



**Minutes of the Policy Group Meeting
Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada
Friday, June 19, 2015**

LIST OF ATTENDEES

Chair

Christopher Smith (United States)

Policy Group Delegates

Australia: Maxwell Watson
Canada: Geoff Murphy, Kathryn Gagnon, Eddy Chui
China: Sizhen Peng, Xian Zhang
European Commission: Jeroen Schuppers
Japan: Takashi Kawabata, Ryoza Tanaka
Korea: Chang Keun Yi, Chong Kul Ryu
Mexico: Hector Castro, Jasmin Mota
Norway: Tone Skogen, Trygve Riis (Technical Group Chair),
Lars Ingolf Eide
Poland: Anna Madyniak
Saudi Arabia: Khalid Abuleif, Hamoud AlOtaibi, Ahmed Aleidan,
Fahad Almuhaish
South Africa: Landi Themba
United Kingdom: Tony Ripley
United States: Mark Ackiewicz, Stephanie Duran

Representatives of Allied Organizations

Global CCS Institute: Victor Der, Pamela Tomski
IEA: Tristan Stanley
IEAGHG: Tim Dixon

CSLF Secretariat

Jarad Daniels, Richard Lynch, Adam Wong

Invited Speakers and Distinguished Guests

Michael Marsh, President and CEO, SaskPower, Canada
Michael Monea, President, Carbon Capture & Storage Initiatives, SaskPower
Trygve Riis, Technical Group Chair, Norway
Edward Rubin, Department of Engineering and Public Policy, Carnegie Mellon University,
United States
Barry Worthington, United States Energy Association, United States

Observers

Canada:	Richard Adamson, Chunjiang An, Sandra Beingessner, George William Sherk, Jason Toner, Floyd Wist, Ian Yeates, Zewei Yu
China:	Jinfeng Ma, Hong Wang, Wei Wang
Korea:	Sung Ho Jo
United Kingdom:	Aatif Baskabderi, Bill Buschle
United States:	Edward Dodge, Katherine Romanak

1. Welcome and Opening Statement

Christopher Smith, Policy Group Chair, United States, called the meeting to order and thanked Michael Marsh and his team at SaskPower for the week's events. Mr. Smith also acknowledged the hard work of the Policy Group, Technical Group, Stakeholders, and CSLF Secretariat. Mr. Smith reinforced his view that the success of the CSLF is dependent on how closely the CSLF Policy Group and Technical Group work together, as this provides the critical direction the CSLF needs to more effectively advance carbon capture and storage (CCS). Mr. Smith made note of the upcoming 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting and the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21), and stressed that CSLF collaboration will become even more important.

2. Meeting Host's Welcome

Michael Marsh, President and CEO, SaskPower, welcomed everyone to Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. Mr. Marsh acknowledged the important discussions that have taken place during the week's events. He noted that SaskPower's work in CCS came from a need to maintain their coal fleet, which provides a reliable and affordable source of their electric supply mix. As the Saskatchewan province was growing, they needed to support this growth, but in an environmentally responsible way. SaskPower is helping advance CCS knowledge and technology through both SaskPower's flagship CCS initiative, the Boundary Dam Integrated CCS Project, and also the recent opening of their Shand Carbon Capture Test Facility (CCTF). CCTF will allow testing of new and emerging CCS technologies that can be applied around the world. Mr. Marsh referred to a recent speech by Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), who referred to CCS as a very important technology where not enough investment is taking place. He noted that the CSLF has a very important role to play in championing the investment in CCS. Mr. Marsh stated that he looked forward to the continued good work of the CSLF, as they work to continue to support the future of CCS around the world.

3. Introduction of Delegates

Policy Group delegates introduced themselves. Thirteen of the twenty-three CSLF Members were present, including representatives from Australia, Canada, China, European Commission, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Observers representing the Global CCS Institute, International Energy Agency, the IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme (IEAGHG), Canada, China, Korea, the United Kingdom, and the United States were also present.

4. Adoption of Agenda

The Agenda was adopted without change.

5. Review and Approval of Minutes from Warsaw

The Minutes from the CSLF Policy Group Meeting on October 30, 2014, in Warsaw, Poland were approved without change.

