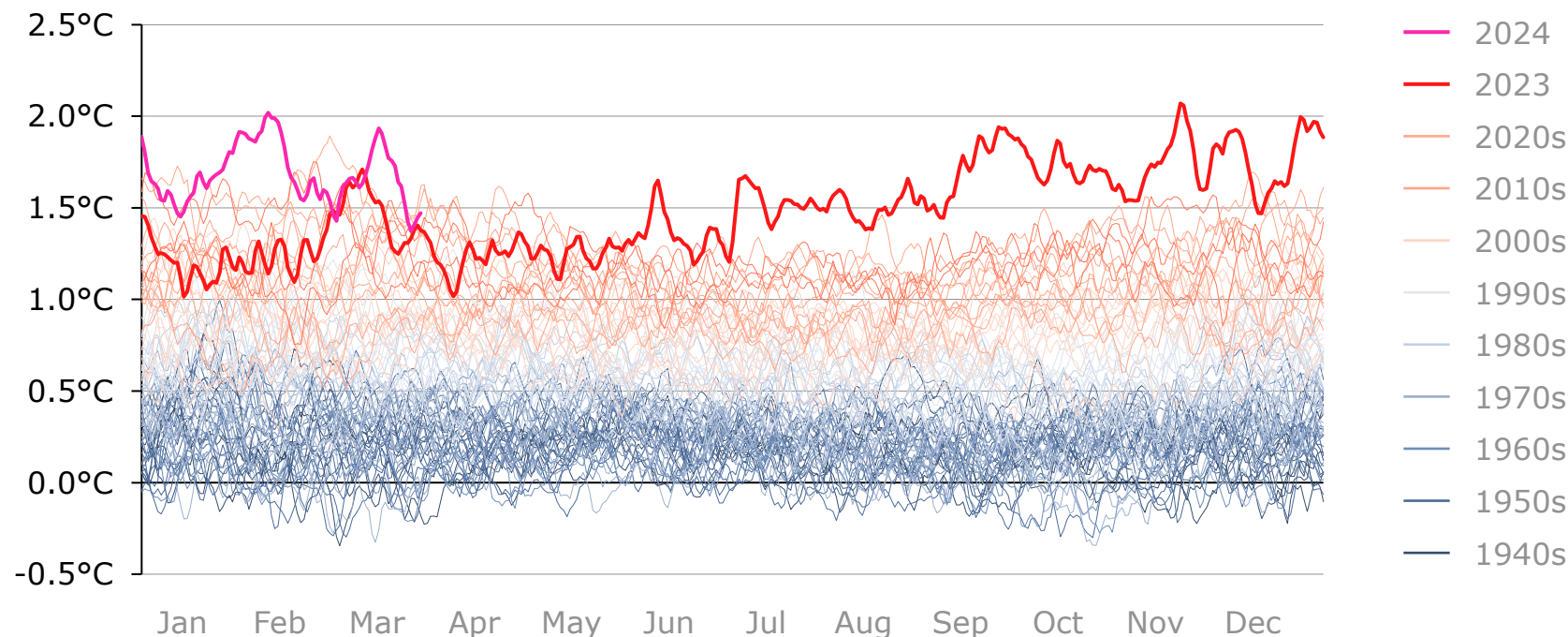


The Earth is warming at unprecedented levels



Daily global surface air temperature anomalies, 1940-2024

Relative to pre-industrial levels



+1.48°C

Average **temperature increase** above pre-industrial levels in 2023

+2°C

Temperature anomaly crossed twice in the last 4 months and for the first time in **3 million years**

>21°C

Sea surface¹ temperature exceeded for the first time in 2023 and **not undercut since February 2024**

