

Our climate, our underground

Understanding the slow implementation of carbon capture and storage

door Bart van Oost

1. A perspective on imaginaries, frames/overflows and boundary work helps to understand how democratic societies try to govern timely implementation of CCS and why this is so difficult (this dissertation).
2. Dutch CCS projects are informed by, and reinforce, the socio-technical imaginary of a 'networked nation' (Chapter 2).
3. Framing the necessity of CCS as a national issue made it more difficult to come to an authoritative verdict on the safety of CCS in case of the Barendrecht project (Chapter 3).
4. To introduce a stringent CO₂ standard for new coal-fired power plants, regulators will have to circumvent demonstrator's regress (Chapter 4).
5. One can offer a critical perspective on socio-technical change without choosing sides 'pro' or 'against' a studied technology.
6. Transcribing interviews is an important first step in the analysis of collected data. Qualitative researchers should therefore resist using automated transcription software.
7. Researchers in Science & Technology Studies (STS) have no privileged position in discussions on the democratization of science and technology.
8. Calculations of the future role of CCS are performative.
9. It is ironic that fossil-based energy companies who emphasize the promise of CCS when applying for government support emphasize the uncertainties involved when negotiating regulations that may require the actual use of CCS.
10. "If we named things what they are, our sentences would be monsoons, long rains of sound." (Bob Hicok, *Toward accuracy*)