6. Review of Warsaw Meeting Action Items

Jarad Daniels, Director, CSLF Secretariat, provided a brief summary of the action items from the CSLF Policy Group Meeting on October 30, 2014, in Warsaw, Poland. All action items have been completed or were to be completed during the day's meeting.

7. Report from CSLF Technical Group

Trygve Riis, Technical Group Chair, Norway, provided an update from the CSLF Technical Group. At the Technical Group Meeting on June 16, 2015, the Technical Group voted to recommend the Shaanxi Yanchang Petroleum Group's Jingbian CCS Project in China to the Policy Group for CSLF recognition. Nominated by China and Australia, the Jingbian CCS Project is an integrated project including capture, transport, and storage, along with a comprehensive measurement, monitoring and verification (MMV) regime for both surface and subsurface monitoring of the injected CO₂. This pilot-scale project started in 2012 in the Shaanxi Province, China, and captures CO₂ from a flue gas slipstream of a coal-to-chemicals facility (50,000 tonnes per year with increase to 370,000 t/y) for utilization in multiple injection sites for enhance oil recover (EOR) at the Jingbian Oil Field in the Ordos Basin.

The Technical Group also reviewed the initial draft of the Technology Roadmap (TRM), with the final version expected to be a deliverable for the 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting. The draft TRM will now be redrafted, with the CSLF Secretariat leading the initial rewrite. The Technical Group also reviewed the progress of the joint Policy Group-Technical Group Task Force on "Supporting Development of 2nd and 3rd Generation CCS Technologies," and the Technical Group Task Force on "Sub-Seabed CO₂ Storage" will have a final report by the 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting. Finally, the Technical Group also formed a working group to develop new activities for the Technical Group's Action Plan, which will include participation from Australia, Norway, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Japan (invited), with coordination by the CSLF Secretariat.

After the update from Mr. Riis, the Policy Group voted to approve the Jingbian CCS Project for CSLF recognition.

8. Report from the CCS in the Academic Community Task Force

Edward Rubin, Department of Engineering and Public Policy, Carnegie Mellon University, provided a report on the CCS in the Academic Community Task Force. This Task Force was created in 2009 at the CSLF Policy Group's meeting in San Francisco. It was formed because there was consensus that engaging the academic community is vital to the overall success of the CSLF. This Task Force has been given the mission to identify and engage academic programs on CCS throughout the world, and help determine the path forward for the CSLF in this area. However, the Task Force has not been active since the 4th CSLF Ministerial Meeting in 2011. It was agreed that the U.S., and potentially Mexico, will co-lead the Policy Group's effort to reestablish this Task Force with a focus on fostering and supporting international CCS collaborations, international research exchanges, CCS summer schools and short courses, and international networks. The motivation is that many governments do not have the

mechanisms to support such activities, and that programs that do exist are mostly ad hoc and not coordinated to maximize benefits. The goal of the Task Force will be to establish a network and provide a report summarizing findings and recommendations, to be delivered at the 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting. After the discussion, potential other members of this Task Force included Canada, Poland, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the Global CCS Institute.

9. Assessing Barriers to High-Level Geological CO₂ Storage

Tony Ripley, United Kingdom, provided an update on the U.K.-Korea project to identify barriers to geological CO₂ storage assessments. This initiative was funded by the U.K. and Korea, and emerged from the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) CCUS Action Group over the concern that many countries have not assessed their potential storage capacity in sufficient detail. This project was delivered by the British Geological Survey (BGS) with help from IEAGHG. The BGS sent out a questionnaire to a wide range of contacts in March. These questions were on topics such as storage assessments completed or underway; comparison of methodologies used; and plans for, and barriers to, further assessments. The aim is to complete the work this year and present findings at a workshop. All of the responses received thus far had some level of storage assessment in their country, and the nature of the assessments so far reported vary from theoretical to matched storage. Most of these assessments have been at a sedimentary basin level (52%), with 38% covering offshore territory. While responses have come from across the globe, there are still some gaps, so it would be useful to have more responses to ensure as wide an evidence base as possible.

