TRANSGEO Transnational Stakeholder Workshop

Reuse of existing wells for geothermal energy production

Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE

Co-funded by the European Union

TRANSGEO

EUROPEAN GEOTHERMAL CONGRESS 2025

06 October 2025

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Agenda

Prof. Dr. Hannes Hofmann	GFZ Helmholtz Centre for Geosciences	**Welcome, introductions, the TRANSGEO project, well reuse and opportunities in Central Europe**
Prof. Dr. Hannes Hofmann	GFZ Helmholtz Centre for Geosciences	**Technical guidance from TRANSGEO's engineering workflows**
Dr. Monika Hölzel	Department of Mineral Resources and Geoenergy, GeoSphere Austria	**Legal, administrative, and financial status for geothermal projects with focus on reuse in the TRANSGEO partner countries**
Dr. Katrin Sieron	State Office for Mining, Geology and Raw Material of Brandenburg (LBGR)	**TRANSGEO database of deep wells, and online well selection tool**
Break – Well Assessment Tool and hands-on testing (Live Demo & Discussion)		
Prof. Dr. Tomislav Kurevija	Faculty of Mining Geology and Petroleum Engineering, University of Zagreb	**Reuse potential in the TRANSGEO partner countries: Croatia, Slovenia, Austria, Germany and Hungary – Which geothermal application is suitable?**
Dr. Julie Friddell	GFZ Helmholtz Centre for Geosciences	**Transnational Strategy and Action Plan, invitation to participate**
Open discussion with audience, opportunity for individual meetings about specific reuse projects		

Introduction to the TRANSGEO project

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GFZ Helmholtz Centre for Geosciences

Prof. Dr. Hannes Hofmann


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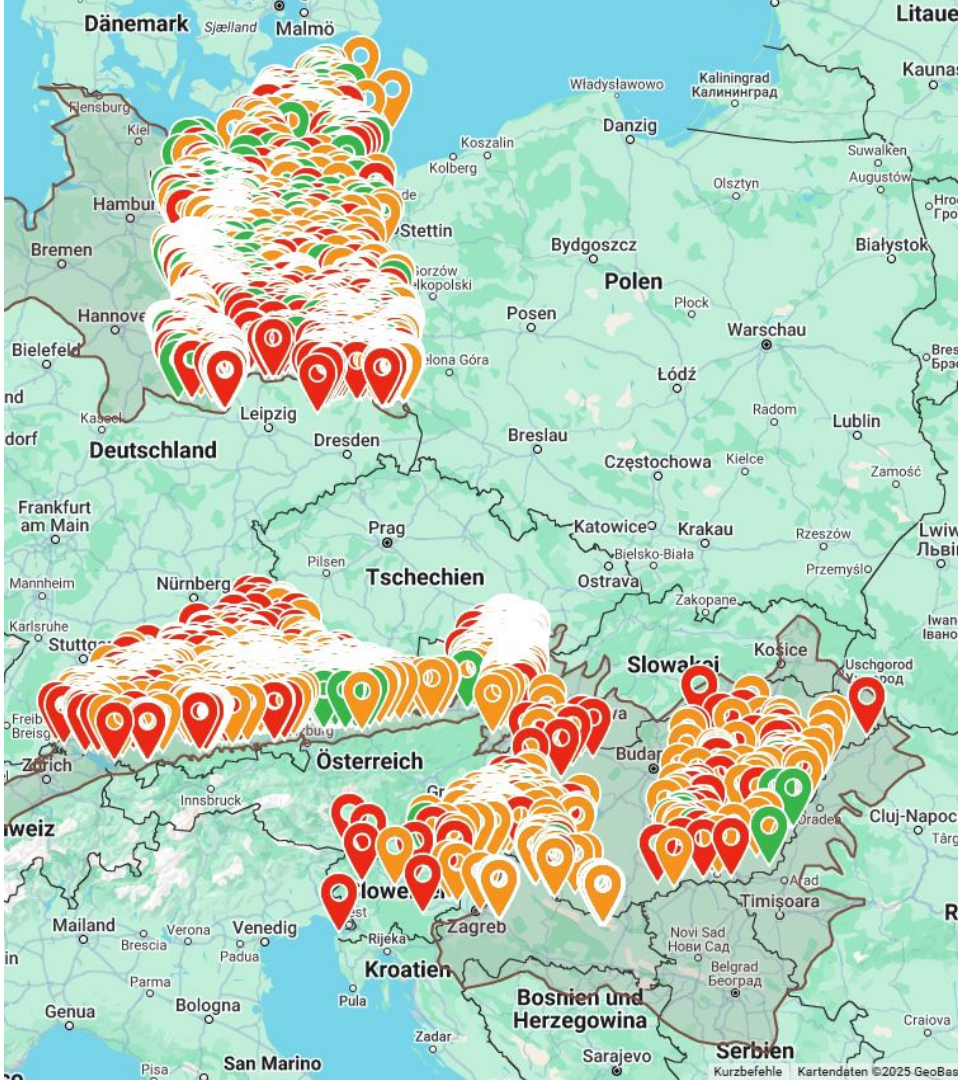
Why reuse old wells?

There are thousands of oil and gas wells in central Europe

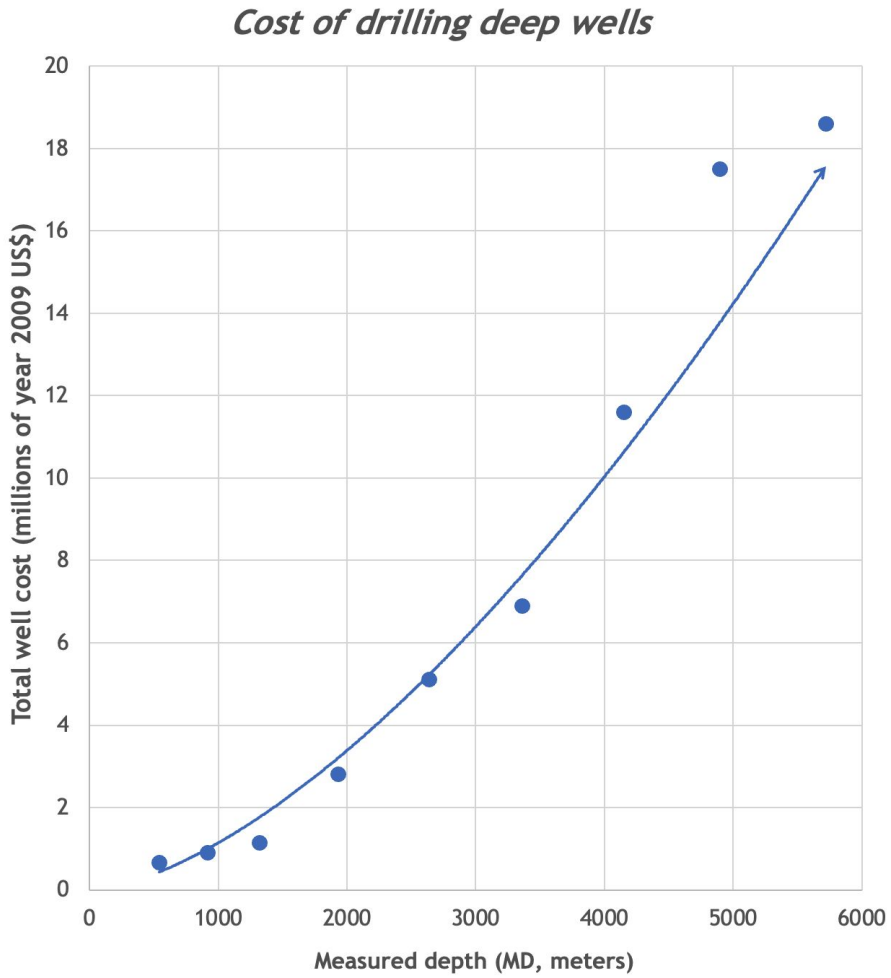
- Germany: >20.000 *(Jordan et al., 2022)*
- Hungary: >8.000 *(pers. comm.)*
- Austria: >4.000 *(pers. comm.)*
- Croatia: >3.000 *(Kurevija and Vulin, 2011)*
- Slovenia: >100 *(pers. comm.)*



Why reuse old wells?

Reduction of high upfront investment

- New deep wells cost € millions
- Well costs often >50% of geothermal project costs
- Millions of € can be saved by reusing existing wells

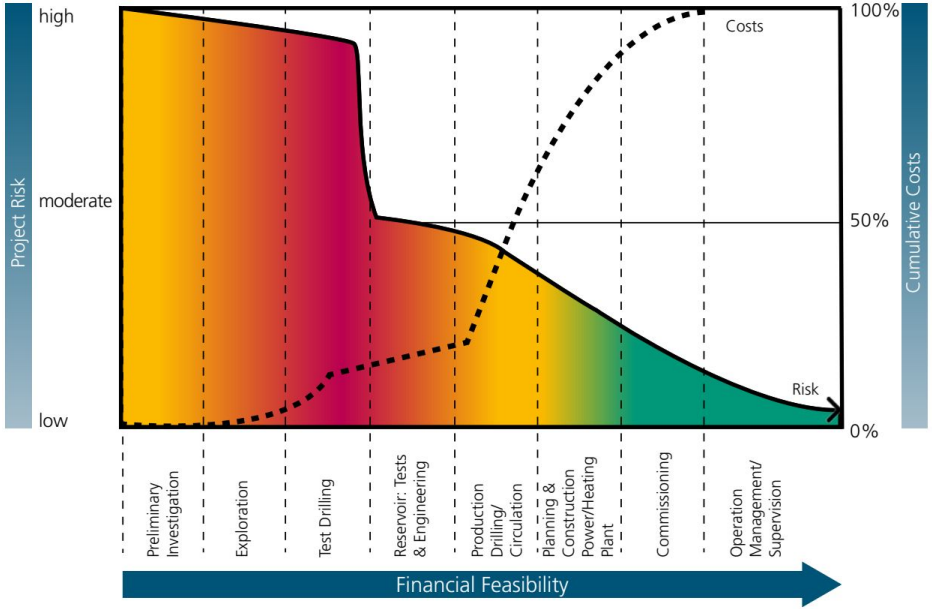


(after Tester et al., The Future of Geothermal Energy, 2006)
(Data from Joint Assoc. Survey on Drilling Costs, indexed to 2009 US$)

Why reuse old wells?

