

November 14th, 2023
Brussels, Belgium



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PUBLIC PERCEPTION AND BUSINESS MODELS JOINT EVENT

Organised by the Carbon Capture,
Utilisation and Storage (CCUS) &
Alternative Fuels Horizon 2020/
Horizon Europe CLUSTER projects

Supported by CINEA - European Climate,
Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency

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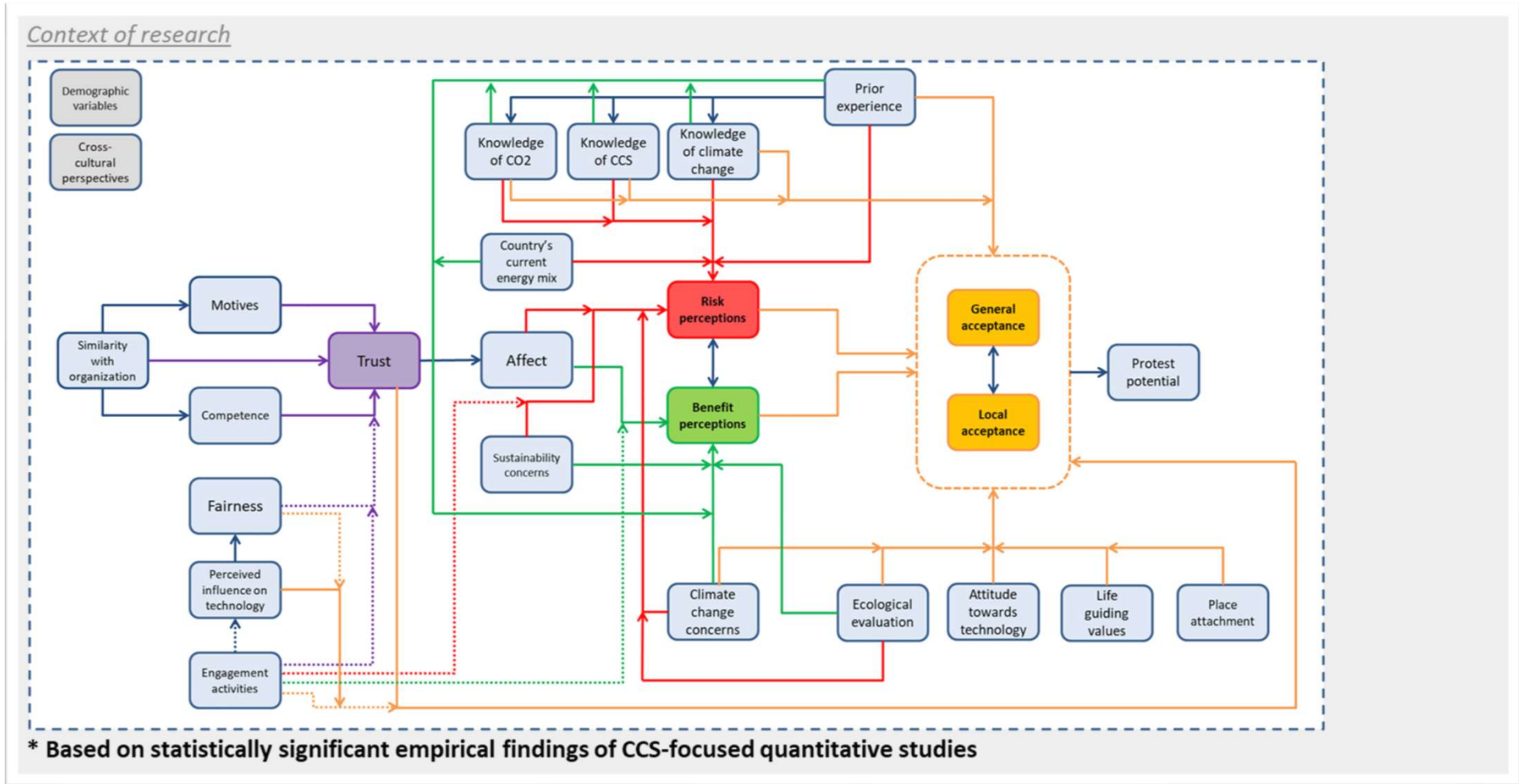
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Case study - MOF4AIR

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Baseline



Methodology

Research questions

- *Differences between countries (BE, FR, GR, IT, NO, TU, UK)?*
- *Differences between different phases (capture, transfer, storage)?*
- *Differences between national and local acceptance?*
- *Effects of diverse factors (knowledge, prior experience, risk/benefit perceptions, trust, justice, engagement activities, etc.) on acceptance?*
- *CCS sector conditions & technical and safety standards?*

Target groups

- *General population: examination of public perceptions, social acceptance and determinant factors;*
- *CCS experts (e.g., government representatives - national, regional, local -, project developers/operators, relevant industries, researchers, NGOs): provide a set of recommendations towards social acceptance of CCS projects.*

Operative tools

- *General population -> quantitative survey -> questionnaire survey;*
- *Key-stakeholders -> qualitative survey -> interview protocol.*

Summary

Quantitative study

- Differences between the 7 countries in the vast majority of the themes under investigation;
- Overall level of CCS knowledge was rather balanced;
- General perceptions of CCS were mainly positive;
- CCS acceptance is positive on a national level, negative on a local level;
- Differences between the different phases of CCS, in terms of local acceptance;
- Perceived acceptance is found to be affected by sociodemographic characteristics; knowledge; perceived positive and negative impacts; trust of stakeholders and institutions; and procedural and distributional justice.

Qualitative study

- Stakeholder engagement (provision of information, collaboration with local communities, channels of communication, the role of public involvement);
- Provision of compensatory benefits to local communities;
- Identification of the main technical and safety specifications contributing to CCS projects' social acceptance;
- Benefits that the utilization of captured CO₂ could offer to the social acceptance of CCS infrastructure;
- Results should be treated with caution, as the interviewees (25) do not represent a random or representative proportion neither of the general population nor of all CCS experts.

Policy impact

Take-away for policymakers

- Different approach **per country**;
- Different approach **per CCS phase** (capture, transport, storage);
- Importance of procedural and distributional **justice** / positive and negative **impacts** / stakeholders' **trust**;
- Importance of stakeholder **engagement activities** (provision of information, collaboration with local communities, channels of communication);
- **Utilization** of captured CO₂ over storage.


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