



**Corrigendum:** Direct Air Capture 2022 - A key technology for net zero

**Issued:** April 2022

**Link to report:** [www.iea.org/reports/direct-air-capture-2022](https://www.iea.org/reports/direct-air-capture-2022)

On page 11,

Update from

Internationally agreed approaches to the certification and accounting of DAC are needed. The development of agreed methodologies and accounting frameworks based on life cycle assessment (LCA) for DAC – alongside other CDR approaches – will be important to support its inclusion in regulated carbon markets and **national inventories**. Notably, the latest IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories do not include **an accounting methodology** for DAC, meaning that CDR associated with DAC **cannot** be counted towards meeting international mitigation targets **under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**.

To

Internationally agreed approaches to the certification and accounting of DAC are needed. The development of agreed methodologies and accounting frameworks based on life cycle assessment (LCA) for DAC – alongside other CDR approaches – will be important to support its inclusion in regulated carbon markets and **national GHG inventories (NGHGIs)**. Notably, the latest IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories do not include a **dedicated classification system** for DAC, meaning that CDR associated with DAC can **only** be counted towards meeting international mitigation targets under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) **under the generic category “6. Other” of the NGHGI**.

On page 65,

Update from

Further, the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories do not currently include a **methodology for accounting for the emissions** removed by DACs. This means that the **abatement** from DAC facilities cannot be counted towards meeting international emissions mitigation targets under the UNFCCC.

To

Further, the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories do not currently include a **dedicated classification category for the carbon dioxide** removed by DACs. This means that the **CO<sub>2</sub> removals** from DAC facilities can **only** be counted towards meeting international emissions mitigation targets under the UNFCCC **under the generic category “6. Other” of the NGHGI**.



On page 66.

Update from

Accounting for DAC in national inventories: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories will need to be updated to include **a methodology** for DAC in order for these facilities to be counted in national abatement efforts.

To

Accounting for DAC in national inventories: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories will need to be updated to include **a dedicated category and methodology** for DAC in order for these facilities to be counted **separately** in national abatement efforts.

On page 71

Update from

Mitigation or removal associated with DAC **cannot** currently be counted in national reporting **due to the absence of an accounting methodology** in the latest IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

To

Mitigation or removal associated with DAC can currently be counted in national reporting **only under the generic category “6. Other” of the NGHGI and no methodological guidance to prepare estimates of technological carbon dioxide removals is provided** in the latest IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.