

# **WP4: Mapping societal acceptance and the legitimacy of amine-based CCUS**

**SPRINT Event #4, Trondheim**  
22 June 2023

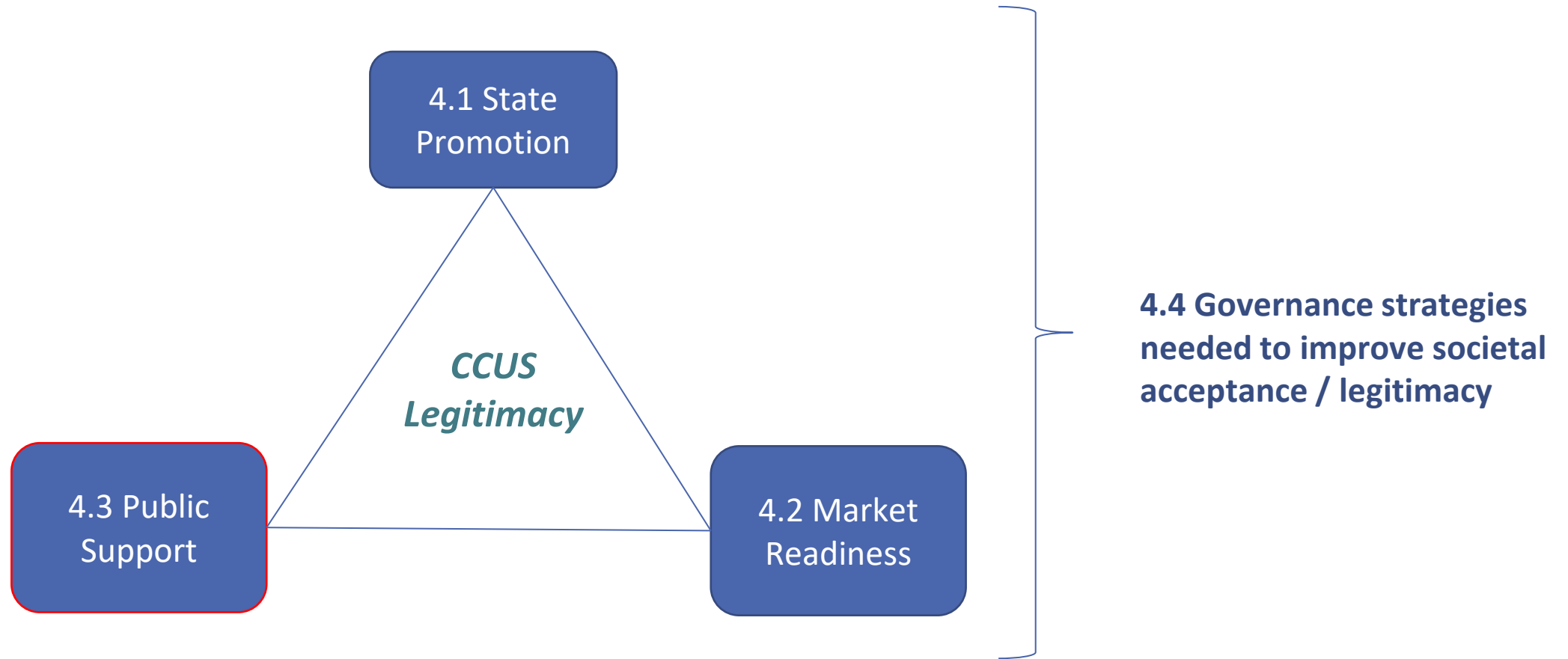
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## WP4 Objectives

1. Investigate nationally-specific promotion strategies;
2. Determine cross-national as well as geographically-specific challenges of scaling and commercialising amine-based CCUS projects;
3. Map the views of diverse publics regarding the impacts of CCUS developments generally and amine-based capture specifically;
4. Identify public expectations for ethical governance of amine-based CCUS projects at multiple levels of jurisdiction;
5. Transfer social science knowledge and governance recommendations through the Stakeholder, Policy, Research & Industry Network (SPRINT).

# A Multi-Sectoral Framework for Studying Societal Acceptance



# Task 4.3: Investigating public support for CCS/CCUS/amine-based capture

## 4.3.1. Map the key impacts and public debates in 4 countries

- *Review of impacts across key stages of industrial value chains adopting CCS/CCUS*
- *Qualitative research into civil society concerns international and domestic environmental NGOs about their positioning*

## 4.3.2: Identify local concerns

- *Qualitative research into workers & host “frontline” communities in the UK, NOR, NL, IN*