10. Discussion of Exploratory Committee Work Plan Status:

a. Financing for CCS Projects

Due to a last minute issue, Bernard Frois, France, was unable to attend the meeting and had sent his sincere apologies and regrets. Jarad Daniels, CSLF Secretariat, led the discussion in his place. In recent years, the Financing for CCS Projects Task Force has led a series of workshops to engage the financial community and foster the dialogue with project developers to better understand a strong business case for CCS projects. This has also led to an exchange of information from the CCS community, specifically from major project proponents, to the financial community to get more comfortable with the fact that CCS is a maturing technology. A variety of options were discussed over how to best present the work of the Financing for CCS Projects Task Force to the Ministers at the 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting. Suggestions included a roundtable of successful financing business cases for CCS projects that are operational, in order to highlight the success stories. It was also suggested to include CCS projects that are close to moving forward on construction, along with what regulatory environments can help push projects into a final decision. The CSLF Secretariat will take the action to work with France and the CSLF Ministerial Steering Committee to frame the financing and business case discussions at the 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting.

b. Supporting Development of 2nd and 3rd Generation CCS Technologies

Trygve Riis, Technical Group Chair, Norway started the discussion regarding the work done with Canada as co-leads for the Supporting Development of 2nd and 3rd Generation CCS Technologies Task Force, a joint effort between the Technical Group and Policy Group. Mr. Riis provided a summary and turned it over to Lars Ingolf Eide, Norway, who had prepared and presented a draft report from the Task Force. Mr. Eide explained

that the work had been separated into two groups, where the Policy Group is responsible to map initiatives and funding mechanisms for 2nd and 3rd generation technologies in CSLF member countries, along with preparing a policy document on how to achieve an accelerated implementation of 2nd and 3rd generation CO₂ capture technologies. The Technical Group is responsible to map and identify 2nd and 3rd generation technologies, including those that may be mature in the 2020 –2030 timeframe, development plans to scale from current readiness, and major challenges facing technology development. The Technical Group will also use existing networks to map potential for testing 2nd and 3rd generation technologies at existing test facilities. Next steps for the Technical Group include a quality check of the 2nd and 3rd generation report, and also complete information gathering on test facilities.

Geoff Murphy, Canada, presented a proposal on how the CSLF can track the development of 2nd and 3rd generation. This proposal includes the creation of a new section of content on the CSLF website. The main purpose will be to provide a neutral, fact-based information hub for identifying and tracking the progress of 2nd and 3rd generation technologies occurring within CSLF member countries.

Kathryn Gagnon, Canada, spoke on how the Task Force has done research to focus on the mechanisms for accelerating the adoption of 2nd and 3rd generation carbon capture technologies. Over 35 individuals were interviewed from about 30 organizations in 8 CSLF countries and the European Union. These interviewees advised on key barriers, existing mechanisms that work to accelerate next generation carbon capture technologies, insights on success factors and areas for improvement, and the highest priorities for mechanisms that should be the top priorities for policy makers. Common feedback from interviewees included that it is well-recognized that market drivers are lacking for CCS, and that the success of 1st generation CCS is a key driver for next generation, as 1st generation CCS knowledge offers tremendous value to next generation technology developers. Other common themes included that government funding programs are generally highly regarded, and that test centers were identified as essential by many stakeholders, since they can accelerate the time to deployment and vastly reduce the costs.

After a discussion, it was agreed that Canada and Norway will develop a short executive summary and recommendations for supporting 2nd and 3rd generation research and development (R&D), which will be used to provide input for the Ministerial Communiqué and allow the CSLF Ministerial Steering Committee to shape this aspect of the 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting. This document can also potentially be a deliverable to the Ministers.

c. Global Collaboration on Large-Scale CCS Projects

Jarad Daniels, United States, provided an update on the work of the Large-Scale CCS Projects Task Force. It had previously been determined that the CSLF is well-positioned to facilitate discussions on global collaboration efforts for large scale CCS projects, whether as new green field projects or by adding additional functionality and value to existing or planned commercial projects. An important factor in approving this initiative was the focus of most ongoing large-scale CCS projects on the use of captured CO₂ for EOR. There was a consensus, however, that storing CO₂ in deep saline formations will ultimately be the most important CCS option for achieving major CO₂ emissions mitigation.