Impacts of a 2°C vs 1.5°C world: what can begin in just 5-10 years



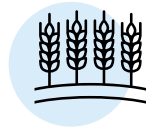
~2 billion

More people exposed to **extreme heat**



>60 million

More people exposed to **droughts**



2x

Higher reduction in **crop yields**



50%

Of population exposed to **water stress**



0.1m

Sea level rise by the end of the century



>10 million

More people exposed to **flooding**



0%

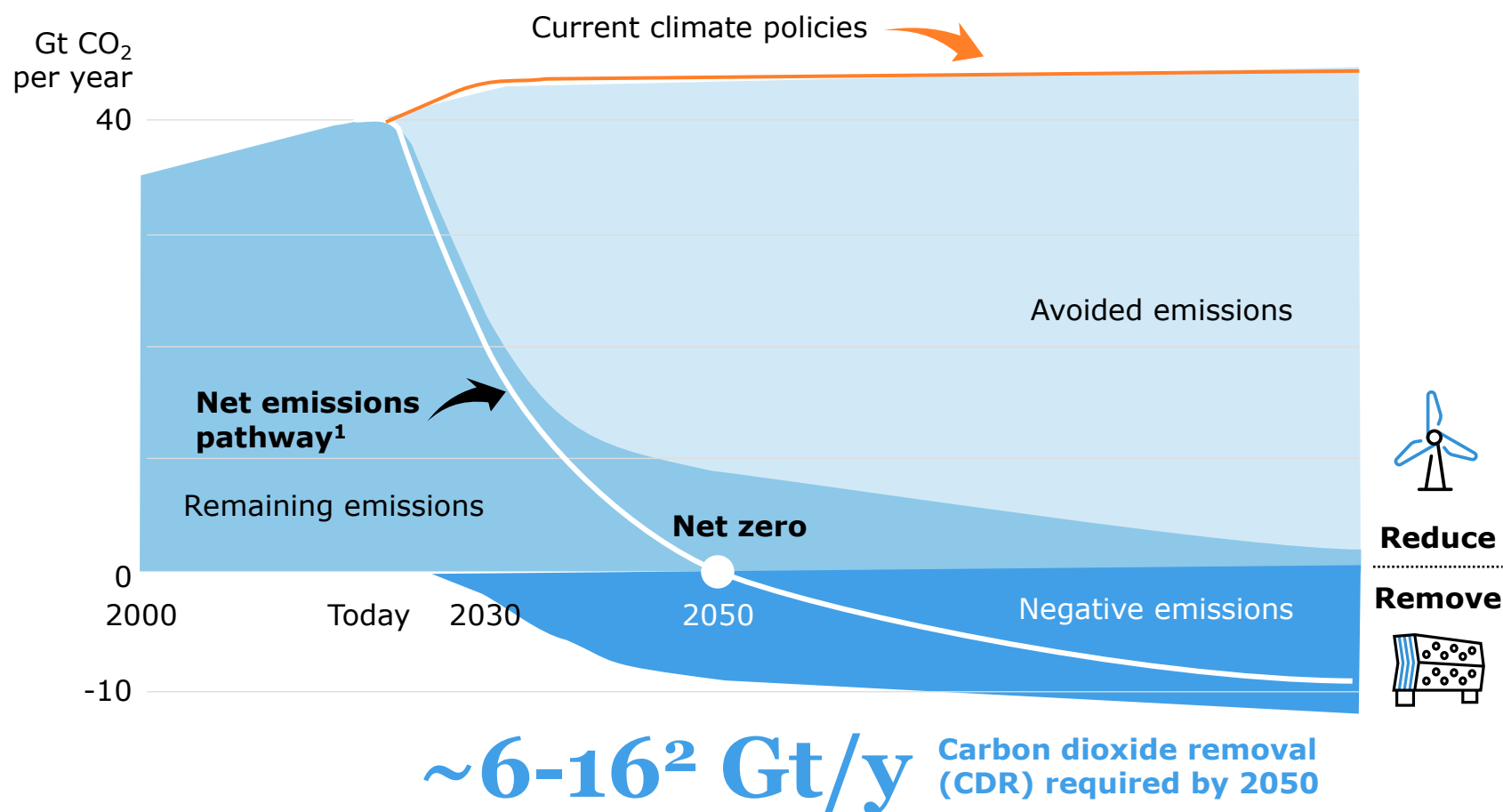
Of **coral reefs** remaining



>\$10 trillion

Or >5% of **global GDP lost** by 2050

We have the recipe for limiting global warming, and carbon dioxide removal is a key ingredient



