GET2026
CARBON CAPTURE & STORAGE
CONFERENCE

# PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

## Monday, 2 November 2026

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| **Workshops, short courses and field trips** | |

## Tuesday, 3 November 2026

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| **08:45 - 10:25** | **GET Opening Ceremony**<br>- Welcome words from Axel Wenke, Director of New Energy & Business Development at Neptune Energy, GET26 Strategic committee chair<br>- Keynote presentation From Ambition to Action: What It Takes to Accelerate the Energy Transition by Andreas Löschel, Professor of Environmental and Resource Economics at Ruhr-University Bochum<br>**Strategic Panel discussion: From Concept to Capital: Making Energy Transition Projects Happen**<br>Technical progress alone doesn't secure investment. This panel examines the commercial and policy levers that determine whether clean technology projects are investable and which ones reach FID. Drawing on perspectives from the policymakers, financiers, and project developers that have made it happen, the session will give cross-sector insight to how technical assurance fits into the wider bankability picture, and what investors and governments are really looking for. | | |
| **10:25 - 10:55** | **Coffee Break** | | |
| **10:55 - 11:35** | **CCS Conference Welcome & Opening Keynote** Retaining agility and adaptability in CS strategy in a nascent industry by William Gordon Canning, VP Exploration Transformation & Specialist Solution at Total Energies | | |
| **11:35 - 12:55** | **Dedicated Session: Shared Subsurface, Shared Responsibility: Perspectives Beyond the Operator on CO2 Storage Management**<br>Legacy wells, pressure and brine interactions, transboundary considerations, and monitoring in an increasingly crowded subsurface environment.<br>Moderated by Irmgard Trummer, Equinor and Habib Al Khatib, Spotlight.<br>Speakers: Henrik Sulsbrück, Danish Energy Agency; Hilde Braut, Sodir; Johnathon Osmond, DNV | | |
| **12:55 - 13:55** | **Lunch Break** | | |
| **13:55 - 15:35** | **Dedicated Session: Building CCS Value Chains in Germany**<br>Germany has banned geological storage of CO2 , onshore and offshore, for a long time. However, a recent change in federal government policy has created a basis for CCS developments, following the recognition of CCS as an indispensable tool to reach Germany's goal of net-zero by 2050. This has already led to significant levels of activity in various areas, which include offshore storage exploration efforts and emitters being granted Innovation Fund subsidy.<br>As storage of CO 2 focuses on offshore areas, although the states can allow storage onshore, exploration for storage capacity focuses on the German sector of the North Sea; further offshore storage capacity is available in several projects operating or developing in neighbouring countries. This means that CO 2 captured at energy-intensive industrial sites in the Ruhr area or Bavaria is to be transported to a coastal site with access to pipeline or ship transport. Plans for a national pipeline-based transport infrastructure are being developed, but early capture projects will have to develop and operate multi-modal transport solutions until pipeline capacity is available. Current initiatives include several industrial capture projects, as well as CO2 terminals that will connect to offshore storage capacity.<br>This session gives an overview of current CCS policy at federal and regional levels, the vision on a national transport infrastructure, storage exploration activities, as well as of plans to develop large-scale industrial capture projects.<br>Moderated by Cedric Fayemendy, Vår Energi; Nicole Grobys, DGMK.<br>Speakers: Sebastian Fischer, BGR; Tanya Srivastava, Cemex | **CCS Storage Resource Assessment. General Quantification Methods and Case Studies.** | |
| **15:35 - 16:20** | **Poster Session and Extended Coffee Break** | | |
| **16:20 - 18:00** | **AI & Machine learning applied to CCS workflows** | **Risk-based Characterisation and Modelling Studies to Assess Containment for CO2 Storage Projects (part 1)** | **CCS Monitoring: Survey Design, Conformance and Value of Information (part 1)** |
| **18:00 - 20:00** | **Icebreaker Reception** (Exhibition floor) | | |