## 4.3.3. Identify national opinions

- *Quantitative research: polling 4 nationally-representative samples*

# *What do we already know about public perceptions & acceptance of CCS/CCUS?*

- Overall trends:
  - Moderate public acceptance of CCS/CCUS
  - Low-to-moderate levels of public awareness and understanding
  - CCU perceived somewhat more positively than CCS
  - Some value chains perceived more positively than others
- Explanatory / contributing factors
  - High awareness-knowledge levels  $\neq$  a higher degree of acceptance
  - NIMBY-ism doesn't dominate
  - Trust in the project developer matters
  - Meaningful v performative public engagement matters
  - Perceived risk & benefits matter... *but which ones and why?*

# *How does CCS/CCUS figure into public expectations for ‘just transitions’?*

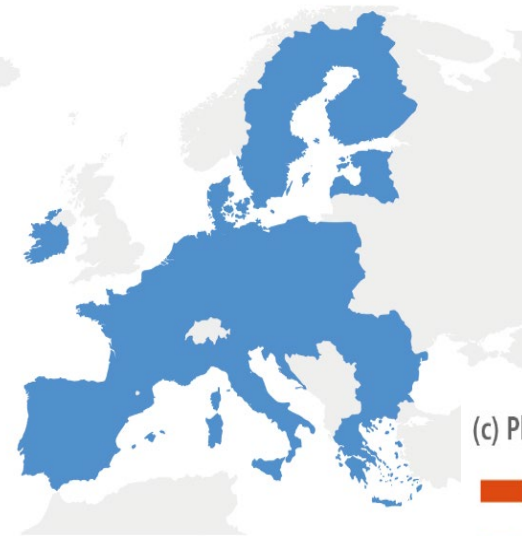
- **Just Transitions:** “...the need for targeted and proactive measures from governments, agencies, and authorities to ensure that any negative social, environmental or economic impacts of economy-wide transitions are minimised, whilst benefits are maximised for those disproportionately affected.”
- Key principles from trade union, indigenous rights and environmental justice movements
  - The need for “high road” family-supporting jobs; worker safety and protection; union power
  - The need to address disproportionate environmental risk in low-income and/or minority communities AND ensure access to benefits of low-carbon transition
  - The need for respect of, and democratic consultation with, affected groups (e.g. vulnerable, historically-disadvantaged, disenfranchised indigenous groups) via inclusive & meaningful participation in decision-making
  - The need to redress past harms and injustices

# “Just Transition” in Policy Agendas

(a) Just Transition commissions, task forces and dialogues

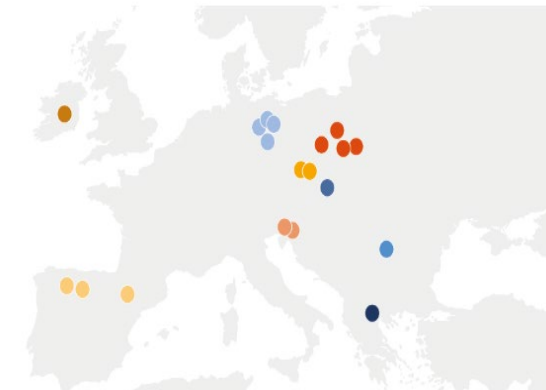


(b) European Green Deal – Just Transitions Fund



(c) Platform for coal regions in transition

- Silesia, Lower Silesia, Greater Poland, Lesser Poland
- Brandenburg, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, North Rhine-Westphalia
- Moravia-Silesia, Usti, Karlovy Vary
- Asturias, Aragón, Castilla-y-León
- Western Macedonia
- Upper Nitra
- Jiu Valley
- Zasavska, Savinjsko-Šaleška
- Midlands