Limiting global warming to 1.5°C requires deep emission reductions (~50% by 2030, ~90% by 2050) and **net zero emissions by 2050**

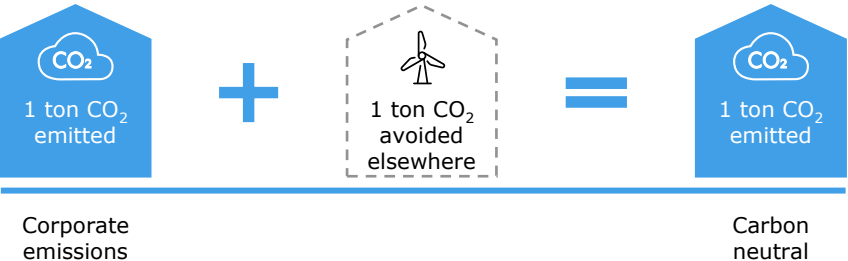
Carbon dioxide removal (CDR) is critical to achieve net zero, with ~6-16 Gt required annually by 2050


Reaching net zero requires high-quality carbon removals, not avoidance credits



Avoidance offsets

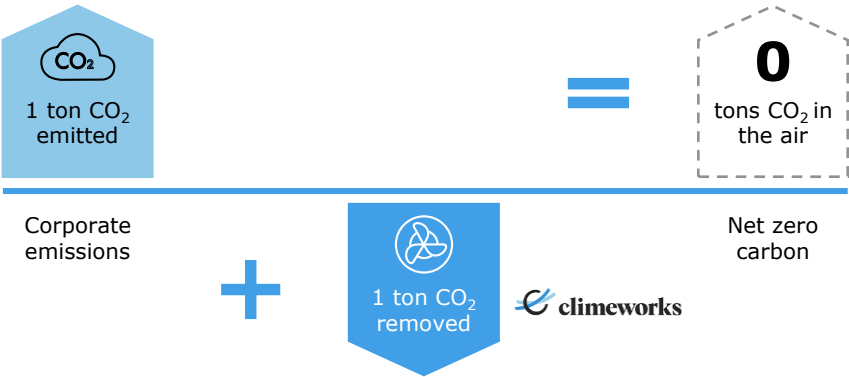
Company's emissions remain in the air, and carbon neutrality can be achieved




 Does **not** enable net zero

Carbon removals (CDR)