At the last CSLF Policy Group Meeting on October 30, 2014 in Warsaw, the Task Force was tasked to develop a preliminary list of candidate projects evaluated against initial selection criteria. The Large-Scale Integrated Projects (LSIP) data base published by the Global CCS Institute (GCCSI) was screened to identify projects, and five projects met the criteria, of which two nearer-term, high CO₂ capture volume projects: the Quest CCS Project and the Illinois Industrial CCS Project, which are both carrying out or planning aggressive R&D at their sites, and have indicated an interest in collaboration.

It was agreed that the Task Force will proceed with the Quest CCS Project and the Illinois Industrial CCS Project as part of a saline storage test network. CSLF members should be consulted to determine interest in providing support to a test center, and when support could become available. Additional candidate sites should be proposed whenever they are considered by the host country to be viable network candidates.

It was agreed that the U.S. and China should continue to lead the direction of the Large-Scale CCS Projects Task Force. Other networking opportunities could include potentially an International CCS Demonstration Project Knowledge-Sharing Network, a Saline Storage Test Network, a Geomechanics/Induced Seismicity Research Network, an Offshore Carbon Storage Test Facility, or a Non-EOR CO₂ Utilization Research Network. These additional potential collaborative efforts could be done through the CSLF Technical Group or with the IEA GHG Programme. The Task Force will work with the Ministerial Steering Committee to determine the best way to present this effort at the 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting.

d. Communications

Hamoud AlOtaibi, Saudi Arabia, provided an update on the CSLF Communications Task Force. Over the past year, the Task Force has delivered key CCS messages to parties ahead of a number of major clean energy meetings and conferences. The Task Force has also a scope of work for a communications professional to develop a CSLF communication strategy. Mr. AlOtaibi outlined the key events on the road to the COP21 meeting in Paris towards the end of 2015. It was suggested that the role of the CSLF at the COP21 will be to provide messages to delegates, participate in side events and briefings, and have a stall at exhibition areas. In the lead up to the 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting, the Communications Task Force plans to continue to support development of the CSLF Ministerial Communiqué, communicate the importance of CCS to guest countries, seek new CSLF members, host a potential exhibition at the Ministerial event, and promote CCS projects around the world.

It had been previously proposed at the CSLF Policy Group Meetings in both London and Warsaw that a communication professional should be engaged to develop and support a comprehensive CSLF communication strategy. This scope would include promoting CCS through communiqués and announcements at high profile events, coordinate individual member messages outside CSLF official communications, build on existing agreed CSLF messages and positions, and develop a strategy based on the opportunities and events in the period leading to COP21. This scope was drafted by the Global CCS Institute, and Saudi Arabia has agreed to provide funding. It was agreed to that the Communications Task Force should proceed to engage a communications professional to develop and support a comprehensive CSLF communications strategy, with support from Saudi Arabia.

11. Stakeholder Recommendations to CSLF

Barry Worthington, United States Energy Association, United States, spoke on behalf of the CSLF Stakeholders. Mr. Worthington first discussed reflections from the Stakeholders perspective post the CSLF Ministerial Meeting on November 7, 2013 in Washington, D.C. The CSLF experienced a rejuvenation at this Ministerial, and now sits in a different position than it did before the meeting, as finance, regulation, and communication were all important topics. The biggest message from the 2013 CSLF Ministerial was that fossil fuels are here to stay, and that CCS has to be an important component of any climate change strategy. Without CCS, the world will not meet its climate change goals. Fossil fuels will be necessary to pull people out from energy poverty and to help other people who do not have affordable, reliable access to energy. CCS contributes to energy affordability by meeting climate goals, but also contributes to energy security, system resiliency, and operation ability. Some of the specific recommendations made were that governments should help the private sector drive down the costs, governments should focus on removing barriers to reaching final investment decisions, and governments should consider policy parity for CCS. It was also suggested that communications from the CSLF should also be improved, and that improvement has already been seen since the 2013 CSLF Ministerial. Stakeholders also expressed their commitment to the CSLF.