# CCS PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

## Wednesday, 4 November 2026

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| **08:45 - 10:05** | **Joint Dedicated Session Sharing the Subsurface: Co-location of Geothermal, CCS, Hydrogen Storage and Offshore Wind**<br>The energy transition is rapidly increasing demand for subsurface space. Geothermal heat and power (often with critical mineral extraction), CO2 storage, hydrogen and compressed-air storage, and offshore wind foundations are all competing for the same onshore and offshore domains — sometimes literally stacked above or beside one another. Co-location offers clear benefits: shared infrastructure, reduced surface footprint, and accelerated deployment. This dedicated session addresses potential synergies or conflicts including mechanical, thermal and hydraulic interference between neighbouring or overlapping projects; induced seismicity and pressure interaction; shared and discriminating monitoring strategies (geophysical, geodetic, geochemical); long-term integrity of wells and caprocks in multi-use settings; regulatory and liability frameworks across operators; and public acceptance where multiple developments concentrate in one region or community.<br>Moderated by Heike Ruetters, BGR; Andreas Busch, Heriot-Watt University.<br>Speakers: Andreas Beha, Neptune Energy; Vincent Vandeweijer, TNO; Frederik Glanois, BRGM; Melanie Mbah, Oeko-Institute | **Global Developments in Understanding of CO2 Storage in Mafic/ Ultramafic Rocks** |
| **10:05 - 10:35** | **Coffee Break** | |
| **10:35 - 11:35** | **Strategic Panel Discussion: Net Zero Industry Act: From Ambition to Deployment – Are Clean Technologies Scaling Fast Enough?**<br>The Net Zero Industry Act (NZIA) is moving from policy ambition to implementation, aiming to accelerate the deployment of strategic net-zero technologies across Europe. Despite differences between sectors such as CCS, hydrogen, geothermal, renewables and batteries, stakeholders face common challenges including permitting, financing, infrastructure, supply chains, cross-border coordination and public acceptance. This panel will explore whether Europe has the conditions needed to overcome these barriers and deliver industrial-scale deployment of net-zero technologies. | |
| **11:35 - 12:55** | **CCS Monitoring: Gravity, CSEM and Alternative Geophysical Monitoring** | **Dedicated Session: Leakage Does Not Stop at the CO2 Plume – Regional Pressure Implications on Potential Brine Leakage**<br>Bridging the gap between environmental stewardship and operational excellence, the challenge of formation fluid risks associated with legacy well integrity in the era of subsurface transition is of particular importance. As mature basins are repurposed, the movement of pressurised formation fluids, particularly brine, represents more than a monitoring or regulatory problem, they can be a threat to reservoir performance, to the environment and to drinking water resources and as such may pose a significant post-injection financial liability. The session aims to encompass a range of topics:<br>- the mechanics of cross-zone communication (where degraded legacy barriers allow brine to migrate into hydrocarbon-bearing zones, or low-pressure sinks, or drinking water units)<br>- actionable strategies for asset life-extension and proactive remediation (associated with new, improved downhole logging programmes and evaluations of geomechanical and geochemical failures can turn legacy seals into leakage pathways)<br>- how legacy well leakage paths of least resistance can compromise the pressure containment of new CCS injection sites and what, if anything can be done to mitigate against the mitigation of brownfield infrastructure failure and subsequent external stakeholder fallout.<br>Moderated by Ben Dewever, Shell; Jonathan Pye, DNV; Nazmul Haque Mondol, University of Oslo and NGI.<br>Speakers: Luis Acevedo, Shell; Anabel Blanco Pericana, Repsol; |
| **12:55 - 13:55** | **Lunch Break** | |
| **13:55 - 15:15** | **CCS Business Model Considerations** | **Dedicated Session: From Silos to Systems: Integrated Subsurface Modeling for CCS, Geothermal, and Hydrogen Storage**<br>As the energy transition accelerates, subsurface is considered for a diverse set of applications including carbon capture and storage (CCS), geothermal energy, and hydrogen storage. While traditionally developed in isolation, these applications share fundamental challenges related to subsurface characterization and the prediction of coupled thermo-hydro-mechanical-chemical (THMC) processes. This session explores the shift from siloed, discipline-specific workflows toward integrated subsurface modeling approaches that can address the complexity of multi-fluid, multi-physics systems. Emphasis will be placed on how shared methodologies—ranging from reservoir simulation to geomechanics and reactive flowmodeling—can unlock efficiencies and reduce uncertainties across applications. A key focus will be the evolving role of engineers and geoscientists, who must increasingly operate across disciplinary boundaries. The session will also examine how academia and training programs are adapting to prepare the next generation of subsurface professionals with hybrid skill sets.<br>Moderated by Claudia Sorgi, Slb; Denis Voskov, TU Delft, Varun Pathak, CMG;<br>Speakers: Taoufik Manai, SLB; William Gordon-Canning, TotalEnergies; Chloe Arson, Cornell University |
| **15:15 - 15:45** | **Coffee Break** | |
| **15:45 - 17:25** | **CCS Monitoring: Survey Design, Conformance and Value of Information (part 2)** | **CCS Reservoir Characterisation and Modelling for CO2 Storage** |
| **19:00 - 24:00** | **Conference Evening** (Erlebnis-Zoo Hannover, Adenauerallee 1, 30175 Hannover, Germany) | |