Company's emissions are removed from the atmosphere, enabling net zero



 Does **enable** net zero

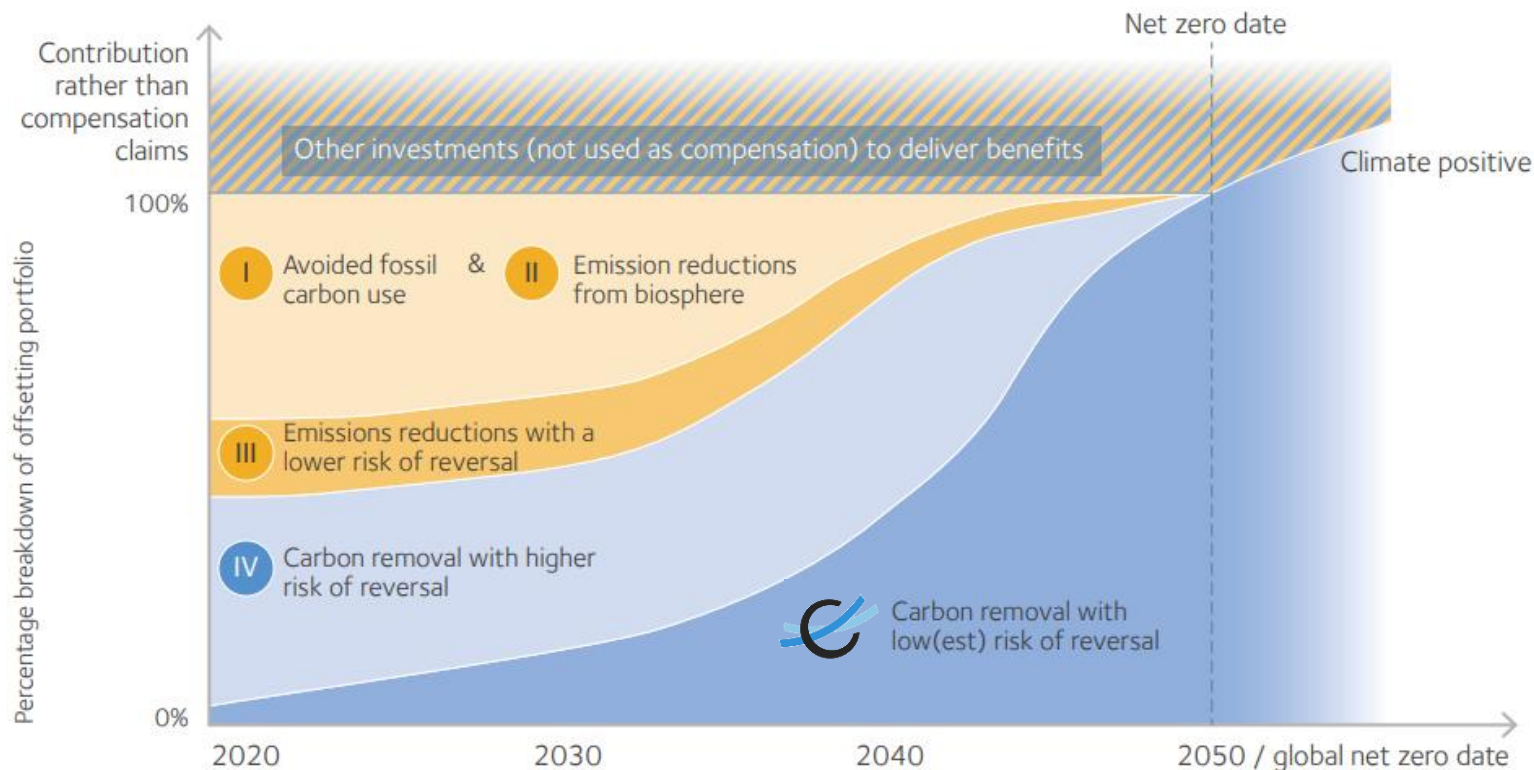
Even when avoidance offsets are well done, the **CO₂ emitted by Royal Unibrew remains**

SBTi encourages companies to **neutralize residual emissions with high quality CDR** by the net-zero year

Companies should disclose information such as intermediary **neutralization milestones and planned investments**

Revised Oxford Principles advocate for a shift towards durable carbon removal, starting today

Oxford principles for net-zero offsetting advocate for a shift from avoidance toward 100% permanent CDR over time – starting today



Source: [Oxford Principles for Net Zero Aligned Carbon Offsetting](#) (revised February 2024)



Key takeaways...

- 1 Buyers must **gradually increase the share of carbon removals** (vs. avoidance) in their net zero roadmap, **starting today**
- 2 Buyers must **shift towards removals with durable storage** (low risk of reversal) to compensate any residual emissions by the net zero target date
- 3 Buyers should **support the development of a market for high quality carbon removals** by, e.g., entering into long-term agreements, de-risking project finance, and collaborating with industry peers

Why carbon removal *now*?



