



**Minutes of the Policy Group Meeting
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
May 4, 2017**

LIST OF ATTENDEES

Policy Group Delegates

Australia:	Sarah Chapman
Brazil:	Maria Cristina de Castro Martins
Canada:	Kathryn Gagnon
China:	Ping Zhong
Czech Republic:	Lubomir Mazouch
European Commission:	Jeroen Schuppers
France:	Didier Bonijoly, Bernard Frois
Italy:	Sergio Persoglia, Paolo Deiana
Japan:	Takashi Kawabata
Korea:	Chong Kul Ryu, Mi Hwa Kim
Netherlands:	Harry Schreurs
Norway:	Stig Øyvind Uhr Svenningsen
Saudi Arabia:	Hamoud AlOtaibi (Vice Chair)
South Africa:	Landi Themba
United Arab Emirates:	Meshayel Omran AlAli, Fatima Alfoora Alshamsi
United Kingdom:	Brian Allison (Vice Chair)
United States:	Jarad Daniels (Chair)

Representatives of Allied Organizations

Global CCS Institute:	Jeff Erikson
IEA:	Tristan Stanley

CSLF Secretariat

Stephanie Duran, Richard Lynch

Invited Speakers

Australia:	Andrew Barrett (PIRT Chair) Tania Constable, CO2CRC
Lebanon:	Radia Sedaoui, United Nations ESCWA
Norway:	Åse Slagtern (Technical Group Chair) Lars Ingolf Eide
United Arab Emirates:	Arafat AlYafei, Abu Dhabi Carbon Capture Company Mohammad Abu Zahra, Masdar Institute
United Kingdom:	Emrah Durusut, Element Energy
United States:	Sallie Greenberg, University of Illinois Dipka Bhambani, United States Energy Association

Observers

Australia:	Max Watson*
China:	Yi-Ming Wei
India:	Shishir Tamotia
Korea:	Chang-Keun Yi*
Japan:	Ryozo Tanaka*, Jiro Tanaka
Saudi Arabia:	Pieter Smeets, Wolfgang Heidug
South Africa:	Tony Surridge*
United Arab Emirates:	Ahmed AlHajaj, Reshma Francy
United Kingdom:	Jon Gibbins, Tom Howard-Vyse

*CSLF Technical Group Delegate

1. Welcome and Opening Statement

Jarad Daniels, Policy Group Chair, United States, called the meeting to order and thanked the Ministry of Energy for hosting.

2. Introduction of Delegates

Delegates around the table introduced themselves.

3. Meeting Host's Welcome

Eng. Fatima Alfoora Alshamsi, Assistant Undersecretary for Electricity, Renewable, and Desalination of Water, Ministry of Energy, United Arab Emirates, welcomed the attendees and provided the host country remarks. Her remarks highlighted the UAE's investments and leadership in carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) technologies and their role in the country's Energy Strategy 2050. She also stressed that CCUS technology must play an important role in the energy and environment. The CSLF plays an important role as a forum for collaboration.

4. CCUS in the Middle East

Arafat Al Yafei, Abu Dhabi Carbon Capture Company, spoke on CCUS in the Middle East and current activities aimed at furthering development. Saudi Aramco, Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC), and Masdar recently signed an MOU to collaborate more closely on CCUS in the Gulf Region. The UAE is hosting a Qatari delegation to Abu Dhabi to highlight CCUS, and will also meet with Kuwait on CCUS in the autumn. In addition, the Gulf Cooperation Council will meet in October on CCUS in the region. There are a number of key reasons why the UAE is pursuing CCUS: 1) there is demand for carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the oil and gas industry; 2) the UAE has the capacity and resources to invest in CCUS efforts and there is a will to invest in this space; 3) the UAE now has experience with CCUS and other clean energy technologies and has geopolitical interests in sharing knowledge globally; 4) geographically, the UAE is relatively small so it is possible to obtain CO₂ from sources close to the oil fields, thereby reducing the cost of transportation; 5) the UAE has a commitment to reduce carbon emissions by 70% by 2050; 6) high growth rates are expected, and demand for power will increase, therefore, there is a need for new investments in energy; and 7) the population is small and young with a willingness to accept new technologies. Generally, the will to cooperate in the UAE is very high.

5. Adoption of Agenda

The agenda was adopted with minor changes to the timing and order of presentations.