Reduction of exploration risk

- The biggest hurdle for geothermal development is the geological uncertainty associated with the high upfront investment for drilling
- Knowledge about the subsurface reduces barriers for large-scale and fast geothermal development



Development phases of a geothermal heating plant with cost progression (Bracke & Huenges, 2022)

TRANSGEO – Transforming abandoned wells for geothermal energy production

11 Partners

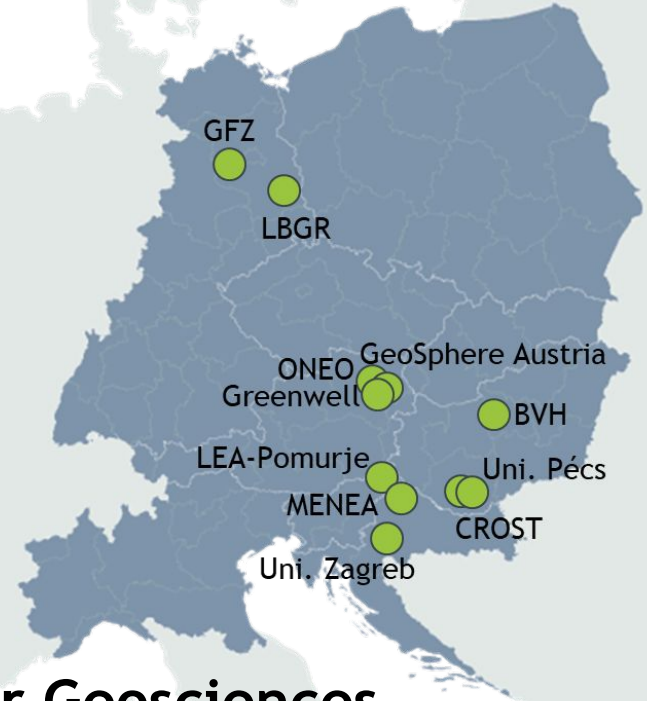
5 Countries:

- Germany
- Austria
- Hungary
- Croatia
- Slovenia

Budget: 2.61 Mio € (80% ERDF funding)

Timeframe: May 2023 – April 2026

Lead Partner: GFZ Helmholtz Centre for Geosciences



Partners

GFZ Helmholtz Centre for Geosciences

BVH

GeoSphere Austria

oneo

greenwell ENERGY. NATURALLY.

LBGR Landesamt für Bergbau, Geologie und Rohstoffe Brandenburg

CROST

University of Zagreb FACULTY OF MINING GEOLOGY AND PETROLEUM ENGINEERING

MEĐIMURSKA ENERGETSKA AGENCIJA d.o.o.

LEA Pomurje Lokalna energetska agencija za Pomurje

PÉCSI TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS

Associated Partners

REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA Međimurje MEĐIMURSKA ŽUPANIJA

REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA GOV.SI

AUSTRIA AG

Geologischer Dienst Nordrhein-Westfalen – Landesbetrieb –

Amt der NÖ Landesregierung

growth RASt

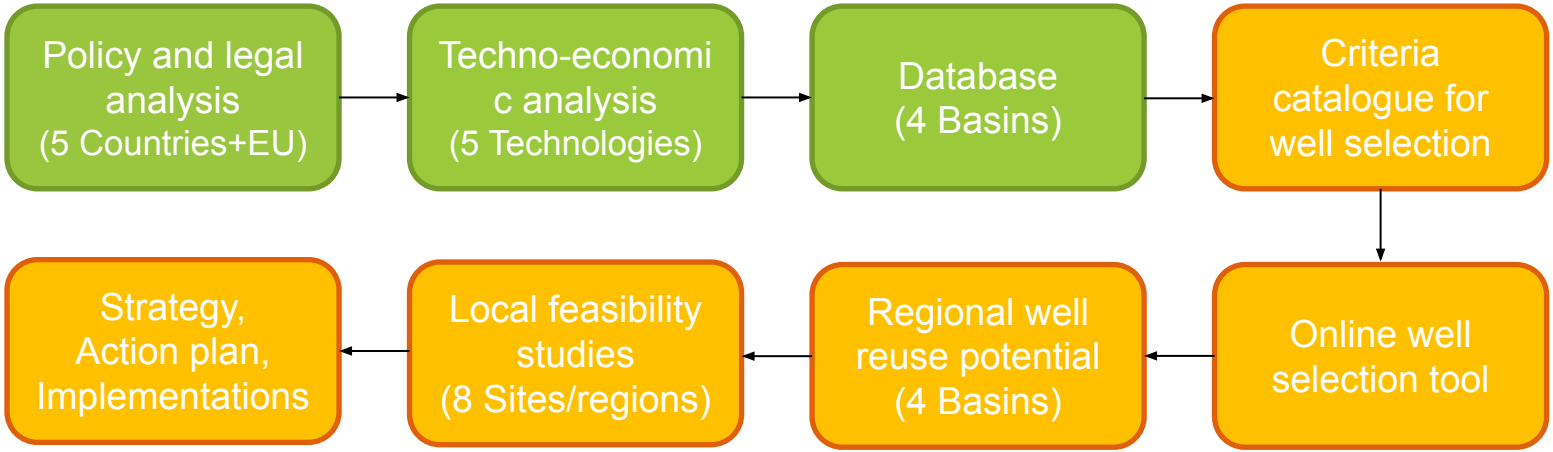
KORMÁNYHIVATALOK

GeoZS Geološki zavod Slovenije

Bundesministerium Klimaschutz, Umwelt, Energie, Mobilität, Innovation und Technologie

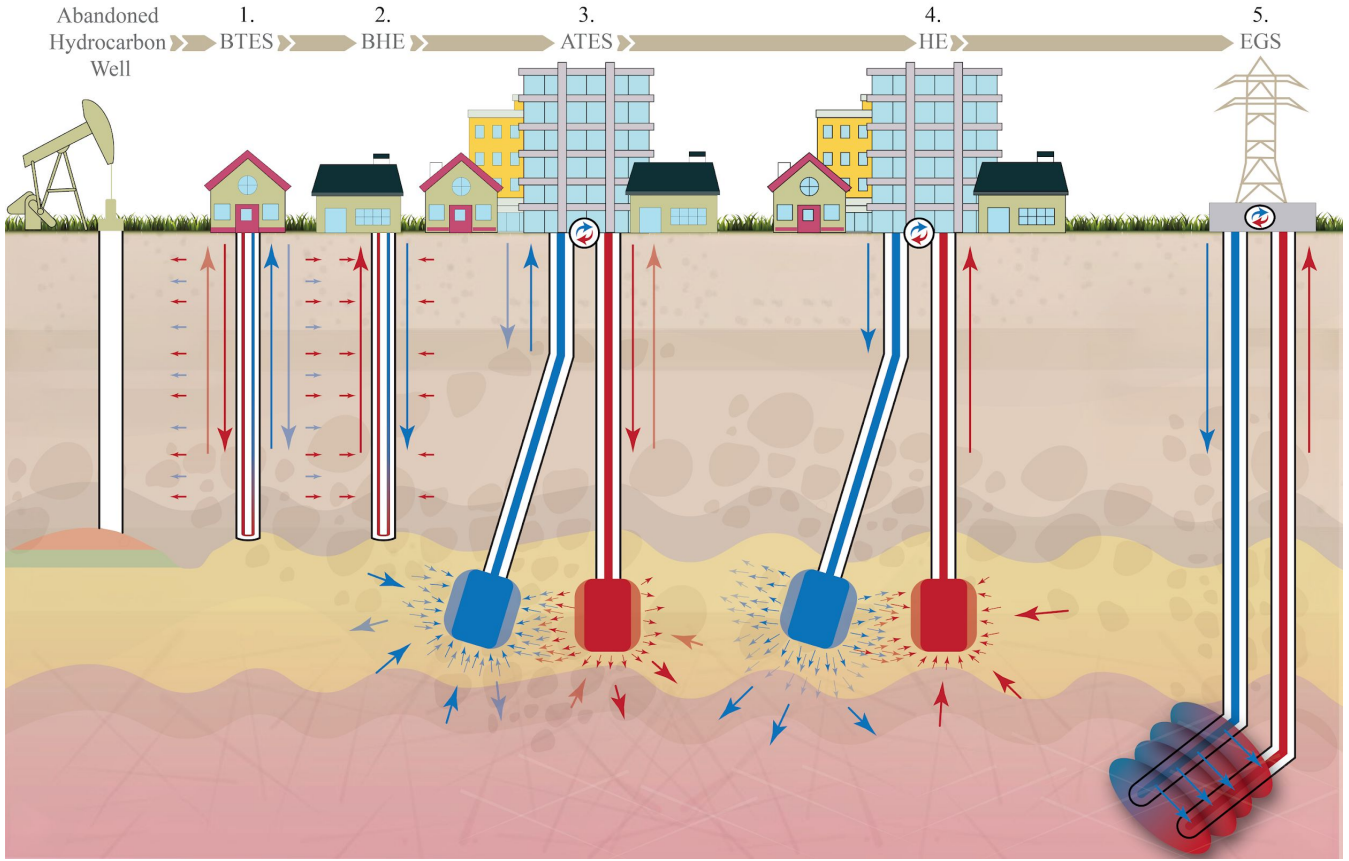
AZU Agencija za ugljikovodike

What is the potential for developing geothermal energy from oil and gas wells in central Europe and how to exploit it?



