Carbonate Reservoir Petrophysics Training Course

OGI-1418 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

The Carbonate Reservoir Petrophysics Training Course by Institute For Oil & Gas Training is designed to develop advanced technical capabilities in evaluating carbonate reservoir properties, interpreting complex pore systems and assessing reservoir quality across oil and gas assets. Carbonate Reservoir Petrophysics is a specialised discipline that requires a detailed understanding of heterogeneous rock properties, complex pore structures, variable fluid distributions and the geological characteristics that influence hydrocarbon storage and flow.

Carbonate reservoirs represent a significant technical challenge for exploration, development and production teams because their petrophysical properties differ considerably from those of conventional sandstone formations. Their internal structures are influenced by depositional environments, diagenetic alterations, dissolution, cementation, dolomitisation, fracturing and secondary porosity development. These geological processes create substantial variations in porosity, permeability, pore connectivity and fluid movement over relatively short distances. Consequently, conventional petrophysical interpretation approaches often require modification to produce reliable evaluations of carbonate formations.

The course addresses the technical skills gap associated with evaluating complex carbonate pore systems and translating geological characteristics into dependable petrophysical models. Participants examine the relationship between carbonate rock properties, depositional facies, diagenesis, pore structure evaluation and reservoir performance. Particular attention is given to distinguishing interparticle, intercrystalline, mouldic, vuggy and fracture porosity, as these pore types influence effective storage capacity, permeability distribution and hydrocarbon recovery.

A central component of carbonate reservoir evaluation involves understanding how different pore geometries affect fluid saturation, permeability and reservoir connectivity. Carbonate formations frequently contain multiple pore types within the same geological interval. Microporosity can contribute to significant hydrocarbon storage while offering limited fluid mobility. Conversely, interconnected fractures and larger vugs can establish preferential flow pathways that influence production behaviour. Understanding these relationships enables petrophysicists and reservoir engineers to distinguish between total porosity and effective reservoir capacity.

Institute For Oil & Gas Training delivers this programme with a practical focus on integrating geological observations, laboratory measurements, wireline logging and advanced interpretation techniques. Participants explore the application of conventional and advanced logging measurements, including gamma ray, resistivity, density, neutron, sonic and nuclear magnetic resonance data. The programme also examines the limitations of conventional interpretation models when applied to heterogeneous carbonate formations and the importance of selecting appropriate evaluation methods for different pore structures.

Another important area of the course is the evaluation of carbonate reservoir quality. Participants investigate how mineral composition, pore geometry, pore throat distribution, permeability, fracture networks and diagenetic modifications influence reservoir performance. They examine the relationship between core measurements and well log responses to develop more representative interpretations of porosity, permeability and hydrocarbon saturation.

The programme also addresses the challenges of integrating petrophysical findings into reservoir characterisation and field development decisions. Accurate carbonate evaluation supports formation identification, reservoir zoning, well placement, completion planning, volumetric assessment and production optimisation. It also improves communication between petrophysicists, geologists, geophysicists, drilling specialists and reservoir engineers.

Through structured technical sessions, practical interpretation exercises and industry-based case studies, Institute For Oil & Gas Training provides participants with a systematic understanding of carbonate petrophysical evaluation. The course connects fundamental rock characteristics with advanced formation evaluation techniques and practical reservoir management requirements.

By the end of the programme, participants will have a stronger capability to assess carbonate pore systems, identify complex porosity distributions, interpret petrophysical measurements and evaluate reservoir quality. These capabilities support more consistent technical decisions throughout exploration, appraisal, development and production activities.

Objectives

- Explain the geological characteristics and petrophysical behaviour of carbonate reservoirs.
- Differentiate between major carbonate lithologies, depositional facies and diagenetic features.
- Evaluate carbonate pore systems and understand their influence on hydrocarbon storage and fluid movement.
- Identify interparticle, intercrystalline, mouldic, vuggy and fracture porosity.
- Assess carbonate rock properties using geological observations, core measurements and well log data.
- Explain the effects of dissolution, cementation, compaction and dolomitisation on reservoir properties.
- Apply appropriate techniques for carbonate porosity and permeability evaluation.
- Interpret conventional well logging measurements in heterogeneous carbonate formations.
- Integrate density, neutron, sonic and resistivity measurements into carbonate formation evaluation.
- Assess the limitations of conventional petrophysical models when applied to complex carbonate formations.
- Evaluate pore structure, pore throat distribution and pore connectivity.
- Differentiate between total porosity, effective porosity and secondary porosity.
- Examine the relationship between vuggy porosity, fracture porosity and effective permeability.