6. Review and Approval of Minutes from Tokyo Meeting

The Minutes from the CSLF Policy Group Meeting on October 7, 2016, in Tokyo, Japan were approved with one minor change. There was a suggestion from the Secretariat to modify the meeting minutes to change the wording in item #25 on future CSLF meetings, specifically regarding the planned Ministerial Communiqué. The word “greater” should be replaced with “lower.”

7. Report from Secretariat

Stephanie Duran, CSLF Secretariat, provided a brief summary of the action items from the CSLF Policy Group Meeting on October 7, 2016, in Tokyo, Japan. All action items have been completed or are currently in progress.

8. Report from CSLF Technical Group

Åse Slagtern, Technical Group Chair, Norway, provided a summary of the Technical Group activities from the recent CSLF Technical Group Meeting on May 1, 2017. At the Technical Group Meeting, technical CSLF topics included an update on the 2017 CSLF Technology Roadmap (TRM), which is undergoing a “refresh,” with the rollout set for the 2017 CSLF Ministerial meeting. There were also updates from four Technical Group task forces: the Off-Shore CO₂-EOR Task Force, the Bioenergy with CCUS Task Force, the Improved Pore Space Utilization Task Force, and the Industrial CCUS Task Force. Representatives from allied organizations such as the International Energy Agency Greenhouse Gas Programme (IEAGHG), the Global CCUS Institute (GCCUSI), and ISO/TC265 also provided updates; this was followed by a preview of the upcoming Mission Innovation Capture Challenge Experts’ Workshop. Invited presentations included the following topics: an overview of CCUS-related activities in UAE; CO₂ utilization in industry (overview, prospects, and recommendations); non-EOR CO₂ utilization (brine extraction and storage); results from CSLF recognized projects (Uthmaniyah CO₂-EOR Project and Illinois Industrial CCUS Project); and an update on carbon storage data consortium.

Meeting outcomes included the draft TRM 2017 being open for comments, three new projects recommended for CSLF recognition, a timeline for three task forces to give recommendations at the upcoming Ministerial meeting, a working group to revisit the Technical Group Action Plan (including new and prioritized actions), and a revision of the CSLF submission form and engagement form templates (to include purpose of recognition). A group consisting of the Technical Group Chair, the PIRT Chair, the Communications Task Force Chair, and delegates from Italy and the Netherlands will explore definition of criteria for project recognition; if necessary, language in the PIRT TRM and CSLF Charter will be evaluated to determine criteria for future project recognition. The Group will make recommendations at the next Policy Group meeting on criteria for recognition and any changes that may need to be made to governing documents.

Three new projects were recommended for CSLF recognition: Al Reyadah CCUS Project; the Carbon Capture Simulation Initiative/Carbon Capture Simulation for Industry Impact (CCUSI/CCUSI2); and the National Risk Assessment Partnership (NRAP). The Policy Group accepted the Technical Group’s recommendation and approved all three projects as CSLF-recognized projects.

As part of a discussion on project recognition, several countries voiced concern about CCSI and NRAP, raising the possibility that the projects may not necessarily fit the project criteria. Other countries noted that while some previously recognized projects did not fit the criteria, it is worth focusing on the results of projects, and their ability to add value and fill knowledge gaps. There is support for reviewing and revising the criteria for recognition and project classification, but additional steps need to be taken. The Communications Task Force may be well placed to play a role in supporting PIRT to determine project recognition criteria.

9. Summary of CSLF Workshop

Mohammad Abu Zahra, Masdar Institute, UAE, provided a summary of the 2017 Technical Workshop on May 2, 2017. The technology-oriented workshop featured three sessions: Status of CCUS—Current and Future Global Developments; Spotlight on Carbon Capture; Carbon Utilization—Challenges and Opportunities; and How to Get Cost-Effective CCUS at Industrial Scale. These sessions included case studies on established projects in the Middle East as well as those in other regions. The workshop drew speakers and participants from industry, research groups, government, and academia.

10. Summary of CCUS Workshop in Bahrain

Radia Sedaoui, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA), provided a summary of the Workshop on Deployment of Carbon Capture, Use and Storage in the Arab Region, organized by UNESCWA and held in Bahrain on February 19, 2017. The workshop's objective aimed to explore challenges and opportunities for wide-scale deployment of CCUS and examine its effect in the region within the broader context of economic concerns and regional and international environmental law. Topics at the workshop included: global perspective and role for climate response; accelerating CCUS deployment (challenges and opportunities); obtaining value from CO₂ (economic perspective and experience from GCC countries); and CCUS as a platform for Arab regional collaboration. A key conclusion focused on the necessary role of the energy-water nexus, especially in the GCC region.