TRANSGEO - 4 Basins and 8 Pilot Sites/Regions

5 Geothermal Technologies



BTES:

Borehole Thermal Energy Storage

BHE:

Borehole Heat Exchanger

ATES:

Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage

HE:

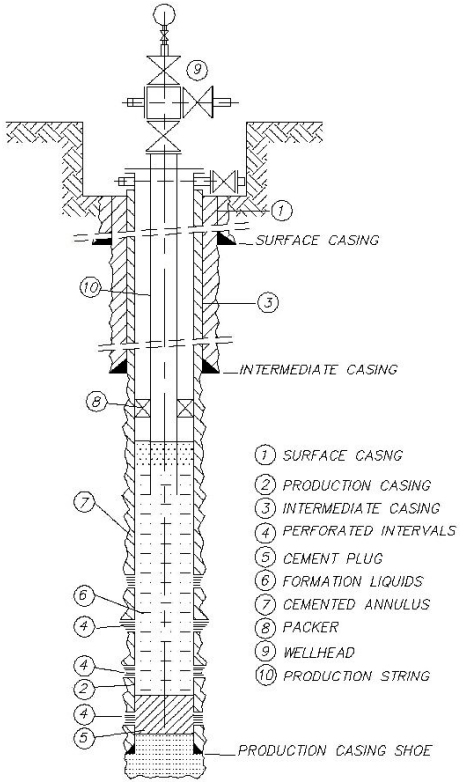
Hydrothermal Energy

EGS:

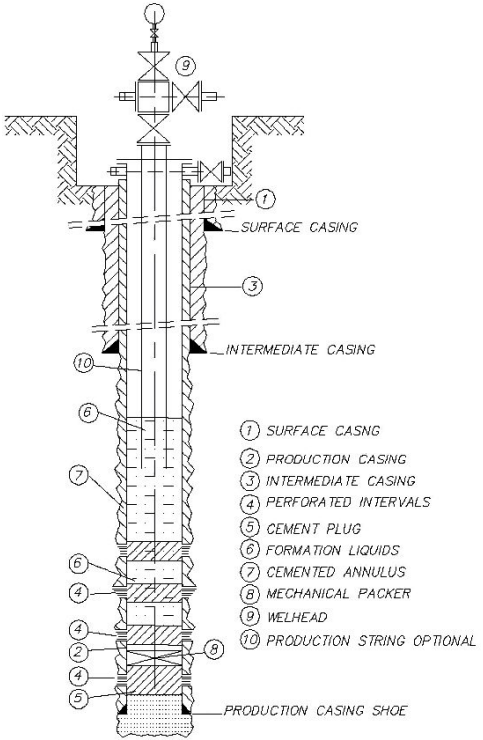
Enhanced Geothermal Systems

Active/shut-in wells most suitable for reuse

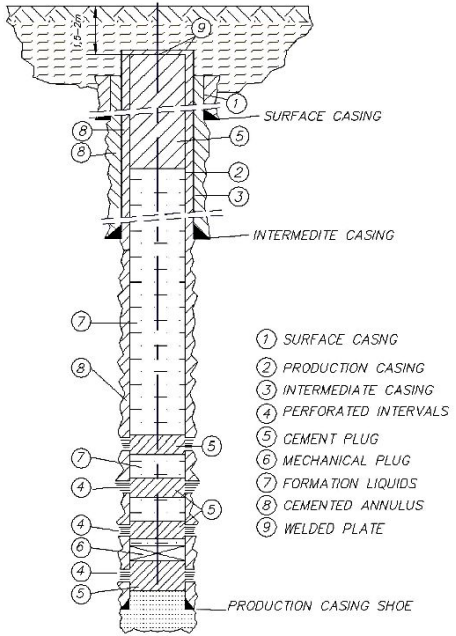
Active well



Shut-in well



Abandoned well



Technical guidance from TRANSGEO's engineering workflows

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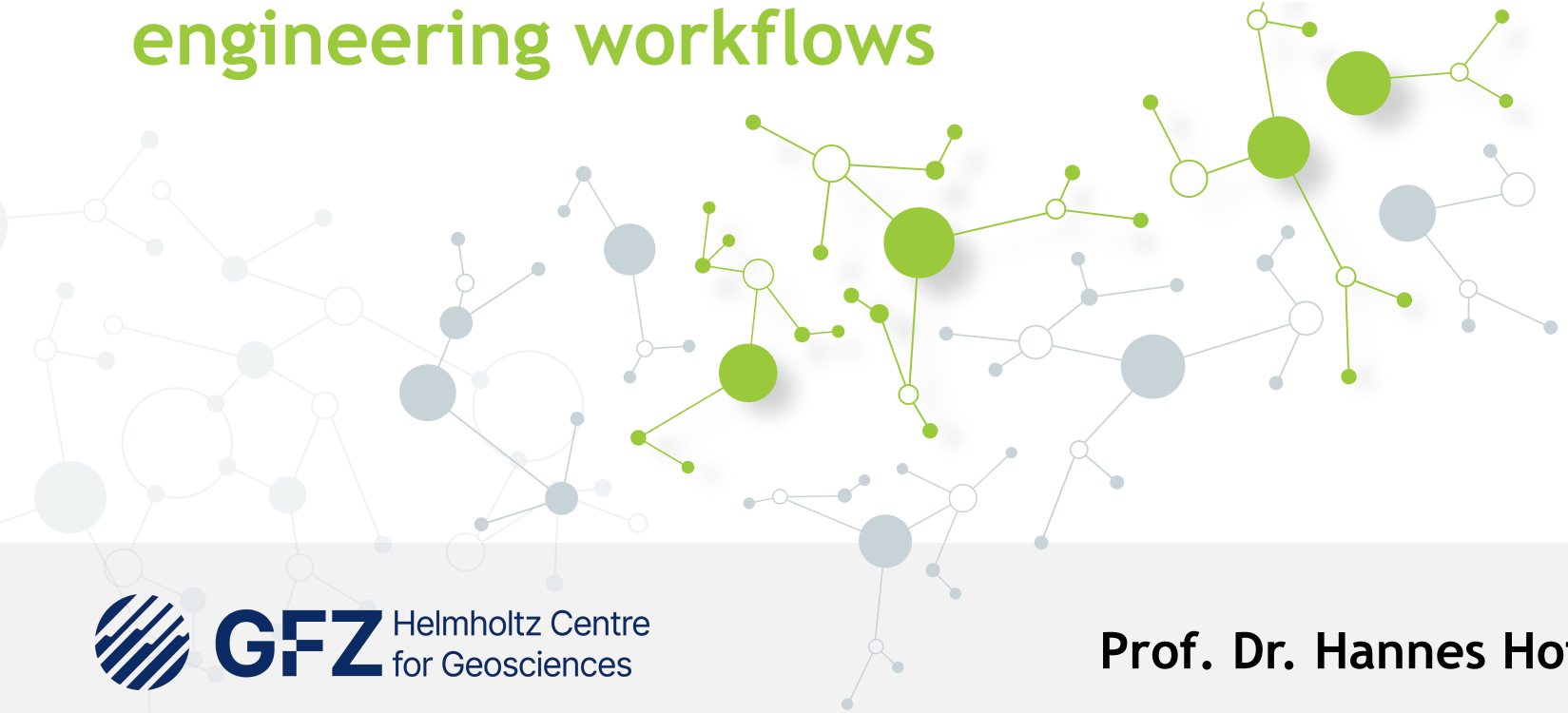


GFZ Helmholtz Centre for Geosciences

Prof. Dr. Hannes Hofmann

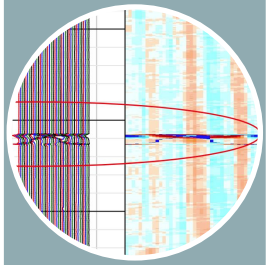
Well reuse workflow

1) Feasibility assessment & business model

- Data access
- Identification of potentially suitable well(s) & customers
- Initial feasibility assessment
- Feasibility study
- Investment decision

2) Ownership transfer & permitting

- Private contracts (liabilities)
- Licenses for heat (oil/gas) exploration and production
- Permits for activities (workover, testing, operation)



3) Reconditioning & revaluation

- Detailed planning
- Drill site const. and access
- Workover (open/ clean/repair well)
- Logging and integrity tests
- Hydraulic tests (open systems)

4) Well completion

- Cementation
- Deepening/side-t rack
- Perforation
- Tubing
- Downhole pump
- Monitoring devices

5) Surface infrastructure

- Heat exchanger
- District heating network
- Pipes, pumps, etc.
- Depending on resource and application

6) Operation

- Long-term heat and/or electricity production
- Maintenance work
- Monitoring program

7) Plug & abandon

- Cementation of the well
- Remediation
- Proof of financing and expertise for P&A required at the start of the project

Hydrothermal Energy: Key aspects

Option 1: Co-Production

- GWR/OWR can be <<10% in old reservoirs
- >10 L/s water production rate possible (>2.5 MWth)
- Only installation of a heat exchanger and consumer req.