The scale-up of CDR is critical now to minimize further permanent climate damage



Short term – minimize damage

CDR is critical now to **minimize climate overshoot**, as well as **avert significant damages** and Earth system tipping points



Medium term – achieve net zero

CDR will be crucial in unlocking net zero by **removing residual emissions** from sectors challenging to decarbonize



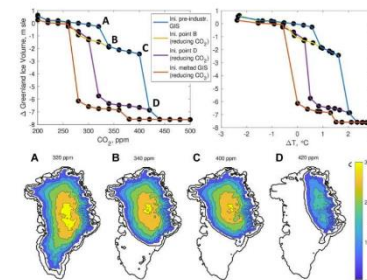
Long term – reverse climate overshoot

CDR will achieve **net negative emissions** and **reverse climate overshoot** by outpacing unavoidable emissions

Many Earth systems could pass a **point of no return** in coming years already

The Greenland Ice Sheet is close to a melting point of no return, says new study

by American Geophysical Union



South American monsoon heading towards 'tipping point' likely to cause Amazon dieback

'Shocking' study finds Amazon rainforest will be unable to sustain itself and transport moisture once 'regime shift' occurs



There have been three statistically one-in-100-year droughts in the Amazon in the space of a single decade. Photograph: Raphael Alves/EPA

Next tipping point? Atlantic circulation could stop this century



Visualization of ocean currents in the North Atlantic, not part of this study. Credit: NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

July 26, 2023

Danish researchers have calculated an essential ocean circulation process could grind to a halt this century, pushing the Earth closer to an irreversible climate change tipping point.

Professors Peter and Susanne Ditlevsen – a brother-sister duo at the University of Copenhagen in Denmark – have collaborated on an analysis of statistical early warning signals to estimate how quickly the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation – or AMOC – is slowing down.



Matthew Ward Agius

Coral reefs at a tipping point

Sandeep Ravindran Authors info & affiliations

May 10, 2016 | 113 (19) 5140-5141 | <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1605680113>

6,108 | 4

Healthy coral reefs play a variety of important roles, from buffering coastal communities against storms to providing fishing and tourism opportunities. But reefs are fragile ecosystems, and more than a quarter of them worldwide are in decline due to overfishing, sediment runoff, and other human-inflicted causes.



Offtakes

Demand signals from companies



Public & private funding

Visionary investors & supply-side financing

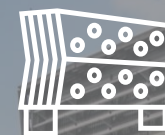


**4 key
unlocks**
for
CDR growth

Common standards,
regulations, principles



A functioning market



Functioning supply chains,
deployed technology

Project & tech development





**We remove CO₂ from the air and
turn it into stone, permanently.**





Climeworks is the trusted partner of CDR pioneers since, and is recognized as an innovation leader



We are trusted by 200+ pioneering partners, ...

Selected examples



20k+ Individual pioneers¹

... are recognized as innovation leaders, ...



“Well, **I buy the gold standard**, [...] Climeworks.
Bill Gates²”

... and work with key voices, organizations & institutions.