11. Report on CSLF Technology Roadmap (TRM)

Andrew Barrett, TRM Working Group Chair, and Lars Ingolf Eide, TRM Editor, provided a report on the CSLF Technology Roadmap (TRM). This presentation covered an overview of the update process, main changes from the 2013 version of the roadmap, findings, and recommendations. The main recommendations included government and industry collaboration on implementing large-scale projects; developing policy incentives, markets, and business models; accelerating legal and regulatory frameworks for CCUS; develop strategic infrastructure (hubs, clusters, and storage sites); improve outreach, education, and communication; support research, development and demonstration (RD&D) for emerging technologies; and continue to map opportunities, perform assessments, and resolve barriers to implementation. An open discussion followed on several topics, including: gauging and achieving realistic goals; managing use and revision of figures; simplifying language and standardizing use of CCUS throughout the report; and integrating coverage of hydrogen production and use in the roadmap. July 1st has been set as the deadline for comments from Technical Group delegates, with the final draft on track to be submitted to the Secretariat on September 15th. The final version will be ready for publication on November 1st.

12. Report from the Financing for CCUS Projects Task Force

Bernard Frois, Task Force Chair, provided a report on the Financing for CCUS Projects Task Force. This presentation highlighted factors required for financing: market pull, technology push, and regulatory and business drivers. The Petra Nova, Boundary Dam, and Al Reyadah projects are cited as examples where one or more of these factors played a role. Financial institutions are hesitant for a variety of reasons, including policy shifts, little or no progress in some areas, economic risks, and lack of incentives and regulatory framework. Therefore, a stable energy policy is necessary for financing CCUS projects. A study by the Coal Utilization Research Council lists several findings, some of which note that: regulatory and business drivers play major roles; an over-reliance on government subsidies may be risky; successful projects have used multiple financing components; and projects with shorter timelines may be more successful. Overall, there is reasonable optimism due to the success of commercial projects such as Al Reyadah and the considerable experience of CO₂-EOR technology, but financing will require stability and clear business models. The group discussed potential paths forward, such as increasing outreach and engagement with the financial community, while noting that governments may also benefit from this approach, especially in a situation where projects face difficulty in securing private investment.

13. Business Case for Industrial CCUS Clusters

Emrah Durusut, Element Energy, spoke on enabling the deployment of industrial CCUS clusters, drawing on two completed projects—one for IEAGHG and the IEA CCUS Unit (“Enabling Industrial CCUS Clusters”) and another for a group of oil and gas companies on CCUS market mechanisms—and a third project, currently in progress, for the European Climate Foundation (“European Funds and Financing Mechanisms for Industrial CCUS Clusters in Europe”). Large-scale CCUS projects, delivered on time and on budget, are required to educate project developers, governments, and investors. Several steps need to be taken: address the issue of carbon leakage; provide certainty to motivate investment industrial capture through subsidies; de-link transport and storage from capture business; and provide government back-stops to ensure sufficient public-private risk sharing. Key actions were suggested, including recommendations to: clarify specific role(s) of CCUS in each region considering decarbonization pathways/timelines; decide whether further demonstration or education is required for each application; focus on the value of CCUS (such as job losses or gains, tax revenues); and engaging in collaboration to enable timely deployment of CCUS.

14. Large Scale Pilot Projects Study (CURC/NEDO)

Jarad Daniels, Policy Group Chair, United States, provided a summary of the Carbon Utilization Research Council study on options for funding large-scale pilot plants, which aimed to investigate options to overcome barriers to financing large-scale pilot projects for fossil fuel-based power plants with CCUS. The April 2017 report (in draft form) follows on an earlier March 2016 report on lessons learned, and a November 2014 workshop focused on gaining private sector perspective on support for large pilot scale power projects with CCUS; phase 2 of the report is due in May 2017. The study found that while large pilots are a critical step in technology development, barriers still remain, including financial challenges, demonstrating a persuasive business case, and low government priority compared to other low-carbon technologies. Policy and financial incentives are necessary, in addition to government support of large pilot projects; non-traditional sources of financial support should also be pursued. Multilateral collaboration

on financing may be important, but will need to be targeted. The long-term nature of collaborations and projects will need policy stability.