- Integrate core analysis results with wireline logging measurements.
- Evaluate hydrocarbon saturation and fluid distribution in carbonate formations.
- Identify factors influencing carbonate reservoir quality and productivity.
- Apply appropriate interpretation approaches to heterogeneous carbonate intervals.
- Improve the technical quality of carbonate reservoir characterisation and petrophysical reporting.
- Communicate carbonate formation evaluation findings to multidisciplinary subsurface teams.
- Support reservoir development and production decisions through more reliable petrophysical interpretations.

Training methodology

Institute For Oil & Gas Training delivers the Carbonate Reservoir Petrophysics Training Course through an industry-focused methodology combining specialist technical presentations, carbonate reservoir case studies, well log interpretation exercises, core analysis scenarios, pore structure evaluation activities and structured professional discussions.

The delivery approach follows the complete carbonate petrophysical evaluation workflow. Participants begin by examining carbonate depositional environments and rock characteristics before progressing through diagenesis, pore system classification, porosity evaluation, permeability assessment, fluid saturation interpretation and reservoir quality analysis. This structure connects geological understanding with practical petrophysical applications.

Technical presentations establish the principles behind carbonate formation evaluation, including mineral identification, pore geometry, pore connectivity and the influence of geological processes on petrophysical responses. Participants examine how depositional facies and subsequent diagenetic modifications create heterogeneous reservoir properties and why these characteristics require careful interpretation.

Case studies provide opportunities to investigate actual industry-style carbonate reservoir challenges. Participants assess examples involving heterogeneous limestone and dolomite formations, complex pore networks, secondary porosity, fractured intervals and variable reservoir quality. These exercises demonstrate how different geological conditions influence petrophysical measurements and interpretation confidence.

Practical well log interpretation exercises focus on integrating gamma ray, resistivity, density, neutron and sonic measurements. Participants evaluate log responses across different carbonate lithologies and examine the limitations of applying conventional sandstone interpretation models to carbonate formations. They also explore how crossplots, mineral identification techniques and advanced logging measurements improve formation evaluation.

Core analysis scenarios demonstrate the importance of laboratory measurements in validating petrophysical interpretations. Participants examine core porosity, permeability, grain density, fluid saturation and pore structure

information. They consider the relationship between laboratory observations and wireline measurements to identify inconsistencies and improve the reliability of formation evaluation.

Specialist exercises address vuggy porosity and fracture porosity, with particular attention to their influence on effective permeability and reservoir connectivity. Participants investigate how isolated vugs differ from interconnected pore systems and how fractures influence fluid movement within carbonate formations.

Group discussions encourage participants to compare interpretation approaches, examine technical uncertainties and assess alternative explanations for complex petrophysical responses. These discussions reflect the multidisciplinary nature of carbonate reservoir characterisation and reinforce communication between subsurface professionals.

The methodology also incorporates integrated reservoir evaluation scenarios. Participants bring together geological, core and logging information to assess carbonate reservoir quality and develop technically supported conclusions. This practical approach ensures that the knowledge gained is directly relevant to formation evaluation, reservoir modelling and field development responsibilities.

Organisational impact

Organisations operating carbonate reservoir assets require reliable subsurface evaluations to support exploration, appraisal, development and production decisions. The Carbonate Reservoir Petrophysics Training Course strengthens the technical capabilities of personnel responsible for evaluating complex formations and translating petrophysical data into practical operational decisions.

Improved Reservoir Characterisation

A stronger understanding of carbonate pore systems enables technical teams to distinguish between different porosity types and evaluate their contribution to reservoir storage and fluid movement. This improves reservoir zonation, formation evaluation and the identification of productive intervals.

More Reliable Petrophysical Models

Participants develop improved capabilities in integrating core measurements, geological information and wireline logging data. This supports more representative porosity, permeability and saturation interpretations while reducing the risk of relying on unsuitable assumptions when evaluating heterogeneous carbonate formations.

Better Exploration and Appraisal Decisions

Accurate carbonate reservoir evaluation supports the identification of reservoir intervals, assessment of formation potential and comparison of geological units. Improved interpretation helps organisations prioritise appraisal activities and make better-informed decisions regarding subsurface uncertainty.

Optimised Reservoir Development

Understanding fracture porosity, vuggy porosity and pore connectivity helps technical teams evaluate the relationship between storage capacity and fluid movement. These insights support more informed well placement, completion design, reservoir segmentation and development planning.

Improved Laboratory and Logging Data Integration

The course reinforces the importance of validating petrophysical interpretations against laboratory measurements and geological observations. Organisations benefit from more consistent use of core data, improved recognition of measurement limitations and stronger technical quality control.

Reduced Interpretation Uncertainty

Carbonate formations frequently produce ambiguous logging responses because different pore structures and mineral compositions influence measurement behaviour. Developing the ability to identify these complexities helps technical teams recognise interpretation limitations, evaluate alternative interpretations and document uncertainties more effectively.

