

Panel discussion

In the Netherlands, what are the arguments for and against - CO₂ capture from industry with offshore geological storage?

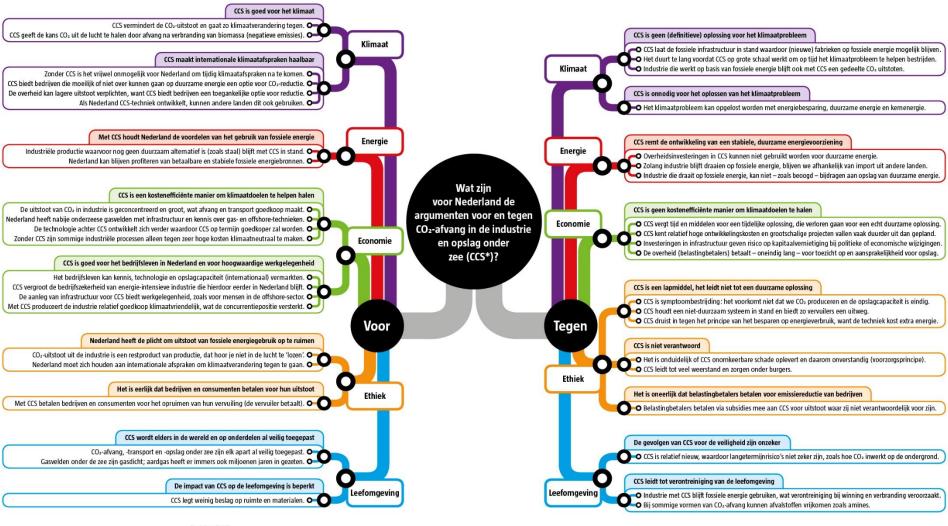
Tom Mikunda - CATO



Argumentenkaart CCS

- The goal of the CCS Argumentenkaart, or Debate Map, is to compile the diverse standpoints of different parties into a single overview
- The goal is NOT to reach an agreement, but to increase the quality of the public debate on CCS in the Netherlands
- Bring the for and against arguments for CCS to the public in an accessible way
- First debate map produced in 2010, and a new one in 2018
- Stakeholders involved from industry, NGOs, research and academia

Argumentenkaart CO₂-afvang en -opslag (CCS*)



* CCS staat voor Carbon Capture and Storage, het afvangen, transporteren en opslaan van CO2, in de volksmond meestal CO2-opslag genoemd. CCS wordt toegepast bij fabrieken die draaien op fossiele brandstoffen of biomassa gebruiken, om te voorkomen dat de CO₂ die daarbij vrijkomt in de atmosfeer terecht komt. Bij verbranding van biomassa (plantaardig materiaal) komt, zonder afvang, evenveel CO2 in de atmosfeer als er eerder is uitgehaald door de groei van planten. Door CO2 af te vangen bii verbranding verdwijnt er dus CO2 uit de atmosfeer (negatieve emissies). Op deze kaart kijken we naar een specifieke toepassing van CCS: de

afvang van CO2 uit de industrie (bii fabrieken en dus niet bii elektriciteitscentrales) en opslag van CO2 onder de zee (in lege gasvelden). Deze toepassing is in lijn met de ambities van het huidige kabinet.

De kaart gaat uit van het bestaan van een klimaatprobleem en van de internationale afspraken om uitstoot van broeikasgassen terug te dringer zoals afgesproken in Pariis in 2015. De belangrijkste afspraak is dat we de opwarming van de aarde beperken tot ruim onder 2 graden met het streven naar 1,5 graden. Dat betekent dat de industrie haar CO2-uitstoot in de atmosfeer vrijwel geheel moet stoppen. Op deze kaart gaan we ervanuit dat Nederland maatregelen neemt om aan de klimaatafspraken van Pariis te voldoen, inclusief de financiële gevolgen. CCS is één van de opties om in combinatie met andere maatregelen - de klimaatdoelen te realiseren. Deze kaart is een herziening van de Argumentenkaart CCS uit 2010 die ontstond uit de discussie over een andere toepassing van CCS, namelijk de afvang bij kolen- en gascentrales en opslag onder land. Deze kaart is gemaakt op basis van literatuuronderzoek en denksessies met een brede groep deskundigen. Wij danken de deskundigen voor hun bijdrage.