15. Pinpointing Risk to Cut CCUS Regulatory Costs

Tania Constable, CO2CRC, spoke on managing risks to decrease the regulatory costs of CCUS. This presentation specifically noted the developing case for the Otway Stage 3 Project, where monitoring demonstration is addressing several key aspects of CCUS regulation. Due to time constraints, this presentation will be moved to the next Policy Group meeting which will take place in December 2017.

16. Report from the Communications Task Force

Hamoud AlOtaibi, Task Force Chair, provided an update from the CSLF Communications Task Force. The task force's current strategy is aimed at expanding strategic engagement, simplifying CSLF messaging, identifying a message delivery mechanism, and refreshing the CSLF's digital profile through its website. Key activities completed recently included:

- Joint Ministerial letter to UNFCCC at COP22
- CSLF Ministerial Side-Event at COP22
- Media Kit (CSLF Background Briefing)
- Global Media List
- Forward CCUS Calendar

Ongoing activities include website development, CSLF Ministerial and stakeholder liaison, key message development (in context of 2017 CSLF Ministerial Communique), and facilitation of media and stakeholder briefings on CSLF activities. There are several upcoming events to target, which include the Clean Energy and Mission Innovation ministerial meetings (June), four CSLF regional stakeholder workshops (May-December), UNFCCC at COP23 (November), and the 7th CSLF Ministerial Meeting (December). The task force will continue work on media strategies for COP23 and the CSLF Ministerial Meeting.

17. Report from CSLF Stakeholders

Dipka Bhambani, United States Energy Association, provided a CSLF Stakeholders' Message to the Policy Group. The CSLF Stakeholders proposed a new approach to conduct four regional meetings before the 2017 CSLF Ministerial Meeting. Each meeting will follow a set format governing panels, topics, and discussions; a regional action will be spearheaded by a nominated champion. As part of each meeting, a universal survey will also be distributed to all meeting participants to gather baseline data; results will be displayed collectively on the CSLF website to ensure a transparent and consistent mechanism for stakeholder feedback. Information from taskforces, the secretariat survey, and written statements from regional meetings will be synthesized by all four champions into a set of recommendations to be delivered at the ministerial meetings. Regional stakeholders were selected, and dates have been set for three meetings; to date, the Americas meeting, scheduled for late May, has been recently completed.

18. Report from the CSLF Academic Council

Sallie Greenberg, University of Illinois, provided a report from the CSLF Academic Council. The presentation highlighted progress in the three focus areas: Student Training, Practical Learning, and Curriculum Development; Communications and Outreach; and Academic Community and Capacity Building. Area 1 activities included: updated baseline survey and plan of action; draft gap analysis; identification of modularized

content; and identification of internships and potential for government to host interns. Area 2 activities included: creation of a dedicated webpage; launch of a quarterly webinar series; creation of linkages to resources; acting as a repository for academic materials and funding information; and identifying country specific contacts for continuous updates. Area 3 activities included: refining of stakeholder engagement strategy and communications plan; collaboration with Capacity Building Governing Council; discussion of development of study tours; and development of stakeholders guidelines and engagements objectives document. The following recommendations to the Policy Group were identified:

- Leverage existing synergies between task forces to strengthen messaging
- Evaluate and refine understanding of community stakeholder engagement needs
- Design and conduct consultation process to generate CSLF guidelines for community stakeholder engagement, with support from CSLF
- Further engage and explore connections for Academic Council to support Policy Group

19. Report from the Capacity Building Governing Council

Stig Svenningsen, Acting Capacity Building Governing Council Chair, Norway, summarized the status of the CSLF Capacity Building Program. The CSLF Capacity Building Fund was established by the CSLF Ministers at the 2009 CSLF Ministerial in London, and contributions committed total US \$2,965,143.75, with donors from Australia (via the Global CCUS Institute), Canada, Norway, and the United Kingdom. To date, the Governing Council has approved 19 capacity building projects in 6 countries, with 13 projects completed and 6 projects in progress. Since October, the Governing Council met via teleconference on March 17th and in person on May 3rd to review in-progress projects and to discuss revisions to the Terms of Reference. One proposal submitted by SANEDI (South Africa) in late March—requesting utilization of remaining funds from an earlier project to fund travel to a workshop—was approved by the Governing Council and the Global CCUS Institute. Current next steps include negotiation of two tentative proposed project, a review of proposed revisions to the Terms of Reference by Governing Council members, creation of list of target countries for potential engagement, and a teleconference which is likely to be held in June or July. The CSLF Capacity Building Governing Council will also engage the CSLF Academic Taskforce to seek synergies.