# CCS PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

## Thursday, 5 November 2026

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| **08:45 - 10:05** | **Dedicated Session: Storage Efficiency and Its Relation to Pressurisation and CO2 Migration**<br>A robust resource estimate for CO2 storage, with reasonable uncertainty ranges, is essential for maturing any CCS project towards an FID. This resource estimation is not simply a function of porosity and other static rock properties but ultimately depends on the capacity of the subsurface to accommodate significant additional volume and pressure. In reality, the true range of resources will be known as injection proceeds and storage behaviour is monitored. Calculations based on volumetric storage efficiency do not match the large uncertainty range observed in projects to date, as those calculations do not sufficiently consider the extent to which different basins or reservoirs are able to dissipate pressures effectively, including interactions between neighboring storages. How to communicate these uncertaintiesis with potential investors, regulators and other stakeholders crucial. In this session we look at differences in storage capacity of different types of storage projects from depleted fields to different types of aquifers. We also explore how those storage capacities were derived and to what extent capacity archetypes can be used. Relevant storage operators and stakeholders will be invited to this dedicated session to share their experiences and thoughts on the way forward.<br>Moderated by Joonsang Park, NGI; Kevin Bisdom, Shell; Sylvain Thibeau, TotalEnergies.<br>Speakers: Irmgard Trummer, Equinor; Perry Mureau, TotalEnergies; Jochem Bijkerk, TNO | **CCS Design of Microseismic Surveys and Well Monitoring Systems** |
| **10:05 - 10:35** | **Coffee Break** | |
| **10:35 - 11:35** | **Strategic Panel discussion: Stakeholder Engagement as a Catalyst for the Energy Transition**<br>This session will explore the critical role of stakeholder engagement in enabling energy transition technologies, including offshore wind, geothermal, CCS, hydrogen and critical raw materials. Drawing on real-world case studies, it will highlight practical lessons, cross-sector learnings, and strategies to build trust, accelerate deployment, and foster inclusive decision-making. | |
| **11:35 - 12:55** | **Keynote: Carbon management: Where we are today and where we might be going** by Rachael Moore, Managing Director at Carbstrat According to many climate and energy system models, CCUS technologies and the engineered carbon management they underpin are critical tools that can support industrial decarbonization, emissions abatement at long-lived fossil power stations, and permanent carbon removals.<br>Despite their clear utility and deployment progress made in recent years, the necessity and feasibility of engineered carbon management continues to be debated.<br>This session will first provide a short global summary of where we are and the general direction of travel. The session will then morph into a guided interactive discussion about what is needed to accelerate deployment of CCUS technologies in Europe and globally. | |
| **12:55 - 13:55** | **Lunch Break** | |
| **13:55 - 15:15** | **Dedicated Session: Innovative Technologies for Cost Effective Long Term Site Management**<br>As CCS deployment expands, demonstrating that storage operations are safe, secure, and well managed becomes essential for earning the confidence of regulators, investors, and the public. Achieving this requires robust monitoring and verification systems that can balance several priorities: ensuring containment, confirming that CO2behaves as predicted, maintaining operational practicality, and managing overall costs. Designing an optimal monitoring strategy therefore demands a multi-disciplinary approach that accounts for technical requirements, operational constraints, economic pressures, and societal expectations. With hundreds of CO2 storage projects now progressing worldwide, the development, implementation, and validation of monitoring plans have become increasingly complex. Within this context, effective monitoring must be tightly integrated with baseline acquisition and history matching workflows so that observed subsurface behaviour can be compared with, and used to refine, predictive models. This approach enables plans that are central to maintaining the integrity and safety of CO2storage sites, while building confidence among all involved stakeholders, including regulators andthe public by verifying that injected CO2remains securely stored—an assurance that is critical for sustaining long term investment in CCS.<br>This dedicated session examines the key objectives of CO2storage long-term monitoring, introduces the main technologies involved, and illustrates how cost-effective monitoring can support realistic and efficient injection and storage strategy planning, as well as timely strategy adaptation during injection.<br>Moderated by Francesca Oggioni, Viridien; Joonsang Park, NGI, Sonia Lopez Kovacs, Repsol.<br>Speakers: Marcella Dean, Shell; Johnathan Bull, University of Southampton; Ann Albright Blomberg, NGI; Bastien Dupuy, SINTEF; Caterina Topini, Eni; Irmgard Trummer, Equinor | **Risk-based Characterisation and Modelling Studies to Assess Containment for CO2 Storage Projects (part 2)** |
| **15:15 - 15:45** | **Coffee Break** | |

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| **15:45 - 17:25** | **Near Wellbore Injectivity Challenges - Problem Definition and Operational Controls** | **Technical Opportunities & Risks for CO2 Storage and the Value Chain** | **CCS Geomechanics Studies and Modelling for CO2 Storage Projects** |

## Friday, 6 November 2026

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| **Workshops, short courses and field trips** |