Stronger Multidisciplinary Collaboration

Participants gain a common technical understanding of carbonate reservoir characteristics and petrophysical evaluation methods. This improves communication and technical coordination between geology, petrophysics, reservoir engineering, geophysics and production teams, supporting more integrated subsurface evaluations.

Improved Technical Reporting

More consistent interpretation methods strengthen the quality of formation evaluation reports, reservoir characterisation studies and technical recommendations. This provides management teams with a clearer basis for reviewing reservoir potential, evaluating technical findings and approving development activities.

More Effective Resource Allocation

Improved reservoir quality assessment helps organisations distinguish between intervals with substantial storage capacity and those with more favourable fluid transmission characteristics. This supports better prioritisation of technical studies, laboratory investigations and field development resources.

Personal impact

The Carbonate Reservoir Petrophysics Training Course provides individual professionals with specialised technical knowledge that strengthens their ability to evaluate complex carbonate formations and contribute to subsurface decision-making.

Participants develop a deeper understanding of the geological and petrophysical characteristics that determine carbonate reservoir behaviour. They gain the ability to recognise different carbonate pore systems and understand how depositional and diagenetic processes influence reservoir properties.

The programme strengthens practical interpretation capabilities through exposure to different well logging measurements, core analysis techniques and pore structure evaluation methods. Participants learn to examine the relationship between total porosity, effective porosity, permeability and pore connectivity when assessing reservoir quality.

Professionals also improve their ability to distinguish between vuggy porosity, fracture porosity, interparticle porosity and intercrystalline porosity. This knowledge supports more accurate interpretation of heterogeneous formations and improves their understanding of the relationship between pore geometry and fluid movement.

The course develops the ability to integrate geological observations, laboratory measurements and wireline logging responses into a consistent petrophysical interpretation. Participants become better equipped to recognise discrepancies between different data sources and assess the limitations of individual measurement techniques.

Additional personal benefits include:

- Advanced Technical Knowledge: Develop specialised knowledge of carbonate reservoir characteristics, petrophysical behaviour and formation evaluation methods.
- Improved Interpretation Skills: Strengthen the ability to interpret conventional and advanced logging measurements across heterogeneous carbonate formations.
- Greater Analytical Confidence: Improve the ability to assess complex pore structures, identify interpretation challenges and evaluate alternative technical explanations.
- Enhanced Reservoir Evaluation: Develop stronger capabilities in assessing porosity, permeability, fluid saturation and carbonate reservoir quality.
- Practical Problem-Solving: Apply systematic approaches to carbonate petrophysical challenges encountered during exploration, appraisal and production.
- Professional Versatility: Strengthen technical capabilities relevant to petrophysics, reservoir engineering, geological interpretation and integrated formation evaluation.
- Improved Technical Communication: Present petrophysical findings and reservoir evaluation conclusions more effectively to multidisciplinary teams.
- Career Development: Build specialised competencies that support progression into senior petrophysical, reservoir characterisation and subsurface technical responsibilities.

The programme also encourages participants to consider the wider implications of petrophysical interpretation for field development and production performance. This enables them to connect technical analysis with organisational objectives and contribute more effectively to integrated reservoir management.

Who should attend

- Petrophysicists: Professionals responsible for evaluating formation properties, interpreting well logs and developing petrophysical models for carbonate reservoirs.

- Senior Petrophysicists: Experienced specialists seeking to strengthen their understanding of complex carbonate pore systems and advanced formation evaluation.
- Reservoir Engineers: Engineers who require a deeper understanding of porosity, permeability, fluid distribution and reservoir quality for development planning.
- Reservoir Geologists: Geologists involved in carbonate facies analysis, diagenetic interpretation and geological reservoir characterisation.
- Well Log Analysts: Specialists responsible for interpreting conventional and advanced logging measurements in heterogeneous carbonate formations.
- Formation Evaluation Engineers: Professionals involved in integrating geological, logging and laboratory information to evaluate hydrocarbon-bearing intervals.
- Geoscientists: Subsurface professionals seeking to strengthen their understanding of carbonate rock properties and petrophysical evaluation.
- Core Analysis Specialists: Laboratory professionals responsible for measuring and interpreting core porosity, permeability and pore structure characteristics.
- Exploration Geologists: Professionals involved in identifying, evaluating and characterising carbonate reservoir intervals during exploration activities.
- Development Geologists: Specialists responsible for supporting well placement, reservoir zonation and field development decisions.
- Geophysicists: Professionals seeking to understand the relationship between carbonate rock properties, elastic responses and petrophysical interpretations.
- Production Technologists: Specialists interested in understanding how pore connectivity, fractures and carbonate reservoir quality influence production behaviour.
- Subsurface Team Leaders: Managers responsible for coordinating geological, petrophysical and reservoir engineering activities.
- Technical Managers: Senior professionals overseeing reservoir evaluation, subsurface studies and field development programmes.