Option 2: Water production from oil/gas reservoir

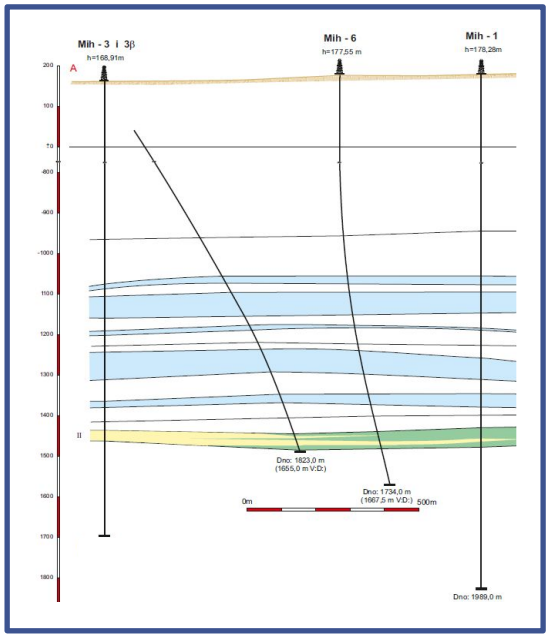
- Low reservoir pressure after decades of production
  use as injection well
- Low relative permeability of water due to residual oil/gas
  use “dry” hydrocarbon exploration wells

Option 3: Deepening into a geothermal reservoir

- Consider well diameter and frictional pressure losses

Option 4: Perforation of a shallower reservoir

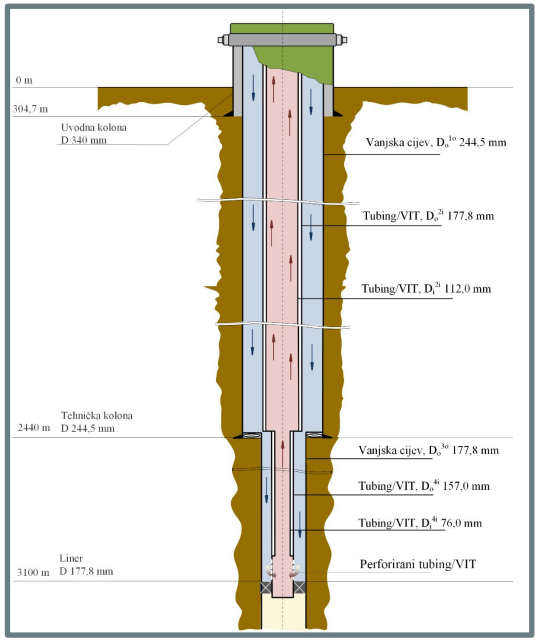
Pilot site Mihovljan



Deep Borehole Heat Exchangers: Key aspects

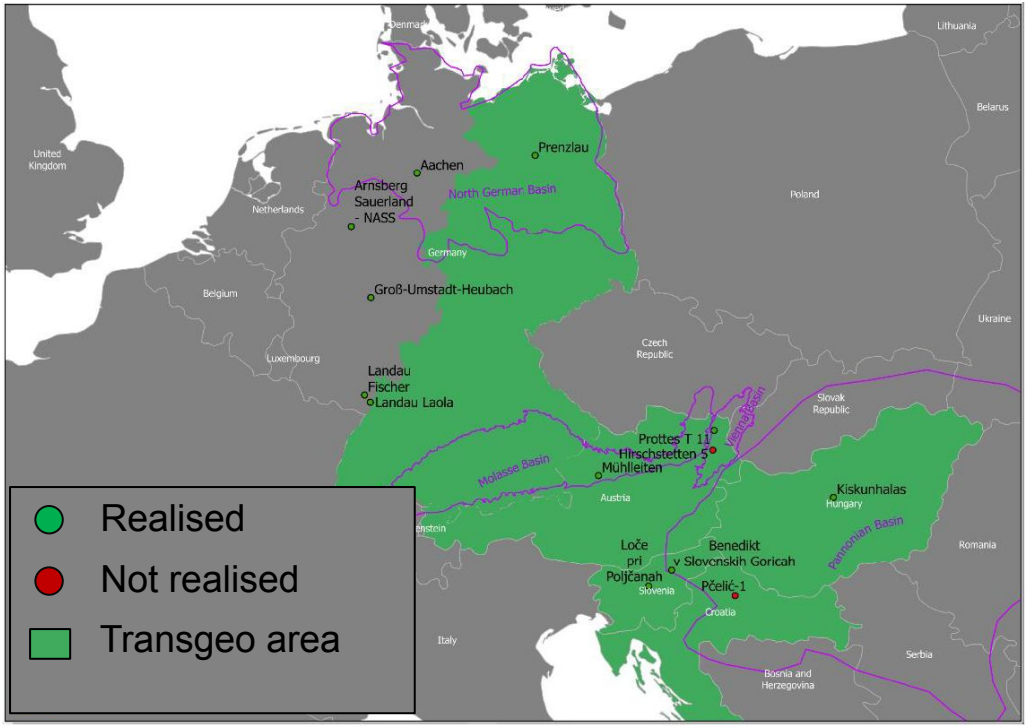
- Classic reuse, but low capacity and temperature
  - ~50 kW – ~1 MW (depending on well length and temp.)
- Economically challenging, but better than new well
  - Cost for abandonment up to >1 Mio €
  - Cost for workover 0.1 Mio € - 5 Mio €
  - Operating expenses 20k-30k € per year
  - Levelized cost of heat 50-70 €/MWh possible
- For economic reuse
  - Well not yet abandoned, well condition good/known
  - Heat consumer nearby

Pilot Site Zagreb

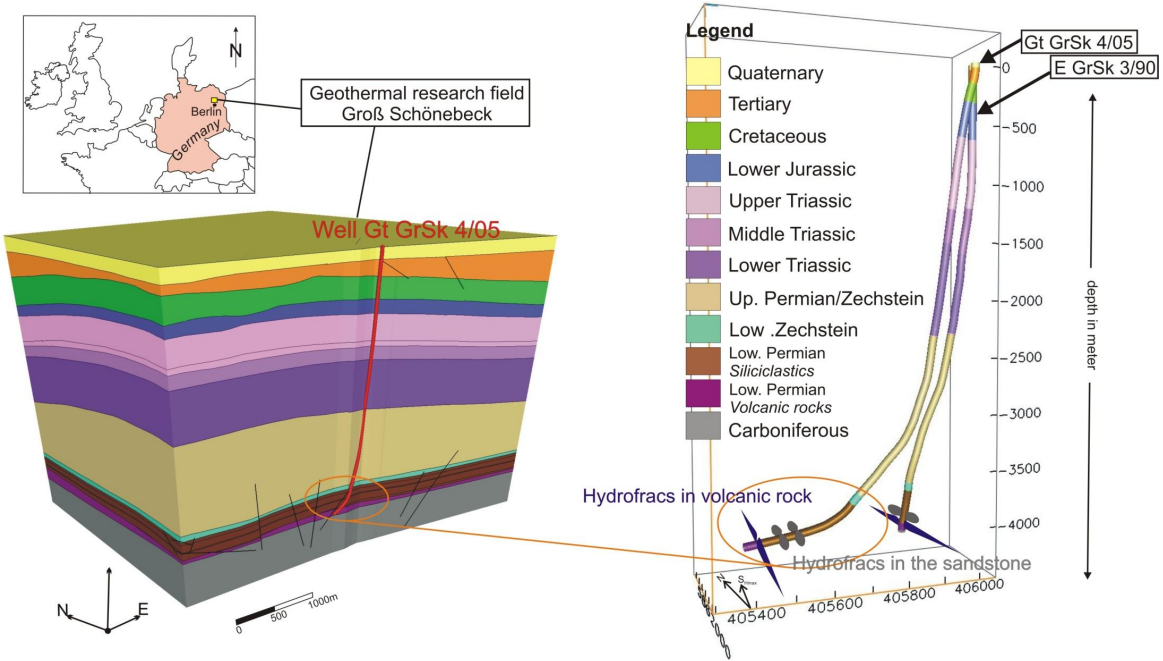


Deep Borehole Heat Exchangers: Projects in the region

- 11 reuse projects
- 6 active
- For space heating, spas and greenhouses
- Often in combination with heat pumps



