

The 40th JCCP International Symposium

Questions / answers that could not be answered during the event

Question to Dr. Fesaharki

Q: Until the end of last year, the Iranian nuclear talks (Vienna talks) were seen as hopeless, but now there is talk that an agreement may be possible. What do you think is the reason for this change in outlook? What do you think are the reasons for the change in outlook, and what do you think the chances are that an agreement will actually be reached?

A: "There is a 50 percent chance that an agreement can be reached. The Iranian economic situation is getting progressively worse and pressure is building on the leadership to compromise. If there is a deal, it will come by March/April and will be implemented in the second half of 2022."

Questions for Panel 1 speakers

Q: Considering the amount of negative campaigns happening with regards to the oil and gas industry, how do industrial experts see possible retention and bringing in young talent in terms of human resource? As I have experienced in Europe, young engineers are not interested in working for the oil and gas industry, although there is sufficient work and resources to be tapped in order to sustain global energy demand.

A: Answer by Dr. Fesharaki

"Yes, indeed this is a problem. Young talents do not want to work for oil/gas industry even at high salaries. This is a reality because of bad publicity".

Question to Dr. Aqil Jamal

Q: I think DAC is an ideal technology, but I understand that the high cost will be a barrier to market acceptance. Do you see the commercialization of DAC as feasible? If so, what do you think will be the key to achieving a breakthrough?

A: I agree that direct air capture of CO₂ (DAC) is a promising technology. However, the cost of CO₂ capture using DAC is quite high based on the current technology. More research is needed to bring the cost of CO₂ capture down to below \$100/ton over the next decade. The key areas requiring further research and technology development are capture materials which have a higher uptake of CO₂ at ambient conditions and are durable under varying ambient conditions particularly their ability to handle moisture, oxygen and particulates. Another important aspect for commercial application of DAC technology is to look for innovative contactor design for selectively capturing CO₂ from the air and minimizing energy penalty associated with moving large-quantities of air through the contactor and regeneration of capture material.