Organizations/institutions



Individuals



Katharine Hayhoe



Johan Rockström

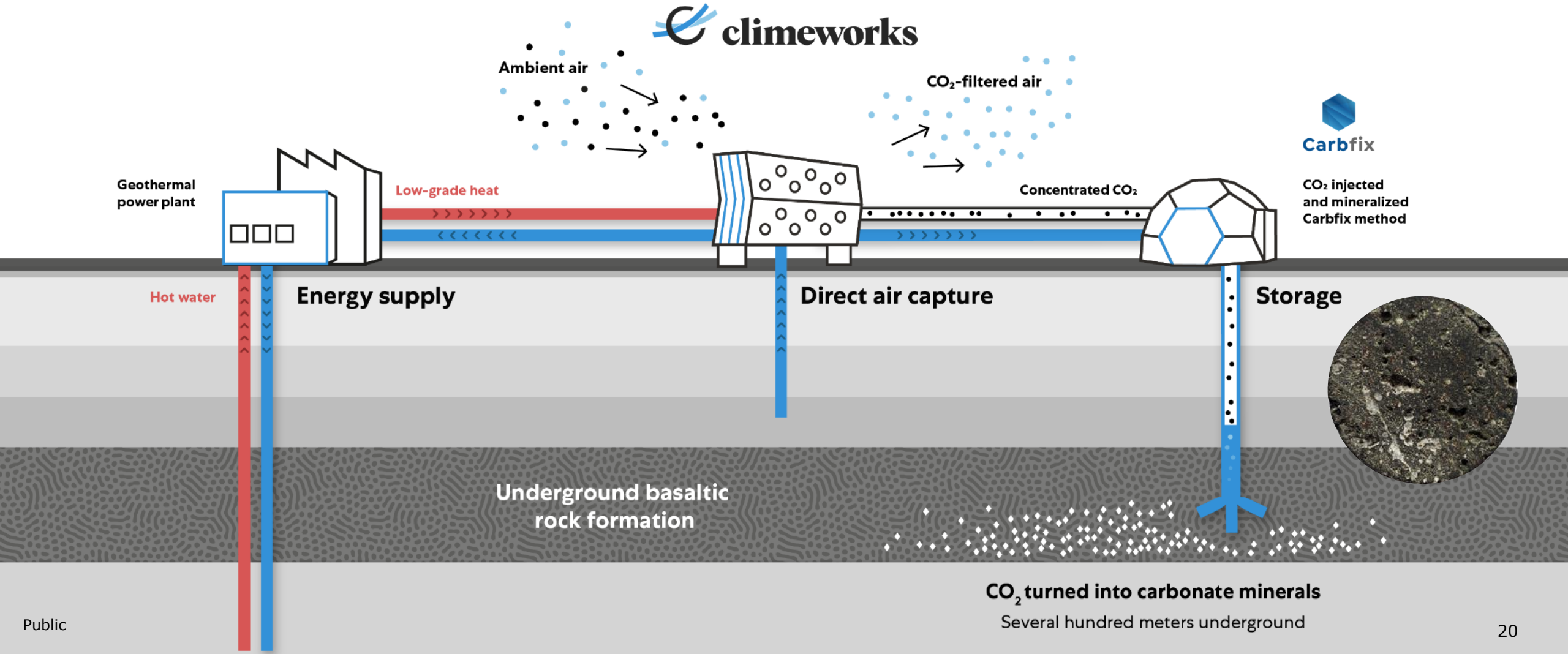