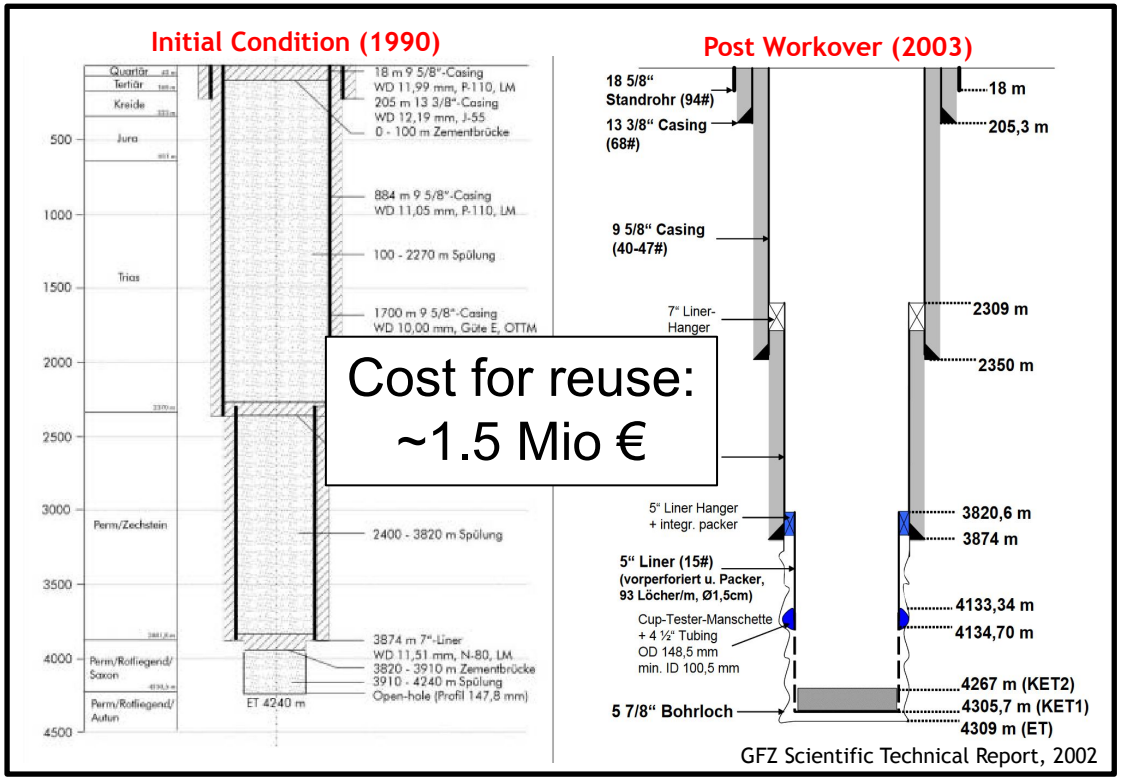
Pilot Site Groß Schönebeck:
Reuse of an abandoned gas exploration well



Deep geothermal research site of GFZ: Detailed documentation and public data/reports

