

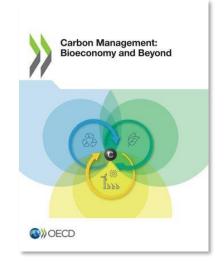


Launch of OECD's Report on Carbon Management: Bioeconomy and Beyond

December 6th at the Norwegian Pavilion, Blue Zone Area B6, Building 74, 4:00-6:00 pm

Event hosted by Team Norway





Agenda

3.30-4.00 PM: Pre-event networking

4.00 PM: Presentation of policy work

Moderator: Eva Camerer, Director EVP Strategy, Innovation Norway.

- Welcome address, Olav Myklebust, Norwegian Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates.
- The carbon management concept and background of work. *Ole Marvik, Innovation Norway and BNCT working party delegate.*
- Presentation of report and main policy messages. Jens Lundsgaard, Deputy Director, OECD Directorate for Science, Technology, and Innovation.

National case studies from the report: Canada, Japan, Italy, Norway and United states.

5.15 PM: Panel discussion

Moderator: Bente Pretlove, Vice President and Programme Director for Ocean Space, DNV.

Panel:

- Jennifer Holmgren, CEO, Lanzatech Inc, USA.
- Gerard Ostheimer, Manager, CEM Biofuture Campaign.
- Mathilde Mesnard, Deputy Director and co-ordinator for Climate and Green Finance, OECD Environment Directorate.
- Harry Boyd-Carpenter, Managing Director, Climate Strategy and Delivery, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
- Jens Lundsgaard, Deputy Director, OECD Directorate for Science, Technology, and Innovation.

6.00-7.00 PM: Refreshments/drinks

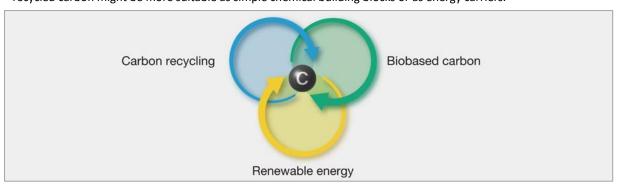
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Carbon Management: Bioeconomy and Beyond in a nutshell

The bioeconomy brings opportunities for sustainable economic growth. In the bioeconomy, bio-based carbon replaces fossil carbon. However, as bioresources are limited, increased demand represents a threat to biodiversity and the environment.

A key objective in carbon management is to relieve pressure on bioproduction and land use, by complementing biomass with recycled carbon. From this perspective, upgrading of carbon-rich industry gases and solid waste streams is acceptable, even though it is energy intensive. Another aspect of carbon management is to optimise use. Complex biomolecules should preferably be used in applications where their unique properties are needed, while recycled carbon might be more suitable as simple chemical building blocks or as energy carriers.



The new report to be launched at this event, reviews policies that will support integration and deployment of carbon management technologies.

Join us for the launch of OECD's Report on Carbon Management and the Bioeconomy on December 6th, from 4:00-6:00 pm at the Norwegian Pavilion, Blue Zone Area B6, Building 74. The report outlines ten main policy messages, emphasizing the need for a holistic policy approach, and reveals insights from various case studies.

Chapter 1. Carbon management: Transcending the bioeconomy

Describes how recycling of carbon and renewable energy are needed to drive carbon conversion and upgrading. Carbon management is the integration of the biobased carbon, carbon recycling and renewable energy (figure below).

Chapter 2. Main policy implications and recommendations

Lays out the main messages and major policy findings derived from an evidence base, which consists of case studies from nine OECD member states and four international workshops.

Chapter 3. Holistic innovation policy

Suggests that applying policy to only a single part of a value chain can cause knock-on effects elsewhere. In holistic policy formulation, the core policy problems in an innovation system are identified.

Chapter 4. Carbon management technologies

Seeks to illustrate the importance of technological development in carbon management, consistent with the message of avoiding 'sustainability tunnel vision'.

Chapter 5. Case study summaries and their main policy points

Presents sixteen case studies submitted by nine OECD member states. They provide an insight into the importance of industrial symbiosis and hybrid technologies in the net-zero carbon landscape later this century.

Chapter 6. Concluding remarks

Highlights key aspects of the publication, focusing on broad sustainability issues. It emphasizes the importance of a unified policy language and stresses the need for careful evaluation of technologies ahead of 2050.

