

## TECHETHOS

FUTURE O TECHNOLOGY O ETHICS









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FUTURE O TECHNOLOGY O ETHICS























































































































































































Unless we act now to reduce emissions to net zero, large parts of the world will become uninhabitable. Climate Engineering refers to technologies and techniques that either tackle the cause of climate change by removing greenhouse gas from the atmosphere, or reflect sunlight to reduce its heating effect.







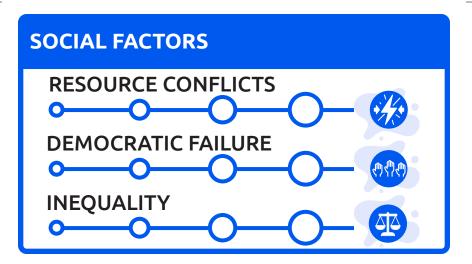
















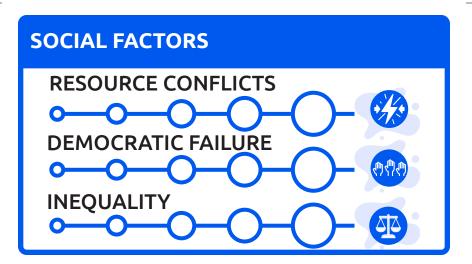


## WORLD CARD















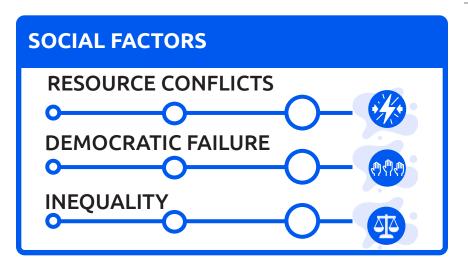


















## WORLD CARD









**ISSUE TO SOLVE:** 

















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Solar Radiation Modification (SRM) reflects sunlight away from the Earth, by placing a reflective substance either in the air or on the ground. These techniques could be cheap and efficient, but many have only been tested in computer models.











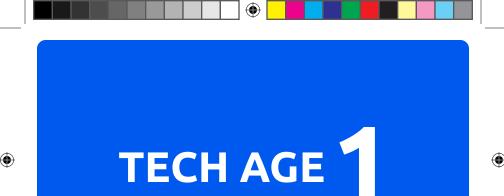


Engineered Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) technologies remove CO2 from the atmosphere and store it for long periods of time under the ground or sea. Currently they only operate on a small scale.













## **NATURE-BASED CDR**



Nature-based Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) uses biological processes like photosynthesis and geophysical processes like sedimentary rock formation to draw CO2 from the atmosphere – there are limits on their effectiveness.











**CE-I-3** 









Tiny reflective particles are deposited in the atmosphere via aeroplanes or balloons to cool the planet by reflecting sunlight. SAI seems effective, but its effects vary across the world.

BENEFIT

Cheap and effective way to avoid catastrophic warming

Radical intervention, could create international tension









**CE - II - 1** 



# BIOENERGY WITH CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE



Biofuels (such as grain alcohol or wood pellets) are burned. CO2 is captured using chemical processes and stored, for example in depleted gas fields.

#### BENEFIT









### FORESTRY AND LAND MANAGEMENT



Reforestation programmes, especially in tropical latitudes, trap carbon from the atmosphere in trees and forest soils. The restoration of wetlands and mangroves produces a similar effect.

#### BENEFIT

Stores carbon while also restoring nature ETHICAL CHALLENGE ——Planting more carbonefficient trees may reduce biodiversity









### TECH AGE Z

**CE-II-3** 







Sea salt or similar particles are sprayed into the air from ships, making marine clouds brighter and increasing their reflection of sunlight.

BENEFITS ———Relatively cheap







**CE-II-4** 



### **OCEAN FERTILISATION**



Nutrients are deposited in the ocean, causing some plankton to bloom and use up more CO2 through photosynthesis. Plankton sink to the bottom of the ocean, storing the carbon deeper.

BENEFIT Speeds up the natural cycle of carbon removal

ETHICAL CHALLENGE Unpredictable impact on ocean ecosystems

















Rocks are mined, finely crushed and spread over wide surfaces. The chemical reactions resulting from the contact between rocks, water and air allow for CO2 to be removed and stored.

**BENEFIT** 

Rocks act as fertiliser to improve crop production

ETHICAL CHALLENGE Requires environmentally destructive mineral mining









#### **GROUND-BASED ALBEDO** MODIFICATION



This technique aims to reflect more sunlight back to space. Painting roofs white or placing reflective covers in urban areas would have a significant cumulative cooling effect.

**BENEFITS** 

Easy to deploy locally, keeps cities cool

ETHICAL CHALLENGE Some communities might object to the intervention









### TECH AGE Z



#### DIRECT AIR CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE



These systems use chemical processes to capture and separate CO2 from the air through fans and filters. Captured CO2 is then stored underground.