Pilot Site Groß Schönebeck: Reuse of an abandoned gas exploration well

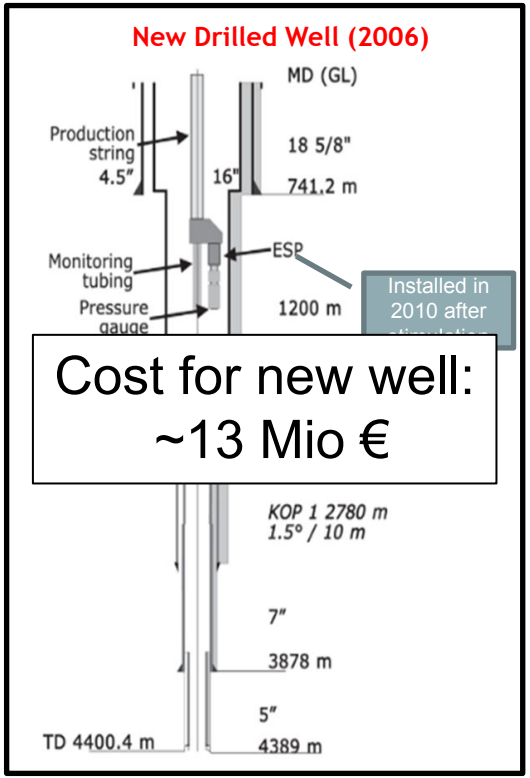
E GrSk 3/90



Cost for reuse: ~1.5 Mio €

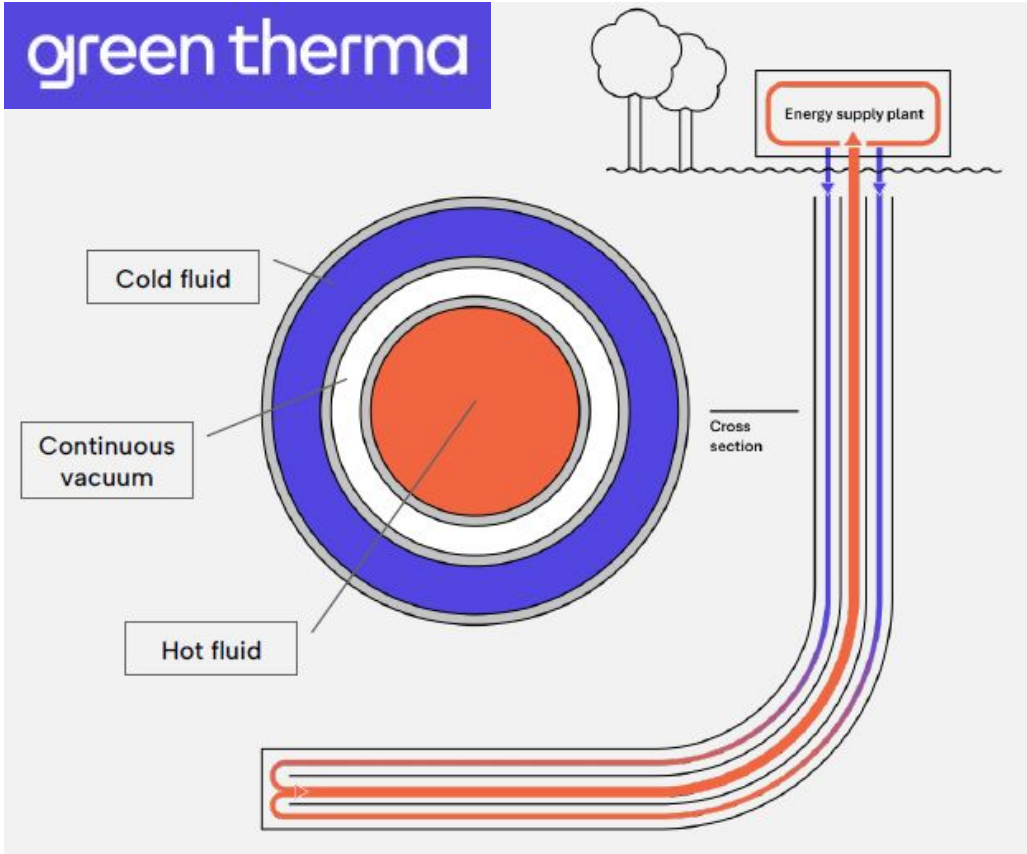
GFZ Scientific Technical Report, 2002

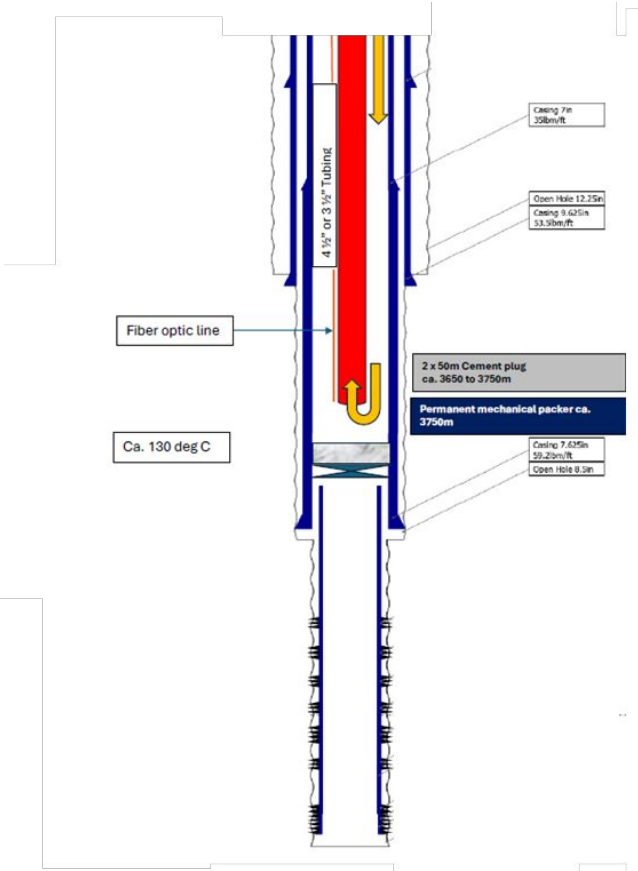
Gt GrSk 4/05



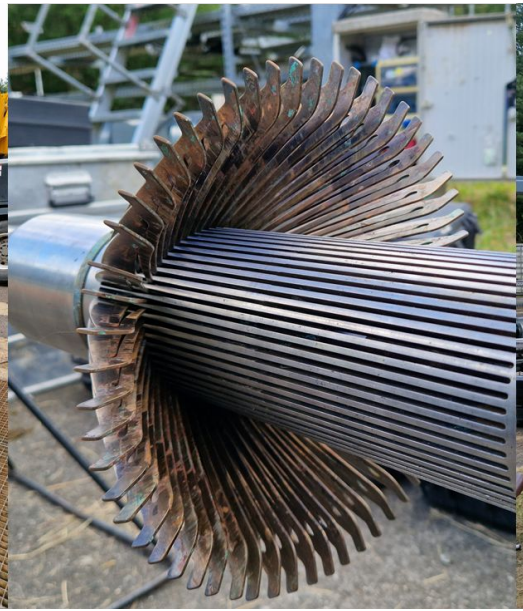
Cost for new well: ~13 Mio €

Pilot Site Groß Schönebeck:
Borehole heat exchanger research starting in 2026



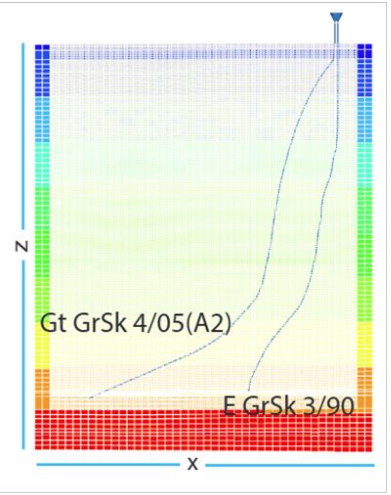


Pilot Site Groß Schönebeck:
Assessment of well integrity and inner diameter

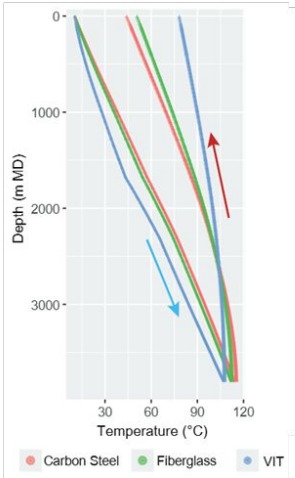


Pilot Site Groß Schönebeck: Numerical simulations of DBHE operations

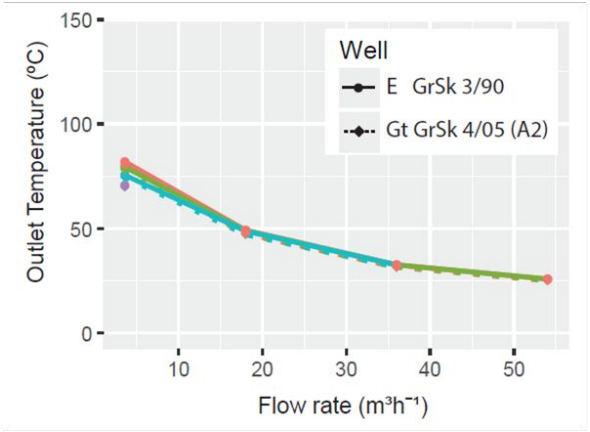
3D Model setup (CMG STARS)

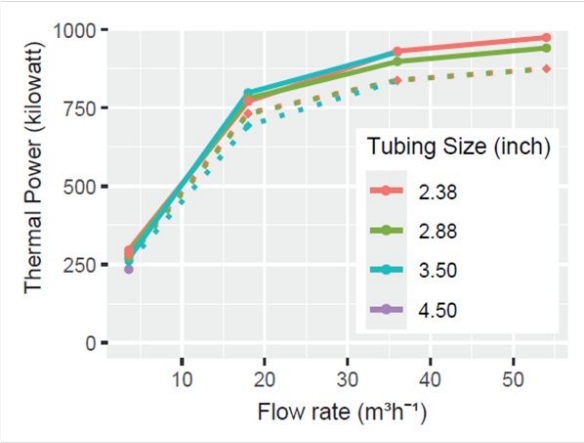


Temperature profiles (after 30 years)



Temperature and thermal power (after 30 years)





Christi et al. (2025). Numerical simulation of a single-well closed-loop deep borehole heat exchanger (DBHX) at the Groß Schönebeck site. European Geothermal Congress, 6-10 October 2025, Zurich, Switzerland.

Christi, L.F., Singh, M., Sass, I., Norden, B., Zimmermann, G., Frick, M., Hölzel, M., Gunn, K., Hofmann, H. (under review). Design optimization of Deep Borehole Heat Exchangers (DBHE) for well retrofitting. Submitted to Geothermics.

Legal, administrative, and financial status for geothermal projects with focus on reuse in the TRANSGEO partner countries

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GeoSphere Austria

Dr. Monika Hölzel

Legal
Administrative
Financial

Documentation and presentation of **differences** and **similarities** in the political framework conditions at country level

Providing a list of **best practices** for policy regulations and incentives to identify **bottlenecks** and suggestions for improvement (focus on subsurface)

Results should be applicable at transnational level

Analysis and comparison of the legal, administrative and financial framework for well reuse - Examples

Well owner & reuse

- Ownership rights can be transferred from the original company (drilling project developer) to an operator or licensee.

- The state can assume ownership rights to boreholes after the licence expires, as is the case in Hungary, for example. In Slovenia, however, there are boreholes without owners, while in Austria, ownership rights to boreholes remain with the first operator until decommissioning.

- In none of the TRANSGEO partner countries is there a legal obligation to consider the reuse of a borehole if a drilling project has not fulfilled its intended purpose.

> An obligation to examine reuse would be important for new strategic planning at national and EU level.

Analysis and comparison of the legal, administrative and financial framework for well reuse - Examples

Transfer of well ownership

- Germany: possible with a private contract, but liability for previous contamination or other problems can be complex/difficult to assess, so it is important to consider insurance (costs!!!)
- Austria: Transfer of ownership of individual boreholes for geothermal development not possible (only possible for hydrocarbon deposits)
- Slovenia: possible with a simple contract specifying the borehole and responsibilities, no legal obligations to observe.
- Croatia: Transfer of right can be wholesome or partial
- Hungary: State owned wells regulated by State Property Act.

Analysis and comparison of the legal, administrative and financial framework for well reuse - Examples

Data access

- Germany: Geodata Act (2020), comprehensive obligation to secure geological data, but this means that much data is unavailable due to private property rights.
- Austria: Data access is very limited, mainly due to corporate rights.
- Hungary: Access is almost completely open.
- Croatia: Well data partly free; for academic and research all data free
- Slovenia: Basic well data is free (Location, Name, Depth)

Analysis and comparison of the legal, administrative and financial framework for well reuse

Entities involved in permitting of general geothermal projects

Hungary has a one-stop shop since 2023, online, efficient and fast administration (Geothermal license application process explicitly considers well reuse, unlike other TRANSGEO countries).

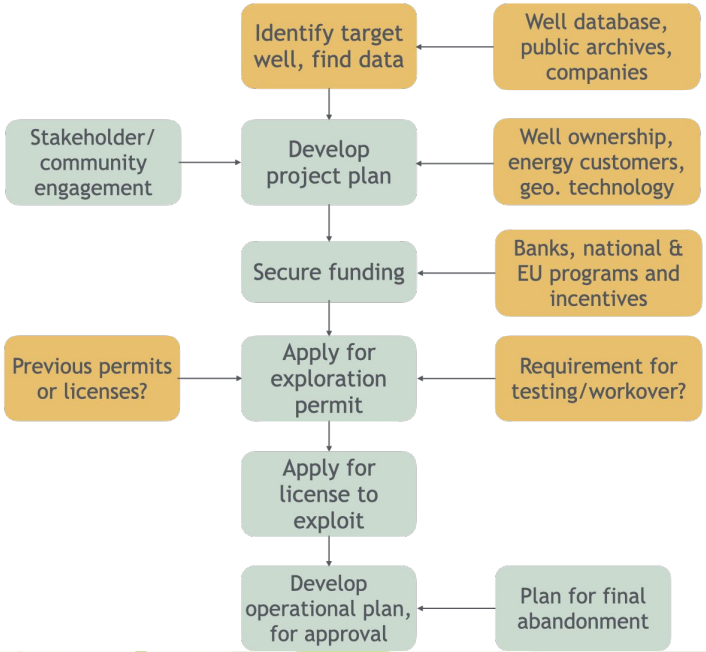
In the other countries permit and license application procedures vary and usually depend on the purpose of the projects and locations

Croatia has a licensing process for acreages and separate applications for project execution within 3 Ministries: Mining Authority within Ministry of Economics, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning.

The **Slovenian** licensing procedure includes 3 different agencies located in 2 Ministries. The process is under the supervision of the Inspectorate of Natural Resources and Mining, which is responsible for new and abandoned wells.

Austria does not have a licensing system for geothermal areas. The process is mainly covered by regulations of the Mining Authority (e.g. drilling) and the Water Act (That is valid for applications using thermal waters. Closed systems, like deep borehole heat exchangers, are excluded)

In **Germany**, multiple applications for approval are usually required: Mining Authority, Water Authority, state environmental agency, nature conservation associations, district authorities, nuclear waste repositories. There is a new draft law to speed up approval procedures, and revising the Mining Act.



Typical project development process **(green)**, with special considerations for well reuse **(orange)**

Analysis and comparison of the legal, administrative and financial framework for well reuse

Question	HUNGARY	CROATIA	SLOVENIA	GERMANY	AUSTRIA	EUROPEAN UNION
National funding	yes	no	no	no (for HE only)	yes	no (apart from usual EU funding)
Other/alternative funding	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no (apart from usual EU funding)
Incentives	yes	no	no	no	no	no

While funding for reuse projects is limited, the majority of funding is for geothermal energy projects that include drilling new wells.

Legislative and legal framework – Summary

Germany

- Geothermal projects regulated by Federal Mining Law (BBergG)
- States apply it with slight variations, requiring multiple permits for exploration, drilling, and environmental impacts.
- Data from geothermal wells submitted to State Geological Surveys, with varying levels of public accessibility depending on the type and origin of the data.

