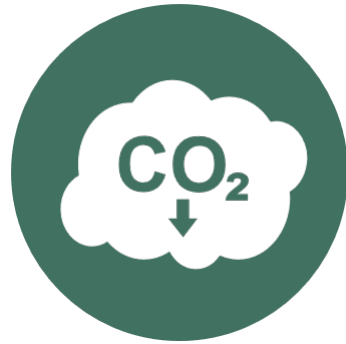


Sweden's plan to support negative emission solutions

Per Bolund, Minister for Environment and Climate, and Deputy Prime Minister



Sweden's climate policy framework



Emission targets

Net zero emissions by 2045 and negative emissions thereafter. Targets for 2030 and 2040.



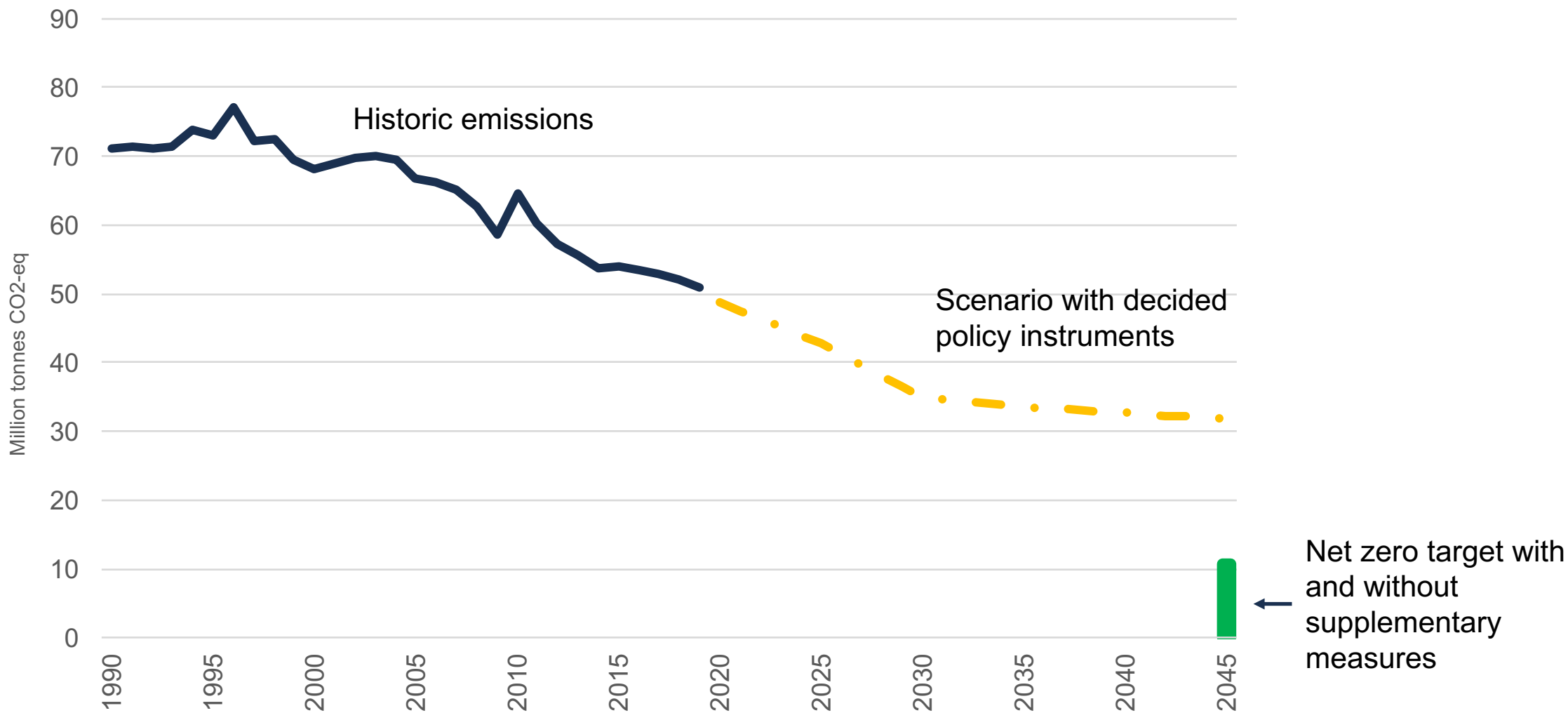
Climate act

Government policy must be based on emission targets. Annual report on progress.



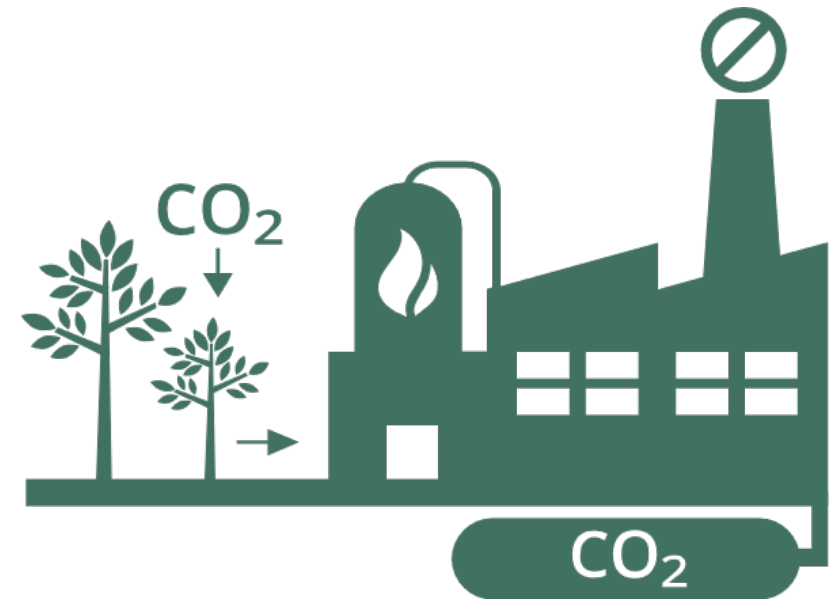
Climate policy council

Independent expert body review of the Government's overall policy.



BECCS

- The net zero emission target will require supplementary measures alongside extensive emission mitigation
- Emissions from the agricultural sector are especially hard to mitigate
- Great potential for negative emissions through carbon capture and storage based on the combustion of biomass (BECCS)



The pathway to a climate-positive future

- A strategy to help Sweden to attain the goals of the climate policy framework with targets for supplementary measures.

Direction for supplementary measures up to 2030

Type of supplementary measure	Mtonnes CO ₂ eq/year
Increased carbon sink in forest and land	1.2
BECCS	1.8
Verified emission reductions in other countries	0.7
Total	3.7

Possibility space for different supplementary measures in 2045

Type of supplementary measure	Mtonnes CO ₂ eq/year
Increased carbon sink in forest and land	2.7-?
BECCS	3-10
Other technologies for negative emissions	0-?
Verified emission reductions in other countries – negative emissions	0-?



The pathway to a climate-positive future

- The Energy Agency has been commissioned to set up a national centre for CCS and to design a support scheme for the running cost of BECCS



Next step....

- Support scheme for BECCS pilots and investments. Currently 100 million SEK per year.
- Ambition is to have a support scheme for the running costs of BECCS in place in 2022. 50 million SEK in 2022 and 200 million SEK in 2023 allocated.