20. Report on Proposed Regulatory Task Force

Takashi Kawabata, METI, Japan, provided a report on the Regulatory Task Force. This task force was proposed by Japan at the 2016 CSLF Annual Meeting, with the purpose of defining reasonable regulations on CCUS. This was prompted by the suspension of CO₂ injection at the Tomakomai project offshore storage site following an increase in CO₂ levels. The objective of the task force is to explore practical CCUS regulations that contribute to smooth planning, development, and operation of CCUS projects. The outcomes will include a report of case studies, findings, and recommendations. Throughout the late spring and summer, case studies will be finalized, submitted, and compiled; a draft report will be created in the fall and circulated in the Policy and Technical Groups. The report will then be finalized in late November. It was recommended that the GCCSI and operational projects share information on regulatory frameworks and lessons learned. Several countries offered to facilitate participation from their technical counterparts or to provide assistance to the task force. The task force should note that it should explore other regimes, as the London Protocol does not cover EOR.

21. International Energy Agency (IEA) CCUS Activities Update

Tristan Stanley, International Energy Agency (IEA), presented on CCUS activities within the International Energy Agency. The presentation highlighted the release of *20 Years of CCUS: Accelerating Future Deployment*, which focuses on the need for accelerated deployment and industrial CCUS in meeting emissions targets. While significant progress has been made over the past two decades, policy support and investment has fluctuated. Meeting the 2 degree target requires a portfolio of multiple technologies; CCUS is projected to deliver 15% of the emissions reductions required but it is still lagging. Progress will require incentives, infrastructure, and support of an innovation chain to advance technologies. Upcoming events and publications were showcased, including Energy Technology Perspectives 2017, World Energy Investment 2017, and World Energy Outlook 2017.

22. Global CCS Institute Update

Jeff Erikson, Global CCS Institute (GCCSI), presented an update on the global status of CCUS. The Institute's recent publication, *Global Status of CCS*, released in April, shows that while progress continues to be made, it is not meeting the scale and speed required. Globally, there are 22 large scale CCUS projects in operation, with seven facilities in advanced planning, and 11 in earlier stages. Together, these will capture 40 Mtpa of CO₂, which is a fraction of the 4,000 Mtpa of CO₂ that will need to be captured and stored by 2040 under the IEA's 2 degree scenario (2DS). Effective communication and engagement (policymakers, business leaders, financiers, and influencers) are both required to accelerate progress; engagement especially affects innovation, policy, finance, and facilities. Strong policy in particular drives investment; the success of renewable energy technologies is used as an example to demonstrate the need for a strong policy framework. To drive policy change, decision makers and opinion leaders are the main audiences to target, with the public playing a smaller role (both engaged members and the general public). The narrative on CCUS itself needs to show that it is versatile, affordable, profitable, and essential.

23. Clean Energy and Mission Innovation Ministerial Meetings

Ping Zhong, ACCA21, China, provided an update on the Clean Energy and Mission Innovation Ministerial Meetings which will be held in Beijing from June 6-8. The meeting agendas and logistics were reviewed, along with several new initiatives and campaigns that are due to be launched. In addition to numerous side events, public-private roundtables and a dedicated summit will also take place during the meeting week.

24. Mission Innovation: Capture Challenge Update

Stephanie Duran, CSLF Secretariat, provided an update on the Mission Innovation Carbon Capture Challenge, which is co-led by the United States and Saudi Arabia. This challenge has set several goals, including an experts' workshop to discuss basic research needs for CCUS, establishing strategic partnerships, and exploring ways to engage industry. The experts' workshop will be held in the fall, with dates tentatively set for September 25-29 in the United States. The workshop will cover an entire week and will include a CCUS project site visit and a reporting and technical committee meeting. A report on the workshop will be published by the end of 2017. Future work will include an update of the Capture Challenge overview document, regular updates to MI Steering Committee and others, and engagement with the private sector.