Austria

- Geothermal energy is not defined as raw material
- Regulation is fragmented across several laws: Mineral Resources Act, Water Rights Act, and Commercial Law.
- Permits depend on depth, purpose, and location
- No single authority: long, inconsistent approval times

Legislative and legal framework - Summary

Hungary

- Reformation of geothermal legislation 2022: Act LXIV, introducing exploration and exploitation rules under the Mining Inspectorate
- Exploration licences valid 4 years and protection zones established for up to 35-year concessions.
- Negative: overlapping zones, short deadlines, and limited institutional capacity create delays, legal ambiguities, and investment challenges.

Croatia

- Geothermal exploration and exploitation are regulated under the Hydrocarbon Exploration and Exploitation Act and its bylaws
- Licences granted through public tenders (Ministry and Croatian Hydrocarbon Agency).
- Investors must provide exploration plans, guarantees, and environmental assessments, while royalties and fees are shared between local, regional, and state budgets.

Slovenia

- Geothermal regulation: Mining Act (ZRud-1), Water Act (ZV-1), Environmental Protection Act (ZVO-2).
- Permits from different authorities for exploration and groundwater use needed.
- Since 2023, geothermal research concessions under the Renewable Energy Act (ZUNPEOVE) allow phased exploration and pilot electricity generation, but the framework remains complex and overlapping.

Strategies for geothermal energy usage

Germany

- Federal plan including exploration campaigns, streamlined permitting, risk mitigation, public acceptance.
- Target: 10 TWh and 100 new projects by 2030.
- Financial incentives for district heating, feed-in tariffs, integration of crm (e.g. lithium extraction).

Austria

- Expansion of deep geothermal plants to utilise at least 25% of known resources for district heating (500 000 residential units)
- Support through a federal geothermal strategy: legal reforms in mining and water rights, and risk-based subsidies to reduce exploration and drilling risks.

Strategies for geothermal energy usage

Hungary

- National Geothermal Strategy (2024) sets targets to increase geothermal energy use by 20% by 2026 and double it by 2030.
- Goal: 12–13 PJ and a 12% share of heat production
- Plans require overcoming challenges in financing, geological risks, and regulation, focus on cascade systems, district heating.

Croatia

- Focus on cascade use (electricity → heat), Promotion of district heating, agriculture, and industry; Focus: Pannonian Basin.
- Croatian Hydrocarbon Agency leads exploration with EU-funded projects, drilling new wells to reduce geological risks and prepare investment-ready sites for private developers.

Slovenia

- Systematic support and financing for deep exploration (2–5 km drilling); Focus on NE Slovenia (resources promising)
- Current usage is minimal (0.7% of supply), and growth depends on incentives, reinjection systems, and attracting investors to expand beyond the few existing sites.

Process status and next steps

- Our analysis shows **there are no legal barriers to well reuse.**
- The largest barriers are **financial (and social).**
- Must **raise awareness** and **improve access to data and information** about availability of wells and how they can be used.
- EU and national governments should provide **funding for well reuse.**
- A requirement to consider reuse would be important for new strategic planning at national and EU scales.
- **TRANSGEO Strategy and Action Plan** will provide detailed recommendations for concrete steps to take to accelerate well reuse in new geothermal development

- Link to report: https://www.interreg-central.eu/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/D-3.1.1-Policy-Analysis-FINAL.pdf

TRANSGEO database of deep wells, and online well selection tool

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LBGR

Dr. Katrin Sieron

----------BREAK----------

Reuse potential in the TRANSGEO partner countries: Croatia, Slovenia, Austria, Germany and Hungary - Which geothermal application is suitable?

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University of Zagreb
FACULTY OF MINING, GEOLOGY AND PETROLEUM ENGINEERING

Prof. Dr. Tomislav Kurevija

Transnational Strategy
&
Invitation to Participate

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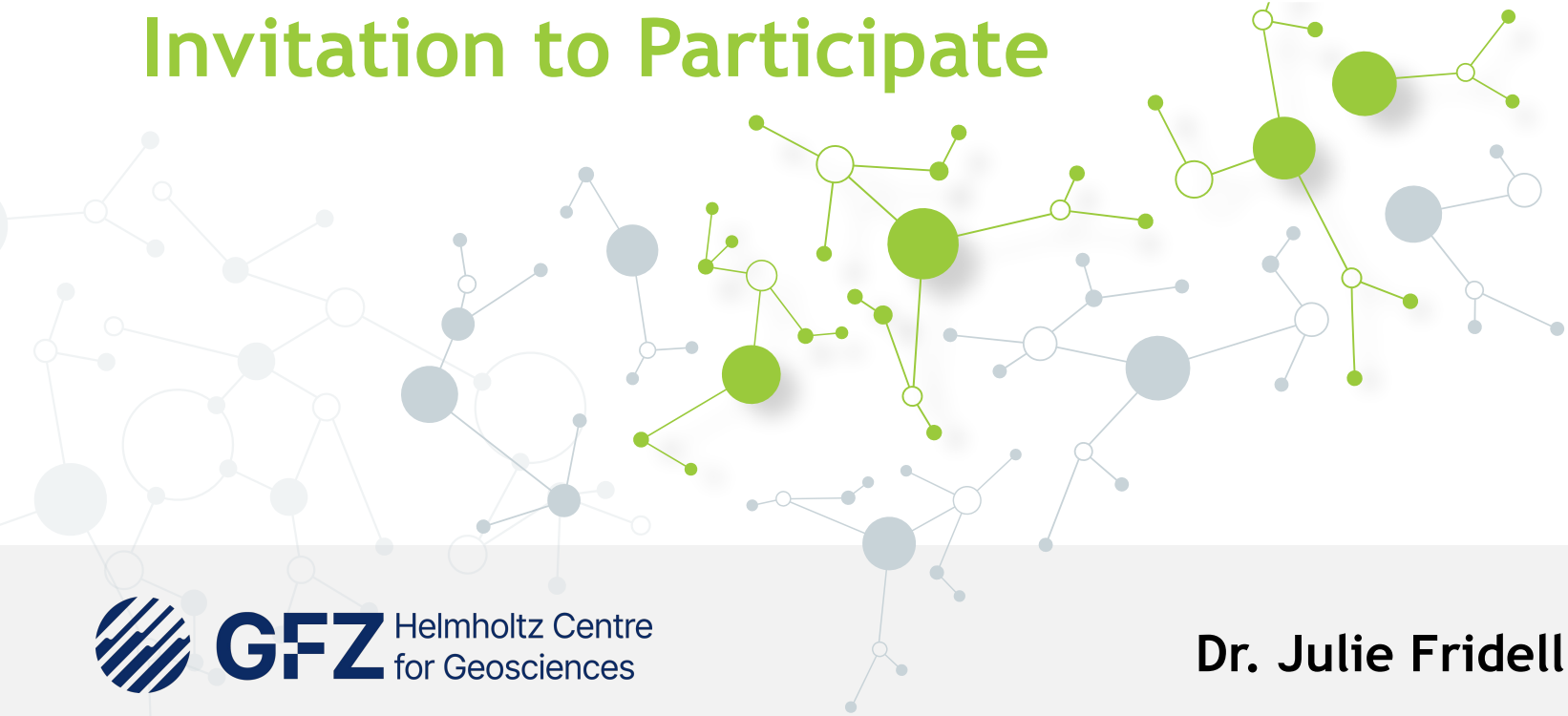


GFZ Helmholtz Centre for Geosciences

Dr. Julie Fridell

Transnational Strategy for Well Reuse

- Most countries have **complex, fractured legal processes** for geothermal in general, and often **no provisions for well reuse**
- Legal situation of **well and subsurface ownership and rights** is not clear and varies across jurisdictions

Transnational Strategy for Well Reuse

- Most countries have **complex, fractured legal processes** for geothermal in general, and often **no provisions for well reuse**
- Legal situation of **well and subsurface ownership and rights** is not clear and varies across jurisdictions
- ▫ Need **clear, efficient, and sustainable regulatory frameworks**

Transnational Strategy for Well Reuse

- Most countries have **complex, fractured legal processes** for geothermal in general, and often **no provisions for well reuse**
- Legal situation of **well and subsurface ownership and rights** is not clear and varies across jurisdictions
- ▫ Need **clear, efficient, and sustainable regulatory frameworks**

- Even though it is often more financially feasible than drilling a new well, reuse is still **costly and risky**
- Integrating geothermal into existing energy systems is not well established

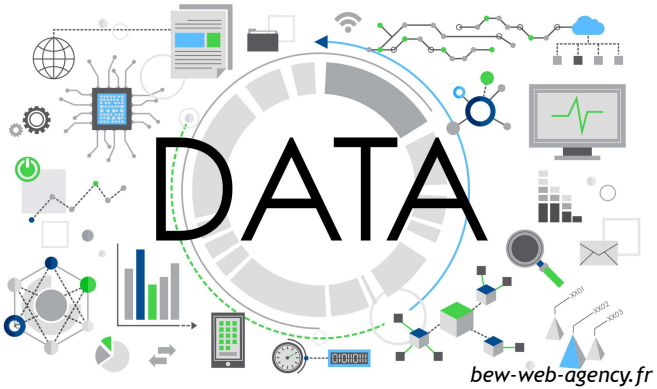
Transnational Strategy for Well Reuse

- Most countries have **complex, fractured legal processes** for geothermal in general, and often **no provisions for well reuse**
- Legal situation of **well and subsurface ownership and rights** is not clear and varies across jurisdictions
- ▫ Need **clear, efficient, and sustainable regulatory frameworks**