- Oil and Gas Consultants: Independent specialists providing technical advice on carbonate reservoir characterisation and formation evaluation.

Course outline

Carbonate Reservoir Geology and Rock Properties

This module establishes the geological and petrophysical foundations required for evaluating carbonate reservoirs. Participants examine carbonate depositional environments, mineral composition, lithological characteristics and the geological processes responsible for creating complex reservoir properties.

The module explores the influence of depositional facies, diagenesis, compaction, cementation, dissolution and dolomitisation on carbonate rock properties. Participants examine how these processes affect pore development, rock fabric, reservoir heterogeneity and the distribution of potential hydrocarbon-bearing intervals.

Particular attention is given to the relationship between geological characteristics and petrophysical responses. Understanding these relationships provides the foundation for interpreting carbonate formations and identifying the geological controls that influence reservoir quality.

Carbonate Pore Systems and Porosity Evaluation

This module focuses on the classification, distribution and evaluation of carbonate pore systems. Participants examine the different pore types found in carbonate formations and understand how their geometry, size, connectivity and distribution influence reservoir storage capacity and fluid movement.

The module provides detailed coverage of primary and secondary porosity, including interparticle, intercrystalline, mouldic, intraparticle, microporosity, vuggy porosity and fracture porosity. Participants investigate the differences between isolated and interconnected pores and examine why total porosity alone does not provide a complete representation of carbonate reservoir quality.

The programme also explores pore throat distribution, pore size characteristics and the relationship between pore structure and effective porosity. Participants examine how laboratory observations and specialised measurement techniques contribute to a more detailed understanding of carbonate pore architecture.

Carbonate Permeability and Fluid Flow Behaviour

This module examines the relationship between carbonate pore architecture, permeability and fluid movement. Participants investigate why carbonate formations with comparable porosity values frequently demonstrate significantly different permeability characteristics and production behaviour.

The module explores the influence of pore throat size, pore connectivity, fractures, vugs and microporosity on effective fluid transmission. Particular attention is given to the distinction between storage capacity and flow capacity, including the contribution of interconnected fractures and larger pore networks to overall reservoir performance.

Participants also examine laboratory permeability measurements, core analysis results and the limitations of conventional permeability relationships when applied to heterogeneous carbonate formations. The module connects

pore structure evaluation with reservoir flow behaviour and the assessment of carbonate reservoir quality.

Carbonate Well Log Interpretation and Formation Evaluation

This module develops the practical capabilities required to interpret conventional and advanced well logging measurements in carbonate formations. Participants examine how complex mineral compositions, variable pore structures and heterogeneous formation characteristics influence logging responses.

The module covers the interpretation of gamma ray, resistivity, density, neutron and sonic measurements. Participants investigate the integration of different logging tools to identify carbonate lithology, evaluate porosity, assess fluid saturation and distinguish between potentially productive and non-productive intervals.

Integrated Carbonate Reservoir Quality Assessment

This module brings together the geological, laboratory and logging concepts covered throughout the course to develop an integrated approach to carbonate reservoir quality assessment. Participants examine how lithology, depositional facies, diagenesis, pore structure, porosity, permeability and fluid saturation contribute to overall reservoir performance.

The module focuses on integrating core analysis, well log interpretation and geological information to establish a more representative understanding of carbonate reservoir properties. Participants investigate the challenges associated with heterogeneous formations and examine how differences between matrix, vuggy and fracture-dominated intervals influence reservoir characterisation.

The final component addresses the practical application of carbonate petrophysics in exploration, appraisal and development projects. Participants examine how integrated interpretations support reservoir zonation, hydrocarbon potential assessment, well placement, reservoir modelling and production planning.

Scheduled dates

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,000

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Boston, United States	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Houston, United States	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,000

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16 - 20 Nov 2026	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Miami, United States	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	New York, United States	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Nice, France	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Paris, France	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,000

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16 - 20 Nov 2026	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Singapore	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,000
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,000
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Mar 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,000
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15 - 19 Mar 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
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15 - 19 Mar 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
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12 - 16 Jul 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,000

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12 - 16 Jul 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,000
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,000

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,000

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,000

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,000
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,000

Certificate

Upon successful completion of the Carbonate Reservoir Petrophysics Training Course, attendees receive a Certificate of Completion from Institute For Oil & Gas Training.

The certificate recognises participation in the professional training programme and completion of its technical learning requirements. Attendees are required to meet the course attendance requirement of at least 80 percent of the total programme duration to qualify for the Certificate of Completion.