**Australia:** La Trobe Valley Authority

**Canada:** Task Force on Just Transition for Canadian Coal Power Workers

**China:** Mine closure provisions in the 13th Five Year Plan for Coal Industry Development, 2016–2020

**Costa Rica:** National Decarbonisation Plan 2018–2050

**Czech Republic:** Czech Coal Commission

**Finland:** Working group to ensure a fair and just transition and acceptability of climate measures

**France:** 2018 Ecological Transition Contracts programme

**Germany:** German Commission on Growth, Structural Change and Employment (German Coal Commission)

**Ghana:** The National Dialogue on Decent Work and ‘Just Transition’ to a Sustainable Economy and Society

**Greece:** National Just Transition Fund for Lignite areas

**New Zealand:** ‘Just Transitions Unit’ within the ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)

**Poland:** The 1998 Mining Social Package and Special Privileges for the mining communes

**Scotland:** Scottish Just Transition Commission

**Slovakia:** Transformation Action Plan of coal region Upper Nitra

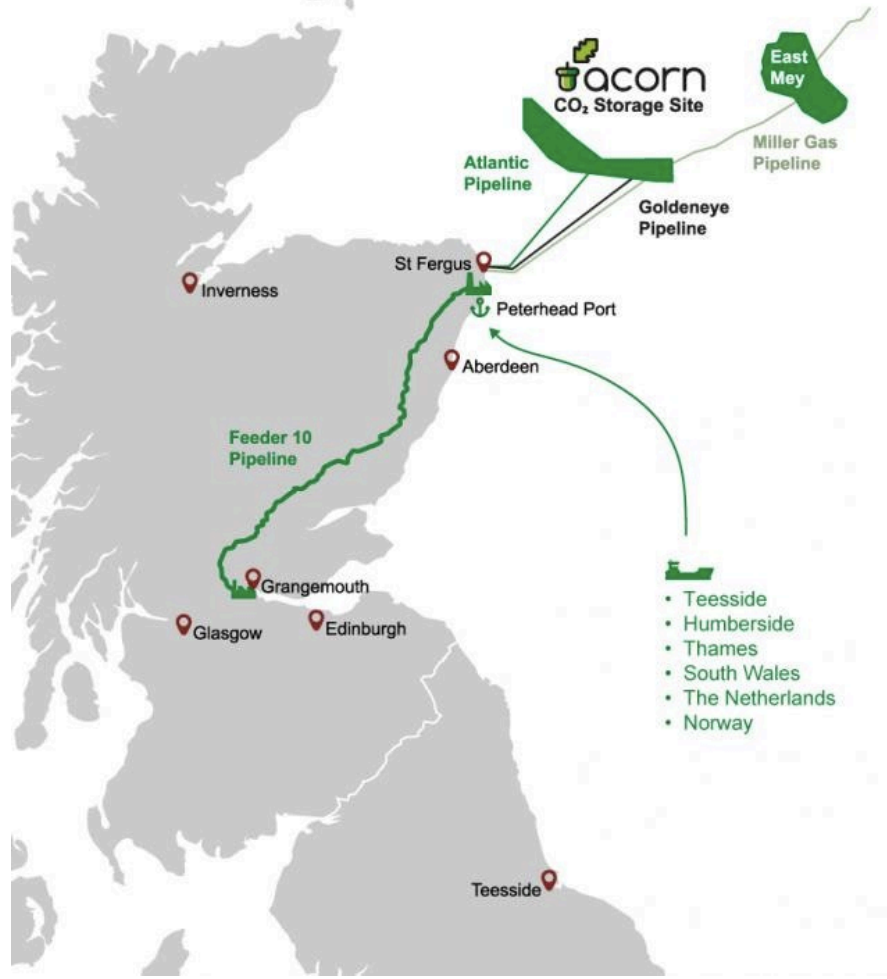
**South Africa:** National Planning Just Transition Dialogue + the One Million Climate Jobs Campaign

**Spain:** Framework Agreement for a Just Transition on Coal Mining and Sustainable Development

**United States:** Partnership for Opportunity and Workforce and Economic Revitalisation Plan (POWER+)



# Decarbonising the Scottish Cluster with CCS



## Just Transition Commission

A national mission for a fairer, greener Scotland



# Just transition concerns and CCS/CCUS

Worker perspectives from the UK:

- Hope that CCS will preserve jobs and generate new training and employment opportunities for new generation unionized and independent contract labor
- Enthusiasm for Grangemouth and UK as a global leader in deploying CCS as a climate mitigation technology
- Concerns about whether CCS will strengthen or weaken labor power (e.g. Unite and Ineos in the "Battle for Grangemouth" )
- Solidarity with communities ("We don't want to cross their picket line" - GMB NW Leadership on respecting local protestors)



UK worker disputes at Ineos Grangemouth oil refinery in Oct 2013 & Aug 2022

# Just transition concerns and CCS/CCUS

Community perspectives from the UK:

- Mixed sentiments about CCS in Grangemouth intertwine with views on Ineos & Jim Rattcliff
- Desire to maintain assets & local legacy as a "cradle" of industrial revolution and (the site of Watt's steam engine experiments to CCS + hydrogen innovations)
- Desire for "cleaner and healthier future, free from the oil and gas giant" that is not dependent on Ineos ("we have other industries and companies")
- Ongoing distress about Ineos flaring
- Deep distrust towards Ineos and Scottish Environmental Regulator
- Skepticism towards local, Scottish & National gov't's ability to address inequality & pollution, and keep Ineos happy
- Local environmental and youth activism against CCS and hydrogen as greenwashing Ineos



*Community photos of Ineos flaring (Oct 2022) and organizers for a Grangemouth climate camp( June 2023)*



## *Just transition concerns & emerging cross- national patterns*



### Procedural justice concerns:

- Will defining our collective industrial future and the energy transition be democratic and participatory?
- Will industrial decarbonisation exacerbate or help resolve ongoing conflicts between industry and workers/communities about how to regulate industrial activity and govern industrial change?

### Distributive injustices

- Does state support for CCS direct public resources towards shoring up O&G companies that aren't serious about keeping fossil fuels in the ground? Are these resources better spent elsewhere?
- Will investment in CCS for hard-to-abate industries improve pollution hotspots?

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