- Even though it is often more financially feasible than drilling a new well, reuse is still **costly and risky**
- Integrating geothermal into existing energy systems is not well established
- ▫ Need **targeted grant programmes and financing instruments** for well reuse at the EU, national, regional, and local levels

Transnational Strategy for Well Reuse

- Limited **data access and technological solutions** for well reuse
- ▫ Need **improved data access** to increase knowledge and reduce risk in well reuse



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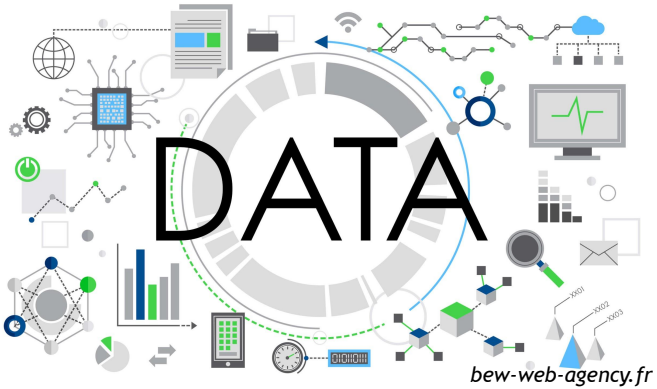

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- Limited **social awareness and acceptance** of geothermal and well reuse
- ▫ Need **stakeholder trust** and **social support** to change the energy supply chain and **improve social and market conditions**

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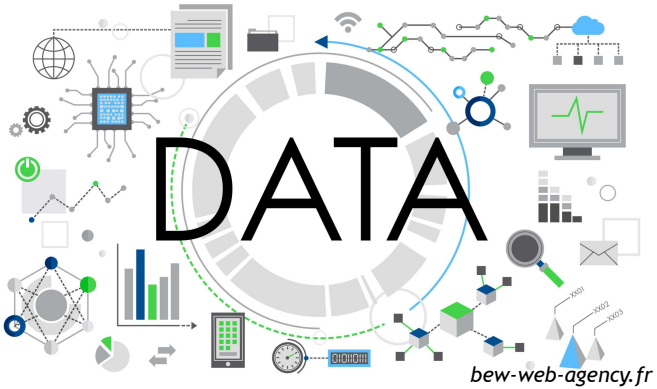

- Limited **social awareness and acceptance** of geothermal and well reuse
- ▫ Need **stakeholder trust** and **social support** to change the energy supply chain and **improve social and market conditions**

- Lack of **human, institutional, and infrastructural capacity** ready to repurpose wells in Europe
- ▫ Need **deeper knowledge and competencies (training/education)**

Priorities and Action Measures (selected)

- **Streamline permitting procedures** for well repurposing
- Build a **network of experts** to accelerate and enable well reuse
- Match supply and demand through use of **integrated online platforms and databases** of wells in market needs assessments and urban planning
- **Accelerate technological innovation**, including access to data, downhole technologies, digital monitoring, and heat pumps
- Conduct **Environmental Impact and well integrity assessments**
- Attract **private sector investment**

Legal, knowledge and social frameworks

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Clear, efficient and sustainable regulatory framework
Priority 1.1 Simplify, coordinate and modernize policy frameworks
Measure 1.1.1 Clarify well and land ownership, usage rights, liability and responsibilities
Measure 1.1.2 Coordinate and unify policies across jurisdictions
Measure 1.1.3 Ensure new legislation and regulations align with national and EU energy transition goals
Measure 1.1.4 Adjustment of national and regional strategic and planning documents for fostering geothermal energy use from repurposed wells
Priority 1.2 Streamline permitting procedures for well repurposing
Measure 1.2.1 Create one-stop shop permitting systems for well reuse
Measure 1.2.2 Introduce fast-track approval for projects meeting well integrity verification and safety criteria standards

Legal, knowledge and social frameworks

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Deeper knowledge and competencies
Priority 2.1 Educate and train well reuse experts and workforce
Measure 2.1.1 Develop educational programs at secondary, university and postgraduate levels to create quality geothermal workforce in well reuse
Measure 2.1.2 Facilitate and encourage research and development programs, including joint industry-academic research on well reuse
Priority 2.2 Enhance collaboration between experts
Measure 2.2.1 Build a network of experts to accelerate and enable geothermal well reuse
Measure 2.2.2 Promote cross-border best-practice exchange through regional forums

Legal, knowledge and social frameworks

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Favourable social and market conditions
Priority 3.1 Enhance stakeholder trust and social acceptance
Measure 3.1.1 Raise awareness and knowledge among relevant stakeholders on the geothermal potential of repurposed hydrocarbon infrastructure
Measure 3.1.2 Mandate early and ongoing transparent stakeholder consultation with affected communities
Measure 3.1.3 Introduce community benefit agreements
Priority 3.2 Create favourable market conditions
Measure 3.2.1 Develop integrated online platform for matching supply and demand of repurposed wells and proposing cost-effective geothermal reuse methodologies
Measure 3.2.2 Foster reuse of hydrocarbon wells by local heat market needs assessment and integration of well reuse in urban planning
Measure 3.2.3 Support scaling-up of the geothermal reuse market through development district heating systems and related infrastructure

Technological opportunities

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Accelerated innovation in well reuse
Priority 4.1 Improve data and information access
Measure 4.1.1 Develop open-access database of candidate and reused hydrocarbon wells by upgrading TRANSGEO IT tool
Measure 4.1.2 Require public disclosure of well integrity testing, seismic monitoring and water quality data
Measure 4.1.3 Develop screening tools to identify and assess suitable wells, using digital technologies
Priority 4.2 Develop new downhole technologies
Measure 4.2.1 Design new and innovative casing repair technologies
Measure 4.2.2 Pilot new closed-loop geothermal retrofit technologies, including plug-and-play downhole heat exchanger systems
Measure 4.2.3 Test geothermal reservoir stimulation techniques in suitable wells
Priority 4.3 Integrate digital monitoring
Measure 4.3.1 Deploy fiber-optic sensing for real-time well performance, well integrity and induced seismicity monitoring
Measure 4.3.2 Use predictive digital twins to optimize energy extraction and system design
Priority 4.4 Facilitate related technological breakthroughs
Measure 4.4.1 Develop solutions for reinjection problems in difficult geology
Measure 4.4.2 Develop highly efficient heat pump technologies to enable heat utilisation of low and medium enthalpy geothermal energy potential

Environmental impacts

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: Environmentally-protective and sustainable well repurposing
Priority 5.1 Ensure knowledge of environmental status and potential impacts prior to reuse
Measure 5.1.1 Conduct Environmental Impact Assessment
Measure 5.1.2 Conduct baseline well integrity assessment
Priority 5.2 Protect land, water and ecosystem prior to field operations
Measure 5.2.1 Restore habitat and remediate pollution
Measure 5.2.2 Mitigate noise and light pollution
Measure 5.2.3 Avoid gas emissions and apply safe management protocols
Priority 5.3 Protect the environment during well workover
Measure 5.3.1 Ensure workover operational plan to manage hydrogeological and geomechanical risks
Measure 5.3.2 Conduct well repair or retrofit to avoid leakage and isolate well from swelling formations
Measure 5.3.3 Limit sound and light disturbance by isolating the site and operating during daytime
Priority 5.4 Protect the environment during system operation
Measure 5.4.1 Reinject produced fluids to avoid subsidence, scaling, gas/radionuclide release, and waste processing
Measure 5.4.2 Conduct appropriate monitoring/inspection and maintenance to detect and prevent leaks and other potential environmental impacts

Financing instruments

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6: Favourable financial conditions for well reuse
Priority 6.1 Ensure long-term repurposing investments through the use of EU financing instruments
Measure 6.1.1 Create targeted grant programmes for well repurposing at EU level
Measure 6.1.2 Establish well repurposing community in Central Europe
Measure 6.1.3 Foster transnational project collaborations for EU funding (including community-led initiatives)
Priority 6.2 Broaden the portfolio of financing instruments on national and regional level
Measure 6.2.1 Introduce innovative public funding programs for environmental remediation and for well testing
Measure 6.2.2 Initiate national and regional funding mechanisms for well reuse
Priority 6.3 Attract private sector investment
Measure 6.3.1 Educate potential investors on well reuse for geothermal energy production
Measure 6.3.2 Facilitate private sector investment and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

Input to our Products

- ➔ *online **Well Assessment Tool***
- ➔ *Transnational **Strategy***
- ➔ *Transnational **Action Plan** – coming this winter*

Upcoming Meetings

Please join us!

- *TRANSGEO presentation ▫* ***Session 4C (Wednesday @ 14:15)***
- *German Geothermal Congress, Frankfurt,* ***18 November****, 14:00 ▫ Germany and Austria Well Assessment workshop*
- *Austrian Geothermie Symposium, Salzburg,* ***5-7 November*** *▫ Strategy and Action Plan*

Upcoming Meetings

Please join us!

- *GeoTHERM Expo & Congress, Offenburg, Germany, 26-27* ***February 2026*** *▫ Feasibility Studies for German sites*
- *Čakovec, Croatia,* ***February 2026*** *▫ Feasibility Study for Mihovljan + Action Plan*
- *Vienna, 15* ***April 2026*** *▫ Final conference!*

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TRANSGEO

Thank you!

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