Mr. Worthington then offered some general preliminary thoughts on Stakeholder participation at the upcoming 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The Stakeholders expressed a desire to see some continuity with the upcoming 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting, and would like to again see a CSLF Stakeholder focus on finance, regulation, and communication. USEA will coordinate the participation from Stakeholders, including events and discussions to be coordinated with the Ministerial agenda. The CSLF Ministerial agenda will include a Stakeholder message to the CSLF Ministers.

Mr. Worthington then also informed the CSLF Policy Group of some of the important CCS related activities that the Stakeholders have been engaged with in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). Christian Friis Bach, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations, & Executive Secretary of the UNECE, provided UNECE recommendations to the UNFCCC which included an endorsement of CCS as a need to limit global warming due to the use of fossil fuels.

12. Report from the CSLF Capacity Building Governing Council

Tone Skogen, 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 CCS Institute), Canada, Norway, and the United Kingdom. As of now, US \$1,984,409 has been committed for 14 approved capacity building projects in 5 countries. Of the 14 approved projects, 10 have been completed and 4 are to be negotiated or revised. On February 24, 2015, the CSLF Capacity Building Fund monies were transferred from the United States Department of Energy to the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute (the Institute), which triggered the Institute's role as the CSLF Capacity Building Fund Manager. The funds currently available for allocation are US \$924,072.80 (AU \$1,180,169.60), and the Governing Council will soon send out a request for submissions for the remaining available funds for new projects. It was also agreed

that the Capacity Building Governing Council will work with CSLF Ministerial Steering Committee to determine how best to showcase capacity building successes, lessons learned, and opportunities going forward. It was noted that CCS capacity building in academia may represent low-hanging fruit opportunities to pursue in coordination with the CCS in the Academic Community Task Force.

Landi Themba, South Africa, provided a presentation titled, “Carbon Capture and Storage in South Africa and Inflated Salary Packages of International CCS Experts.” In this presentation, Mr. Themba provided an overview of CCS in South Africa, which is a significant polluter as approximately 90% of its primary energy is derived from fossil fuels. South Africa is preparing for a Pilot Carbon Storage Project (PCSP), scheduled for 2017 to inject about 10,000 tonnes of CO₂ in the Kwa-Zululand Basin, a South African geological formation. The estimated cost for the PCSP is likely to range from R500 million to R1.6 billion. The World Bank is a key contributor to the PCSP, and derives its funding from countries like Norway and the U.K. However, Mr. Themba emphasized that developing countries like South Africa have no continual annual budget dedicated to CCS, and in the case of the PCSP, international CCS experts they approached to provide skills transfer, training, and mentorship, demanded inflated salary packages. Thus, South Africa is seeking CSLF intervention in providing guidelines on salary packages for CCS experts and advisors. The CSLF recommended that South Africa consider submitting a CSLF Capacity Building Project request for funds, as this could be one path forward to build the capacity of members such as South Africa.

13. Report on UNFCCC Bonn Climate Change Conference

Khalid Abuleif, Saudi Arabia, provided a report on the UNFCCC Bonn Climate Change Conference, held from June 1-11, 2015 in Bonn, Germany. Mr. Abuleif stated the importance of this meeting in the road to the COP21 later this year. A number of meetings have been held during the past year, and a draft text has been developed for COP21, with the objective being to achieve a legally binding and universal agreement on climate, from all the nations of the world. During the past year, the draft text has been revised, and will continue to be reviewed in a number of upcoming meetings. Everyone is determined that a real solution will be reached in time for COP21.

14. Planning for 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting

Fahad Almuhaish, Saudi Arabia, provided an update on planning for the 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting, which will take place November 1-5, 2015 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. From November 1-4, the meeting will take place in Riyadh and include CSLF Meetings and a carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) exhibition. On November 5, a Saudi Aramco tour will include a visit to Dhahran and include a demonstration, virtual broadcast, and site visits. Over 50 Ministers and 5-10 CEOs have been invited. Mr. Almuhaish provided a proposed Ministerial Meeting Agenda, which would include two roundtables with public and private participation. Suggested topics and themes were discussed, and these topics and themes will be reviewed and selected by the CSLF Ministerial Steering Committee. The purpose of the Dhahran tour is to showcase pilot demonstration plants for CO₂ capture, CO₂-EOR and CO₂ utilization in the chemical industry; demonstrate research and innovation on CCUS; and show core oil and gas capabilities for delivering affordable energy to the world in a sustainable manner.