25. Clean Energy Ministerial Update

Tristan Stanely, IEA, provided an update on the Clean Energy Ministerial, specifically focusing on the CEM Secretariat and its work on building partnerships. IEA now hosts the CEM Secretariat, which was previously held by the U.S. Department of Energy. The upcoming Ministerial meeting aims to focus on transitioning from post-Paris rhetoric to action, drive implementation of clean energy policies to meet NDCs, leverage political engagement of ministers for ambitious policies and actions, and partner with private sector leaders for major commitments and actions. CCUS is implicitly part of the CEM agenda, but there has been little to no activity over past few years. IEA is organizing a Ministerial side-event on CCUS during the upcoming meeting on June 6th in Beijing; this event will be co-hosted by MOST. Invitations have been sent to several IEA and CEM ministers, as well as two CEOs from IEA Executive Director Fatih Birol. The event will include two sessions—“The role and status of CCUS” and “Where to go from here?”—with the goal of issuing a statement by attending ministers on bringing CCUS back into CEM and setting a way forward.

26. Planning for Upcoming CSLF Ministerial Meeting

Stephanie Duran, CSLF Secretariat, and Meshayel Omran AlAli, United Arab Emirates, stated that planning was underway for 2017 CSLF Ministerial Meeting, which will be held in Abu Dhabi from December 3-7. The venue has been set for the ministerial day meeting, but a venue has not yet been set for the Policy and Technical Group meetings. More information will be provided in the coming months.

27. Future CSLF Meetings

Australia has stated that it will host the 2018 CSLF Annual Meeting on the margins of the IEAGHGT meeting in October. Additional details will follow. We are still seeking a host for the CSLF Mid-Year Meeting.

28. Ministerial Communiqué

Jarad Daniels, Policy Group Chair, United States, led the discussion regarding the draft CSLF Ministerial Communiqué. The goal is to sustain momentum from the previous Ministerial meeting and to keep actions consistent with ongoing policy conversations. The current format of the draft communiqué offers a concise message with key follow-on actions for ministers. Suggested topics to incorporate include greater focus on utilization, collaborative research and development, sharing information, and leading on public engagement. Another suggestion to move toward using “CCUS” instead of “CCS” gained support of several delegates, but discussion will continue throughout the drafting process. It was agreed that the Ministerial Steering Committee and the CSLF Secretariat will continue to push forward toward the CSLF Ministerial Meeting and developing the Communiqué, while communicating with the Policy Group at large throughout the next few months.

This agenda item was only open to CSLF Delegates; observers were asked to leave the room.

29. Open Discussion and New Business

No new business items were discussed.

30. Action Items and Next Steps

Stephanie Duran, CSLF Secretariat, provided a summary of the day's Policy Group Meeting, and noted the significant agreements and action items. The Policy Group reached a consensus on the following items:

- Approved the Al Reyadah, CCUSI, and NRAP projects for CSLF recognition; these projects will be added to the CSLF website
- The Regulatory Task Force was officially stood up to develop and evaluate regulatory case studies, and will report out in November
- Australia noted that it intends to join the Mission Innovation Carbon Capture Challenge

Action items from the meeting are as follows:

Item	Lead	Action
1	Technical Group Chair, PIRT Chair, Chair of Communications Task Force; Italy and Netherlands	Explore definition of criteria for project recognition; if necessary, language in PIRT TRM and CSLF Charter will be evaluated to determine criteria for future project recognition. The Group will make recommendations at the next Policy Group meeting on criteria for recognition and any changes that may need to be made to governing documents.
2	All delegates	Submit comments on TRM to Andrew Barrett (PIRT). Each delegation is asked to submit one comment.
3	CSLF Secretariat	Send out completed CURC report; if appropriate, this can be posted on the CSLF website
4	CSLF Delegates	Send any comments or suggestions on CCUS financing to Bernard Frois and the CSLF Secretariat
5	CSLF Secretariat	Send out CCUS events list/calendar to delegates for input – COMPLETED
6	CSLF Secretariat	Send out new country page templates to countries for their updates
7	CSLF Secretariat	Send out updated media kit
8	Regulatory Task Force	Will develop and evaluate regulatory case studies and issue report in November (in advance of Ministerial)
9	CSLF Secretariat	Will reach out to eNGO community on Ministerial communique

31. Closing Remarks / Adjourn

Jarad Daniels, Policy Group Chair, United States, closed the meeting. He also highlighted the approval of three new CSLF-recognized projects. He thanked all of the participants and by thanking the government of the UAE for hosting the event.