Today's panel discussion

- To take a closer look at some of the key arguments on the Debate Map
- Objective: Contribute to identifying what we think the key challenges are in terms of public opinion around CCUS
- Will NOT be discussing for and against given the panel members and audience
- We WILL be comparing the most salient points that are given for, and against, asking the panelists and later on the audience for their opinions.



Today's panelists

- Chris Davies Political consultant and campaigner
- Klazien Ebbens Project manager sustainability and biogas, OCI Nitrogen
- Margriet Kuijper Consultant, NAM
- Hans Warmenhoven Partner, De Gemeynt



Category 1 – Energy - For

Topic: With CCS, The Netherlands can continue to make use of the advantages of fossil fuel energy- why?

- Proposition 1: Industrial production for which no alternative currently exists can continue to operate with CCS
- Proposition 2: The Netherlands can continue to profit from affordable and stable fossil fuel sources



Category 1 – Energy - Against

Topic: CCS delays the development of reliable and sustainable energy supply – why?

- Proposition 1: Government investment used for CCS cannot be used for sustainable energy
- Proposition 2: As long as industry keeps using fossil fuels we will continue to be dependent on energy imports



Category 2 – Economy - For

Topic: CCS is a cost efficient way to achieve the climate targets – why?

- Proposition 1: The Netherlands has access to suitable storage sites with plenty of data and knowledge
- Proposition 2: Without CCS, it will be extremely expensive for some industries to become climate neutral



Category 2 – Economy - Against

Topic: CCS is NOT a cost efficient way to achieve the climate targets – why not?

- Proposition 1: CCS uses time and resources which could be otherwise used for real sustainable solutions
- Proposition 2: The government (taxpayers), has to pay for the oversight and responsibility for the storage sites the foreseeable future (eternity)



Audience – Get your carbon atoms ready!





Category 3 – Ethics - For

Topic: The Netherlands has a duty to clean up the emissions from fossil fuel use – why?

- Proposition 1: CO₂ emissions are a rest product of industrial productions, and shouldn't be dumped into the air
- Proposition 2: The Netherlands should comply with the international agreements made regarding the prevention of human-induced climate change?



Category 3 – Ethics - Against

Topic: CCS is not responsible – why not?

- Proposition 1: It is unclear if CCS will cause irreversible damage and is therefore unwise (precautionary principle)
- Proposition 2: Via subsidies, taxpayers will contribute to the costs of CCS for emissions that they are not responsible for



Category 4 – Climate - For

Topic: CCS makes climate agreements possible – why?

- Proposition 1: CCS offers an accessible option for companies to reduce their emissions, so the government can regulate them more stringently
- Proposition 2: If the Netherlands develops CCS technologies, other countries can use it too



Category 4 – Climate - Against

Topic: CCS is not a (definitive) solution for the climate problem – why?

- Proposition 1: It will take too long before CCS can be deployed extensively enough to contribute to solving the climate problem
- Proposition 2: Industry that use fossil fuels will continue to partially emit CO₂ emissions



Category 5 – Environment - For

Topic: CCS has already been safely demonstrated elsewhere in the world

- Proposition 1: The individual components of CO₂ capture, transport and storage have been implemented safely
- Proposition 2: Gas fields under the sea are gas tight, natural gas has been in place for millions of years



Category 5 – Environment - Against

Topic: CCS leads to the pollution of the environment

- Proposition 1: Industry with CCS will keep using fossil fuels, which have environmental impacts during the extraction and combustion
- Proposition 2: With certain forms of CO₂ capture,
 wastes are released such as amines