Robert Höglund

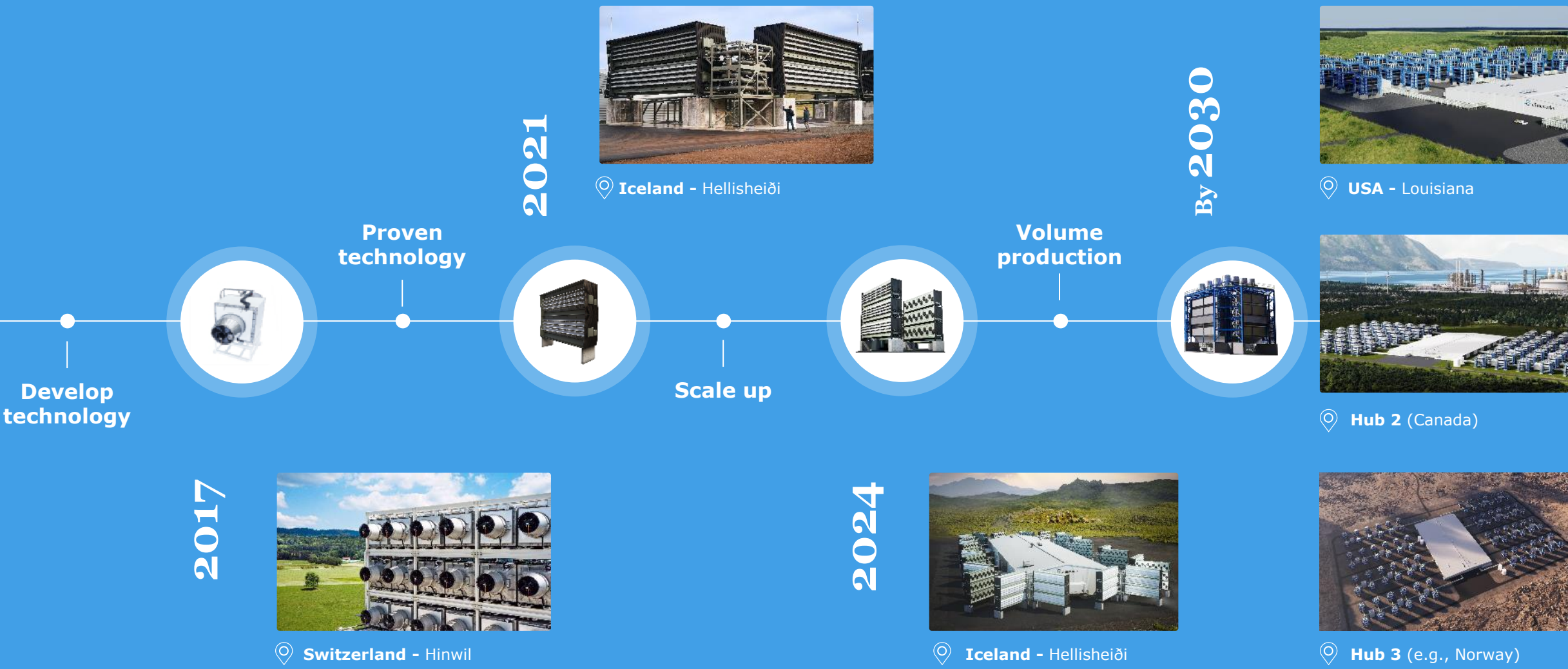
What is direct air capture (DAC) and mineralization?