15. Ministerial Communiqué

Jarad Daniels, Director, CSLF Secretariat, led the discussion regarding the draft CSLF Ministerial Communiqué. The hope is that the 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting can reenergize global momentum for CCS, and show that CCS is a reality and happening now. Suggested topics to incorporate into the Communiqué included collaboration on large scale projects, the role of EOR and utilization, enhanced water recovery, and lowering the barriers for policy parity for CCS. It was suggested that the Communiqué should not focus on a forced message of a need for policy parity, but rather a positive offer from CCS to publicize on the near-term opportunities and the many benefits CCS can bring. Other thoughts included highlighting work being done in the CSLF and to consider how to incorporate the concept of off-shore storage, public acceptance, non-EOR utilization, sustainability, and global collaboration with the IEA and Global CCS Institute. 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 as needed.

16. Open Discussion and New Business

No new business was discussed.

17. Action Items and Next Steps

Jarad Daniels, Director, CSLF Secretariat provided a summary of the day's Policy Group Meeting, and noted the significant recommendations and action items. The Policy Group reached a consensus on the following items:

- The Jingbian CCS Project was approved for CSLF recognition
- Working closely with the Technical Group, the U.S. and potentially Mexico, will co-lead the Policy Group's effort to reestablish the CCS in the Academic Community Task Force

Action items from the meeting are as follows:

Item	Lead	Action
1	United States	On behalf of the CCS in the Academic Community Task Force, provide a report summarizing findings and recommendations, to be delivered at the 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting.
2	CSLF Secretariat	Work with France and the CSLF Ministerial Steering Committee to summarize the "Financing for CCS Projects" work, and frame the financing and business case discussions at the 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting
3	Canada and Norway	As co-leads for the Supporting Development of 2 nd and 3 rd Generation CCS Technologies Task Force, develop a short executive summary and recommendations, to use to finalize the document to provide at the 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting

Item	Lead	Action
4	U.S. and China	Continue to lead on the Global Collaboration on Large-Scale CCS Projects Task Force, while also pursuing other networking opportunities for further discussion at the next Policy Group Meeting. Work with the CSLF Ministerial Steering Committee to determine the best way to present this effort at the 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting.
5	Saudi Arabia, Global CCS Institute, IEA	As part of the Communications Task Force, proceed to engage a communications professional to develop and support a comprehensive CSLF communications strategy
6	CSLF Stakeholders	USEA, on behalf of the CSLF Stakeholders, will coordinate stakeholder events and discussions at the 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting. These discussions will be focused on three key topics: finance, regulations, and communications, and will be integrated with the 2015 CSLF Ministerial Agenda and include a Stakeholder message to the Ministers.
7	CSLF Capacity Building Governing Council	Work with the CSLF Secretariat to send out a request for submissions for the remaining available funds for the CSLF Capacity Building program, which is a little less than U.S. \$1 million
8	CSLF Capacity Building Governing Council	Work with the CSLF Ministerial Steering Committee to determine how best to showcase capacity building successes, lessons learned, and opportunities going forward
9	CSLF Ministerial Steering Committee	Continue to push forward with planning toward the 2015 CSLF Ministerial Meeting, while communicating with the Policy Group at large as needed

18. Closing Remarks / Adjourn

Christopher Smith, Policy Group Chair, United States, provided the closing remarks. Mr. Smith reiterated thanks from the CSLF to the hosts, SaskPower, for the great venue and tremendous hospitality. He expressed his optimism for the future, as the CSLF is well-positioned to not only move CCS technologies, but also move the commercial and regulatory environments that will allow CCS technologies to be adapted, built, and contribute to the important mission to reduce greenhouse gas emissions down to sustainable levels. Mr. Smith thanked all participants for their contributions and adjourned the meeting.