#### **BENEFITS**

Can help balance industries hard to decarbonise

ETHICAL CHALLENGE

High price, access limited to the wealthy











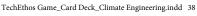




New land management practices allow soils to absorb and hold more carbon. These practices include farming that disturbs the soil less and changing planting schedules. **BENEFITS** 

Improves soil health making farming more sustainable ETHICAL CHALLENGE

The carbon captured can be released if disturbed









## TECH AGE Z





SAI technology allows a single actor (a country, consortium or a powerful individual) to modify global weather patterns with long-lasting effects. The geopolitical consequences of one actor holding the "global thermostat" may lead to political and economic power imbalance and generate conflicts.

**GEOPOLITICAL TENSION** 





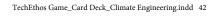






Large-scale BECCS will require using fertile land to grow biofuels, replacing food crops and requiring large amounts of water. Rising food prices will hit the world's poorest people hardest. How can large-scale BECCS be implemented with minimal impact on the world's poor?

#### **FOOD SECURITY**















Land is a crucial aspect of people's livelihoods. CDR techniques that rely on planting or protecting forests on a large scale create dangerous incentives to seize lands. This could lead entire communities to be displaced or dispossessed.

#### **RIGHT TO LAND**

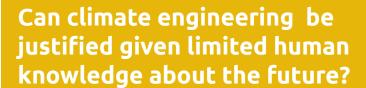












CE allows humans to intentionally modify global climate. This "playing God" attitude places them in a position of control and dominance over nature. This overconfidence is often not supported by sufficient knowledge and leads to the promotion of risky techniques that might not work.

#### **OVERCONFIDENCE**









### TECH AGE "





Climate engineering technologies often impact the local environment where they are used. Ocean fertilisation restructures marine ecosystems, causing the deep ocean to become more acidic.

#### **BIODIVERSITY**

















Enhanced weathering requires massive amounts of minerals, which must be mined, crushed into dust, transported, and spread over a wide area. How can we ensure these processes do not emit more carbon than is stored? How can we prevent environmental degradation from mining activities?

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION**











Choices about where to implement a particular technique, under what conditions and at which time should be addressed by all those affected by the implementation of CE technologies. For SRM, this is a daunting problem as all citizens will be impacted by it.

#### PROCEDURAL JUSTICE







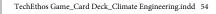






Because DACCS is very expensive per unit removed, it is mostly available to large corporations. Fossil fuel companies are often the ones who control the projects. How can we ensure DACCS is used where it is most needed, rather than allowing big emitters to evade responsibility?

#### **DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE**











### TECH AGE -





Although capturing carbon in soils has long term benefits for soil productivity, in the short term, some farmers find it interferes with their business. How can we ensure practices are continued indefinitely, to make sure carbon isn't re-emitted?

#### **FUTURE RESPONSIBILITY**

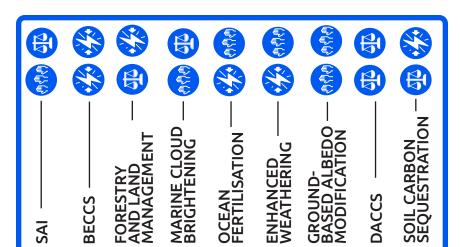






























OVERCONFIDENCE



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ENVIRONMENT DEGRADATION



PROCEDURAI JUSTICE















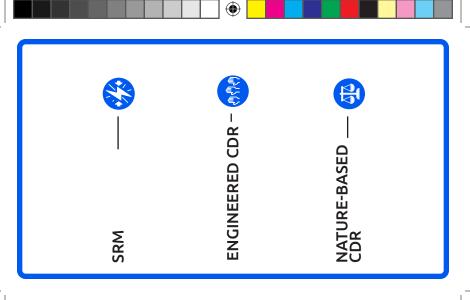
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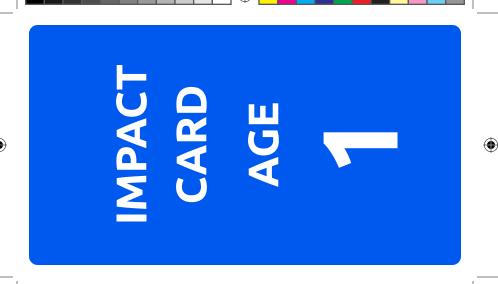






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# I. PLAYER ROUND

- (1. TECHNOLOGY FAMILY)
- 2. TECH AGE EVOLUTION
- 3. OPEN DEBATE
- **COUNCIL DECISION** 4. CITIZEN WORLD

# II. WORLD ROUND

- 1. IMPACTS
- 2. ETHICAL ISSUES
- COUNCIL RESPONSE 3. CITIZEN WOLRD
- 5. END OF GAME?

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4. TECHNOLOGY TREE







### **TURN CARD**









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nos has received funding le European Union's 2020 Research <sup>[</sup>echEt

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