Energy supply, direct air capture and storage with Climeworks' Orca

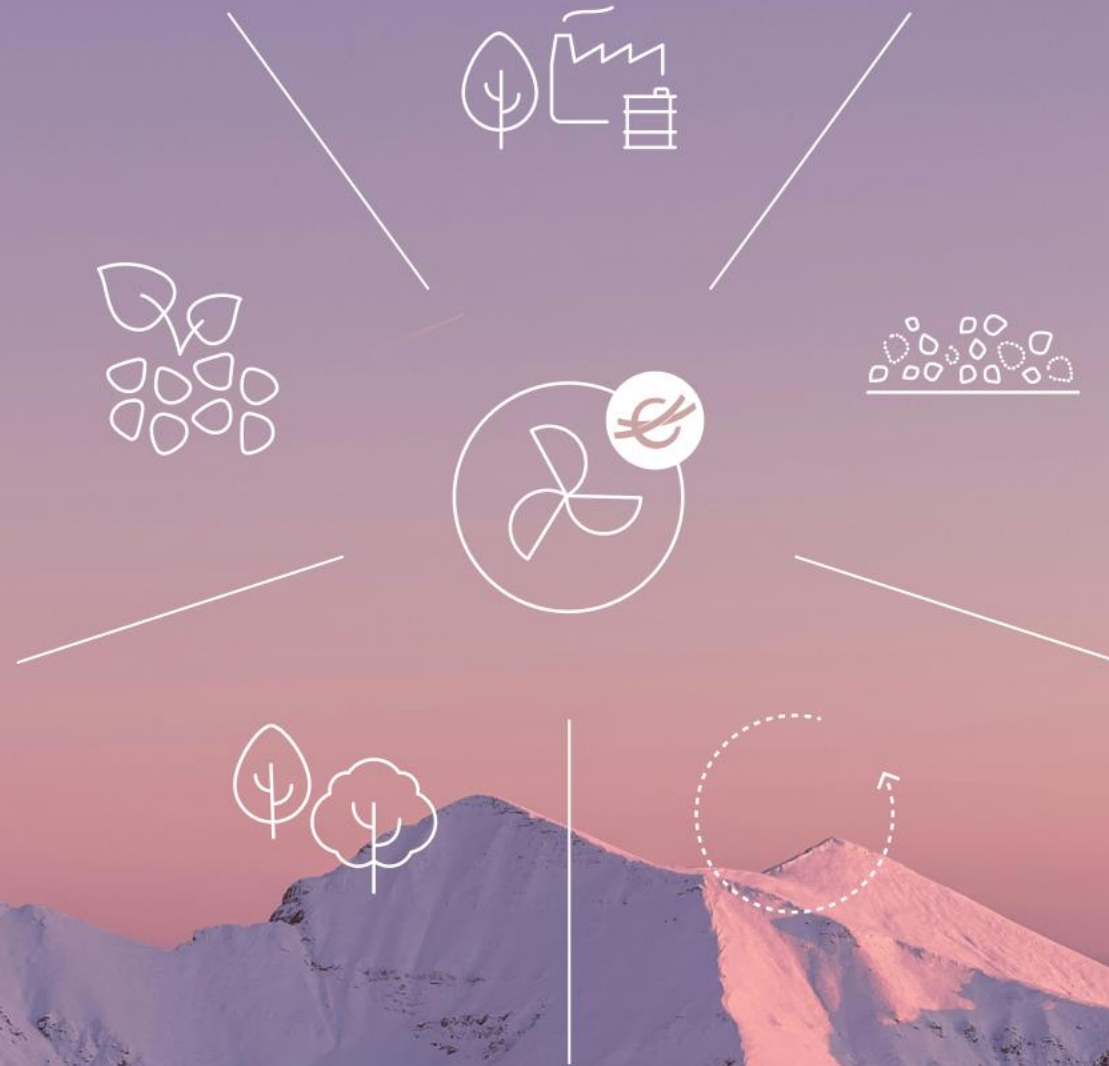


World's first operating plants: megaton scale by 2030



This is where Climeworks comes in

Climeworks Solutions is now your provider for **holistic carbon removal portfolios**, uniting the **best-in-class suppliers** across **engineered and nature-based approaches** - including our cutting-edge DAC+S technology





Climeworks as your solution provider for high-quality CDR

• Climeworks Solutions

Holistic CDR solutions uniting the **best-in-class suppliers across CDR technologies**

Uniquely tailored to your specific needs

In line with **climate science** and **regulation/standards**







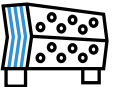
Climeworks DAC+S

Highest-quality
DAC+S, included
in CDR portfolios

Multiple technologies need to work together to achieve the 6-16 Gt CO₂e/y target

Global scaling
potential by 2050¹

Limiting factors for scaling

 AF/RF	0.5 ³ - 3.6 ⁴ Gt CO ₂ e/y	Competitive land use for food production where 31% of total forest carbon storage potential lost due to urban areas, cropland and permanent pasture ⁵
 Biochar ²	2.6 - 6.2 Gt CO ₂ e/y ⁶	Sustainable biomass sources , competition with BECCS projects and availability of suitable storage means/locations
 BECCS ²	3.3 - 7.6 Gt CO ₂ e/y ⁶	Sustainable biomass sources , competition with biochar projects and availability of carbon capture and storage infrastructure
 EW	0.5 - 2 Gt CO ₂ e/y ⁷	Agricultural land used for deployment and supply of EW material
 DAC	5 - 20 Gt CO ₂ e/y	Renewable energy sources and availability of carbon capture and storage infrastructure

1. CDR potential is smaller due to losses from capture to removal; 2. Scaling potential assumes no competition from biochar/BECCS
Sources: 3. van Minnen, Jelle G., et al. "Quantifying the effectiveness of climate change mitigation through forest plantations and carbon sequestration with an integrated land-use model." Carbon Balance and Management 3 (2008): 1-20; 4. Houghton, Richard A., Brett Byers, and Alexander A. Nassikas. "A role for tropical forests in stabilizing atmospheric CO₂." Nature Climate Change 5.12 (2015): 1022-1023.; 5. Mo, Lidong, et al. "Integrated global assessment of the natural forest carbon potential." Nature (2023): 1-10; 6. Nat Commun 1, 56 (2010); 7. Beerling, David J., et al. "Potential for large-scale CO₂ removal via enhanced rock weathering with croplands." Nature 583.7815 (2020): 242-248.



**You reduce what you can. We
remove what you can't.**



www.climeworks.com

Are you ready to join
our mission to Net Zero?

**Climeworks –
We remove the CO₂
you can't reduce**



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